

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

Country	Nominal capacity							Crude steel production 2005	Apparent consumption 2004
	Exist 2005	Increase to 2008			Capacity in 2008				
		Firm	Possible	Unlikely	Mean	Low	High		
ALBANIA	300	0	0	0	300	300	300	n.a.	263
BULGARIA	3 240	0	0	0	3 240	3 240	3 240	2 587	1 690
ROMANIA	9 100	0	0	0	9 100	9 100	9 100	6 235	3 960
OTHERS	4 871	0	1 300	0	5 521	4 871	6 171	2 405	4 314
TOTAL	17 511	0	1 300	0	18 161	17 511	18 811	11 227	10 227

Note: Apparent consumption is in terms of crude steel.

Source: Capacity – OECD secretariat. Production and apparent consumption – IISI.

Country: **BULGARIA**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
Plant or project					Start-up date		
<u>Kremikovtzi Corp</u>					S/P		
Sofia-Botunetz	2150					Global Steel Holdings, the international arm of Pramod and Vinod Mittal's Ispat group in India, has acquired control of Bulgarian largest integrated steelmaker Kremikovtzi in August 2005. The Mittals have bought 100 percent of Finmetals which owns 71.1 percent stake in Kremikovtzi while 25.9 percent is owned by the Bulgarian government. The purchase price was reportedly \$110 million. In addition, the Mittals have agreed with the Bulgarian government an investment programme that will total \$300 million over three years. Much of this work is likely to be directed towards environmental upgrades at the plant under a viability programme agreed between the Bulgarian government and the European Union.	MB 16-Aug-05 MB 20-Apr-05
	(1650)	BF x 3					
	(1750)	LD x 3					
	(400)	EF x 2					
	(500)	WR					
	(2100)	Hot					
	(120)	Cold x 6					
		LF					
		HGL					
		Ptg					
		Tin plate					
	(1600)	CC (slab) x 2					
<u>Promet Steel JSC</u>					S/P		
Burgas						The government announced the sale of Promet in June 1998.	
	(800)	STR					
<u>Stomana Industry SA</u>					P		
Pernik	1090			(Possible)	2006	Sidenor, the Greek mini-mill group, is adding a 400,000 tpy bar mill at its Stomana Industry works in Bulgaria in an investment worth \$46 million. The mill at Pernik, near Sofia, will initially produce 400,000 tpy of 16-120mm diameter plain rounds and 8-40mm deformed bars. Start-up is targeted before the end of 2006. A 120 tph Danieli Centro Combustion walking beam furnace will also be installed at the plant. Sidenor owns 85 percent of the equity of Stomana Industry, while fellow Greek investor Evrometal owns the remaining 15 percent.	MB 07-Dec-05
	(1090)	EF x 3	(400)	STR			
		CC (bloom)					
		CC (slab)					
		STR x 2					
	(800)	Plate					
		CC (billet)					

Country: **ROMANIA**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Plant or project</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
						<u>Start-up date</u>		
<u>Artrom SA</u>	Slatina, Olt	(110)	SMLS	(90)	(Unlikely) SMLS	P 2007	Russian pipemaker TMK will nearly double capacity at Artrom to 200,000 tpy in 2007 from the current 110,000 tpy, a TMK source said after completing the purchase of Sinara Handel, Artrom's holding company. The 100 percent acquisition of Germany trading group Sinara Handel was launched in 2004 but has just been given the legal stamp of approval by Romanian authorities. Sinara in turn owns 99.3 percent of Resita, which is 80.6 percent owned by Sinara. Artrom's tubular billet requirements are fully supplied from Resita, which has an annual capacity of 450,000 tonnes of crude steel.	MB 06-Mar-06
<u>CSR SA Resita</u>	Resita	450	BF (130) Plate (450) Steelmkg (415) STR x 4			P	Germany trading group Sinara handel owns 99.3 percent stake of Resita.	MB 06-Mar-06
<u>Donasid (formerly Siderca SA Calarasi)</u>	Danube	470			(Possible) CC (round)		Argentinian company Tenaris has acquired Donasid, formerly Siderca Calarasi, in May 2005 to integrate it with its Silcotub seamless pipe mill in north central Romania. Tenaris plans to invest 25 million euros in converting the mill's production equipment to produce round billet. The round billets will feed Silcotub seamless pipe mill and its Dalmine plant, near the Italian city of Milan, for rolling into seamless pipes.	MB 05-May-05
		(470)	EF	(470)				
		(470)	CC (bloom) x 2					

