

Global Steel Trade Monitor

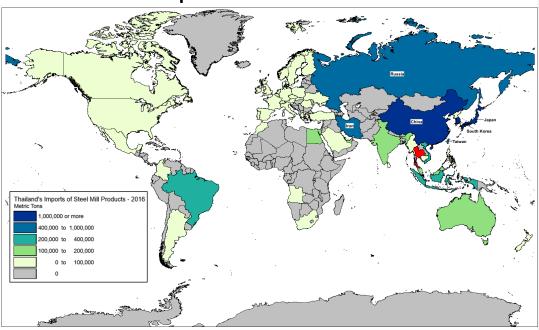
Steel Imports Report: Thailand

Background

Thailand is the world's fifth-largest steel importer. In year-to-date 2017 (through June) further referred to as YTD 2017, Thailand imported 7.5 million metric tons of steel, a 19 percent decrease from 9.3 million metric tons in YTD 2016. Thailand's imports represented about 5 percent of all steel imported globally in 2016. The volume of Thailand's 2016 steel imports was just over half the size of the world's largest importer, the United States. In value terms, steel represented just 5 percent of the total goods imported into Thailand in 2016.

Thailand imports steel from over 110 countries and territories. The six countries labeled in the map below represent the top sources for Thailand's imports of steel, with each sending more than 400 thousand metric tons to Thailand and together accounting for 89 percent of Thailand's steel imports in 2016.

Thailand's Imports of Steel Mill Products - 2016



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Quick Facts:

- World's fifth-largest steel importer: 7.5 million metric tons (YTD 2017)
- 189% steel import growth since Q1 2009
- YTD import volume down 19% while import value up 10%
- Import penetration down to 87.7% in YTD 2017 from 87.8% in YTD 2016
- Top three import sources: Japan, China, South Korea
- Largest producers:
 G Steel, Tata Steel
 Thailand
- 40 trade remedies, including 3 safeguards, in effect against imports of steel mill products

Steel Trade Balance

Thailand is a net importer of steel mill products. After a decline in imports between 2005 and early 2009, imports grew by 189 percent between Q1 2009 and Q2 2017. Over the same period, Thailand's steel exports increased by 24 percent. Thailand's steel trade deficit narrowed by 24 percent from 8.6 million metric tons in YTD 2016 to -6.5 million metric tons in YTD 2017.

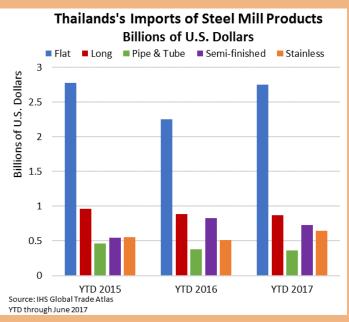


Import Volume, Value, and Product

Between 2015 and 2016, Thailand's volume of steel imports grew by 21 percent. In YTD 2017, however, Thailand's imports of steel mill products declined by 19 percent to 7.5 million metric tons from 9.2 million metric tons in YTD 2016. Since 2012, the value of Thailand's steel imports has decreased annually. In YTD 2017, however, despite a decrease in the volume of imports, import value increased by 10 percent to \$5.4 billion from \$4.9 billion in YTD 2016.

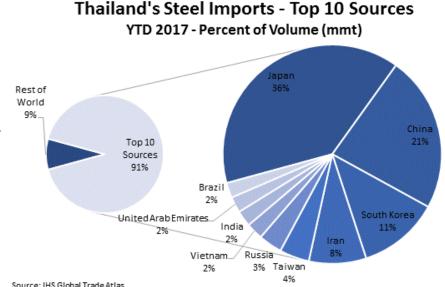
In YTD 2017, flat products accounted for the largest share of Thailand's steel imports at 54 percent (4 million metric tons). Semi-finished accounted for 23 percent, or 1.7 million metric tons, of Thailand's imports, followed by long products at 15 percent (1.1 million metric tons). Pipe and tube and stainless products each accounted for 4 percent of imports (309 thousand metric tons), and (295 thousand metric tons) respectively.





Imports by Top Source

The top 10 source countries for Thailand's steel imports represented 91 percent of the total steel import volume in YTD 2017 at 6.8 million metric tons (mmt). Japan accounted for the largest share Thailand's imports by source country at 36 percent (2.7 mmt). China ranked second in YTD 2017 with 21 percent (1.6 mmt), followed by South Korea at 11 percent (0.82 mmt), Iran at 8 percent (0.58 mmt), and Taiwan at 4 percent (0.3 mmt).



