Steel or Steal? What the Section 232 Tariffs Mean for American Wire

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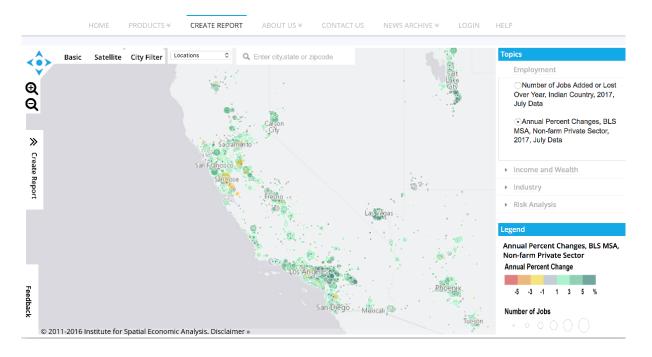






About ISEA

- Established April 2011
- At the University of Redlands in Redlands, CA
- www.iseapublish.com





But Before We Get Started ...

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Steel Tariffs ...

- ... will badly hurt wire producers in the short run
- ... will likely hurt steel producers in the long run
- ... could improve the strategic position of the wire industry

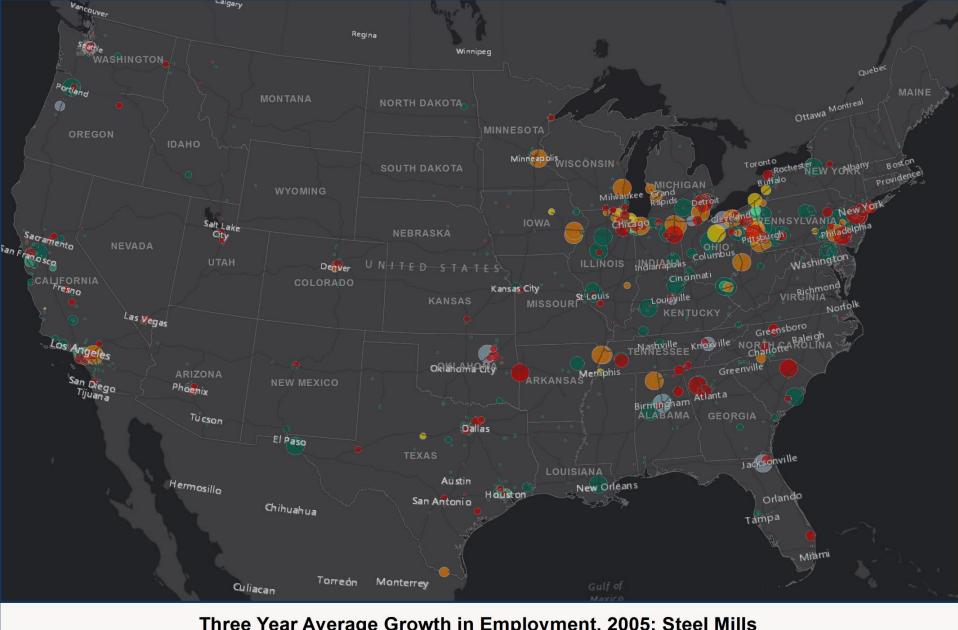


Outline

Where We Stand

- The Proposed Tariffs and its Expected Effects
- International Competitiveness
- Threats and Opportunities Ahead (Automation)
- What Does it All Mean?