Country: **ROMANIA (2)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Plant or project</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
						<u>Start-up date</u>		
<u>Ductil SA</u>	Buzau	(500)	STR			S/P	Singaporean trader Windmill International acquired a 51% stake in Ductil in 1997 which had been held by the Romanian State Ownership Fund.	
<u>Gavazzi Steel SA</u>	Judet Caras Severin		EF CC (billet) CC (bloom) Hot (60) STR (240) STR (45) Hot				The company was formerly known as Otelul Rosu Works, and then as Societ Com Socomet SA.	
<u>Intfor Galati</u>	Galati		Hot Cold HGL					
<u>Landro SA (formerly Intreprinderea Metallurgica)</u>		(400)	STR				German steel group Max Aicher aquired Landro SA in 2000.	

Country: **ROMANIA (3)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Plant or project</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
						<u>Start-up date</u>		
<u>Laminorul Braila</u>								
	Danube						Laminorul Braila, which has capacity of 550,000 tpy and produces sections and bars, was sold to Tubman International in 1999. But as the company did not meet its investment commitment, the majority of shares were returned to the state, apart from a 16.21-percent stake for which the company fulfilled its investment obligations. In 2006, Romania's Authority for State Assets Recovery (AVAS) tried to sell a 68.31-percent stake in Laminorul Braila and received only one bid from Donau Commodities.	MB 14-Mar-06 MB 25-Jul-05
		(550)	STR x 3					
<u>Laminorul SA Focsani</u>								
							Metanef SA, a Romanian trading house, purchased Laminorul SA Focsani in 1998.	
		(240)	STR					
<u>Mechel Targoviste SA (formerly Cost SA)</u>								
	Targoviste	458			(Possible)	P	2006 Mechel Targoviste SA, a subsidiary of Russian Mechel Group, plans to revamp its 75-tonne electric arc furnace to double the productivity.	AMM 29-Jun-05
			(stainless steel)					
		(458)	EF x 4					
			LF					
		(120)	Cold x 2					
		(458)	CC (billet) x 2					
			BLM					
		(458)	STR x 2					

Country: **ROMANIA (4)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
<u>Plant or project</u>					<u>Start-up date</u>		
<u>Mittal Steel Galati (formerly Sidex SA Galati)</u>					P		
Galati	5500	(stainless steel)				Mittal Steel Galati is the largest integrated iron and steel works in Romania, accounting for over 50 per cent of the country's steel production. The company was privatised in 2001 when it was acquired by Mittal Steel. According to the news source, the company had spent \$100 million throughout 2004 on its works' modernisation programme.	MB 26-Aug-04 HP
	(5100)	BF x 6					
	(5500)	LD					
	(4300)	CC (bloom)					
	(4400)	CC (slab)					
	(2300)	Plate					
	(3200)	Hot					
	(1100)	Cold					
	(44)	ERW					
	(220)	HGL					
<u>Mittal Steel Hunedoara (formerly Siderurgica SA Hunedoara)</u>					P		
Hunedoara	750	(stainless steel)				Mittal Steel Hunedoara, which was acquired by Mittal Steel in March 2004, has a \$12 million investment programme to improve the quality and technology of it's production facilities over the next ten years. The main focus of that investment will be the modernisation of the electric arc furnace and the upgrading of the finishing mills. A further \$4.1 million has been set aside for environmental projects.	MB 29-Sep-04 HP
	(750)	EF x 3					
	(300)	CC (bloom)					
	(200)	CC (round)					
	(500)	BTM					
		STR					
		WR					
<u>Mittal Steel Iasi (formerly Tepro SA)</u>					P		
Lasi						Mittal Steel Iasi, located in the industrial zone of Iasi, was established 1963 and acquired by Mittal Steel on its privatisation in 2003. The company is reportedly increasing its capacity by de-bottlenecking works.	MB 30-Sep-04 HP
	(380)	ERW					

