Steel Market Update Community Chat

CRU

Featuring:

Jerry Richardson
General Director
CSN LLC

Jan. 21, 2026 // Michael Cowden, Editor-in-Chief

UPCOMING *events*

Tampa Steel Conference 2026

Tampa, Fla. // Feb. 11-13, 2026

Get an early jump on what's driving the North American flat-rolled steel industry at the *JW Marriott Tampa Water Street*

Steel 101 Workshop

Monterrey, Mexico // March 17-19, 2026

An introduction to steelmaking and market fundamentals

Includes workbook, *tour of Ternium Pesquería*, and networking

For more information about our workshops and conferences visit:

www.steelmarketupdate.com/events-and-training/ or e-mail our team at conferences@crugroup.com

Legal notice

This presentation is private and confidential. It must not be disclosed in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, or in any other format without the prior written permission of Steel Market Update and parent CRU International Limited.

CRU International Limited's responsibility is solely to its clients and its liability is limited to the amount of the fees actually paid for professional services.

Although reasonable care and diligence have been used in the preparation of this presentation, we do not guarantee the accuracy of any data, assumptions, forecasts, or other forward-looking statements. We accept no liability to third parties, howsoever arising.

CRU takes information security seriously and currently holds the UK Government approved Cyber Essentials certification. This certifies that we have the appropriate security controls across our organization and third-party suppliers to protect our information assets. CRU also has a privacy policy in place that explains how we handle personal data on our customers.

Steel Market Update Community Chat

DON'T JUST READ *our data*

See your company's experience reflected in it.

Contact david.schollaert@crugroup.com for participation information.

RECENT *headlines*

RECENT headlines

Will February see a ferrous scrap price bump?

Worthington Steel inks deal to buy Germany's Kloeckner, valued at $2.4B

BlueScope receives $8.8BN takeover bid from SDI and SGH

BlueScope rejects SDI consortium takeover bid for fourth time

Price on Trade: 2026 another year of rapid change with IEEPA, USMCA, WTO

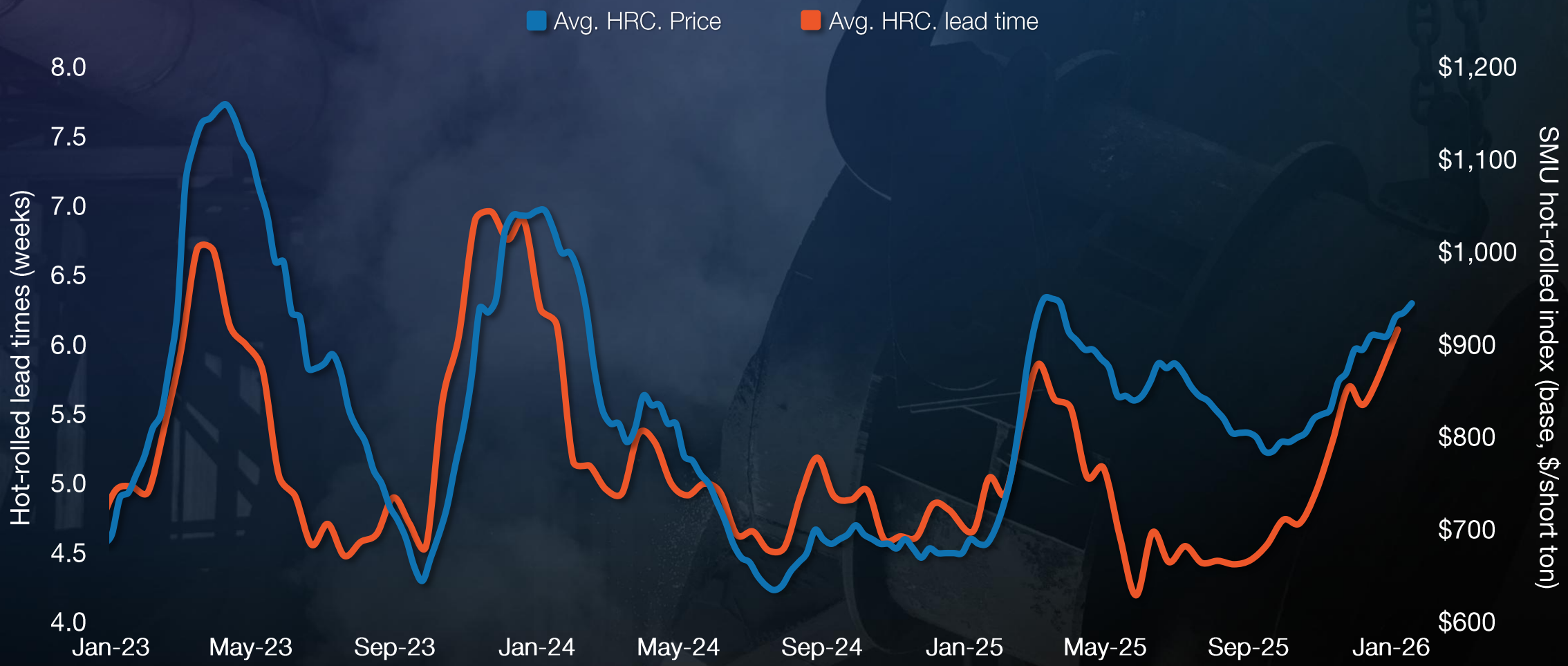
SMU price ranges: Sheet moves higher, plate stalls

Survey participants

Our survey is by invitation only. Over 1,000 companies, mostly in the manufacturing or distribution industries, are asked to participate. Here are the percentages of participation in this week's survey by market sector.

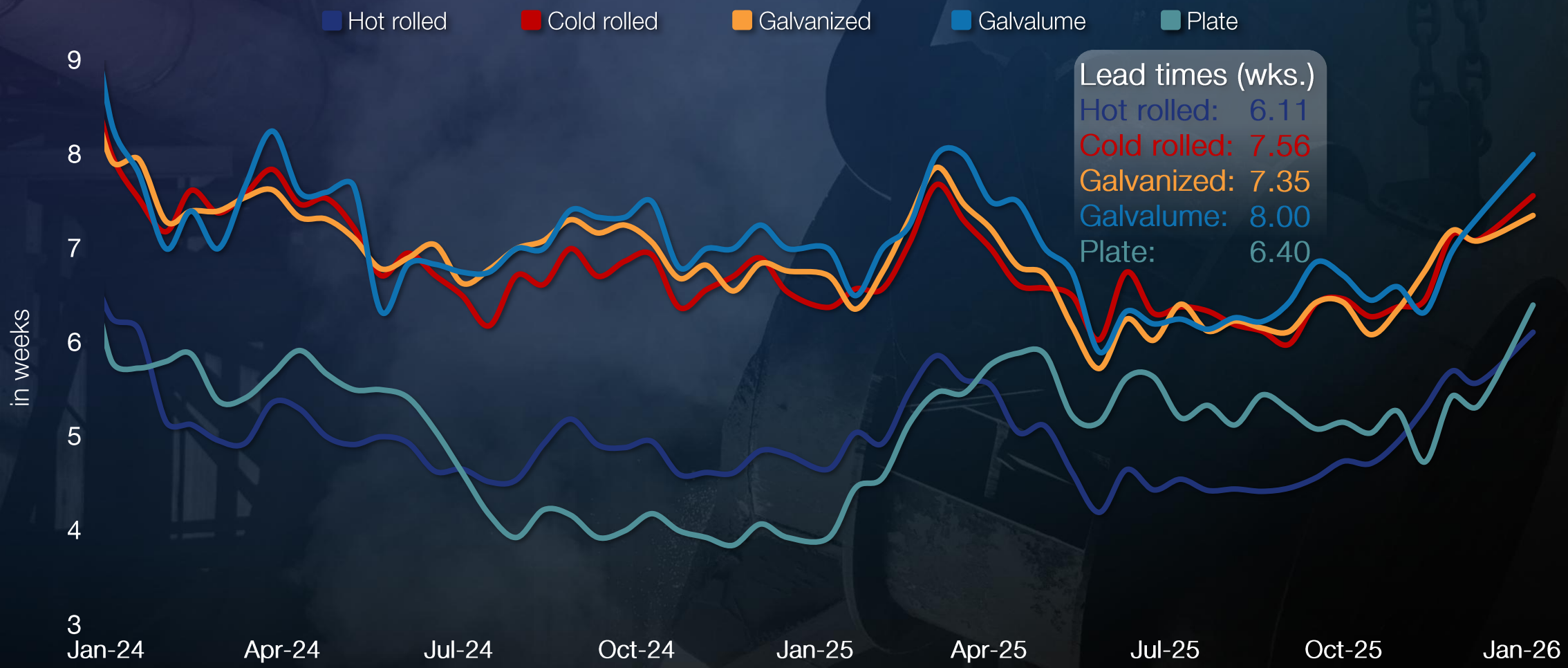
Hot-rolled steel prices vs. lead times

SMU's hot-rolled steel prices and lead times, with data through Jan. 20, 2026.



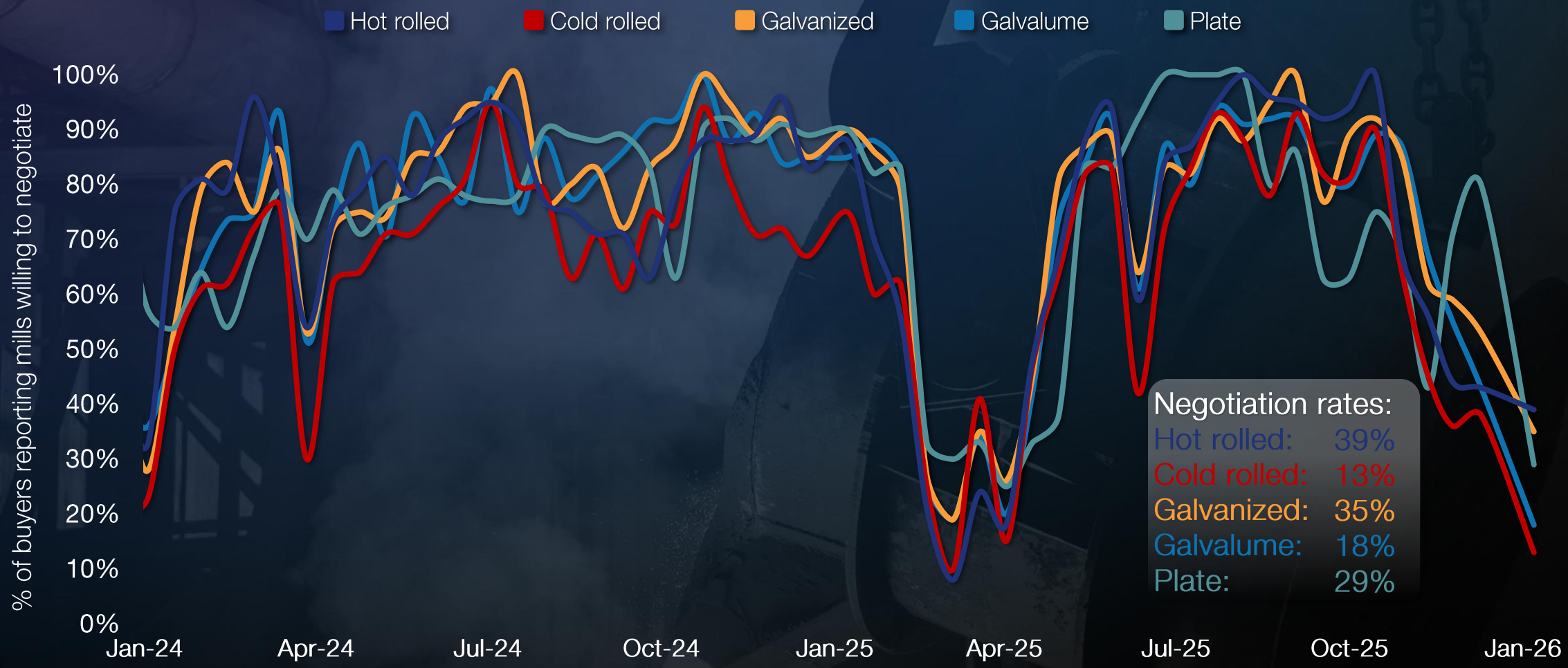
Steel mill lead times by product

SMU lead times on new steel orders by product through Jan. 7, 2026.



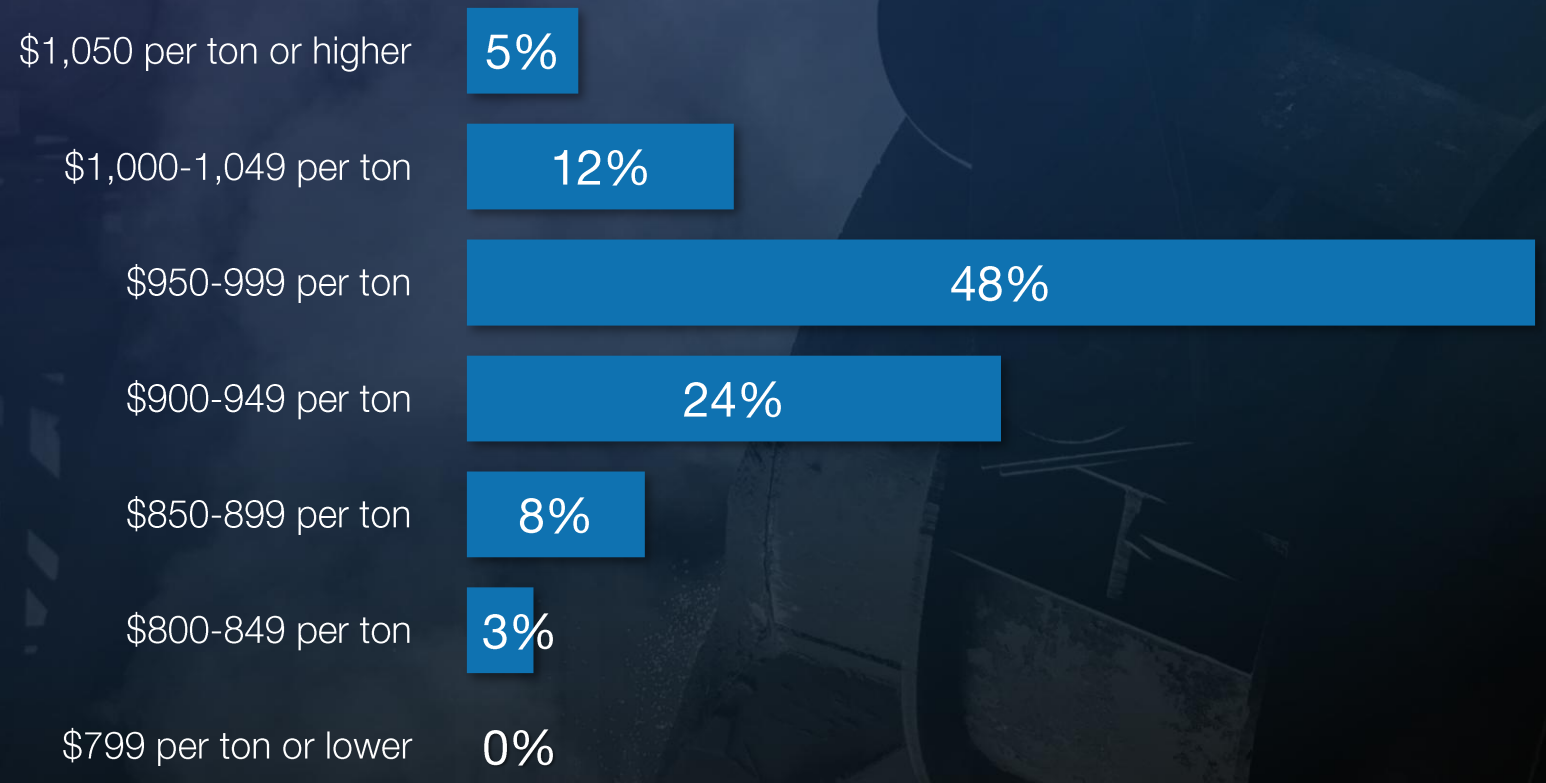
Steel mill negotiations

SMU's price negotiations on new steel orders by product through Jan. 7, 2026.



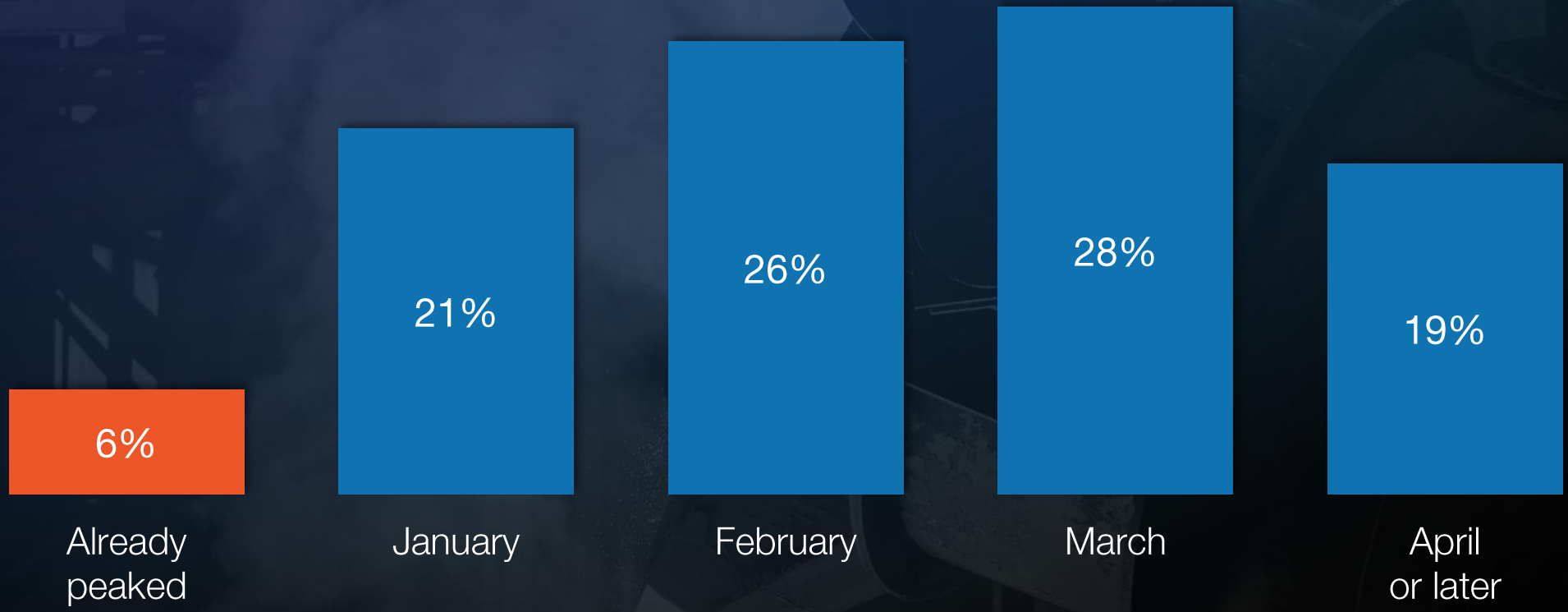
Future hot rolled prices

Where do you think HRC prices will be in two months?