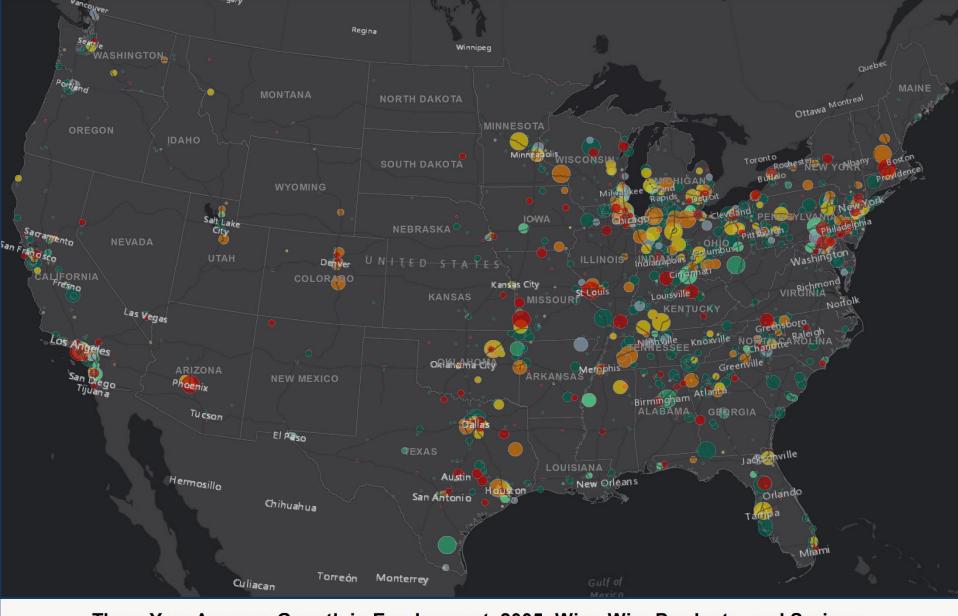




Three Year Average Growth in Employment, 2005: Steel Mills

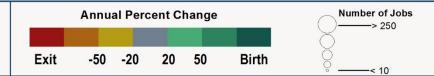


Data Sources: BLS, Census Bureau Map created by: The Institute for Spatial Economic Analysis (ISEA), University of Redlands, 2018



Three Year Average Growth in Employment, 2005: Wire, Wire Products, and Springs





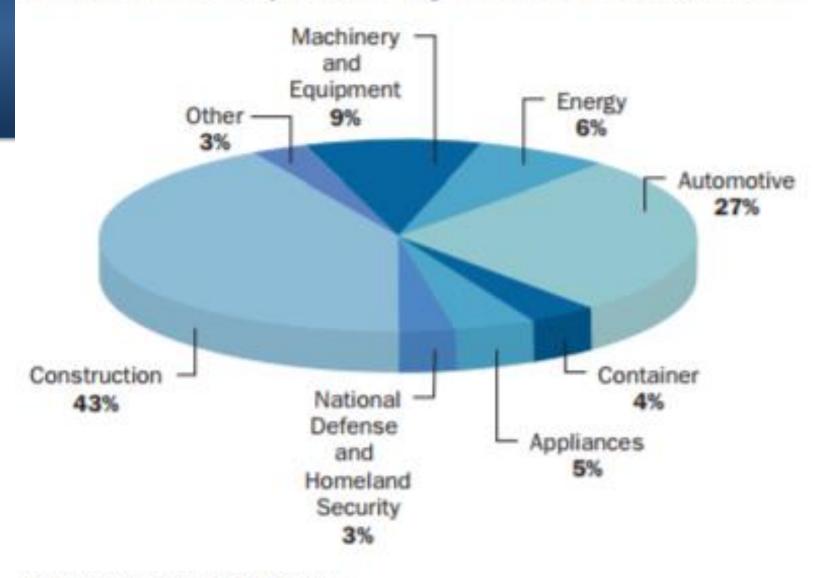
Data Sources: BLS, Census Bureau Map created by: The Institute for Spatial Economic Analysis (ISEA), University of Redlands, 2018

Key Figures for Steel and Wire (2016, in 1000 tons)

	Steel	Wire
Production	86,500	3,186
Imports	26,300	4,343
Exports	9,300	1,290
Domestic Demand	103,600	6,240
Imports to Production	30.4%	136.3%
Imports to Consumption	25.4%	69.6%
Export share	10.8%	40.5%
Import Export Ratio	2.83	3.37

Source: AISI Profile 2017, AWPA, author's calculations

2016 Steel Shipments* by Market Classification



Source: American Iron and Steel Institute



^{*}Estimated percentages

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The Proposed Tariffs

- Wilbur Ross: goal in the cases of both aluminum and steel was to lift the domestic industry's capacity utilization and that would create additional jobs
- Three options (steel only):
 - 24% on all steel imports
 - 53% on tariffs from 12 countries, 100% quota for all others
 - 63% quota based on 2017 imports from 12 countries