Country: **ROMANIA (5)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
Plant or project					Start-up date		
<u>Mittal Steel Roman (formerly Petrotub SA)</u>					P		
Roman	(500)	SMLS				Mittal Steel Roman, which was privatised in 2003 when it was acquired by Mittal Steel, plans to invest \$18 million over the next ten years to modernise it's facilities to boost production and increase product quality to meet international standards. A further \$13 million will be spent on environmental projects.	MB 26-Aug-04 HP
<u>Otelinox SA Târgoviste</u>					S/P		
Târgoviste	(100)	STR				The company is owned by Samsung Deutschland and the Romanian State.	
	(50)	Cold (stn)					
<u>SC Industria Sârmei SA</u>							
Cluj	400						
	(400)	EF					
	(450)	BTM					
	(350)	WR					
	(70)	STR x 2					
		CC (billet)					
<u>SC Promet SA Beclean</u>					S		
Beclean							
		WR					
		HGL					

Country: **ROMANIA (6)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Plant or project</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
						<u>Start-up date</u>		
<u>Siderca SA Calarasi</u>						S/P		
	Calarasi	100						
		(100)	EF BF LD CC (bloom) STR					
<u>Silcotub SA</u>								
	Salaj							
		(250)	SMLS					

Country: **SLOVENIA**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
Plant or project					Start-up date		
<u>Slovenske Zelezarne Acroni d.o.o. Jesenice</u>					S		
Acroni Jesenice	400	(stainless steel)		(Possible)		Acroni Jesenice is in talks with equipment suppliers about a 15 million euros expansion of its stainless plate activities to around 70,000 tpy. Meanwhile, Slovenian Steel Group, the holding company of steelmakers Acroni and Metal Ravne, will be privatised in 2006. The sell-off programme had been approved by the country's parliament in December 2005. The privatisation process is expected to begin in December 2005 and the sale to be conducted in May or June of 2006. The state will sell a 55.3 percent stake in the holding company, leaving it with a 25 percent-plus-one-share stake.	MB 22-Dec-05
	(160)	Cold (stn) x 2	(30)	Plate			MB 06-Oct-04
	(40)	Plate					
	(400)	EF					
	(450)	CC (slab)					
		LF					
		SLM					
		Hot					
<u>Slovenske Zelezarne Metal Ravne d.o.o.</u>					S		
Ravne	125					Slovenian Steel Group, the holding company of steelmakers Acroni and Metal Ravne, will be privatised in 2006. The sell-off programme had been approved by the country's parliament in December 2005. The privatisation process is expected to begin in December 2005 and the sale to be conducted in May or June of 2006. The state will sell a 55.3 percent stake in the holding company, leaving it with a 25 percent-plus-one-share stake.	MB 22-Dec-05
	(125)	EF					
	(150)	BTM					
	(124)	STR x 2					
<u>Store Steel (formerly Inexa Store)</u>					P		
Celje	145						
	(145)	EF					
		LF					
		CC (billet)					
		STR x 2					

Country: **OTHERS**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Plant or project</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
						<u>Start-up date</u>		
ALBANIA								
<u>Enver Hoxha Tractor Plant</u>								
	Tirana	50						
		(50)	EF					
<u>Kurum Steel Co</u>								
	Elbasan	250				P		
		(250)	EF					
		(250)	LF x 2					
		(250)	CC (billet) x 2					
		(210)	STR x 4					
		(30)	WR					
							Kurum Steel Co, a Turkish-owned steel plant in Albania, halted operations in February 2006, blaming the move on higher electricity costs and transport charges, and lower import tariffs. Kurum Steel Co said it would not reopen unless custom tariffs were raised to at least 15 percent to avoid Albanian companies ordering steel from outside the country and also called for the exclusive use of lines on the Albanian railway network. Kurum has a 1,000-strong work force, making it a major employer in the country. It has invested some US\$78 million since 1999 in its Elbasan facility, 55 kilometers from Tirana.	NET 01-Feb-06

Country: **OTHERS (2)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
Plant or project					Start-up date		
BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA							
<u>Mittal Steel Zenica (formerly BH Steel)</u>							
Zenica	754		1300 (Possible)		P		
	(754)	EF CC (bloom) BTM	(1300) (1300)	CC (slab) Steelmkg	2007	Mittal Steel Zenica, formerly BH Steel in Bosnia's Muslim-Croat Federation, plans to restart integrated steelmaking by 2007. The first step of restarting integrated production will be commissioning the plant's coke oven plant, which should take eight or nine months. The company will also restart the existing 2,000 cu metres blast furnace and BOF converters and install a new slab caster to replace the old bloom casters. Once production reaches capacity, the plant will be casting around 1.3 million tpy of slab to feed Mittal Steel's rolling mills in Skopje, Macedonia. In October 2004, Mittal Group completed acquisition of a majority stake in BH Steel.	MB 28-Jun-05 MB 14-Oct-04
	(840) (430)	STR x 2 WR BF LD					
<u>Unis (Associated Metal Industry in Sarajevo)</u>							
Banja Luka							
	(115)	Cold					
Derventa							
		ERW					