The United States ranked 27th as a source for Thailand's steel imports, importing 5,351 thousand tons in YTD 2017, an increase of 6 percent from YTD 2016.

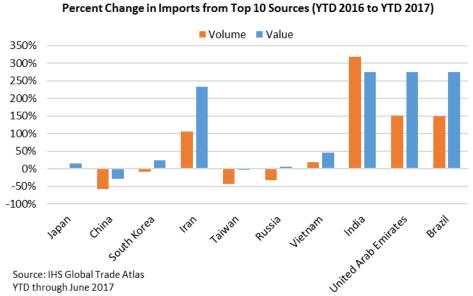
YTD through June 2017

Trends in Imports from Top Sources

Between YTD 2016 and YTD 2017, the volume of Thailand's steel imports decreased from five of its

top 10 steel import sources, at the same time overall value of Thailand's imports increased from eight of the top 10.

The largest increase in import volume occurred from India, up 318 percent from YTD 2016, followed by the United Arab 50% Emirates (up 152%), Brazil (up 150%), and Iran (up 106%). -50% Imports from China, Taiwan, -100% and Russia decreased in volume in YTD 2017, down 57 percent and 43 percent, and 32 percent respectively. Imports from South Korea were down 9 percent,



while import volumes from Japan fell 1 percent.

Between YTD 2016 and 2017, Thailand's imports from India, Brazil and the United Arab Emirates all increased in value terms by 275 percent. Iranian import value in the same period increased by 234 percent. Among Thailand's top 10 import sources, only imports from China and Taiwan decreased in value terms, down 29 percent and 3 percent respectively from YTD 2016.

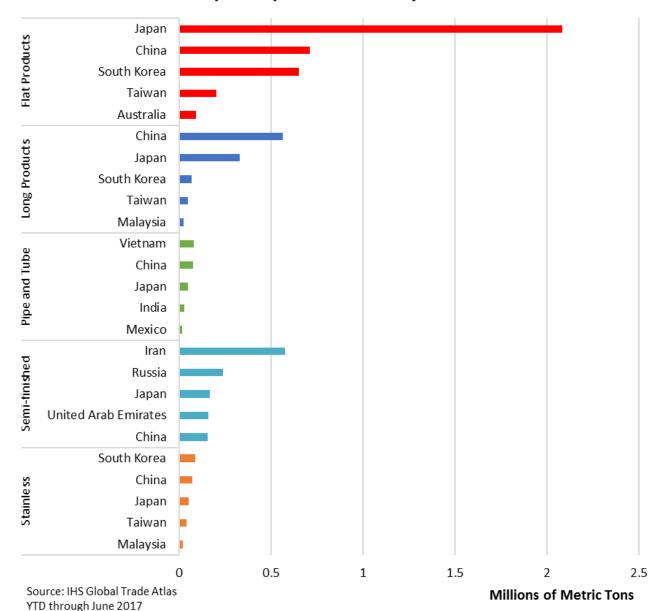
Top Sources by Steel Product Category

The top source countries for Thailand's imports by volume vary across types of steel products. Japan accounted for the largest share of Thailand's imports of flat products in YTD 2017 at 52 percent (2 million metric tons).

In YTD 2017, China represented the largest source for Thailand's long product imports at 51 percent (564 thousand metric tons). Thailand received the largest share of pipe and tube imports from Vietnam at 26 percent (81.1 thousand metric tons), semi-finished products from Iran at 33 percent (576 thousand metric tons), and stainless products from South Korea at 30 percent (87.8 thousand metric tons).

The United States was not a top import source for any product category.

Thailand's Top 5 Import Sources by Product - YTD 2017



Thailand's Export Market Share from Top Source Countries

In 2016, the share of steel exports sent to Thailand from its top import sources increased from six of the top 10 sources for which data are available. In 2016, the share of the Indonesia's steel exports to Thailand showed the largest increase (up 10.4 percentage points from 2015), followed by Taiwan (up 1.6 percentage points), China (up percentage points), and points).