Hot rolled inflection point

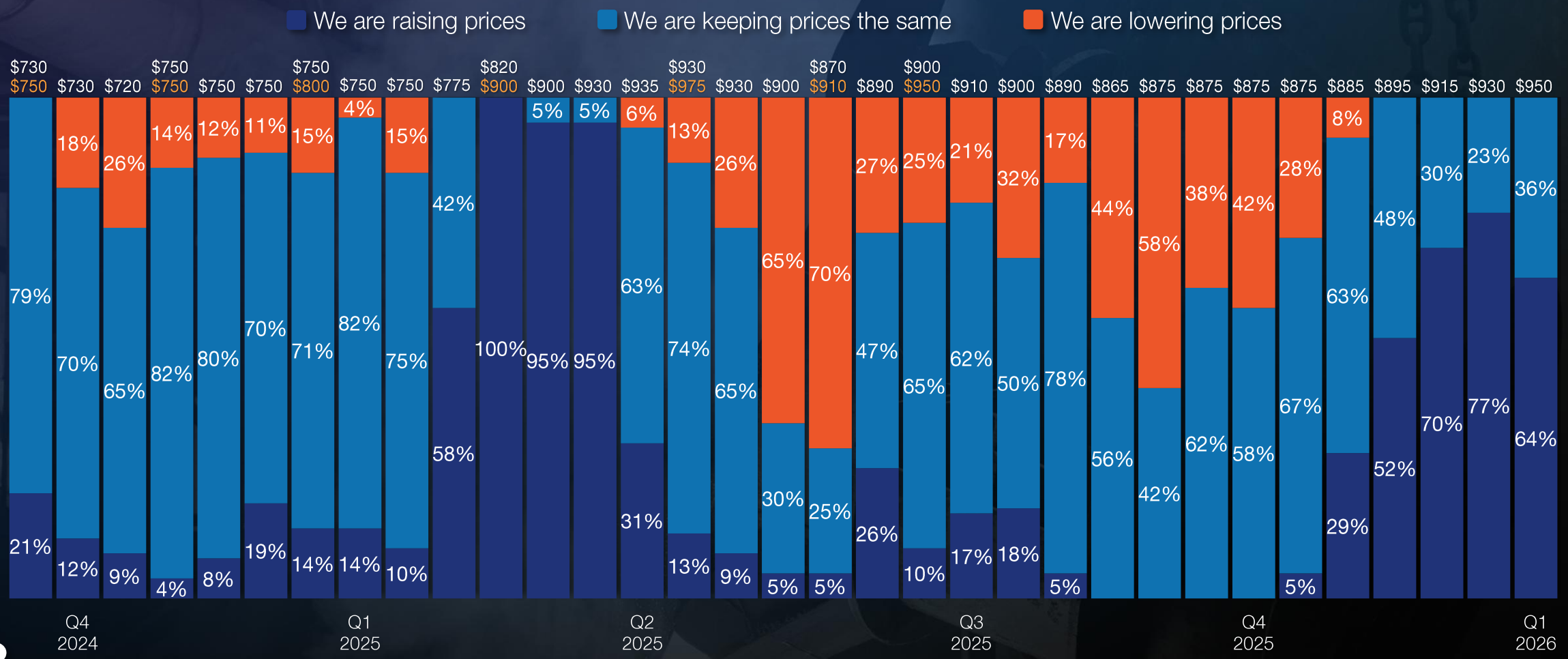
When do you think steel prices will peak?



Service center view of selling prices history

Service centers

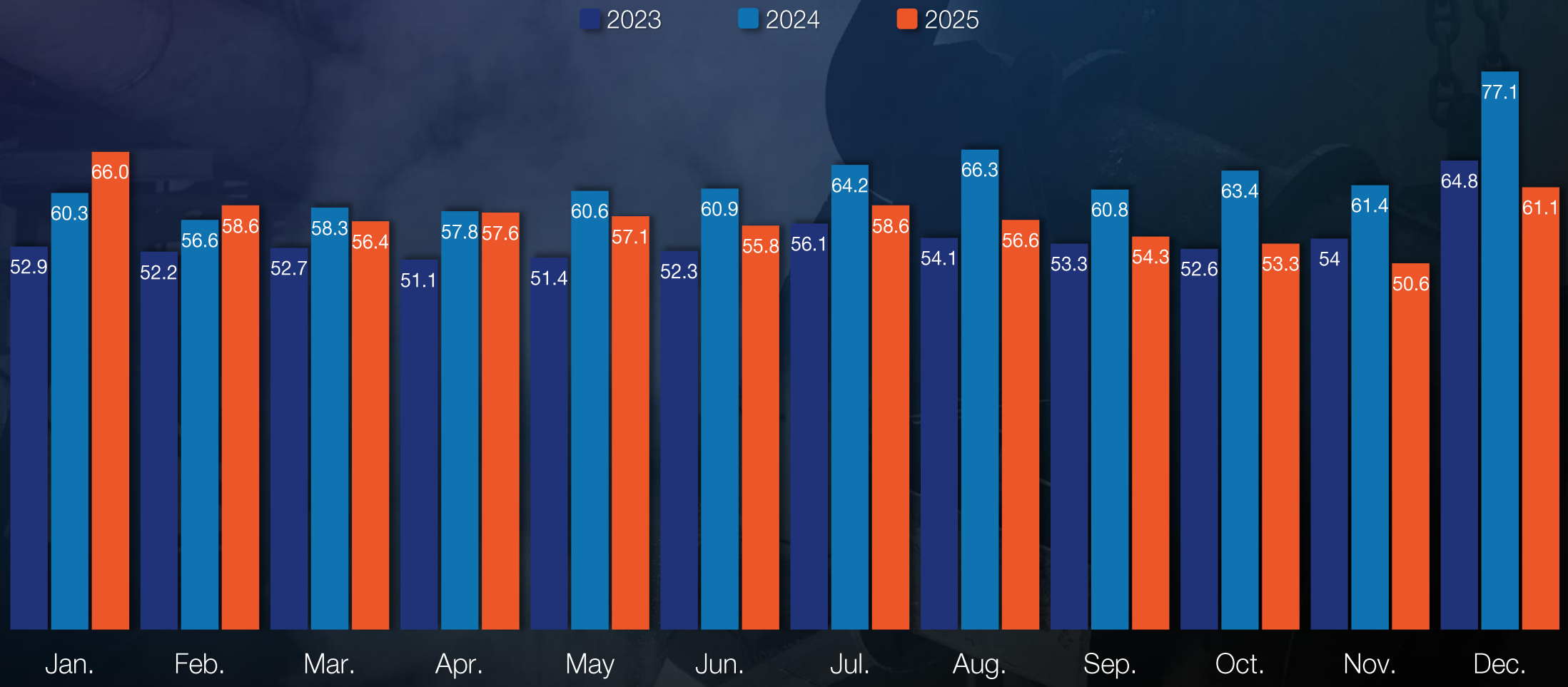
Compared to two weeks ago, how is your company handling spot pricing to your customers?



Nucor
Cleveland-Cliffs

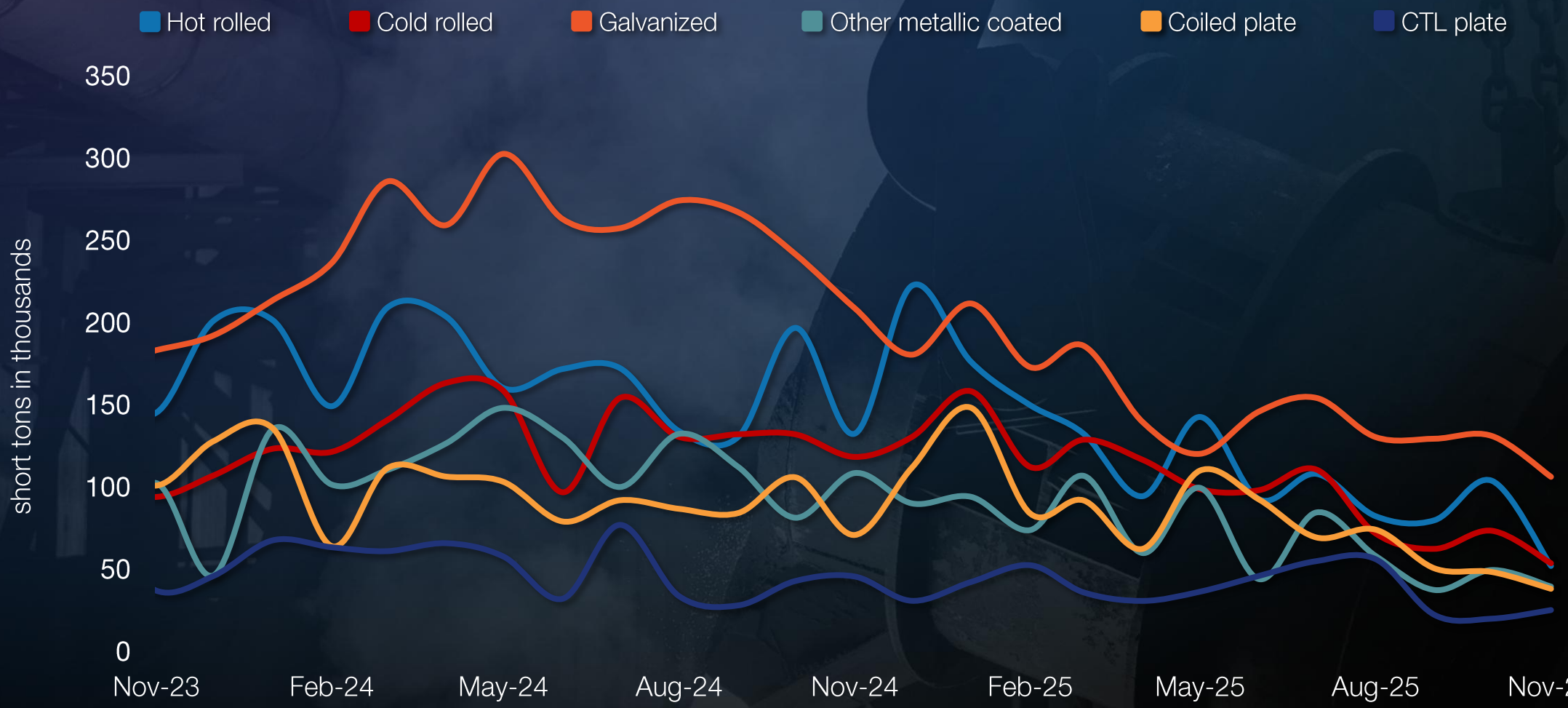
Service center inventories history

SMU's flat rolled product shipping days of supply, with data through December 2025.



Flat-rolled steel imports by product

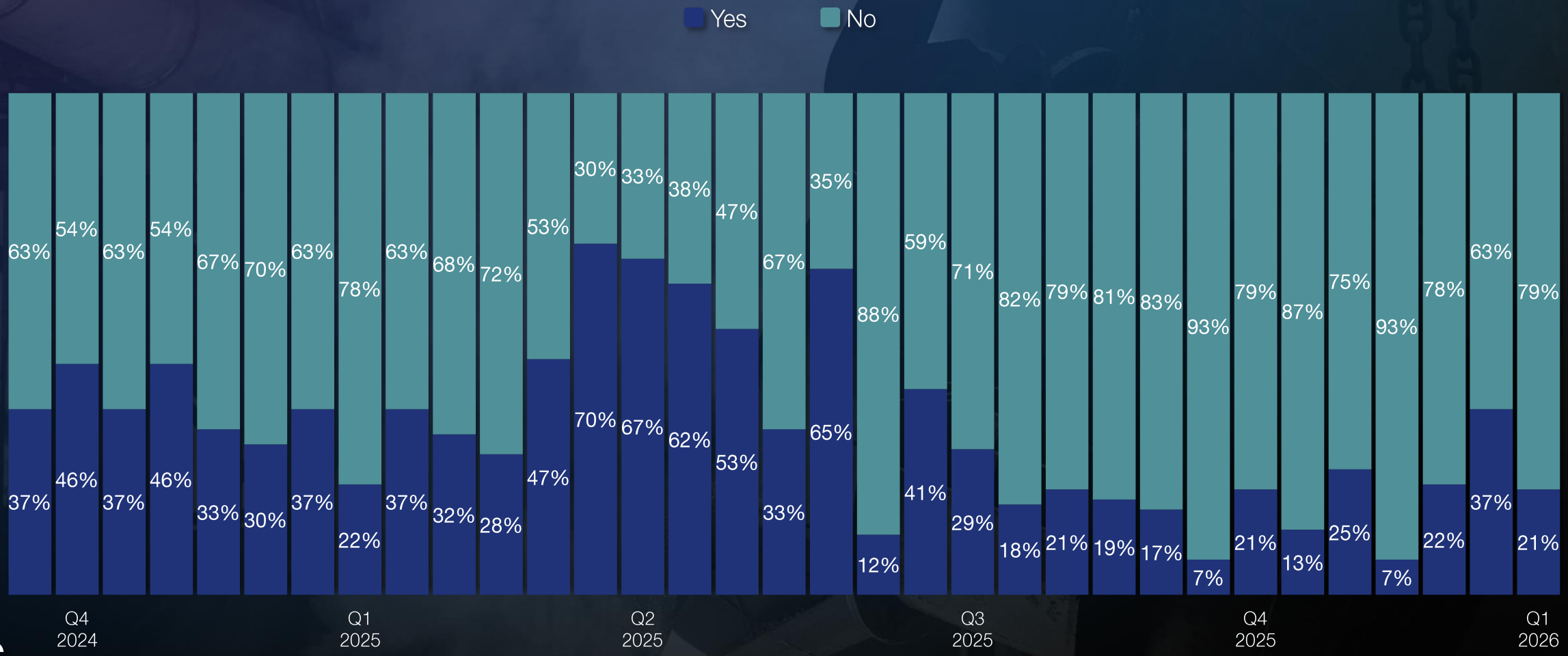
US Department of Commerce monthly figures



Foreign steel competitiveness

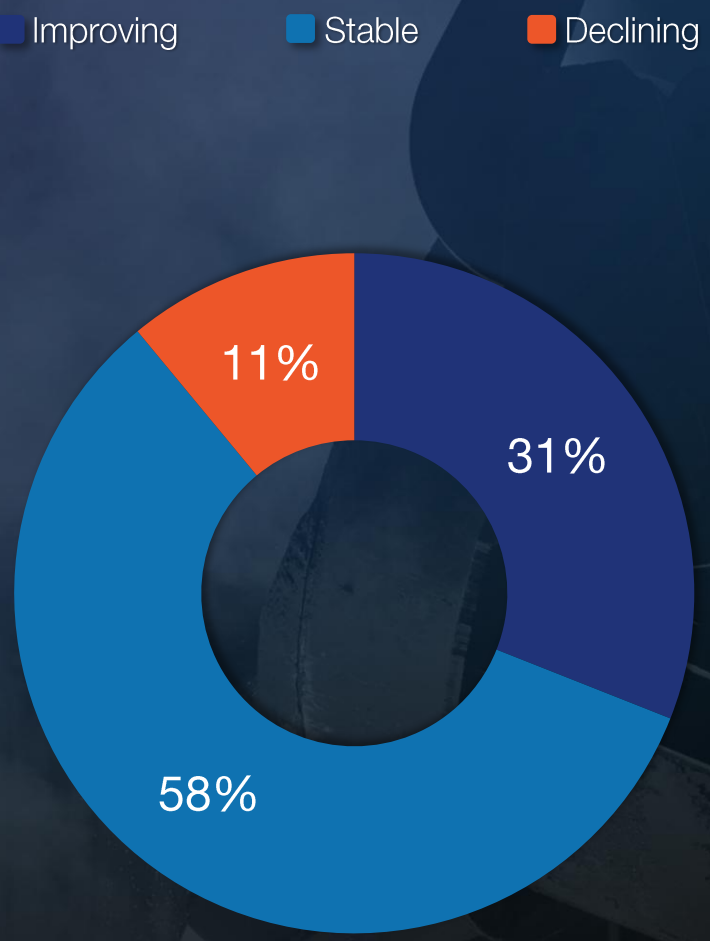
Service centers

Are your foreign steel suppliers quoting you competitive prices for new orders for future delivery?



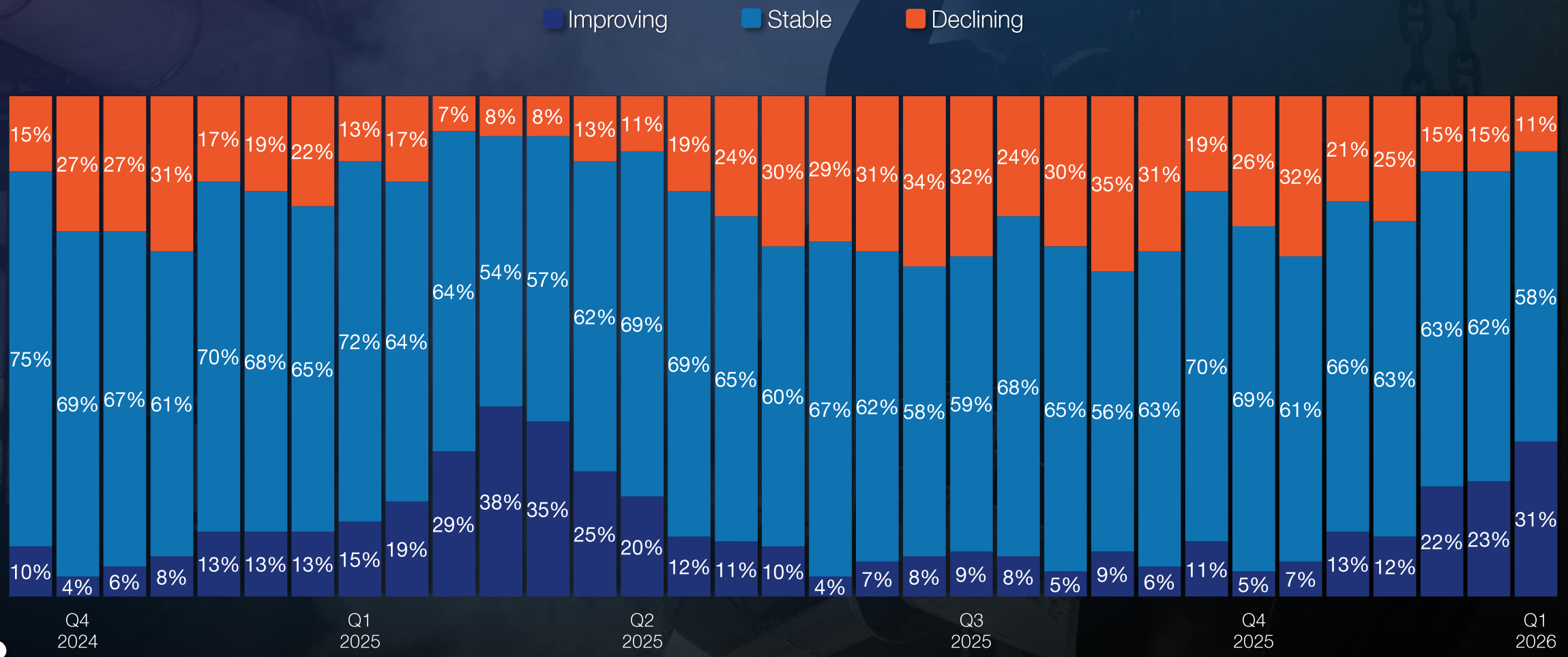
Overall demand

How is demand for your products?