Country: **OTHERS (3)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>		<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
	<u>Plant or project</u>					<u>Start-up date</u>		
CROATIA								
<u>Zeljezara Sisak</u>						S		
	Sisak	75					Russian steel group Mechel has finalised its withdrawal from Croatian pipe mill Zeljezara Sisak. The group has signed a protocol with the Croatian government, outlining the conditions of returning the pipemaking assets to the Croatian government, which it acquired in February 2003 at a symbolic price of 16 cents. Mechel is returning the Sisak assets, including the equipment purchased for the mill's upgrade, and obligations to the workers to the Croatian government, after which the parties will have no mutual obligations, according to the protocol.	MB 16-Sep-04
		(75)	EF					
			CC (bloom)					
		(100)	SMLS x 2					
		(210)	ERW x 4					
<u>Zeljezara Split d.d.</u>						S		
	Split	252					According to the news source, Croatian government has a plan to merge long products maker Zeljezara Split and seamless pipemaker Zeljezara Sisak into one company for privatisation.	MB 04-Mar-05
		(252)	EF x 3					
		(80)	CC (billet) x 3					
			WR					
			STR					
		(77)	Rolling					

Country: **OTHERS (4)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Plant or project</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u> Start-up date	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
ESTONIA								
<u>Galvex</u>	Tallinn	(500)	HGL			P	A motion has been filed in the US Bankruptcy Court of Southern New York for the sale by current management of all the assets of Galvex Estonia OU, a hot-dip galvanizing operation in Estonia. The sale will be free and clear of all liens, claims and encumbrances. New York-based Galvex Capital and several affiliates filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in January 2006. Bids for the Estonia facility, which is capable of producing about 500,000 tpy of hot-dip galvanized steel, are due by April 30. If more than one qualified bidder shows interest in the operation, an auction of the assets will take place May 2.	AMM 23-Mar-06
MACEDONIA								
<u>Makstil A.D. Duferco Group</u>	Skopje	420						
		(420)	EF					
		(850)	CC (slab)					
		(620)	Plate					
		(700)	LF					
<u>Mittal Steel Skopje</u>	Skopje					P	Mittal Steel has acquired Mittal Steel Skopje in May 2004.	HP
		(800)	Hot					
		(150)	HGL					
		(15)	Ptg					
		(750)	Cold					

Country: **OTHERS (5)**

Unit: thousand tonnes per year

<u>Company</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Existing equipment</u>	<u>Increase capacity</u>	<u>Additional equipment</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Source</u>
<u>Plant or project</u>					<u>Start-up date</u>		
<u>Welded Steel Pipe & Section Works 11 Oktomvri Kumanovo</u>							
Kumanovo							
		ERW					
		HGL					
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO							
<u>Boris Kidrik Niksik</u>							
Niksic, Montenegro	300						
		(stainless steel)					
	(300)	EF x 2					
		LF x 2					
	(150)	CC (billet)					
		STR x 2					
		WR					
		Cold					
<u>US Steel Serbia d.o.o (formerly Sartid AS)</u>							
Goranska, Smederevo	2400				P		
	(1600)	Cold x 4				US Steel Corp took over the assets of the former Sartid AS, which operated two steel mills in Smederevo and Sabac, in September 2003. Smederevo mill's second blast furnace, idle since 1987, resumed production in June 2005 and it would bring the mill up to its designed capacity of 2.4 million tpy.	NET 29-Jun-05
	(2400)	BF x 2					
	(2400)	LD x 3					
		CC (slab)					
	(2400)	Hot					
Sabac, west of Belgrade							
	(138)	Tin Plate					

APPENDIX
TWO-YEARLY REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN STEELMAKING CAPACITY
OF NON-OECD ECONOMIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Notes to the Appendix	21
Explanatory Notes	22
Tables:	
Africa	47
Central and Eastern Europe	67
Latin America	81
Middle East.....	123
New Independent States	161
Asia.....	197

NOTES TO THE APPENDIX

Methodology

In order to estimate the steelmaking capacity of non-OECD economies in the year 2008, the expansion projects of those economies were classified as “firm”, “possible”, or “unlikely” on the basis of whether they would proceed and be completed by 2008. The criteria used to classify the projects included:

- Current stage of each project: feasibility study, planning, government approval, tendering, construction or suspension of construction.
- Availability of financial resources for each project.
- Domestic steel market: apparent steel consumption in terms of current size.
- Intention of government to establish and expand the industry; and
- Availability of raw materials and energy.