| Thailand's Steel Export Market Share | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|--|
| Top 10 Import Sources | Share of | Thailand's | Share of | Thailand's | | |
| | Exports to | Rank in 2015 | Exports to | Rank in 2016 | | |
| | Thailand - 2015 | | Thailand - 2016 | | | |
| China | 4.3% | 6 | 5.8% | 4 | | |
| Japan | 12.6% | 3 | 14.1% | 2 | | |
| South Korea | 5.2% | 7 | 5.9% | 5 | | |
| Taiwan | 6.6% | 6 | 8.3% | 5 | | |
| Russia | 1.0% | 22 | 0.4% | 34 | | |
| Iran* | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | |
| Vietnam** | 10.0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | | |
| Indonesia | 6.7% | 4 | 17.1% | 2 | | |
| Brazil | 1.5% | 17 | 1.9% | 14 | | |
| United Arab Emirates** | 0.0% | 52 | N/A | N/A | | |

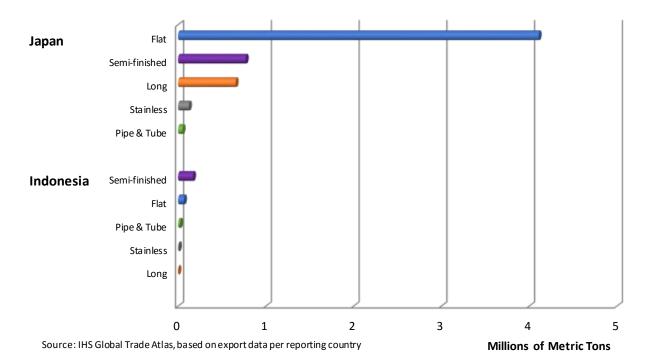
Japan (up 1.5 percentage Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas, based on export data per reporting country

In 2016, the share of steel

exports to Thailand from Russia showed a slight decrease (down 0.6 percentage points).

Among Thailand's top import sources, Japan and Indonesia sent the largest shares of their total steel exports to Thailand in 2016. Flat products accounted for the largest share of steel exports to Thailand from Japan at 72 percent (4.1 million metric tons), and semi-finished products accounted for the largest share of exports from Indonesia at 63 percent (170 thousand metric tons).

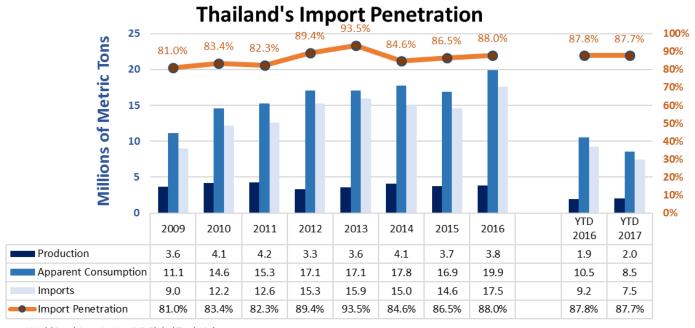
Steel Export Composition of Top Market-Share Countries - 2016



^{*2015} and 2016 data for Iran not available

^{**2016} data for Vietnam and UAE not available

Overall Production and Import Penetration



Sources: World Steel Association; IHS Global Trade Atlas YTD through June 2017

Steel production in Thailand averaged 3.8 million metric tons per year since 2009. Thailand's crude steel production increased slightly to 2.0 million metric tons in YTD 2017, from 1.9 million metric tons in YTD 2016. Apparent consumption (a measure of steel demand), which has continually outpaced production, declined by 19 percent in YTD 2017 to 8.5 million metric tons. With import levels larger than Thailand's production in YTD 2017, imports contributed substantially to steel demand. Import penetration amounted to 87.7 percent in YTD 2017.

Top Producers

According to the Iron and Steel of Thailand, Institute steel production in Thailand dominated by rolling mills, many of which rely heavily on imports of semi-finished and finished steel products for their manufacturing inputs. There are roughly 20 crude steel-making facilities in Thailand, nearly all of which use electric arc furnace technology to produce steel. In comparison, over 150 hot-rolling, cold-rolling, cold-drawing, coating mills are in operation in Thailand.

| Major Steel Producers in Thailand | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Company | Production Capacity (mmt) | Main Products | | |
| G Steel Public Company | 1.8 | Hot-rolled coil, slab | | |
| Tata Steel Thailand* | 1.7 | Reinforcing bars, wire rods, sections | | |
| G J Steel Public Company (subsidiary of G Steel) | 1.5 | Hot-rolled coil | | |
| Siam Yamato Steel Co. | 1.1 | Hot-rolled structural sections | | |
| Sahaviriya Steel Industries (rolling mill) | 4 | Hot-rolled coil | | |
| Sources: Iron and Steel Institute of *Denotes foreign-owned | of Thailand; Company we | bsites | | |