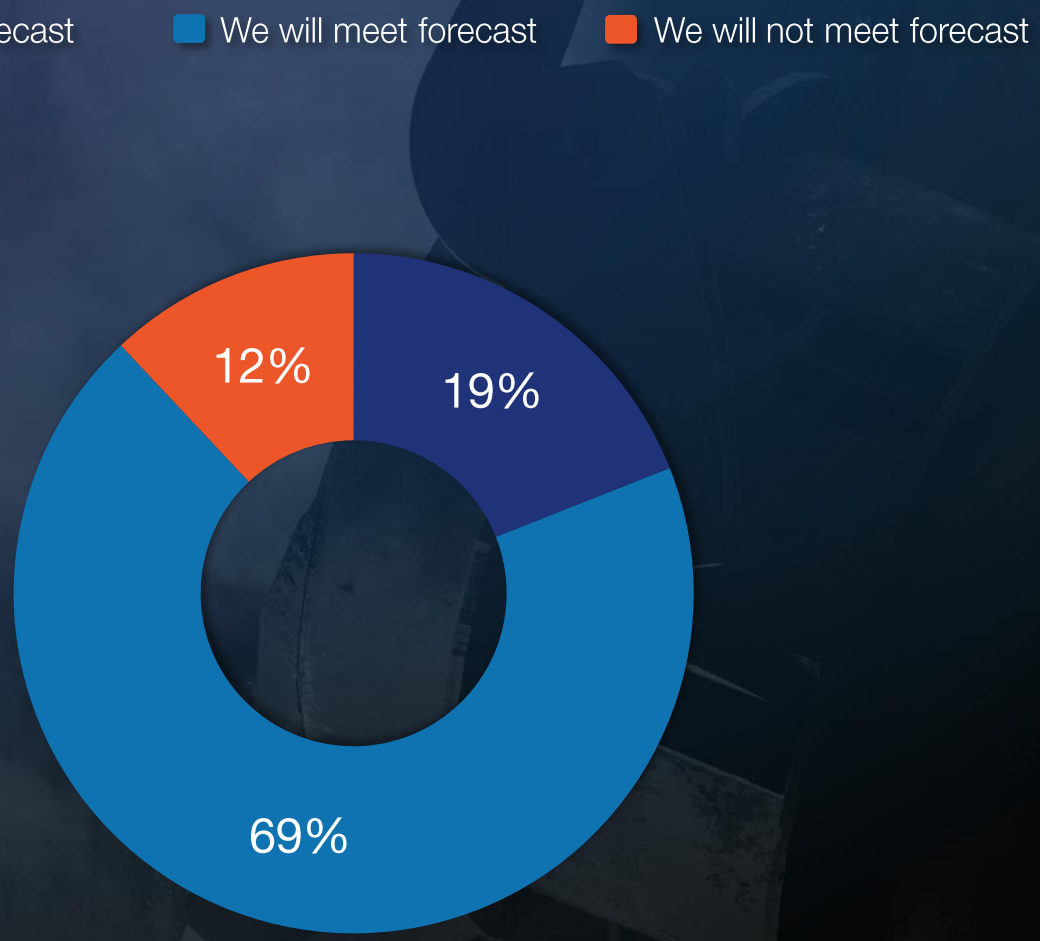
Overall demand history

How is demand for your products?



Business forecasts

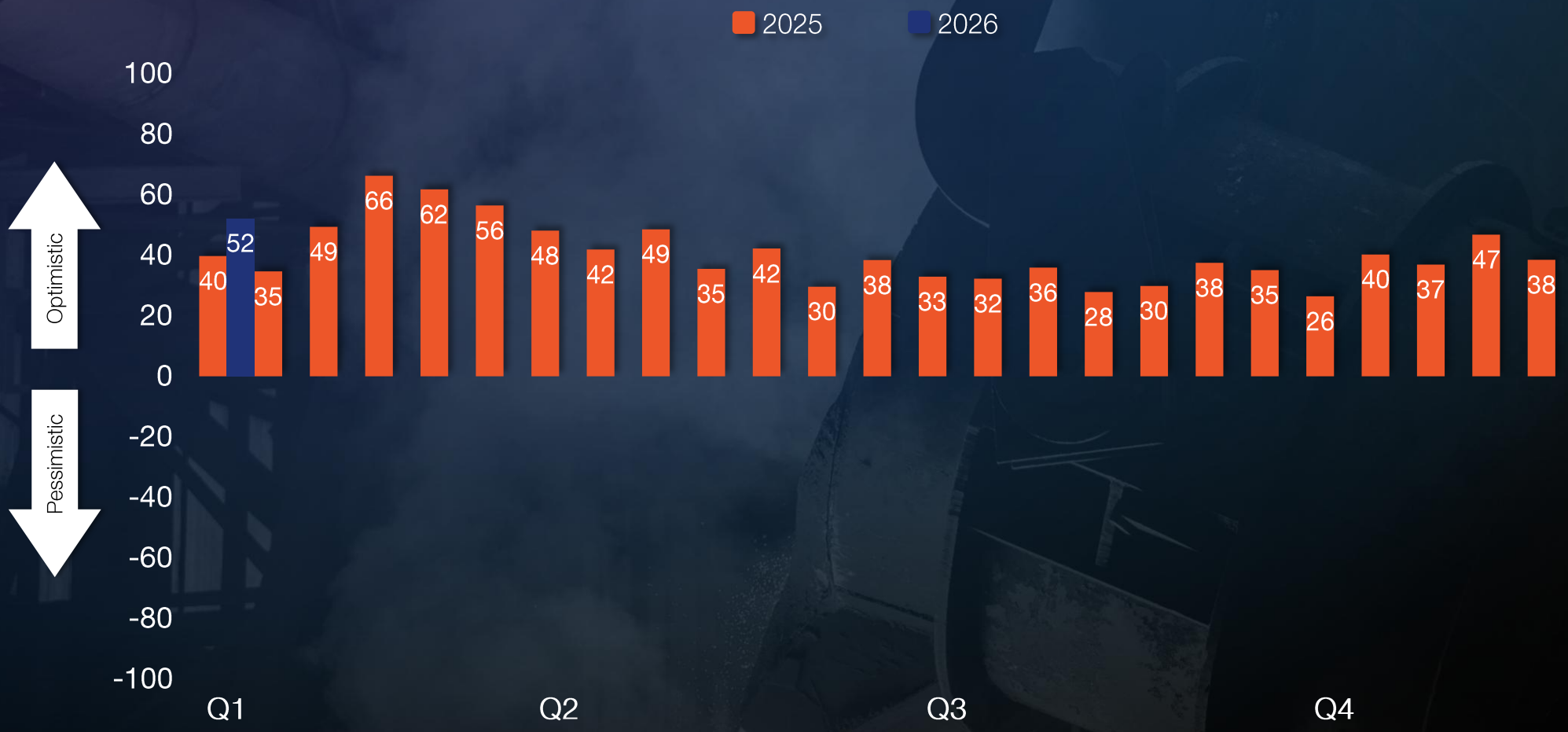
How will your company perform this month compared to your forecast?



Steel buyers' sentiment

Up 14 points to +52

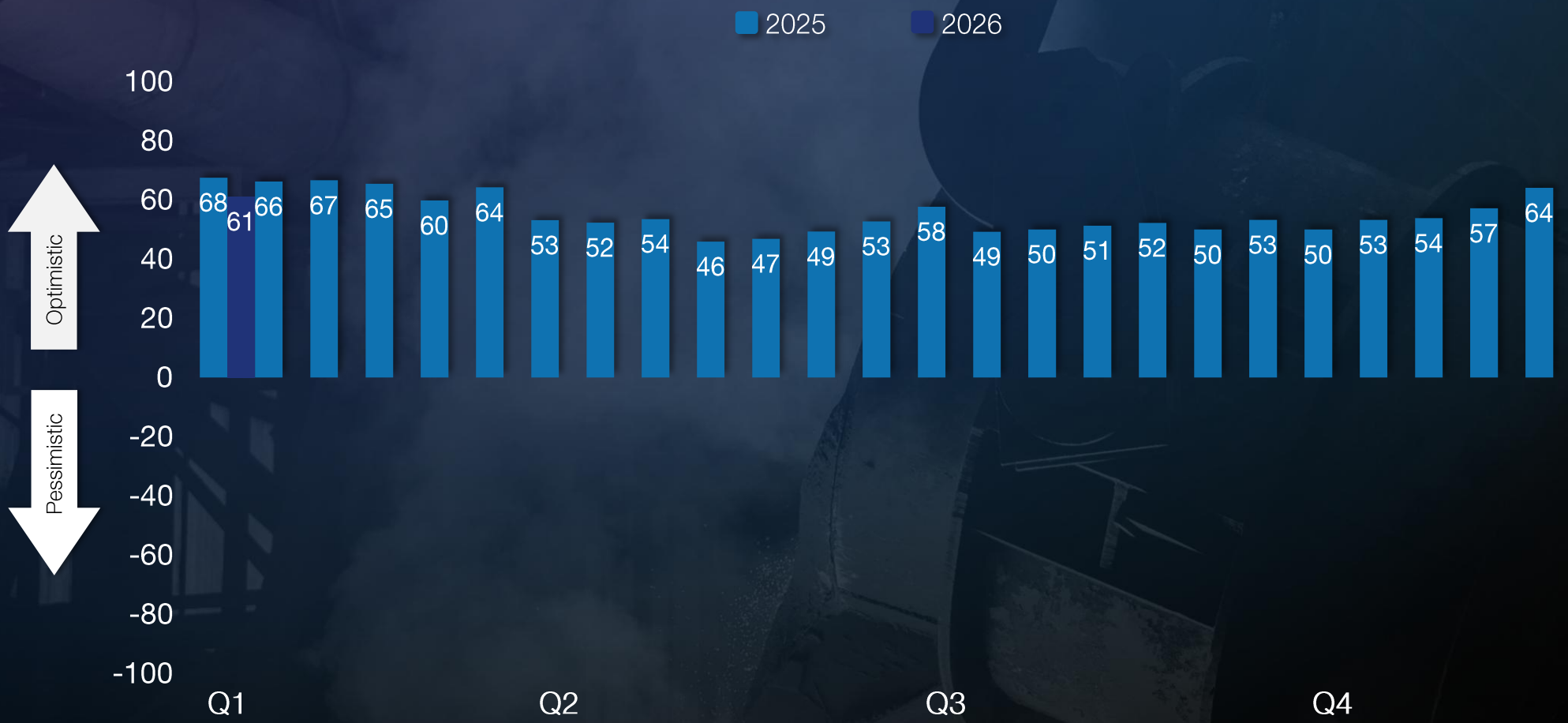
SMU's current steel buyers' sentiment index, with data through Jan. 7, 2026.



Steel buyers' future sentiment

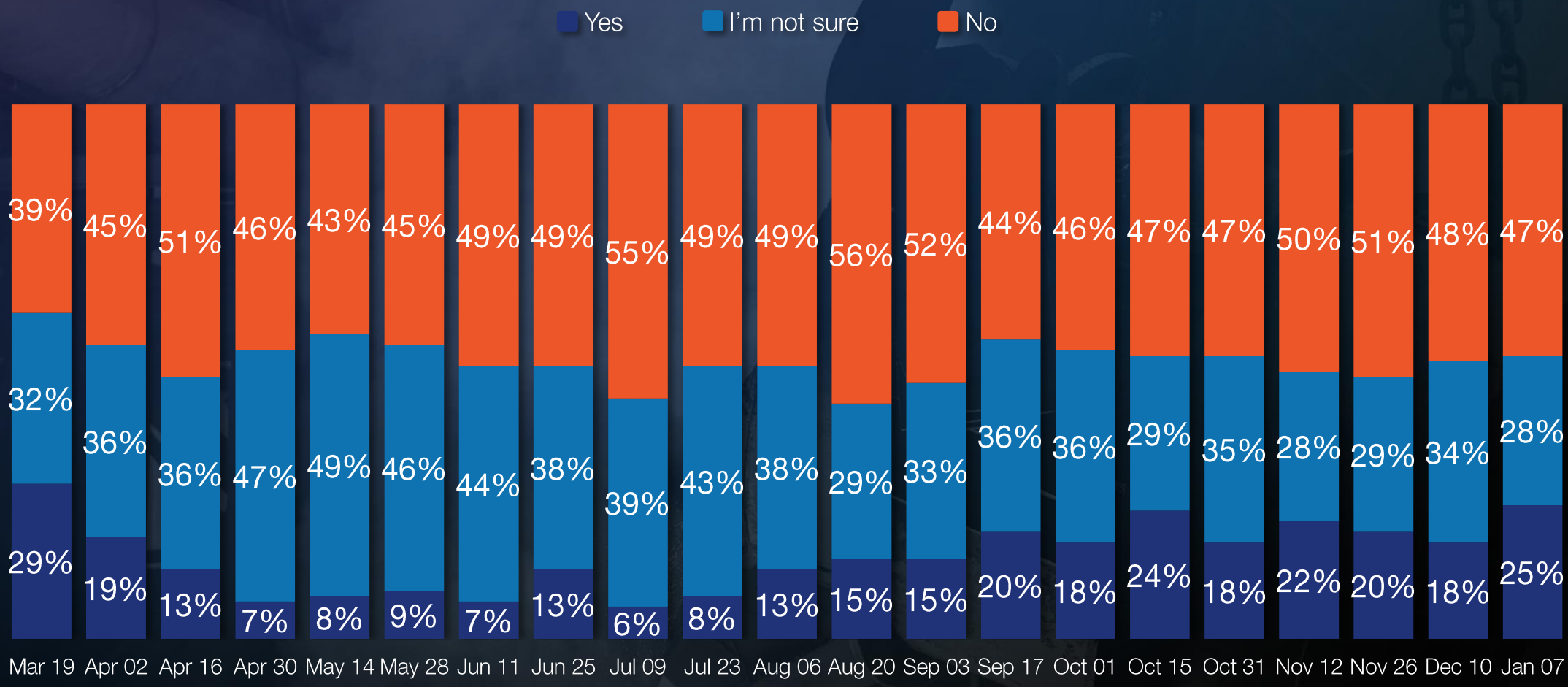
Down three points to +61

SMU's future steel buyers' sentiment index, with data through Jan. 7, 2026.



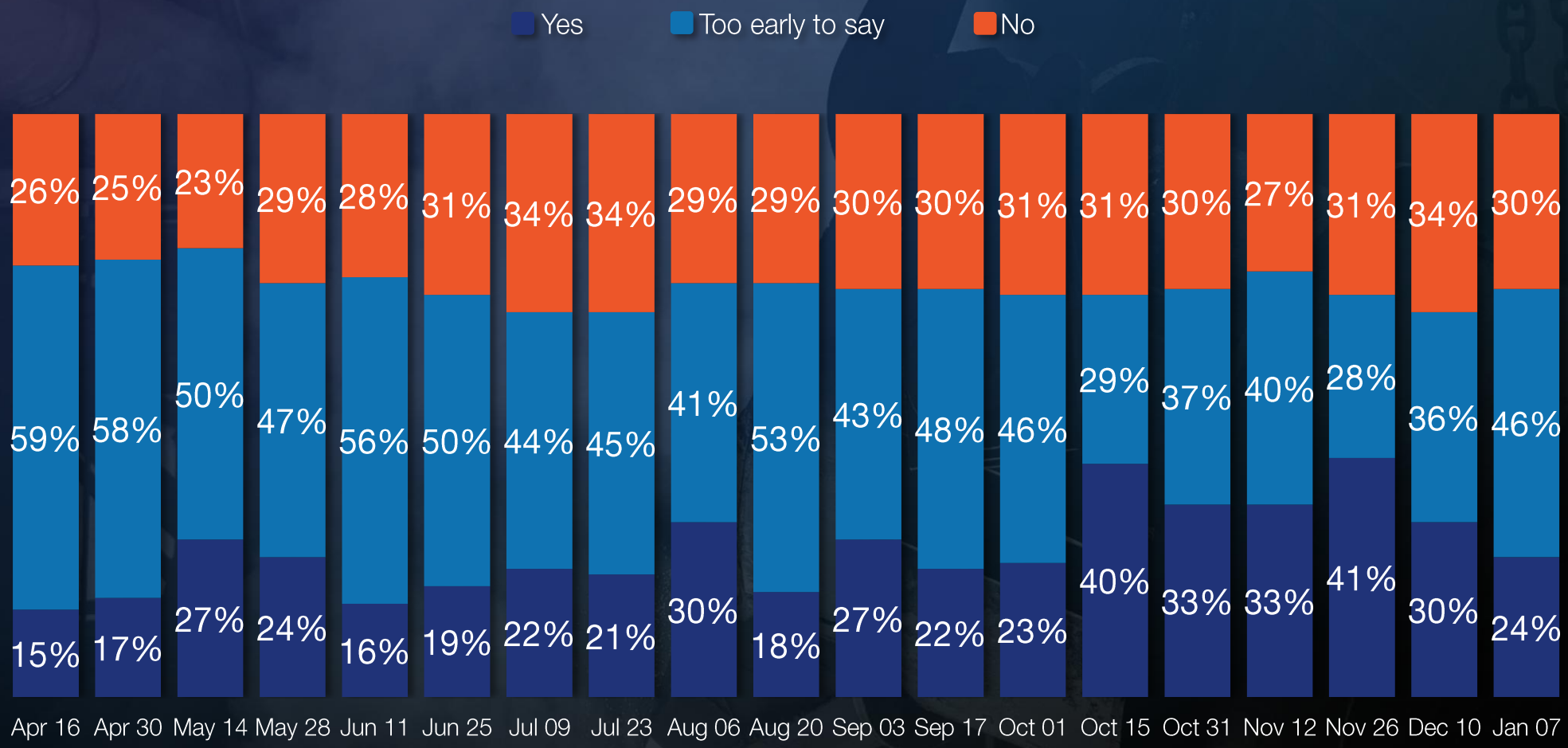
Popularity of Trump's tariffs

Are President Trump's tariff policies helping your business?



Evidence of reshoring

Are you seeing evidence of manufacturing reshoring to the US because of Trump's tariffs?



FEATURED guest

Jerry Richardson
CSN LLC

Jerry Richardson is the Executive Director of CSN LLC, the U.S. based subsidiary of Brazilian steel and mining conglomerate CSN. He is responsible for all domestic and import activities of CSN LLC, including financial, commercial and operational management of the company. In June 2018, he led the $475 million sale of CSN's steel processing plant in Terre Haute, Indiana; a facility which CSN had bought in 2001 for $55 million. Through his guidance and leadership, the company grew from $250 million in revenue to over $900 million at its peak of commercial activity. He is currently the head of CSN Trading, a company specializing in the importation and distribution of steel products.

Over the last 35 years, Mr. Richardson has developed a command of the steel industry while working for international trading companies focused on metals including Duferco, Preussag International Steel Corp., Mannesmann Pipe & Steel and C. Itoh & Co. His broad experience with all types of carbon steel products and international trade gives him a unique view of the world market from a US perspective.