Each project was evaluated for the likelihood of its completion by 2008 according to the above criteria. Although information on a number of aspects was often lacking, the figures included in the tables are considered appropriate in the light of the original sources of information and the evidence available. The classification of projects and comments on their progress do not in any way represent a judgement or imply a view on the advisability or feasibility of the projects.

A project classified as “firm” is one which is under construction or for which contracts have been awarded and to which a major financial or state commitment has been made and which is due and on schedule for completion before 2008. “Possible” projects are those under construction or whose for which contracts have been awarded, but which have been delayed due to financial or technical problems and whose completion may not be realised by 2008. “Unlikely” projects are those at the feasibility or early planning stage, those yet to receive financial or state backing and those not scheduled for completion by 2008. In the Appendix, those projects are noted in the column “Comments” and, in some cases, presented in brackets in the column “Increase in capacity”, but are not included in the estimation of steelmaking capacity in the year 2008.

The estimate of each country’s capacity in 2008 has been obtained by adding to their existing capacity the capacity of “firm” projects and half the proposed capacity of all “possible” projects in the country. The principle of including only half the total capacity of possible projects is used as a surrogate for complete project-by-project assessments.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Abbreviations used for equipment are:

BF	Blast furnace, of which: - charcoal - coke-based - mini
Corex	Corex ironmaking unit
DR	Direct reduction unit, of which - Codir - Finmet - Fior - HYL - Krupp - Midrex - Plasma - Romelt - SLRN
EPIF	Electric pig iron furnace
ERP	Electric reduction pig iron furnace
IC	Iron Carbide
AOD	Argon Oxygen Decarburisation Unit
BS	Basic Bessemer converter
EF	Electric arc furnace, of which - DC - shaft furnace
EOF	Energy optimising furnace
IF	Induction furnace
LD	LD Basic oxygen furnace
LF	Ladle furnace
OH	Open hearth furnace
Steelmkg	Unspecific steelmaking unit
CC	Continuous casting machine, of which - slab - thin slab - bloom - billet - round billet
SLM	Slabbing mill
BLM	Blooming mill
BTM	Billet mill
STR	Bar, section, shape, beam or angle mill
WR	Wire rod mill
Plate	Plate mill
Hot	Hot strip mill
Rolling	Unspecific rolling mill
ERW	Electric-resistance welded pipe mill
SMLS	Seamless tube mill
CAPL	Continuous annealing and pickling line
Cold	Cold strip mill
HGL	Hot-dip galvanising line

EGL	Electro galvanising line
ZnAl	Zincaluminum coating line
Tin plate	Tin plate
Ptg	Painting line (colour coating)
Silicon	Electrical sheet/coil line

Capacity figures are nominal or rated capacity. The unit of capacity figures is a thousand tonnes per year, unless otherwise stated.

“Existing capacity” and “Existing equipment” are those estimated as of the end of December 2005.

The capacity figures given in this report have been estimated on the basis of the most reliable information available. Nevertheless, as the information sources are limited, many of the capacity figures quoted relate to the nominal or rated capacity. In some cases, however, nominal capacity figures have been modified in line with data on actual production or aims of modernisation projects.

The “Ownership” column shows a distinction between state-owned plants or projects (S) and those which are privately owned (P).

