



AN HOUR AGO

2 HOURS AGO

COMMODITIES NEWS

MAY 4, 2021 / 4:01 AM / UPDATED A MONTH AGO

Column: China seeks to cool red-hot steel sector, and aims at Australia

By Clyde Russell



LAUNCESTON, Australia (Reuters) - China has moved to cool its red-hot steel sector by discouraging exports and boosting imports of some feedstock alternatives to buoyant iron ore, steps largely viewed as short-term measures to calm prices.

NOW READING Column: China seeks to cool red-hot steel sector, and aims at Australia

World stocks set for 4th month of gains, yuan slips

AN HOUR AGO

the reliance of the world's biggest steel producer on Australian iron ore.

U.S. Coast Guard suspends search for 10 Cuban migrants from...

2 HOURS AGO

Australia is the world's largest exporter of the steel-making ingredient and meets about two-thirds of China's import needs, a situation that is likely uncomfortable for Beijing given the ongoing political and trade tensions with Canberra.

China's finance ministry announced on April 28 that it will remove export tax rebates for 146 steel products from May 1, while waiving import tariffs for some products, including pig iron, crude steel, recycled steel raw materials and ferrochrome.

The end of the export tax rebates may affect about 33.35 million tonnes of steel exports a year, according to Tang Chuanlin, an analyst with CITIC Securities.

This is significant as China exported 53.67 million tonnes of steel products in 2020, and in the first quarter of this year it shipped out 17.68 million, up 23.8% from the same period a year earlier.

If the removal of the export rebates renders Chinese steel products uncompetitive in regional markets, it may result in mills reducing output as they will be reluctant to oversupply the domestic market and thus drive down prices and profit margins.

At the same time as the authorities moved to restrict exports, they made it cheaper to import some steel feedstocks, which may serve as a substitute for iron ore.

While pig iron and recycled and scrap steel aren't direct substitutes for iron ore, they can be used to make steel using electric arc furnaces.

This means more steel could be produced from feedstock other than iron ore, with the added advantage of being less polluting, given that electric arc furnaces don't use coking coal as an

NOW READING Column: China seeks to cool red-hot steel sector, and aims at Australia

World stocks set for 4th month of gains, yuan slips

AN HOUR AGO

one fell swoop.

U.S. Coast Guard suspends search for 10 Cuban migrants from...

2 HOURS AGO

RECORD PRICES

The price of steel rebar on the Shanghai Futures Exchange hit a record high on April 30, reaching 5,487 yuan (\$848) a tonne, the strongest since trading began in 2009.

Spot iron ore for delivery to north China, as assessed by commodity price reporting agency Argus, reached \$193.50 a tonne on April 27, eclipsing its previous high reached in 2011.

While the Chinese government will be keen to see both domestic steel and iron ore prices moderate in the short term, they are also likely to be concerned about the longer-term reliance

NOW READING Column: China seeks to cool red-hot steel sector, and aims at Australia

World stocks set for 4th month of gains, yuan slips

AN HOUR AGO

U.S. Coast Guard suspends search for 10 Cuban migrants from...

2 HOURS AGO

bans on a variety of commodities, including barley, coal, copper ores, wine and meat.

While these actions have had a negative impact on Australian exporters of these commodities, the overall trade relationship is still tilted in Canberra favour, given China's reliance on Australian iron ore to feed its steel sector, which is in turn one of the most vital components of growth in the world's second-largest economy.

Australia's overall exports to China were worth A\$13.42 billion (\$10.37 billion) in March, up 17% from February and the third-highest monthly total, according to official data.

So far Beijing has been careful to keep iron ore out of its rhetoric and actions against Canberra, but the key ingredient for steel is now something of the elephant in the room.

ALTERNATE SOURCES

Trimming China's overall steel output by crimping exports, while boosting the supply and price of alternative feedstocks will only have a marginal impact on the quantity of iron ore China needs to import.

A longer-term strategy of securing other sources of iron ore is also underway, with Chinese companies involved in developing the Simandou project in the west African nation of Guinea, often said to be one of the last, and best, undeveloped iron ore projects.

However, while the reserve at Simandou is world class and easy to mine, the logistics of getting the ore to the coast are challenging and therefore expensive to overcome.

This cost challenge, coupled with the potential for political instability in Guinea, has seen major miners such as Rio Tinto be cautious about developing Simandou.

NOW READING Column: China seeks to cool red-hot steel sector, and aims at Australia

World stocks set for 4th month of gains, yuan slips

AN HOUR AGO

U.S. Coast Guard suspends search for 10 Cuban migrants from...

2 HOURS AGO

The opinions expressed here are those of the author, a columnist for Reuters.

Editing by Muralikumar Anantharaman

Our Standards: [The Thomson Reuters Trust Principles](#).

[Apps](#) [Newsletters](#) [Advertise with Us](#) [Advertising Guidelines](#) [Cookies](#) [Terms of Use](#) [Privacy](#)



All quotes delayed a minimum of 15 minutes. See [here](#) for a complete list of exchanges and delays.

© 2021 Reuters. All Rights Reserved.