Trade Remedies in the Steel Sector

Antidumping duties (AD), countervailing duties (CVD), associated suspension agreements, and safeguards are often referred to collectively as trade remedies. These are internationally agreed upon mechanisms to address the market-distorting effects of unfair trade, or serious injury or threat of serious injury caused by a surge in imports. Unlike anti-dumping and countervailing measures, safeguards do not require a finding of an "unfair" practice. Before applying these duties or measures, countries investigate allegations and can remedy or provide relief for the injury caused to a domestic industry. The tables below provide statistics on the current number of trade remedies Thailand has against imports of steel mill products from various countries.

| Thailand's Trade Remedies in Effect Against Steel Mill Imports | | | | |
|--|----|-----|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | Suspension Agreements | |
| Country | AD | CVD | and Undertakings | Total |
| Algeria | 1 | | | 1 |
| Argentina | 1 | | | 1 |
| China | 10 | | | 10 |
| India | 1 | | | 1 |
| Indonesia | 1 | | | 1 |
| Japan | 2 | | | 2 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 | | | 1 |
| Malaysia | 1 | | | 1 |
| Romania | 1 | | | 1 |
| Russia | 1 | | | 1 |
| Slovakia | 1 | | | 1 |
| South Africa | 1 | | | 1 |
| South Korea | 5 | | | 5 |
| Taiwan | 6 | | | 6 |
| Ukraine | 1 | | | 1 |
| Venezuela | 1 | | | 1 |
| Vietnam | 2 | | | 2 |
| TOTAL | 37 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Source: World Trade Organization, through June 1, 2017 | | | | |

| Steel Mill Safeguards in Effect | | |
|--|--|--|
| Country | Product | |
| Thailand | Hot-rolled steel flat products with certain amounts of alloying elements | |
| Thailand | Unalloyed hot-rolled steel flat products in coils and not in coils | |
| Thailand | Structural hot-rolled H-beams with alloy | |
| Source: World Trade Organization, through June 1, 2017 | | |

Steel Imports Report: Glossary

Apparent Consumption: Domestic crude steel production plus steel imports minus steel exports. Shipment data are not available for all countries, therefore crude steel production is used as a proxy.

Export Market: Destination of a country's exports.

Flat Products: Produced by rolling semi-finished steel through varying sets of rolls. Includes sheets, strips, and plates. Used most often in the automotive, tubing, appliance, and machinery manufacturing sectors.

Import Penetration: Ratio of imports to apparent consumption.

Import Source: Source of a country's imports.

Long Products: Steel products that fall outside the flat products category. Includes bars, rails, rods, and beams. Used in many sectors but most commonly in construction.

Pipe and Tube Products: Either seamless or welded pipe and tube products. Used in many sectors but most commonly in construction and energy sectors.

Semi-finished Products: The initial, intermediate solid forms of molten steel, to be re-heated and further forged, rolled, shaped, or otherwise worked into finished steel products. Includes blooms, billets, slabs, ingots, and steel for castings.

Stainless Products: Steel products containing at minimum 10.5% chromium (Cr) offering better corrosion resistance than regular steel.

Steel Mill Products: Carbon, alloy, or stainless steel produced by either a basic oxygen furnace or an electric arc furnace. Includes semi-finished steel products and finished steel products. For trade data purposes, steel mill products are defined at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level as: 720610 through 721650, 721699 through 730110, 730210, 730240 through 730290, and 730410 through 730690. The following discontinued HS codes have been included for purposes of reporting historical data (prior to 2007): 722520, 722693, 722694, 722910, 730410, 730421, 730610, 730620, and 730660.

Global Steel Trade Monitor: The monitor provides global import and export trends for the top countries trading in steel products. The current reports expand upon the early release information already provided by the Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) system that collects and publishes data on U.S. imports of steel mill products. Complementing the SIMA data, these reports provide objective and current global steel industry information about the top countries that play an essential role in the global steel trade. Information in these reports includes global exports and import trends, production and consumption data and, where available, information regarding trade remedy actions taken on steel products. The reports will be updated quarterly.

Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) System: The Department of Commerce uses a steel import licensing program to collect and publish aggregate data on near real-time steel mill imports into the United States. SIMA incorporates information collected from steel license applications with publicly released data from the U.S. Census Bureau. By design, this information provides stakeholders with valuable information on the steel trade with the United States. For more information about SIMA, please go to http://enforcement.trade.gov/steel/license/.



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