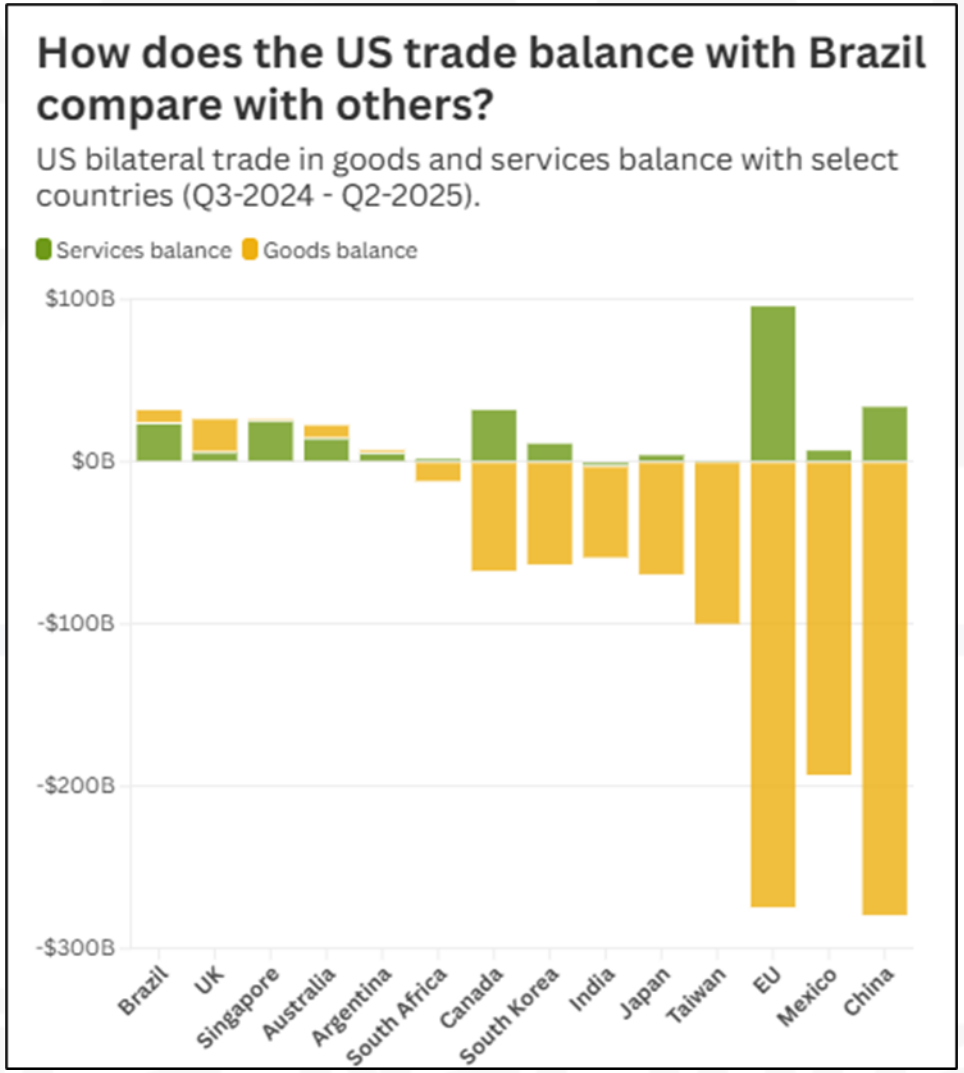
= SECTION 1 =
BRAZIL TRADE STATUS

CSN - Key Business Areas

	Steel	Mining	Cement	Logistics		Energy
						
	Flat Steel Long Steel	Casa de Pedra NAMISA & Tecar	Cement Plant	MRS Railway, FTL & Transnordestina	Itaguaí Logistics Platform Tecon	Thermal & Hydro Electric Plants
Net Revenues %	65%	23%	12%			
Key Business Highlights	✓ 5.6Mt Flat Steel production capacity ✓ # 2 flat steel producer in Brazil ✓ Focus on high margin products. ✓ SWT: Production capacity of 1.1 Mt of steel profiles ✓ Long steel plant in Volta Redonda; Start up in 2013	✓ # 6 globally in iron ore exports (46 Mt of iron ore sales in 2024) ✓ Self-sufficient in iron ore to steel production ✓ Concession to operate TECAR, from which CSN exports iron ore and imports coke and coal.	✓Use of blast furnace byproducts and own limestone reserves. ✓ # 2 producer in Brazil ✓ Current capacity: 13.5 Mtpy.	✓ Developed transport infrastructure, from iron ore mines to steel mills and ports. ✓ MRS Railway connects the Volta Redonda Steel Mill to Casa de Pedra and terminals at Itaguaí Port, which handles steel exports. ✓ CSN has the concession to operate TECON, one of the largest container terminals in Brazil. Apart from containers, TECON also handles CSN's steel products and general cargo.		✓ CSN is self-sufficient in energy production. ✓Total energy capacity available: 446 MW.

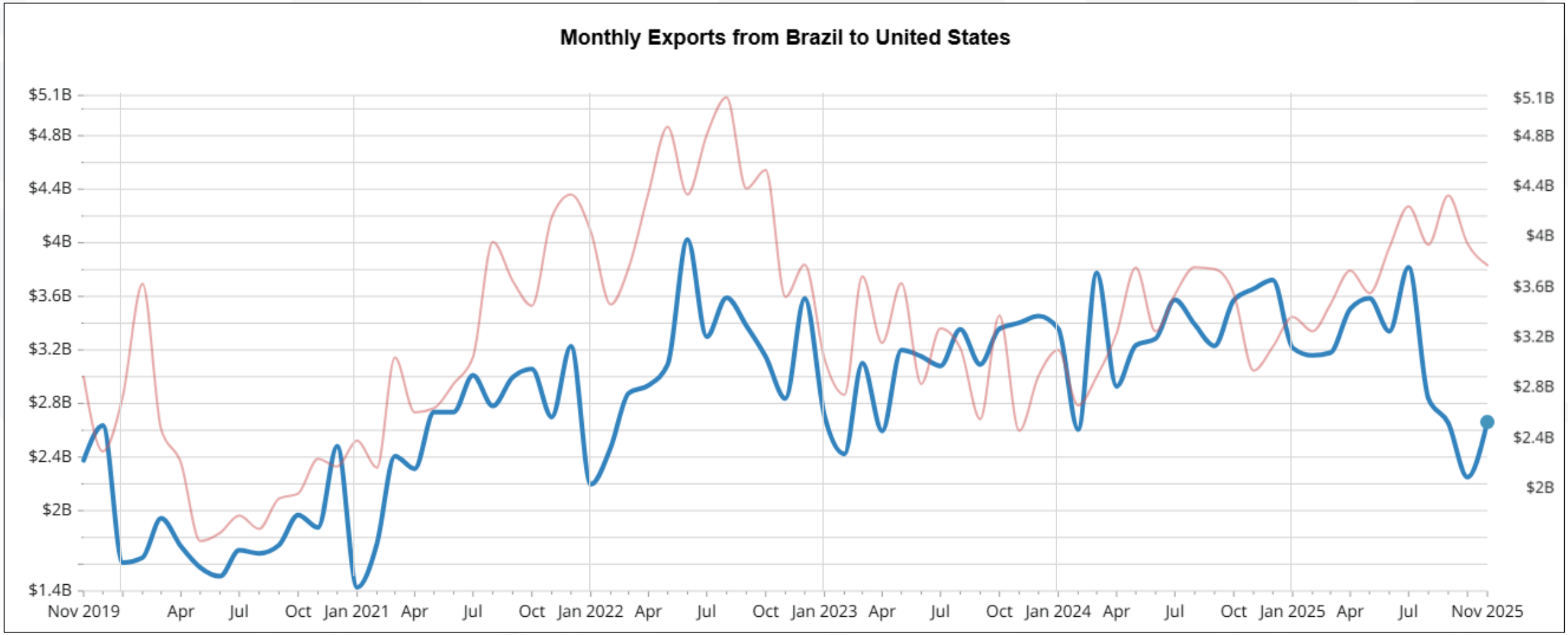
BRAZIL – USA TRADE BALANCE

- The U.S. trades with more than 200 countries and Brazil is one of only a handful of trading partners with whom we have a positive trade surplus; that is to say we export more to Brazil than we import from Brazil. For many years this has been consistently between $10-$20 billion
- USA foreign direct investment in Brazil in 2024 was estimated to be $80 billion
- Brazil is rich in natural resources and of course is blessed with high FE content iron ore. They are a natural exporter.
- 80% of Brazil's energy comes from hydro, wind or solar. Let me repeat that. 80% of Brazil's electrical energy is renewable energy (USA = 20%)
- Brazil’s population is around 214 million people
- Brazil’s GDP in 2025 was $2.6 trillion

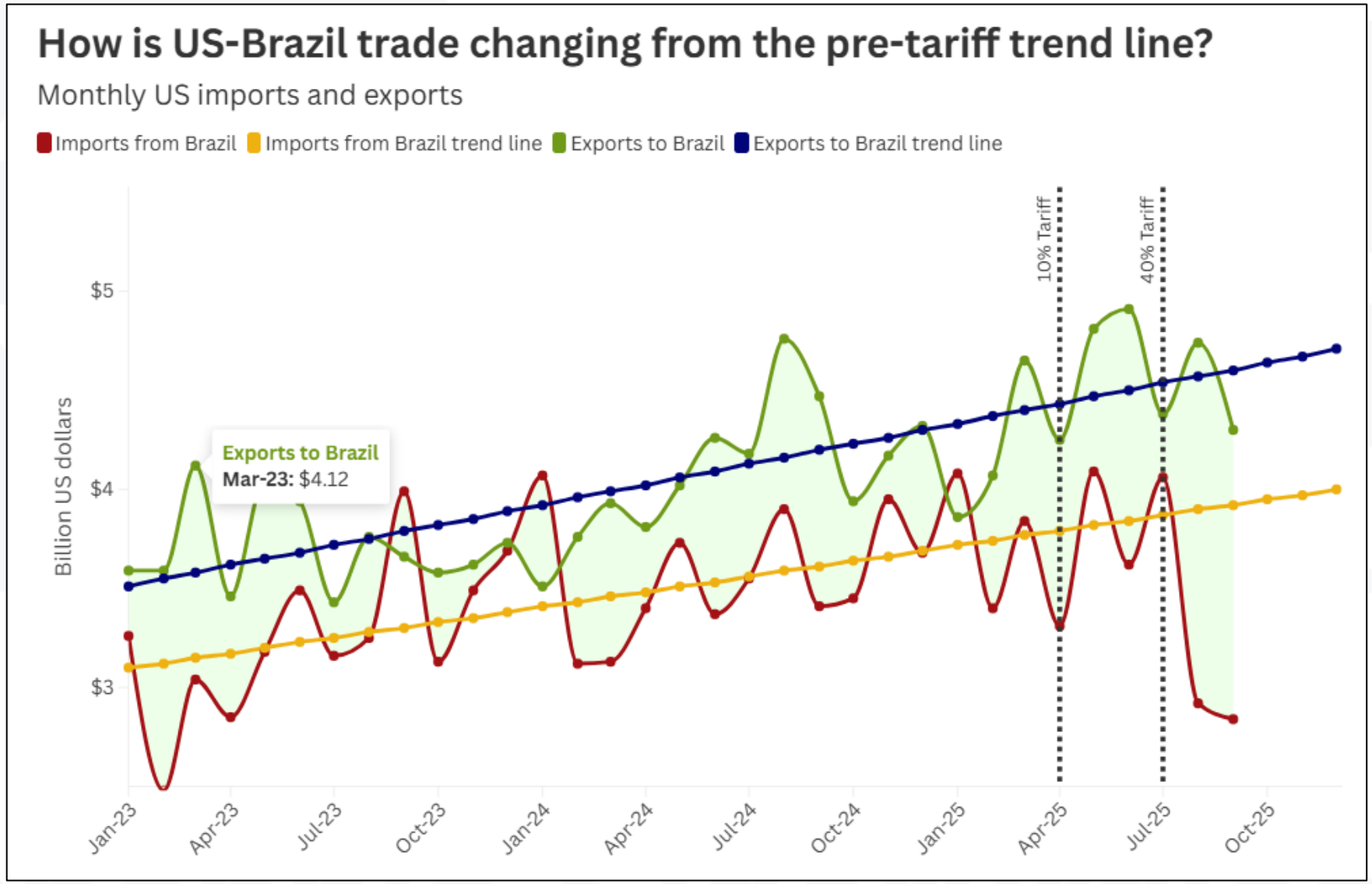


Source: atlanticcouncil.org

MONTHLY EXPORTS – BRAZIL TO USA



MONTHLY EXPORTS – BRAZIL TO USA



Source: atlanticcouncil.org

FROM USA to BRAZIL:

Aircraft, Spacecraft
Mineral fuels, distillation products
Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers
Electrical, electronic equipment
Plastics
Pharmaceutical products
Organic chemicals
Optical, photo, technical
Medical apparatus

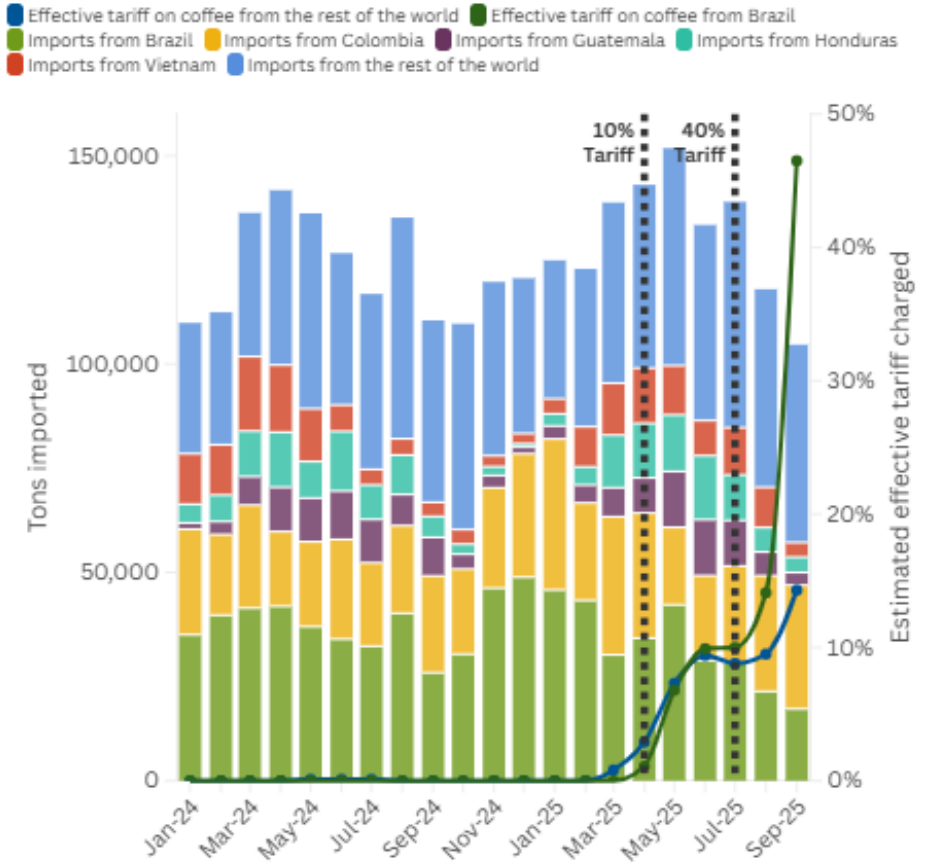
FROM BRAZIL to USA:

Iron and steel
Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers
Aircraft, spacecraft
Coffee, tea, mate and spices
Vegetable, fruit, nut food preparations
Electrical, electronic equipment
Wood, wood pulp, wood charcoal
Meat and edible meat offal

BRAZILIAN PRODUCTS ENTERING USA - TARIFF EXAMPLES

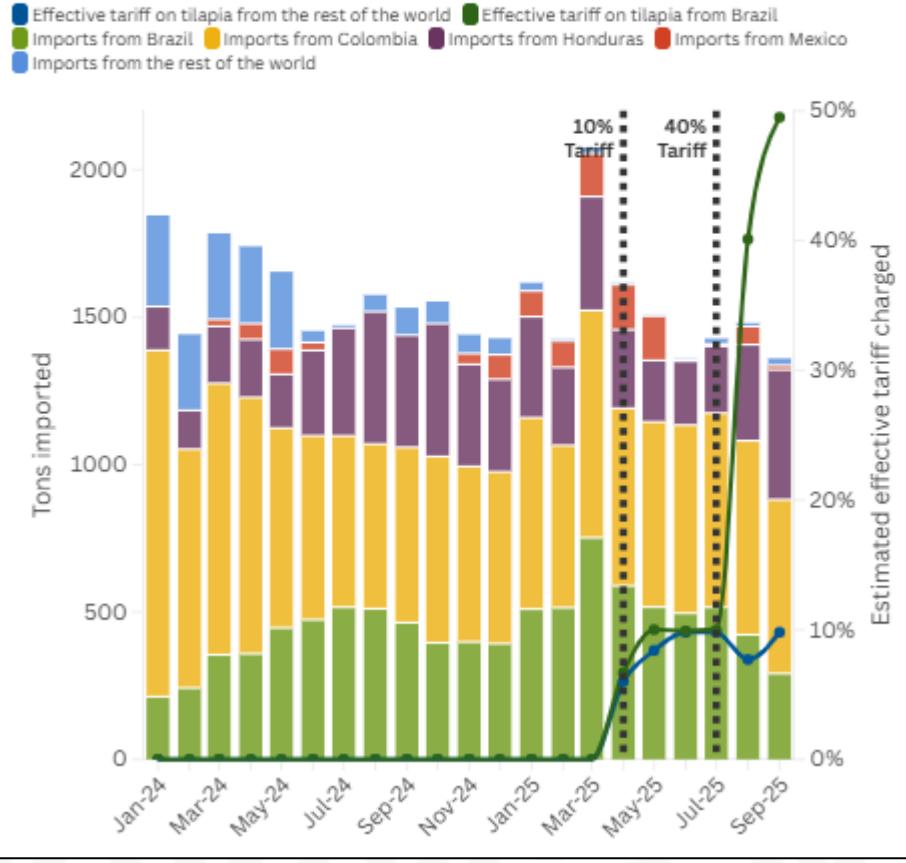
Coffee

Quantities imported and estimated effectively charged US tariffs on coffee from Brazil and from the rest of the world. As of November 2025, these products are no longer subject to the extra 40 percent tariff when imported from Brazil.



Tilapia filets

Quantities imported and estimated effective US tariffs on tilapia fish filets from Brazil and from the rest of the world. These products are subject to the full 50 percent tariff when imported from Brazil.



Types of Tariffs:

- Reciprocal (IEEPA) Tariffs (International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1979)
- Fentanyl Tariffs
- Suspension of de minimus
- Section 201 Tariffs
- Section 232 Tariffs
- Section 301 Tariffs
- Greenland Tariffs

SECTION 232 TARIFFS: On steel derivative items like machinery or white goods, only the steel content amount is subject to tariff.

Tariff Stacking:

The following duties and tariffs always stack on top of any other applicable tariffs:

- General duties
- Any applicable antidumping or countervailing duties
- Any applicable Section 301 tariffs on Chinese-origin goods
- Any applicable “fentanyl” tariffs on Chinese-origin goods

The product-specific Section 232 tariffs are subject to the following stacking rules:

The automobile, automobile parts, bus, MHDVs, and MHDV parts tariffs do not stack on top of (a) any other Section 232 tariffs, (b) any applicable reciprocal tariffs, or (c) any applicable “fentanyl” tariffs on Canadian- or Mexican-origin goods.