Requirements for Dumping / Section 232

- Below total cost pricing (in foreign market)
- Differential pricing for home and foreign markets
 - Would expect: falling import prices
- Section 232 requirement: national security jeopardized
 - Would expect: substantial production for military and homeland security



What We See

- Import prices on steel products :
 - 14% overall increase from 2016 to 2017
 - 19% increase for blooms, billets, and slabs
- Share of Military and Homeland Security: 3%



Military Equipment Use

Use	Tons of Steel
Aircraft carriers	550,000
submarines	1,000,000
guided missile destroyers	227,500
Landing platform docks	144,000
Tanks	187,000
Light armored vehicles	30,000
Total	2,138,500
Share Annual Steel Production	2.5%



Academic Literature on Tariffs

- Tariffs can rarely be good for the economy overall
- Specifically damaging if tariffs on upstream products
- Consumers always worse off
- Data: Technology more important than trade



Precedence: Bush Steel Tariffs

- Peterson Institute for International Economics
- Jobs saved: 3,000-4,000
- Jobs lost in steel using industries (like the wire industry): 26,000
- Expected a moderate price increase



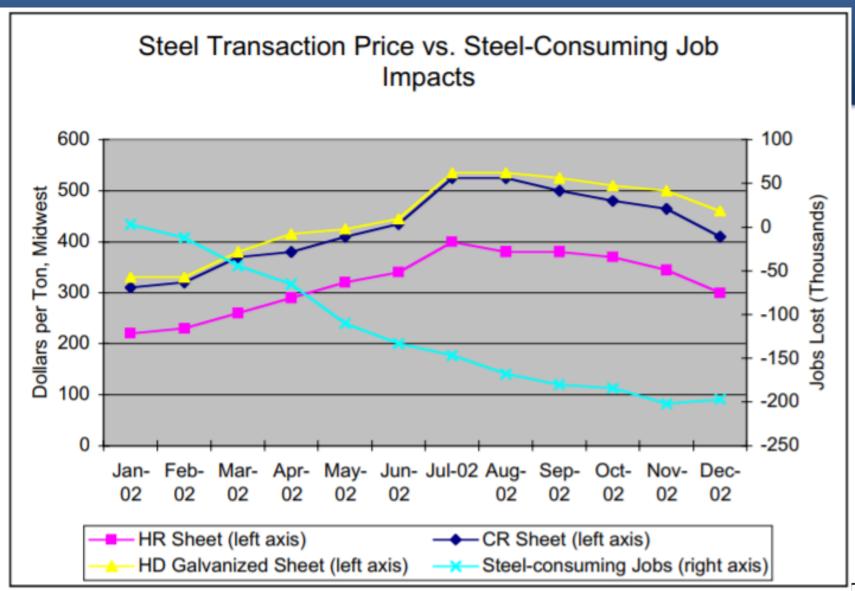
Anticipated Effect on Jobs

"The 'Joint Remedy', which calls for tariffs of 15-20 percent on most products, would slash affected imports by 20 percent. Domestic prices and output would increase slightly, resulting in somewhat larger revenues for the steel industry. About 3,500 actual and potential jobs could be "saved" but at an annual cost of \$2 billion to the steel users-or \$584,000 per job saved."

(Peterson Institute of Economics on the 2002 steel tariffs)