Sources of information are indicated in the column “Source”. Listed capacity figures are not necessarily identical to these sources’ estimates. The abbreviations used in the “Source” column are:

AME	AME info FZ LLC
AMM	American Metal Market
ANGP	Angola Press
APL	Asia Pulse
BL	Business Line (published in India)
BNA	Business News Americas
BPOST	Bangkok Post (published in Thailand)
BS	Business Standard (published in India)
BT	Business Times (published in Malaysia)
CMN	China Metallurgical Newsletter
DH	Deccan Herald (published in India)
DJ	Dow Jones Newswires
ET	The Economic Times (published in India)
FE	The Financial Express (published in India)
FT	Financial Times
HP	Company home page on the Net
HT	Hindustan Times (published in India)
IHT	International Herald Tribune
IINFO	India Infoline (published in India)
ISWW	Iron and Steel Works of the World (published by Metal Bulletin Books)
KT	Khaleej Times (published in the UAE)
MB	Metal Bulletin
ME	ME Steel (on the Internet)
MP	Metal Producing & Processing
MYSTL	My Steel.com (published in China)
NET	Internet
NFB	News From Bangladesh
REU	Reuters Ltd
SA	Steels Alert
SWEEK	Steel WEEK (published in UK)
TG	The Telegraph (published in India)
VIR	Vietnam Investment Review
VNS	Vietnam News

APPENDICE

LES CAPACITÉS DE PRODUCTION D'ACIER DANS LES ECONOMIES NON-OCDE : RAPPORT BIENNAL

TABLE DES MATIERES

Notes sur l' Appendice	42
Notes explicatives.....	43
Tableaux :	
Afrique.....	47
Europe centrale et orientale	67
Amérique latine	81
Moyen-Orient	123
Les Nouveaux États indépendants	161
Asie.....	197

NOTES SUR L'APPENDICE

Méthodologie

Aux fins d'estimation des capacités d'acier dans les économies non membres de l'OCDE en l'an 2008, les différents projets d'expansion de ces pays ont été classés en trois catégories : « ferme », « possible » ou « peu probable », selon qu'ils devraient être mis en route ou achevés d'ici l'an 2008. Les projets ont été classés en fonction des critères suivants :

- Stade actuel d'avancement de chaque projet - étude de faisabilité, planification, autorisation officielle, appel d'offres, exécution ou arrêt des travaux de construction.
- Disponibilité des ressources financières nécessaires pour chaque projet.
- Taille du marché intérieur de l'acier, telle qu'elle ressort de la consommation apparente d'acier.
- Intention de créer une industrie sidérurgique et/ou de la développer.
- Offre de matières premières et d'énergie.

Les possibilités d'achèvement d'ici l'an 2008 des différents projets étudiés ont été évaluées au regard des critères mentionnés ci-dessus. Si les informations sur un certain nombre d'aspects faisaient assez souvent défaut, les chiffres indiqués dans les tableaux sont considérés comme exacts, en fonction des sources d'informations consultées et des données disponibles. Le classement des projets et les commentaires formulés sur leur état d'avancement n'expriment, en aucun cas, un jugement de valeur sur l'opportunité ou la faisabilité des projets.

Ont été classés dans la catégorie « ferme » les projets qui sont en cours de réalisation ou pour lesquels des contrats ont été attribués et ont fait l'objet d'engagement majeurs sur le plan financier ou au niveau officiel et qui devraient, selon le calendrier d'exécution des travaux, être terminés d'ici 2008. Ont été classés dans la catégorie « possible », les projets qui sont en cours de réalisation ou pour lesquels les contrats ont été attribués, mais qui ont été retardés par des problèmes d'ordre financier ou technique et qui ne devraient pas être achevés d'ici 2008. Ont été classés dans la catégorie « peu probables », les projets qui en sont au stade des études de faisabilité ou au premier stade de la planification et n'ont pas encore mobilisé de ressources financières ou de soutien de l'État, de même que les projets qui devraient être terminés après 2008. Dans l'Appendice, ces projets sont signalés dans la colonne des «commentaires» et dans certains cas, présentés entre crochets dans la colonne « accroissement des capacités », mais ne sont pas pris en compte dans les estimations des capacités de production d'acier en 2008.

L'estimation des capacités en 2008 a été obtenue, pour chaque pays, en ajoutant à ses capacités actuelles, les capacités des projets « fermes » et la moitié des capacités de tous les projets classés dans la catégories « possible » pour ce pays. Il a été décidé de tenir compte de la moitié seulement de la capacité totale des projets classés « possible » plutôt que de procéder à une évaluation plus précise de chaque projet.