The aluminum and steel tariffs can stack if the product is subject to both.

The aluminum, steel, copper, lumber, and 🔔 semiconductor tariffs do not stack on top of (a) any applicable reciprocal tariffs or (b) any applicable “fentanyl” tariffs on Canadian- or Mexican-origin goods.

IMPACT OF TARIFFS CONSIDERATIONS:

Tariffs on metals primarily cause higher domestic prices, which benefits domestic metal producers but significantly increases costs for downstream manufacturers and ultimately consumers. The overall economic effect is generally considered negative due to widespread disruption across supply chains.

Increased Domestic Prices: Tariffs on imported metals like steel and aluminum lead to a rise in their domestic prices, often making U.S. prices much higher than global market prices. For example, after recent tariff actions, U.S. steel and aluminum prices have spiked.

Higher Input Costs for Manufacturers: Industries that use metals as inputs (e.g., auto parts, appliances, construction, food packaging) face increased production costs. This can erode profit margins and force companies to absorb costs or pass them on.

Supply Chain Disruption: Tariffs introduce uncertainty and complexity in supply chains, forcing businesses to find alternative, often more expensive, suppliers or consider reshoring production.

Reduced Imports: Tariffs effectively reduce the volume of metal imports, a primary goal, but this can lead to shortages and delays if domestic production cannot ramp up quickly enough to meet demand.

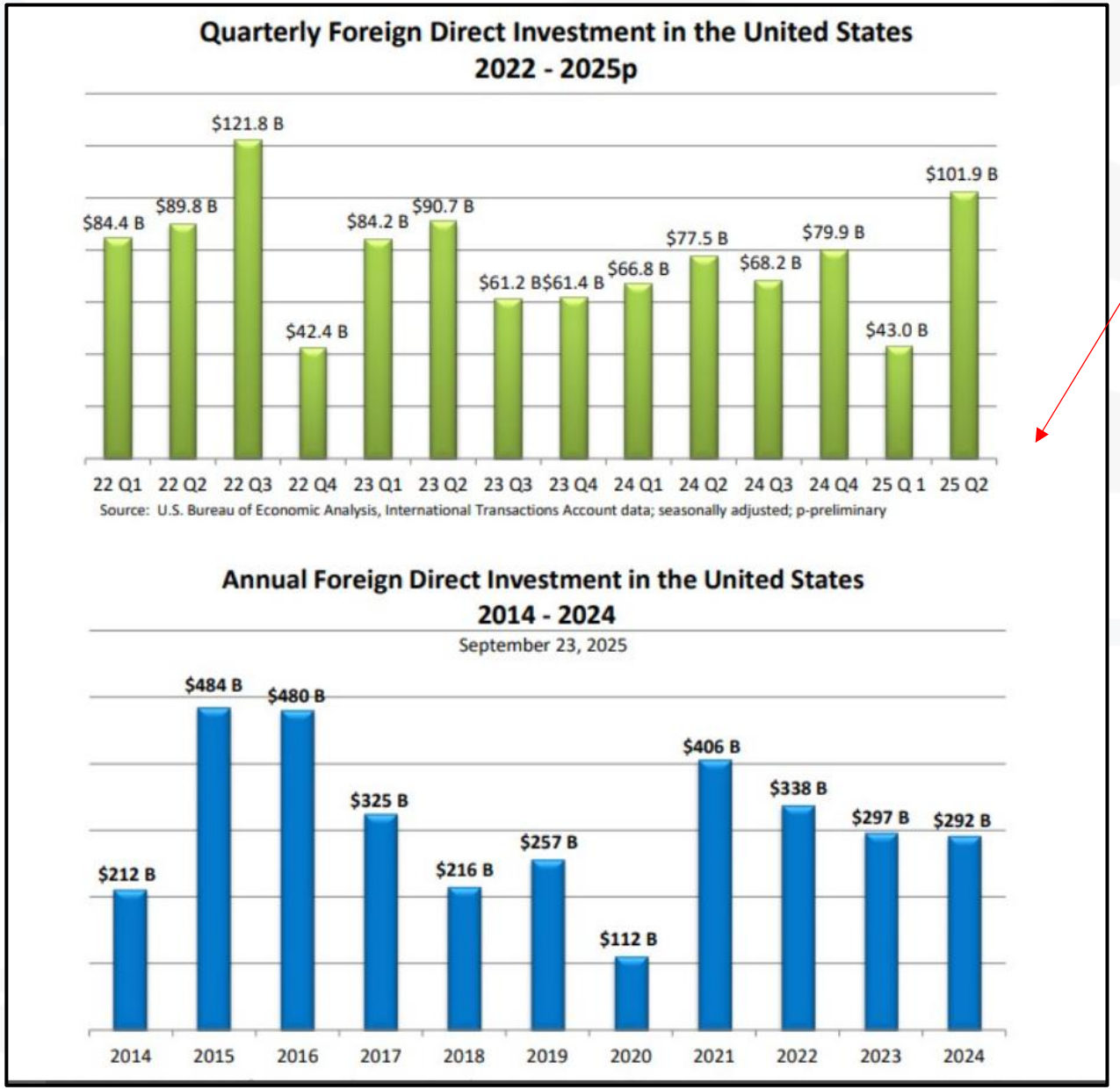
Mixed Job Impact: While tariffs can lead to modest job gains in the domestic metal production sector, these are often vastly outweighed by job losses in the larger downstream manufacturing industries that rely on affordable metals. One study estimated that for every job gained in steel production, a significant number of jobs were lost in other manufacturing sectors.

Consumer Prices Rise: The increased costs for manufacturers are often passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices for finished goods, such as cars, home appliances, and even canned foods.

Reduced Competitiveness and Exports: U.S. manufacturers that export goods become less competitive in the global market because they are paying higher domestic prices for raw materials compared to their foreign rivals who have access to lower global prices.

Retaliation: Tariffs often lead to retaliatory tariffs from other countries on U.S. exports, further harming American industries like agriculture and machinery.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT



25 Q3 = $89 B

EXCHANGE RATES

Dollar is down around the world, making imports more expensive

= SECTION 2 =
IMPORT STATS

USA STEEL TRADE REMEDY LAW HISTORY: 1969-2025

1969-1974: Voluntary Restraint Agreements (VRAs) with Japan and the European Community

1977-1981: Trigger Price Mechanism applied to all imports

1982: Antidumping (AD) and Countervailing Duty (CVD) cases filed against EC countries. Subsequently terminated for VRAs on EC imports

1984: AD and CVD cases filed against non-EU countries. Subsequently terminated for comprehensive VRAs

1984-1989: Comprehensive VRAs with all significant import sources

1989-1992: Extension of VRAs

1992-1993: AD and CVD cases filed against import sources after VRAs expire. AD and CVD remedies applied to only subset of products

1998-2000: Multiple AD and CVD cases against Europe, Japan and other Asian countries

2002-2003: Safeguard remedies (Section 201) in form of tariffs placed on steel imports, excluding FTA partners and developing countries

2004-2015: Multiple AD and CVD cases against Asian, South American and EU mills

2016-2017: Circumvention cases against Asian mills and others using Chinese substrate

2017-2018: Section 232 - 25% Tariffs on Steel and 10% on Aluminum

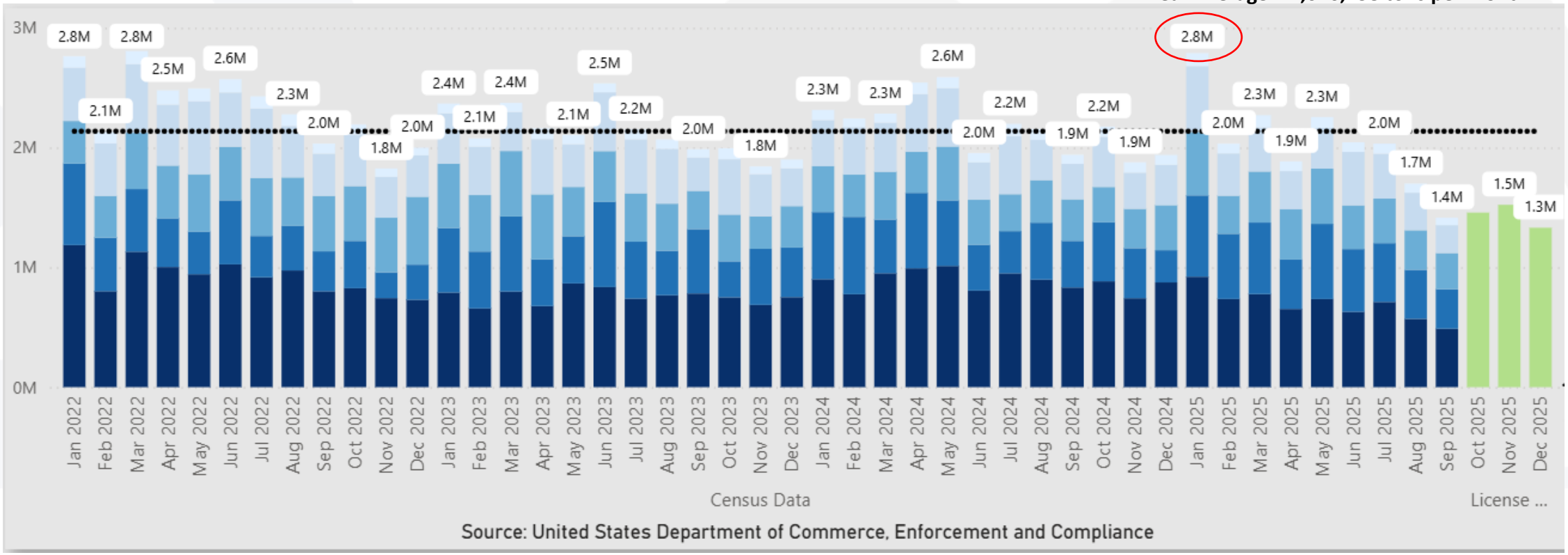
2019-2020: NAFTA scrapped in favor of USMCA

2021-2025: Section 232 with 25% Tariff, TRQ's with EU/Japan, Quotas with Korea, Brazil, Argentina plus lots of Exclusions

2025 – Forward: Section 232 with 50% Tariff, no Exclusions, no Quotas

IMPORT VOLUMES – ALL PRODUCTS 2022 - 2025

2 Year Average = 2,040,458 tons per month



Source: United States Department of Commerce, Enforcement and Compliance

- Flat (Carbon and Alloy)
- Semi-Finished (Carbon and Alloy)
- Pipe and Tube (Carbon and Alloy)
- Long (Carbon and Alloy)
- Stainless
- Other (Carbon and Alloy)
- License Data

Jan 2024 – Sept 2025: 2,126,676 per month

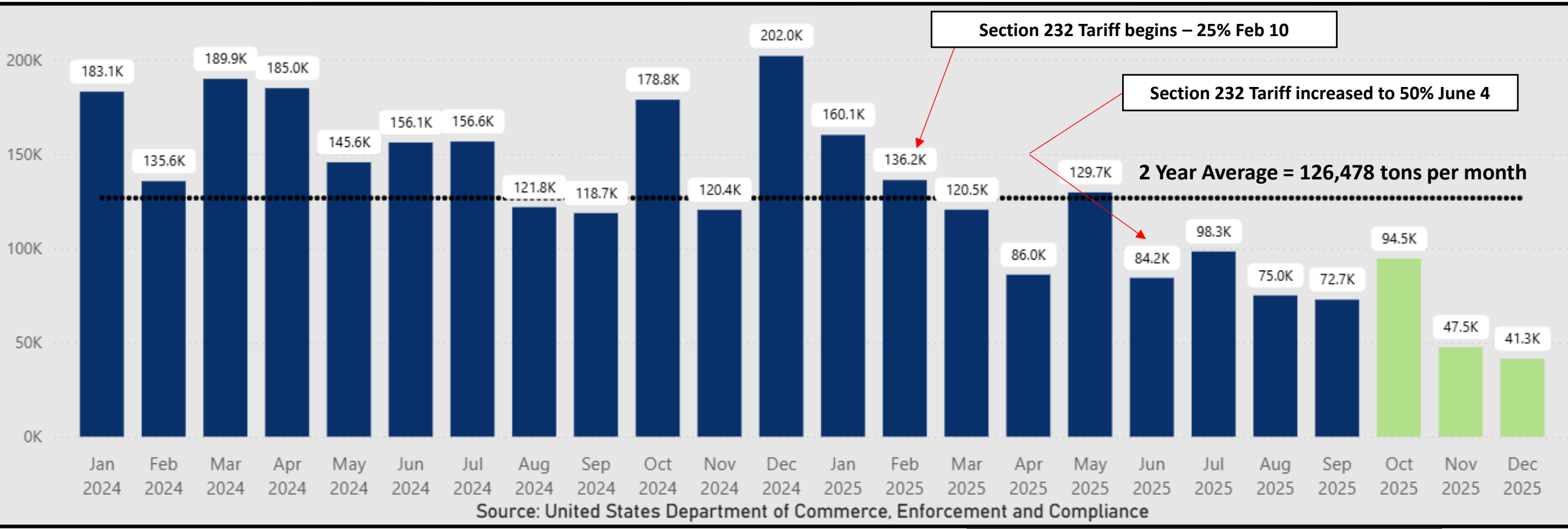
Oct 2025 – Dec 2025: 1,436,935 per month

Reduction: 689,741 per month (8.3m per year)

2.8M

Imports spiked to beat Feb tariff of 25%

IMPORT VOLUMES – Hot Rolled 2024 - 2025



Jan 2024 – Sept 2025: 136,020 per month

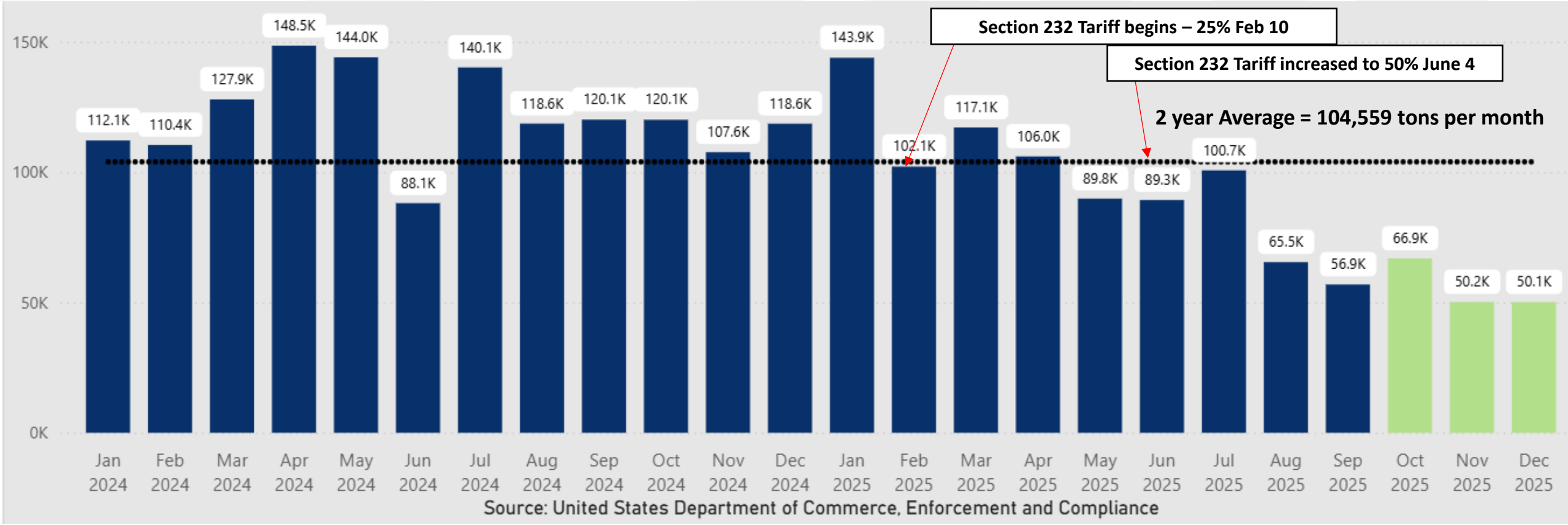
Oct 2025 – Dec 2025: 61,848 per month

Reduction: 74,172 per month

2024 Top 10 Hot Rolled Importers:

1	Canada	908,576	6	Brazil	71,326
2	South Korea	401,766	7	Germany	35,473
3	Japan	192,614	8	Sweden	23,863
4	Netherlands	103,170	9	Türkiye	16,700
5	Mexico	81,908	10	Belgium	25,932

IMPORT VOLUMES – Cold Rolled 2024 - 2025

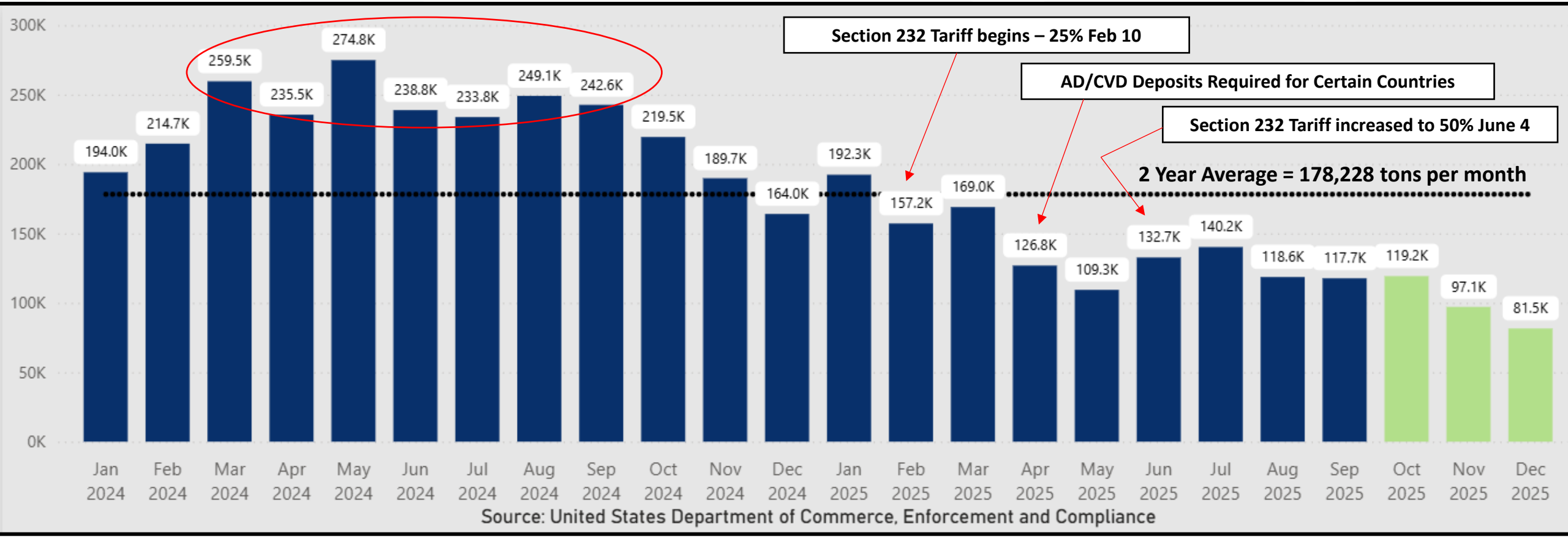


Jan 2024 – Sept 2025: 110,832 per month

Oct 2025 – Dec 2025: 60,642 per month

Reduction: 50,190 per month

IMPORT VOLUMES – Hot Dipped Galvanized 2024 - 2025



Source: United States Department of Commerce, Enforcement and Compliance

Mar – Sept 2024

Large increase, mainly Vietnam; average 45k/month by themselves during this time period

Jan 2024 – Sept 2025: 189,507 per month

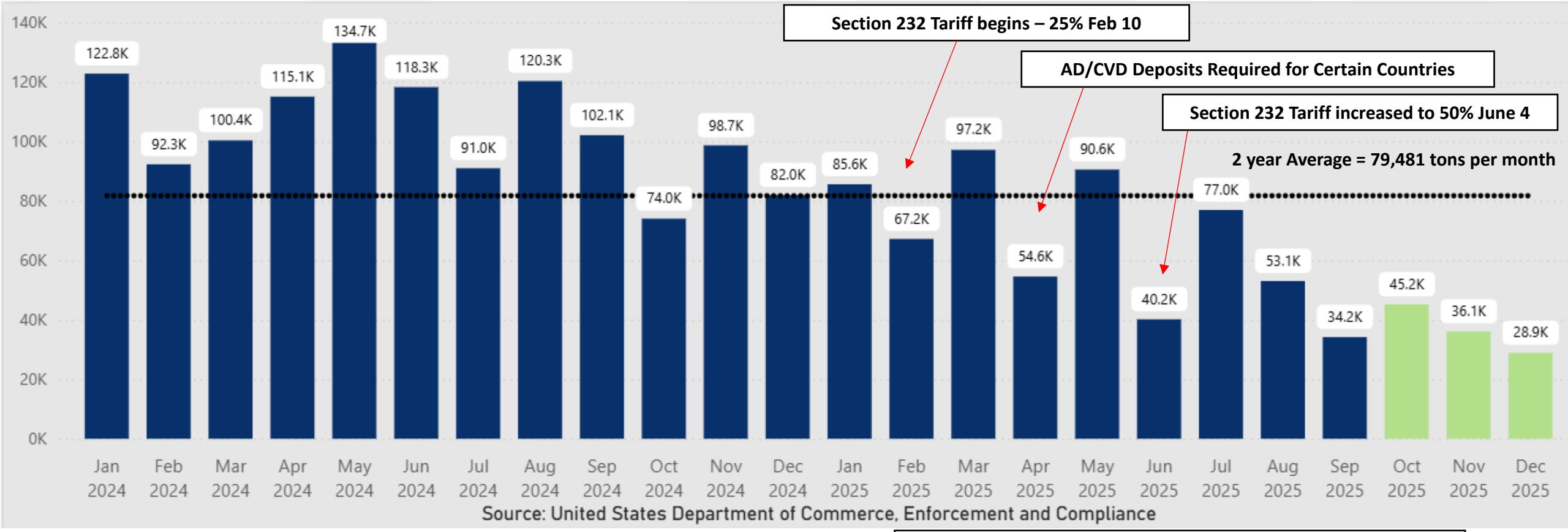
Oct 2025 – Dec 2025: 99,274 per month

Reduction: 90,233 per month

2024 Top 10 HDG Importers:

1	Canada	927,295	6	UAE	110,188
2	Vietnam	441,143	7	South Africa	106,209
3	Mexico	279,653	8	Austria	82,186
4	Brazil	179,230	9	Taiwan	59,202
5	South Korea	167,361	10	Germany	54,281

IMPORT VOLUMES – Galvalume/Aluminized 2024 - 2025



Jan 2024 – Sept 2025: 88,167 per month

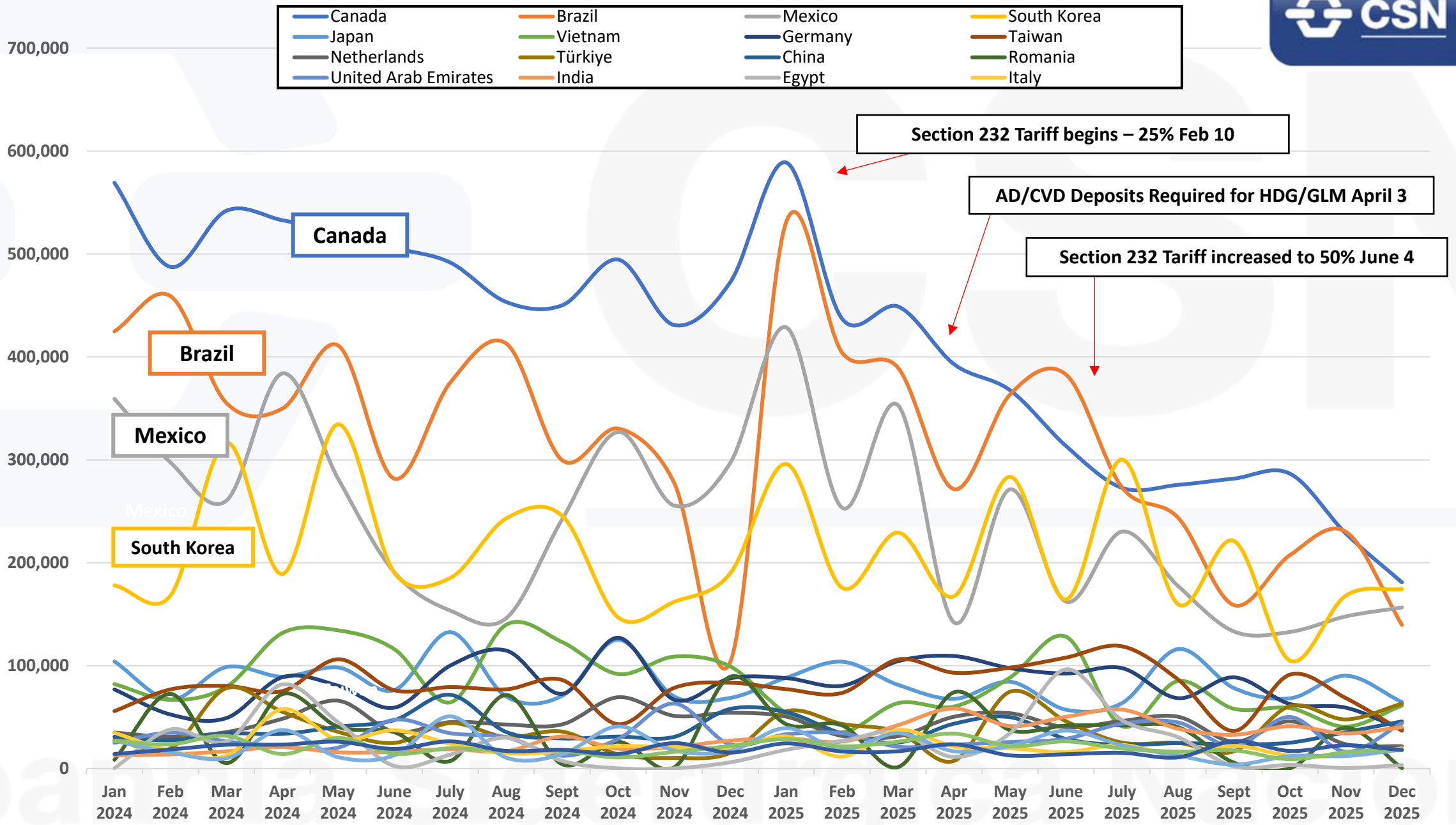
Oct 2025 – Dec 2025: 38,341 per month

Reduction: 57,800 per month

2024 Top 10 GLM Importers:

1	Vietnam	368,751	6	Brazil	47,025
2	Mexico	264,385	7	Japan	35,082
3	Taiwan	259,955	8	Australia	10,848
4	South Korea	194,408	9	Germany	6,734
5	Canada	49,617	10	Indonesia	3,804

TOTAL IMPORTS BY MONTH – Top 20 COUNTRIES



CANADIEN TRADE REMEDIES

Canada Supply Chain Overview: (through 2025)

14 million tons Consumption
13 million tons Production
6 million tons Exports: all to USA (at least used to be all to USA)
8 million tons Imports: 3 million from USA, 5 million from mainly Asia

Key Import Statistics (2024–2025)

- Total Volume: Canada imported 8.3 million metric tons of steel in 2024, a 5.5% decrease from 2023.
- Recent Trends: Imports declined by approximately 22% in 2025 as new tariffs and quotas began to impact supply chains.
- Leading Source: The United States remains Canada's top import source, a position it has held for over 20 years, though its share has fluctuated due to reciprocal trade actions.

Major Trade Restrictions and Surtaxes (2026)

Effective December 26, 2025, Canada tightened its Tariff-Rate Quota (TRQ) system to prevent "trade diversion" from the closed U.S. market.

- Non-FTA Countries: Imports from countries without a free trade agreement (e.g., China, Brazil, Turkey) are restricted to 20% of 2024 levels. Imports exceeding this quota face a 50% surtax.
- Non-CUSMA FTA Partners: Quotas for free trade partners excluding the U.S. and Mexico (e.g., EU, South Korea) were reduced to 75% of 2024 levels, with a 50% surtax on over-quota volumes.

Steel Derivative Surtax: A 25% global tariff now applies to specific steel derivative products, including:

- Wind towers and prefabricated buildings.
- Fasteners, wire, ropes, and cables.
- Doors, windows, and certain metal furniture.

Sunset of U.S. Exemptions: The "horizontal remission" that allowed Canadian manufacturers to import U.S. steel surtax-free for manufacturing ends on January 31, 2026 (though auto manufacturing remains exempt).

MEXICAN TRADE REMEDIES

Mexico Supply Chain Overview: (through 2025)

28-30 million tons Consumption
16 million tons Crude Steel Production
28 million tons Finished Steel Production (12 mt difference is stand alone conversion lines like Posco and Nucor/JFE)
3 million tons Exports: (around 2.3mt to USA)
12 million tons Imports: (around 3.5mt from USA)
There is an implied trade imbalance with USA of more than 1 million tons

Mexico's Tariffs on Steel Imports (Entering Mexico)

- Mexico has implemented significant tariff increases on steel imports, primarily targeting countries with which it does not have a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), such as China and India.
- Up to 50% Tariffs: Effective January 1, 2026, Mexico has finalized and made permanent a plan to impose tariffs ranging from 5% to 50% on over 1,400 products, including steel.
- Targeted Countries: These levies specifically target non-FTA countries in Asia to curb "dumping" and protect domestic manufacturers.
- Alignment with "Plan Mexico": These measures are part of the government's industrial strategy to strengthen national supply chains and align with U.S. trade policy ahead of the 2026 USMCA review.
- Previous Rates: Before these 2026 measures, Mexico had temporary tariffs of roughly 25% on nearly 500 items, including various steel categories, which were set to expire in mid-2025 but have been superseded by the current broader reform.

U.S. Tariffs on Mexican Steel (Entering the United States)

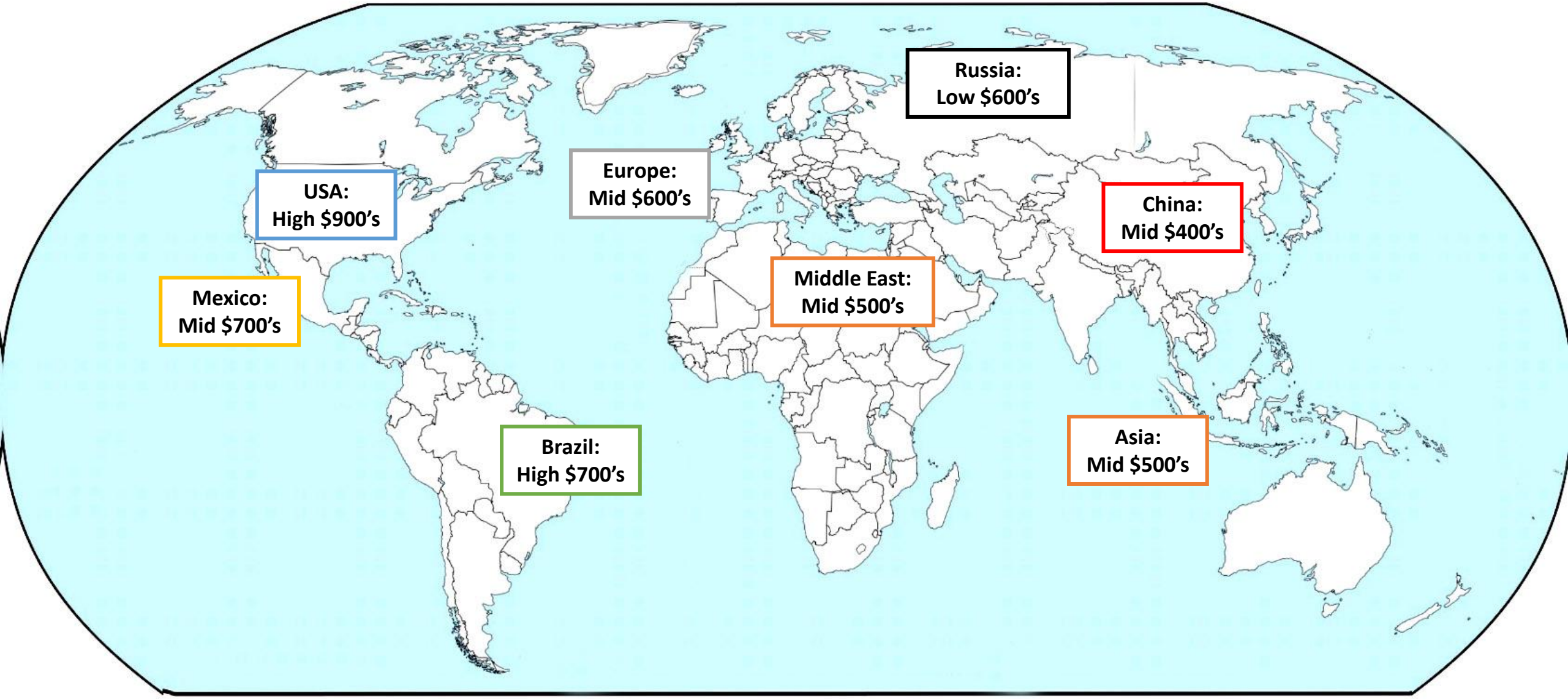
- As of early 2026, Mexican steel exports to the U.S. face heavy duties under Section 232 (national security) provisions
- 50% Standard Tariff: On June 4, 2025, the U.S. increased the Section 232 tariff on Mexican steel from 25% to 50%.
- "Melt and Pour" Requirement: To qualify for any potential duty-free treatment (if negotiated), steel must be "melted and poured" within North America (Mexico, U.S., or Canada). Steel made from slabs or billets from third countries like China is subject to the full tariff even if processed in Mexico.
- Ongoing Negotiations: The Mexican government has been negotiating for a "quota system" to replace these 50% tariffs, seeking a deal similar to the 2019 agreement to allow a set volume of steel to enter the U.S. duty-free.

Key Impacts for 2026

- Trade Deficit: Mexico currently runs a trade deficit in steel with the U.S., importing more than it exports, which Mexican officials argue makes U.S. tariffs "unjustified".
- Export Decline: Mexican steel exports to the U.S. dropped significantly (approximately 16-20%) in the wake of the 2025 tariff increases.
- USMCA Review: All current tariff actions are occurring with an eye toward the 2026 scheduled review (July 1st) of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)