NOTES EXPLICATIVES

Les signes et abréviations utilisés sont les suivants :

BF	Haut fourneau : - au charbon de bois - au coke - mini
Corex	Unité de réduction directe utilisant le procédé Corex
DR	Unité de réduction directe, procédés: - Codir - Finmet - Fior - HYL - Krupp - Midrex - Plasma - Romelt - SLRN
EPIF	Four électrique fonte
ERP	Four électrique réduction fonte
IC	Carbure de fer
AOD	Unité de décarburation argon oxygène
BS	Convertisseur Bessemer basique
EF	Four à arc électrique, dont: -DC - four à cuve
EOF	Four à optimisation énergétique
IF	Four à induction
LD	Convertisseur LD à l'oxygène pur
LF	Four à poche
OH	Four Martin
Steel m kg	Unité de fabrication d'acier non spécifiée

CC	Machines de coulée continue utilisées pour fabriquer des: - brames - brames minces - blooms - billettes - billettes rondes
SLM	Train à brames
BLM	Train à blooms
BTM	Train à billettes
STR	Train à barres, à profilés, à poutrelles ou à cornières
WR	Train à fil-machine
Plate	Train à tôles fortes
Hot	Train à bandes à chaud
Rolling	Laminoir non précisé
ERW	Unité de fabrication de tubes soudés à résistance électrique
SMLS	Train à tubes sans soudure
CAPL	Ligne de recuit et de décapage, en continu
Cold	Train à bandes à froid
HGL	Ligne de galvanisation par immersion à chaud
EGL	Ligne d'électro galvanisation
ZnAl	Ligne de revêtement zinc/aluminium
Tin plate	Tôles étamées
Ptg	Ligne de revêtement couleur
Silicon	Tôles électriques/ligne de production de bandes

Les chiffres des capacités correspondent à des capacités nominales ou théoriques. Sauf indication contraire, ces chiffres sont exprimés en milliers de tonnes par an.

Les chiffres indiqués pour la « capacité existante » et les « équipements actuels » correspondent aux estimations établies fin décembre 2005.

Les chiffres sur les capacités indiqués dans le présent rapport ont été estimés sur la base les informations disponibles les plus fiables. Toutefois, les sources d'informations étant limitées, bon nombre des chiffres cités correspondent aux capacités nominales ou théoriques. Dans certains cas cependant, les chiffres sur les capacités nominales ont été modifiés au vu des chiffres de la production effective ou des objectifs des projets de modernisation.

Dans la colonne « origine des capitaux », on distingue les entreprises ou projets d'État (S) et les entreprises ou projets du secteur privé (P).

L'origine des informations est précisée dans la colonne « sources ». Les chiffres indiqués sur les capacités ne sont pas nécessairement identiques aux estimations tirées de ces sources. Les abréviations utilisées dans la colonne « sources » sont les suivantes :

AME	AME info FZ LLC
AMM	American Metal Market
ANGP	Angola Press
APL	Asia Pulse
BL	Business Line (publié en Inde)
BNA	Business News Americas
BPOST	Bangkok Post (publié en Thaïlande)
BS	Business Standard (publié en Inde)
BT	Business Times (publié en Malaisie)
CMN	China Metallurgical Newsletter
DH	Deccan Herald (publié en Inde)
DJ	Dow Jones Newswires
ET	The Economic Times (publié en Inde)
FE	The Financial Express (publié en Inde)
FT	Financial Times
HP	Page d'accueil Internet de la société
HT	Hindustan Times (publié en Inde)
IHT	International Herald Tribune
IINFO	India Infoline (publié en Inde)
ISWW	Iron and Steel Works of the World (publié par Metal Bulletin Books)
KT	Khaleej Times (publié aux EAU)
MB	Metal Bulletin
ME	ME Steel (sur Internet)
MP	Metal Producing & Processing
MYSTL	My Steel.com (publié en Chine)
NET	Informations obtenues sur Internet
NFB	News from Bangladesh
REU	Reuters Ltd
SA	Steel Alert
SWEEK	Steel WEEK (publié au Royaume-Uni)
TG	The Telegraph (publié en Inde)
VIR	Vietnam Investment Review
VNS	Vietnam News

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction	5
II. Summary	5
III. Recent developments	6
Trends in capacity, production and consumption	6
Capacity utilisation and self-sufficiency.....	7
IV. Outlook for the year 2008.....	8
<i>Appendix</i>	20

TABLE DES MATIERES

I. Introduction	25
II. Résumé.....	25
III. Évolutions récentes.....	26
Tendances d'évolution des capacités, de la production et de la consommation	26
Taux d'utilisation des capacités et de couverture des besoins	27
IV. Perspectives à l'horizon 2008	28
<i>Appendice</i>	41



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