= SECTION 3 =
GLOBAL MARKETS

Hot Rolled Coil – Home Market Domestic Price Per Metric Ton

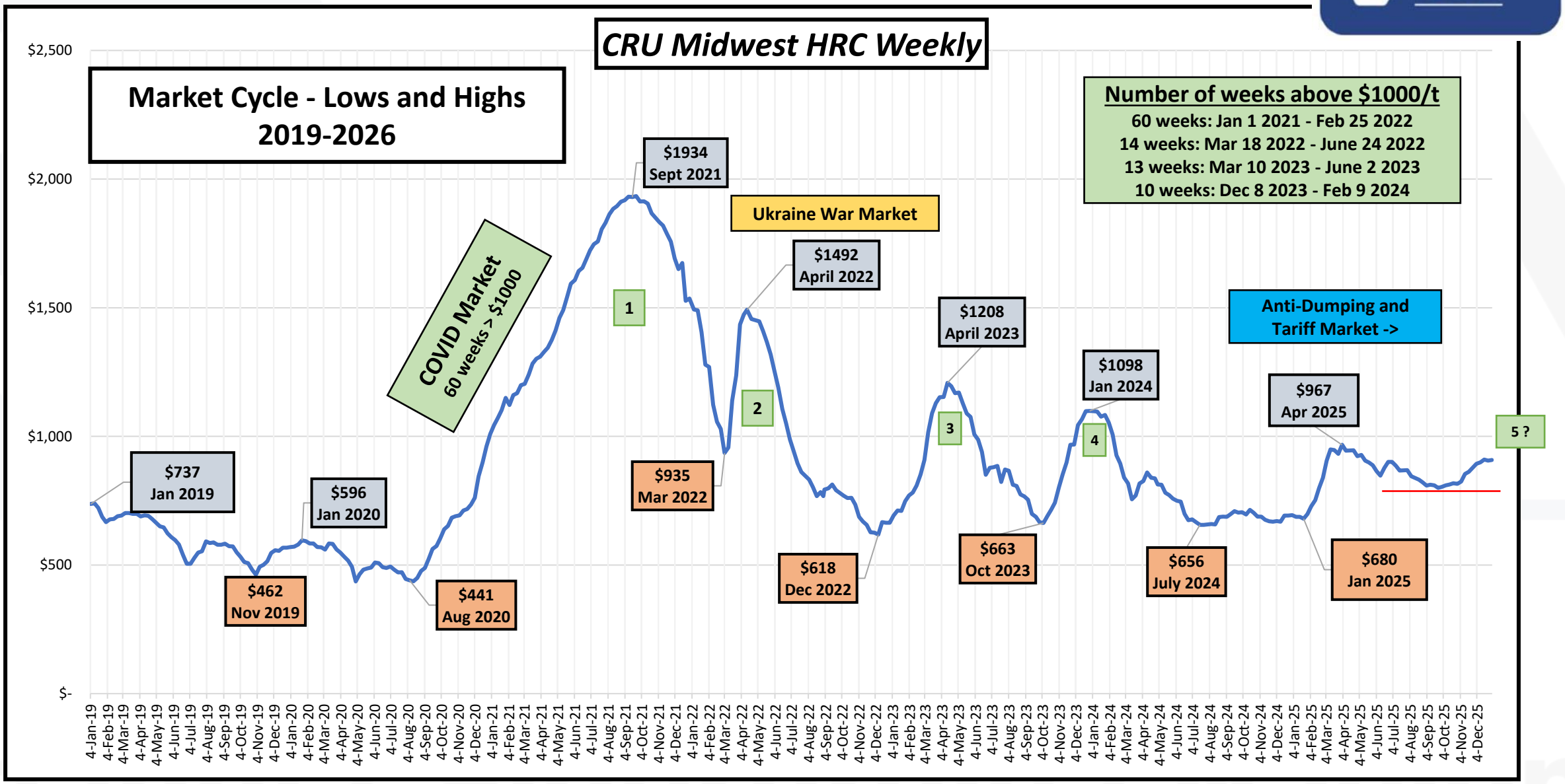


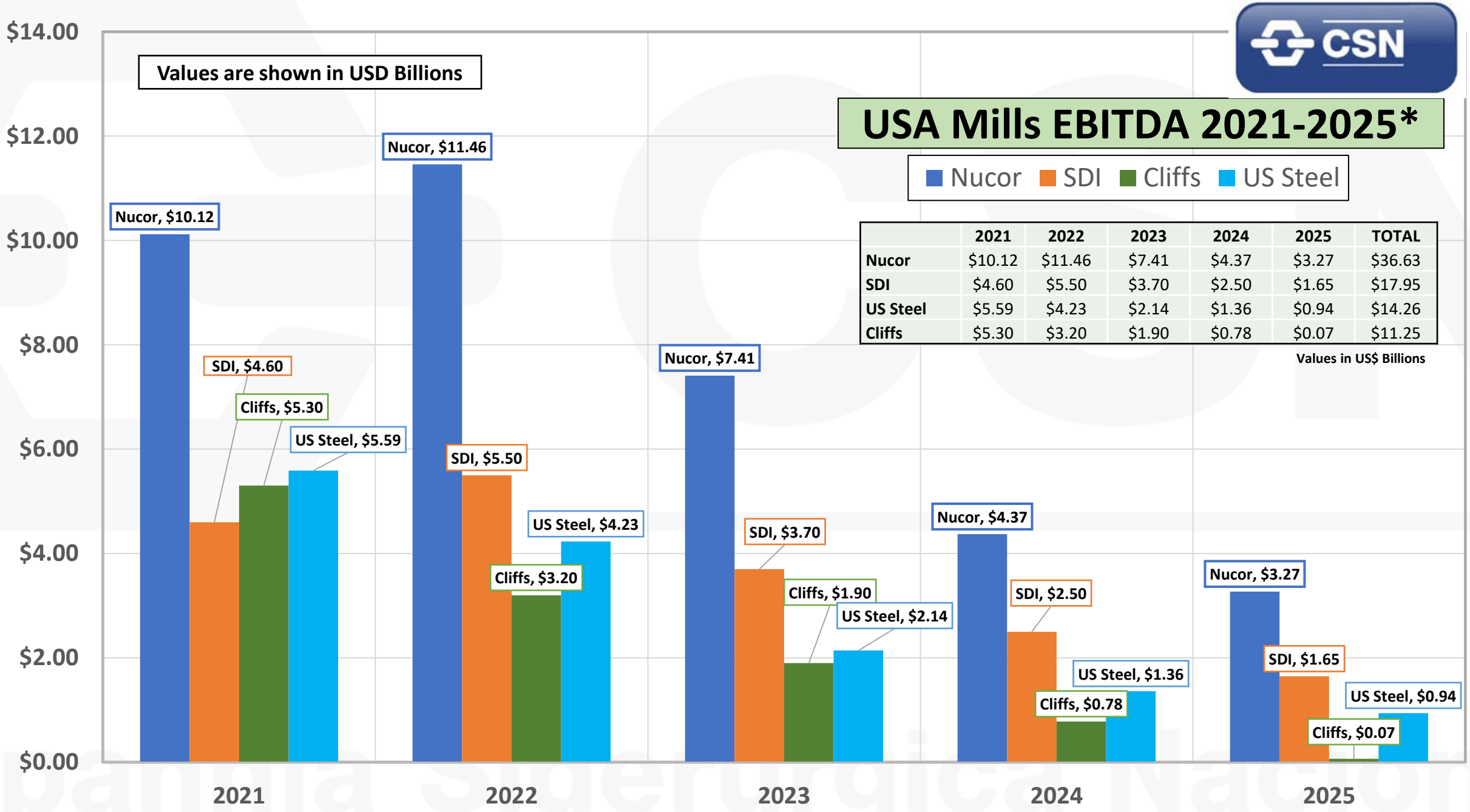
WHAT PRICE "WORKS" FOR TRADERS?

Theoretical Import Pricing Examples

Hot Rolled					Cold Rolled			
FOB	$	550	mt		FOB	$	700	mt
Tariff	$	275	50%		Tariff	$	350	50%
Freight	$	72	bulk		Freight	$	100	bulk
Unload	$	40	steve		Unload	$	40	steve
Finance	$	13	7%		Finance	$	16	7%
DDP	$	937	mt		DDP	$	1,190	mt
Trader Cost	**$**	**42.50**	cwt		Trader Cost	**$**	**53.98**	cwt
Galvanized					**Galvalume**			
FOB	$	800	mt		FOB	$	900	mt
Tariff	$	400	50%		Tariff	$	450	50%
Freight	$	100	bulk		Freight	$	100	bulk
Stevedore	$	40	steve		Stevedore	$	40	steve
Finance	$	19	7%		Finance	$	21	7%
DDP	$	1,359	mt		DDP	$	1,511	mt
Trader Cost	**$**	**61.63**	cwt		Trader Cost	**$**	**68.54**	cwt

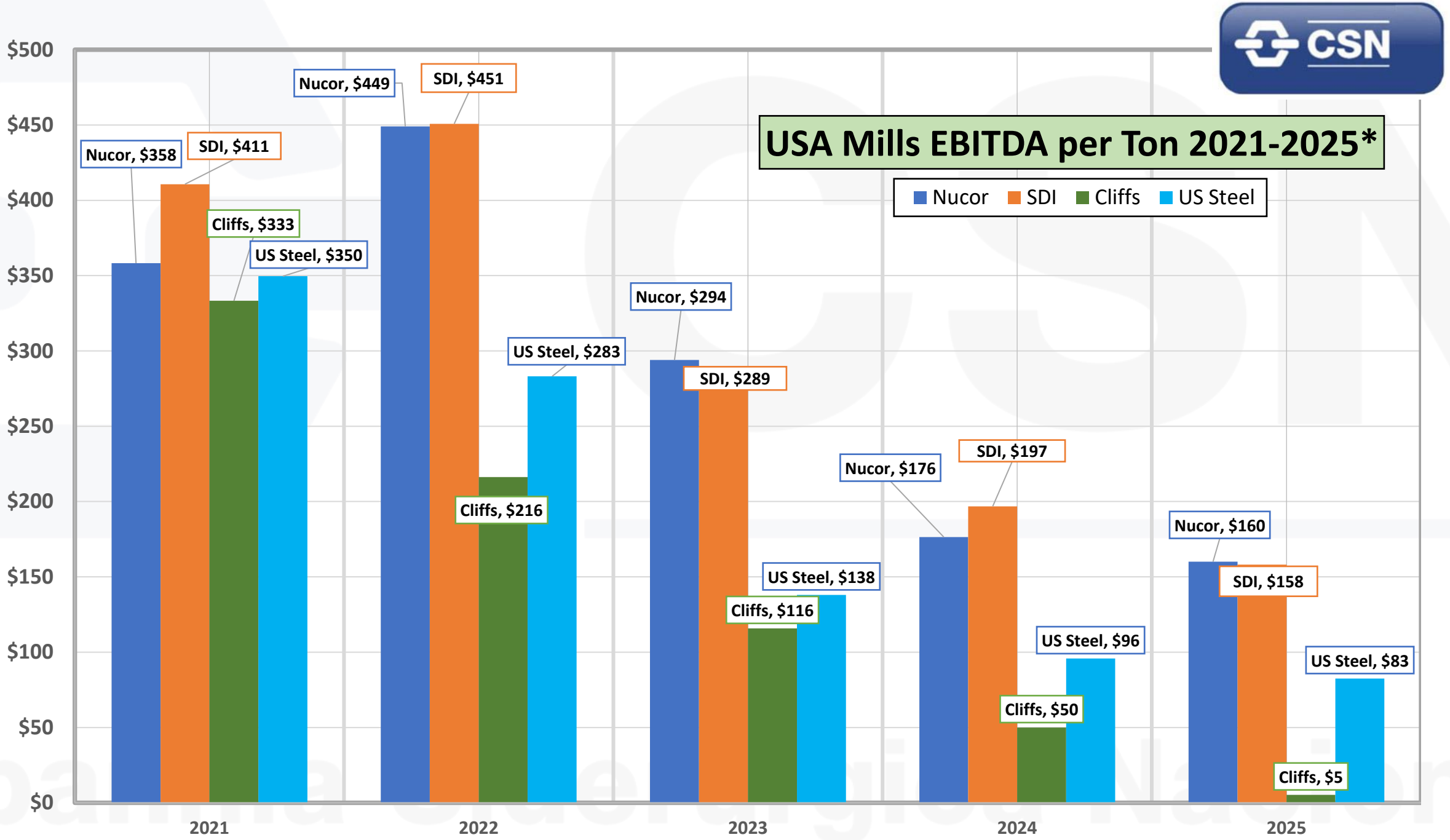
= SECTION 4 =
USA MARKET STATUS


CRU Midwest HRC Weekly
Market Cycle - Lows and Highs
2019-2026
Number of weeks above $1000/t
60 weeks: Jan 1 2021 - Feb 25 2022
14 weeks: Mar 18 2022 - June 24 2022
13 weeks: Mar 10 2023 - June 2 2023
10 weeks: Dec 8 2023 - Feb 9 2024
COVID Market
60 weeks > $1000
Ukraine War Market
Anti-Dumping and
Tariff Market ->
$1934
Sept 2021
$1492
April 2022
$1208
April 2023
$1098
Jan 2024
$967
Apr 2025
$737
Jan 2019
$596
Jan 2020
$462
Nov 2019
$441
Aug 2020
$935
Mar 2022
$618
Dec 2022
$663
Oct 2023
$656
July 2024
$680
Jan 2025
1
2
3
4
5 ?
$2,500
$2,000
$1,500
$1,000
$500
$-



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Nucor	$10.12	$11.46	$7.41	$4.37	$3.27	$36.63
SDI	$4.60	$5.50	$3.70	$2.50	$1.65	$17.95
US Steel	$5.59	$4.23	$2.14	$1.36	$0.94	$14.26
Cliffs	$5.30	$3.20	$1.90	$0.78	$0.07	$11.25

Values in US$ Billions


USA Mills EBITDA per Ton 2021-2025*
Nucor
SDI
Cliffs
US Steel
$500
$450
$400
$350
$300
$250
$200
$150
$100
$50
$0
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Nucor, $358
SDI, $411
Cliffs, $333
US Steel, $350
Nucor, $449
SDI, $451
Cliffs, $216
US Steel, $283
Nucor, $294
SDI, $289
Cliffs, $116
US Steel, $138
Nucor, $176
SDI, $197
Cliffs, $50
US Steel, $96
Nucor, $160
SDI, $158
Cliffs, $5
US Steel, $83

USA MILLS 2021-2025 - FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE					
Year	Mill	EBITDA	EBITDA/TON	CAP EX / 5 YEAR CAPEX	
2021	Nucor	$10.12 B	$358.23	$1.622 B	
2022	Nucor	$11.46 B	$449.06	$1.948 B	
2023	Nucor	$7.41 B	$294.05	$2.214 B	$11.577 B
2024	Nucor	$4.37 B	$176.42	$3.173 B	
2025*	Nucor	$3.27 B	$160.14	$2.62 B (thru 3q)	
2021	SDI	$4.6 B	$410.71	$1 B	
2022	SDI	$5.5 B	$450.82	908.9 M	
2023	SDI	$3.70 B	$289.06	$1.658 B	$6.224 B
2024	SDI	$2.5 B	$196.85	$1.868 B	
2025*	SDI	$1.645 B	$158.17	$760M (thru 3q)	
2021	Cliffs	$5.3 B	$333.33	$705 M	
2022	Cliffs	$3.2 B	$216.22	$943 M	
2023	Cliffs	$1.9 B	$115.85	$646 M	$2.992 B
2024	Cliffs	$780 M	$50.00	$695 M	
2025*	Cliffs	$66.0 M	$5.28	$525 M	
2021	US Steel	$5.59 B	$349.59	$863 M	
2022	US Steel	$4.23 B	$283.13	1.769 B	
2023	US Steel	$2.14 B	$138.06	$2.576 B	$7.495 B
2024	US Steel	$1.36 B	$95.77	$2.287 B	
2025*	US Steel	$941 M	$82.54	$809M (thru 3q)	

USA MILLS 2021-2025 - SHIPMENTS		
Year	Mill	Tons
2021	Nucor	28.25 M
2022	Nucor	25.52 M
2023	Nucor	25.20 M
2024	Nucor	24.77 M
2025*	Nucor	20.42 M
2021	Cliffs	15.90 M
2022	Cliffs	14.80 M
2023	Cliffs	16.40 M
2024	Cliffs	15.60 M
2025*	Cliffs	12.50 M
2021	US Steel	15.99 M
2022	US Steel	14.94 M
2023	US Steel	15.50 M
2024	US Steel	14.20 M
2025*	US Steel	11.41 M
2021	SDI	11.2 M
2022	SDI	12.2 M
2023	SDI	12.8 M
2024	SDI	12.7 M
2025*	SDI	10.4 M

2025* thru 3 quarters

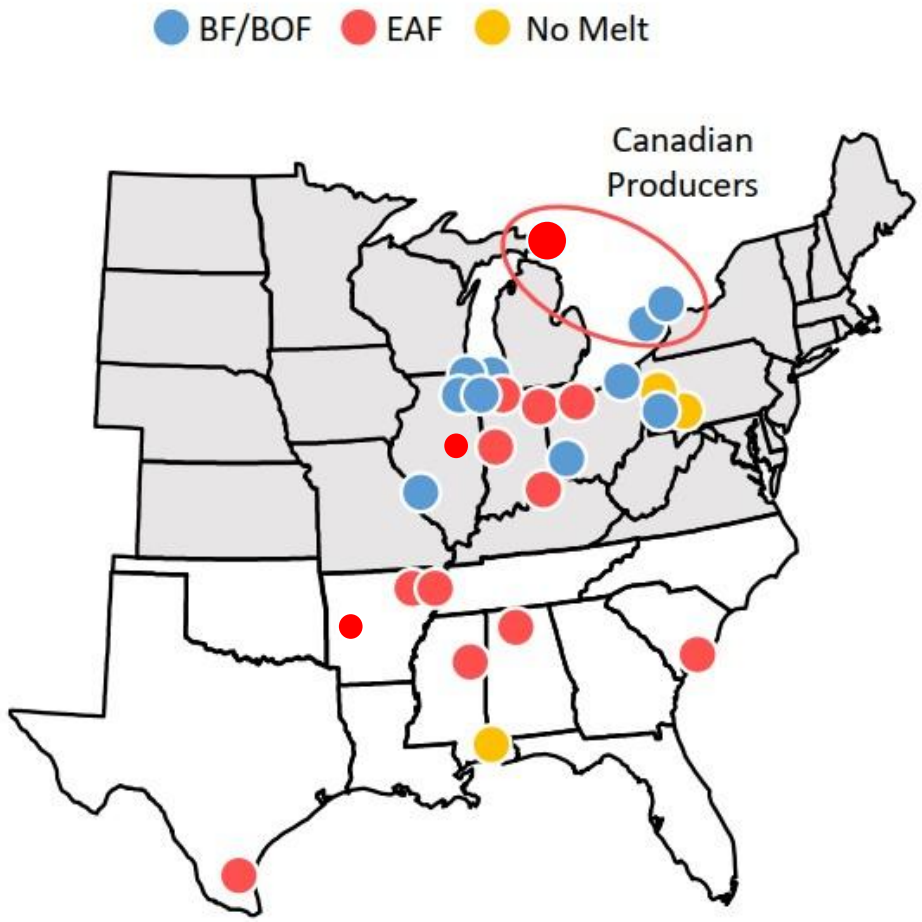
CSN, LLC TRADING CO.

Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional, LLC

SMU Community Chat – January 21, 2026

BLAST FURNACES			
Installed Capacity = 36 million tons (plate/flat rolled)			
Mill	Running	Installed	Notes:
AHMSA	0	3	Idled No. 6 in 2020 & Nos. 4,5 in 2023
ALGOMA	0	2	No. 6 idle and will be removed
A-M DOFASCO	2	3	No. 3 idled
CLIFFS	7	12	Ashland and 4 of 5 at I-H idled or gone
STELCO	1	2	"E" idled and removed
US STEEL	6	12	Fairfield, 3 Great Lakes, GC "A" idled
TOTAL	16	34	

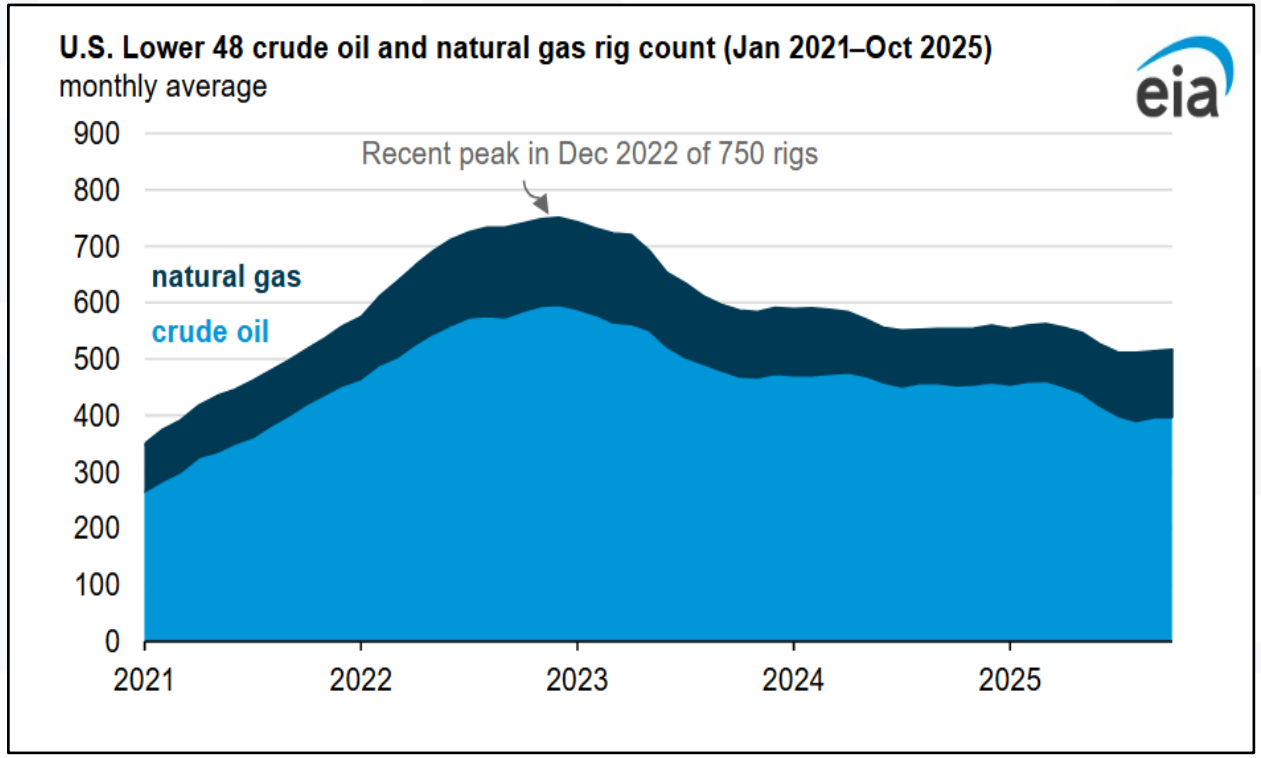
ELECTRIC FURNACES			
Installed Capacity = 40 million tons (plate/flat rolled)			
Mill	Running	Installed	Notes:
CLIFFS	2	2	
ALGOMA	1	2	
A-M DOFASCO	1	1	
A-M CALVERT	1	1	#1 Started Nov 2023
BIG RIVER	2	2	
NLMK	1	1	
EVRAZ CANADA	2	2	
JSW	1	1	
NORTH STAR	2	3	#3 Started early 2024
NUCOR	12	12	
SSAB	2	2	
STEEL DYNAMICS	6	6	
TOTAL	33	33	



= SECTION 5 =
USA MARKET DEMAND

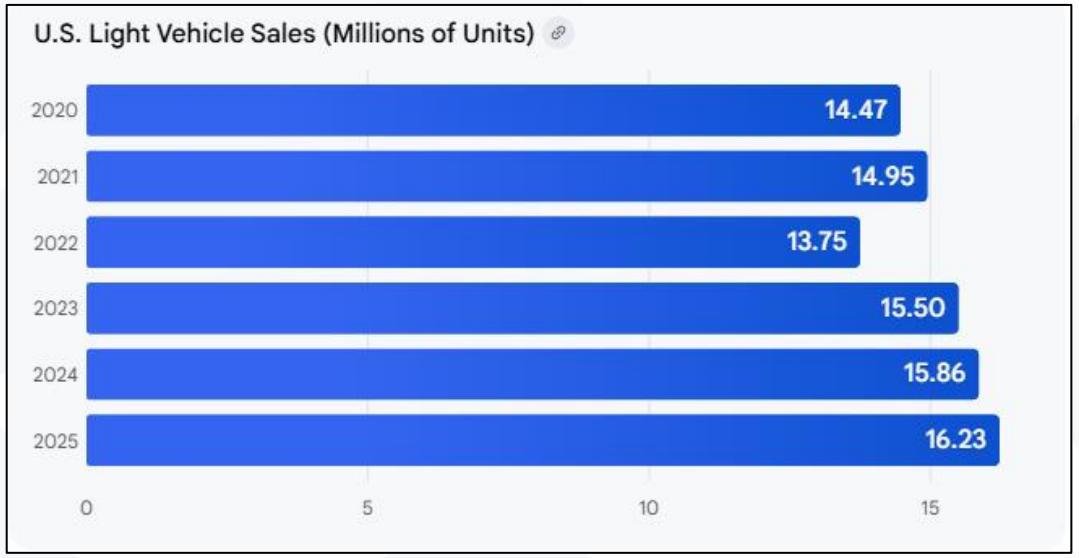
Energy Sector Demand is stagnant

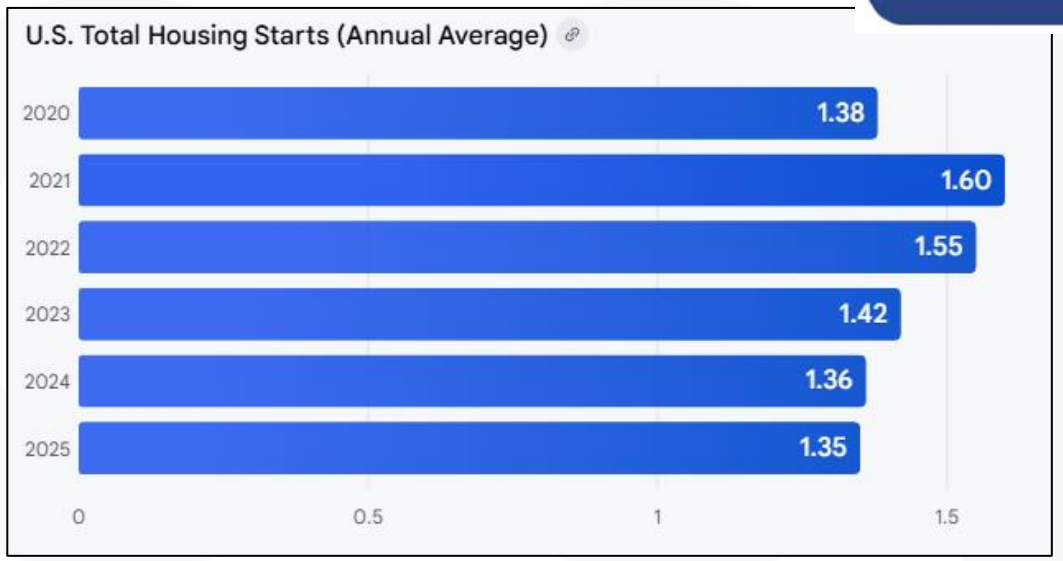
Rig count has declined since May 2022. Coincidence?

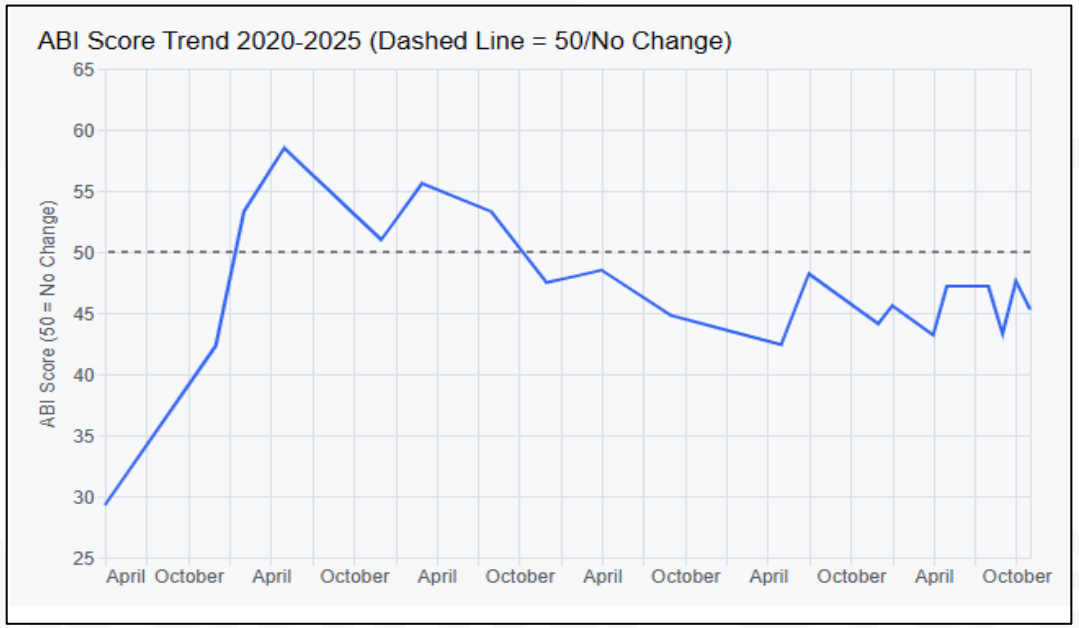


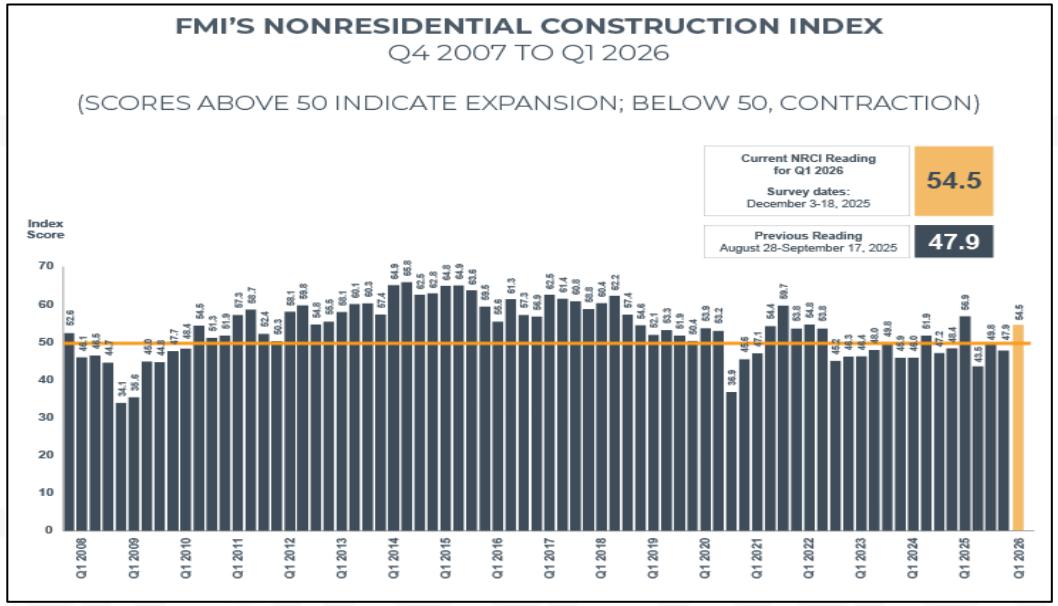
Price of oil has declined since May 2022 and is not supportive of OCTG growth

Construction and Auto demand is kind of mixed, generally improving

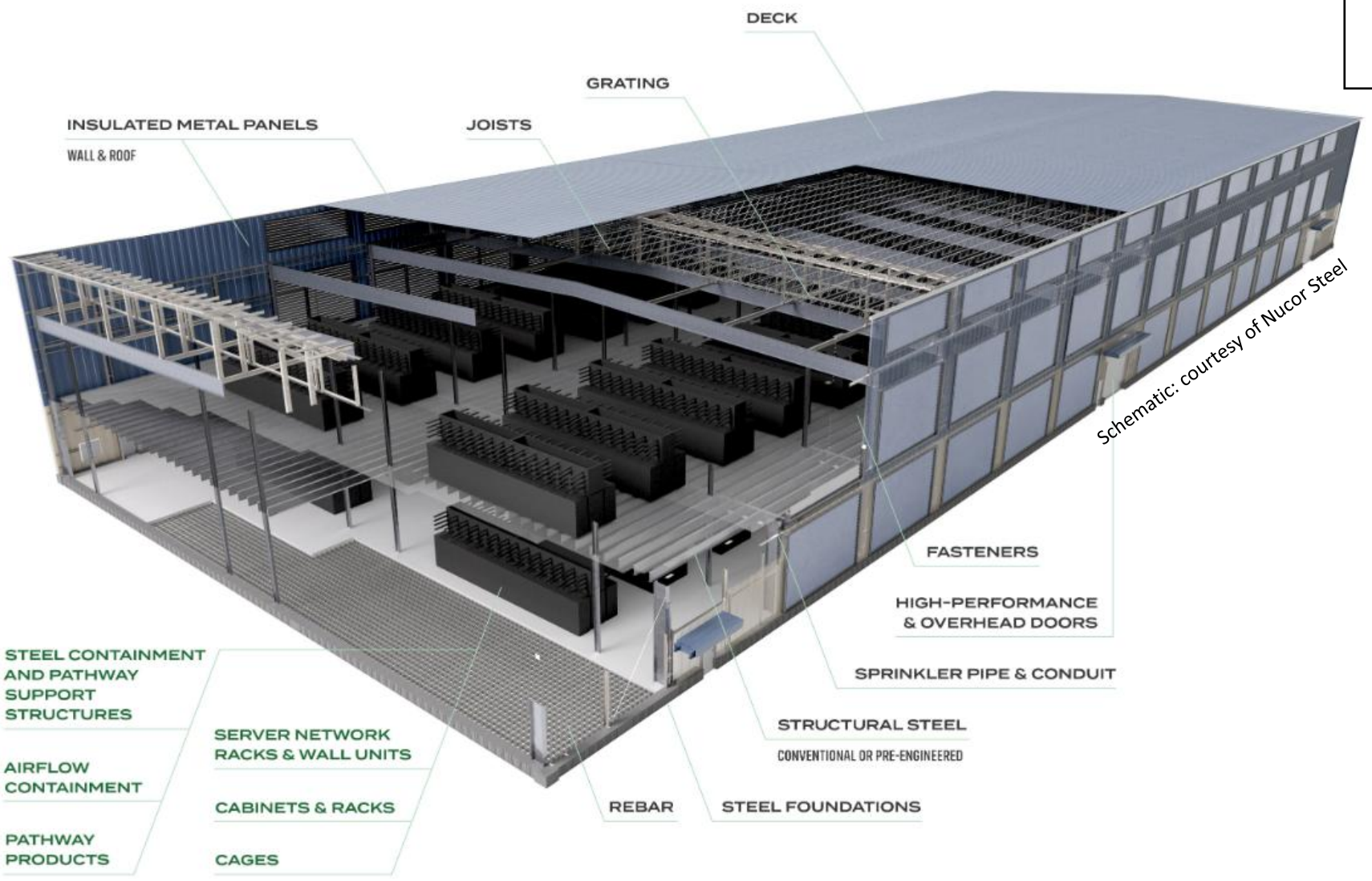








THE DATA CENTER SUPERCYCLE IS GOOD FOR STEEL!



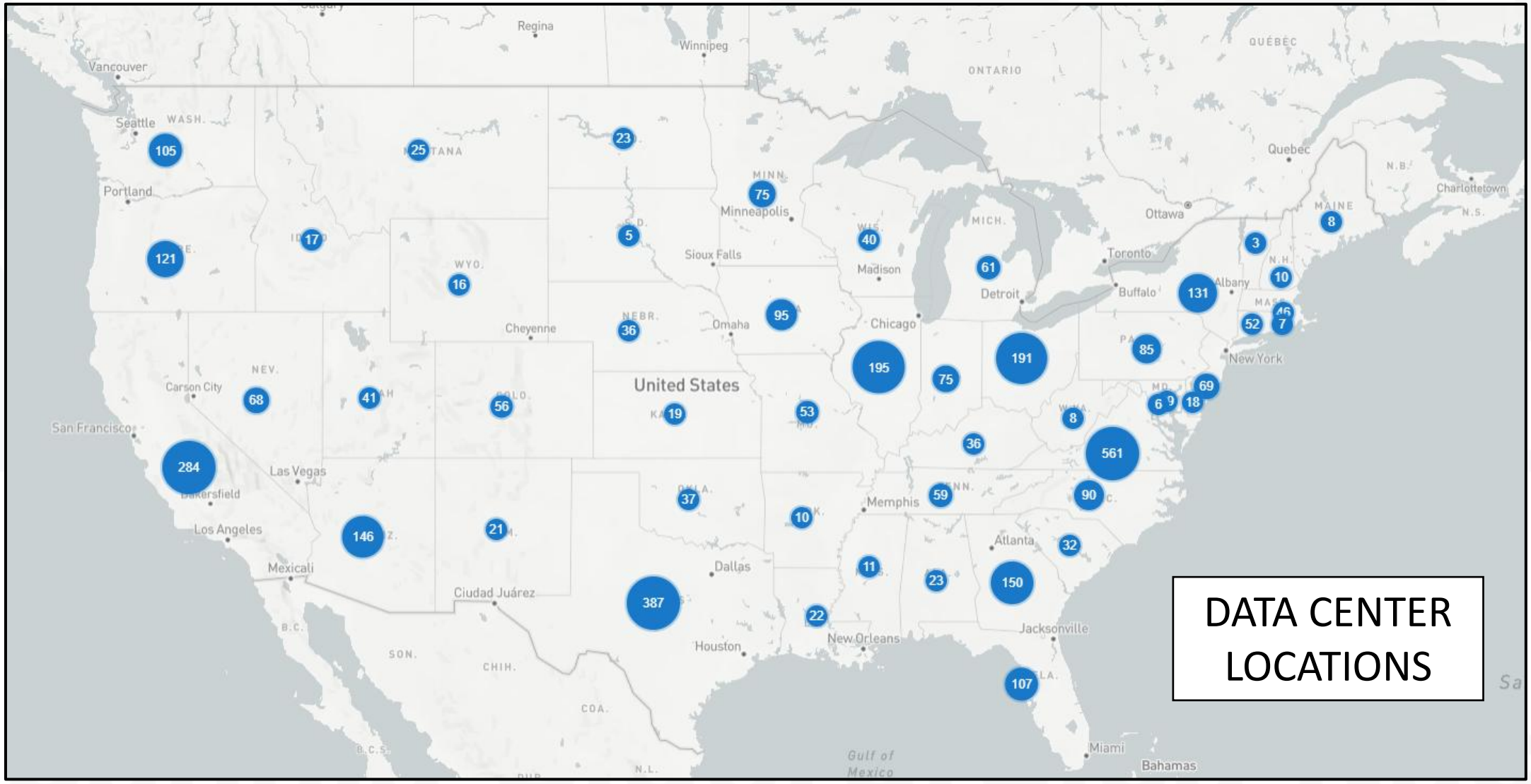
Schematic: courtesy of Nucor Steel

How Much Steel Is Used to Build a Data Center?

Roughly 1500-2000 tons per 100,000 square feet

Hyperscale data centers may be as large as 10 million square feet!

DATA CENTER SUPERCYCLE IS GOOD FOR STEEL!



As of early 2026, the data center industry is experiencing an unprecedented "infrastructure investment supercycle" driven by AI demand, with thousands of facilities currently in development.

Major Projects and Corporate Plans (2026 Status)

Microsoft: Operating 131 known data centers with another 111 currently under construction. One major project is a 1.2 million-square-foot "AI factory" in Wisconsin, expected to open in early 2026.

Amazon (AWS): Operating 241 known locations with an additional 83 sites under construction.

Google: Owns 130 data centers and is forecasted to construct 30 more through 2030.

Oracle: Plans to build out 100 data centers globally, including its massive "Stargate" initiative.

Anthropic: Recently unveiled a $50 billion plan to build U.S. data centers starting in New York and Texas.

United States: Nearly 3,000 new data centers are currently under construction or planned across the U.S., adding to the more than 4,000 already in operation.

Global Construction: Between 2025 and 2030, an estimated 2,267 data centers are expected to be constructed worldwide. This will add nearly 100 GW of new capacity, effectively doubling global capacity by 2030.

DATA CENTER SUPERCYCLE IS GOOD FOR STEEL!

- Data centers are present in more than 170 countries, and nearly 40% are located in the U.S.
- On average, data centers cover 100,000 square feet, but hyperscale data centers are as large as 10 million square feet.
- Data centers consume around 3-4% of total national electricity (up to 100MW for hypers)
- U.S. states with multiple data centers create more than $30 billion in additional economic output annually.
- There is up to a 3 year backlog of data center projects already planned and financed
- Demand for data centers is predicted to nearly triple by 2030.
- There are currently 10,506 data centers globally located in 174 countries.
- Between now and 2030, companies worldwide are expected to invest nearly $7 trillion building/upgrading data centers.
- Global data center power usage is expected to increase to 219 GW in five years, enough to power 180 million U.S. homes.
- Large data centers use up to 5 million gallons of water per day for cooling purposes.

THANK YOU FOR TUNING IN!

THANKS for listening

We're glad you joined!

To contact Michael: michael.cowden@crugroup.com

To contact Jerry: jrichardson@csnllc.com

To subscribe to SMU or AMU, contact Luis Corona at luis.corona@crugroup.com

To sign up for SMU events, contact: conferences@crugroup.com