Ex Post Analysis Claims Harsher Effect



Source: Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC



The Tariff Proposal: Price Effects

Hard to Predict

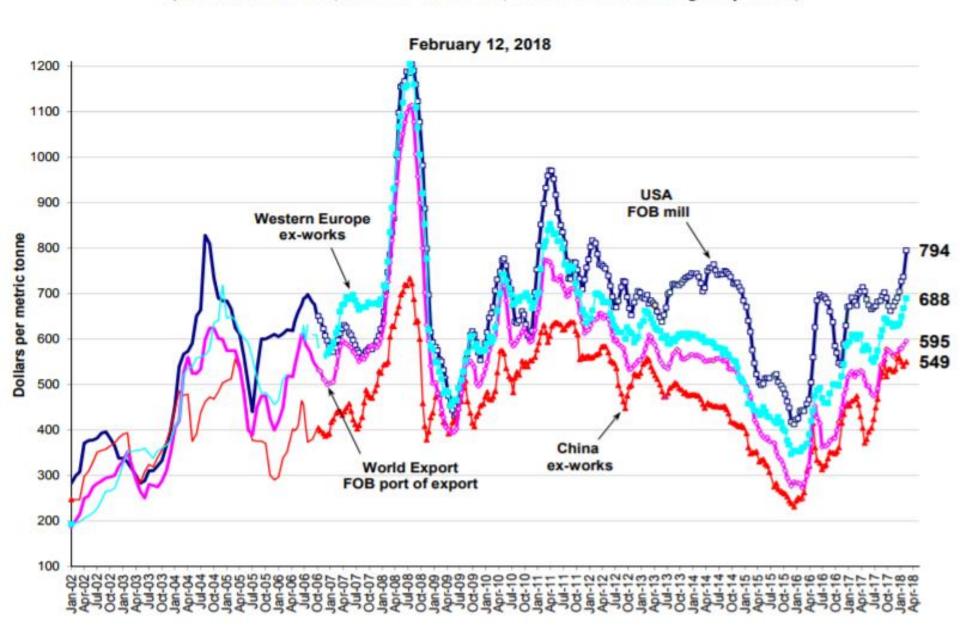
 Evidence from Bush Steel Tariffs point towards substantial increase



SteelBenchmarkerTM HRB Price

USA, China, Western Europe and World Export

(WSD's PriceTrack data, Jan. 2002 - March 2006; SteelBenchmarker data begins April 2006)



The Long Run Effects

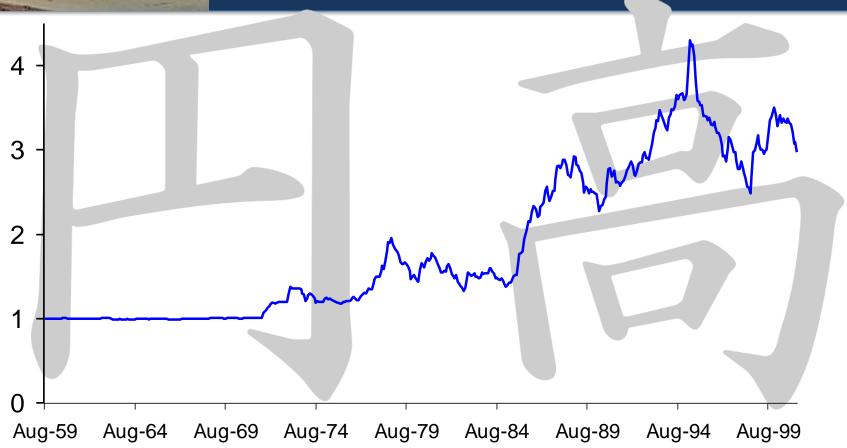
- Complacency of US steel mills
- Increased competitiveness of foreign steel mills
- Partial destruction of domestic customer base







The Yen from 1959 till 2000







New Car Sales in the US, 79-94 (thousands

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Exhibit 10 New Car Sales in the United States, 1979-1994 (thousands of vehicles)

	Total	Import Sales	% Total	Transplant Sales	% Total	Big 3 Sales	% Total
1979	10,600	2,332	22	•	•	8 ,26 8	7 8
19 80	8,976	2,397	27	•	•	6,579	73
19 81	8,619	2,327	27	•	•	6,292	73
1982	7,939	2,223	2 8	-	•	5,716	72
1983	9,182	2,3 8 7	26	43	0.5	6,752	7 4
1984	10,39 0	2,439	23	293	3	7,65 8	7 4
1985	10,97 8	2,77 4	25	299	3	7,905	72
1986	11,404	3,189	2 8	54 0	5	7,675	67
1987	10,186	3,106	3 0	67 8	7	6,402	63
19 88	10,543	3,004	2 8	804	8	6,735	64
1989	9,777	2,699	2 8	1,036	11	6,042	62
199 0	9,3 00	2,403	26	1,415	15	5,482	59
1991	8 ,17 4	2, 0 3 8	25	1,461	1 8	4,675	57
1992	8 ,213	1,944	2 4	1,46 0	1 8	4,816	5 8
1993	8 ,51 8	1,7 84	21	1,5 84	19	5,151	6 0
1994	8,991	1,75 0	19	1,841	21	5,41 4	6 0

Source: Compiled from Word's Automotive Yearbook, various issues



Trade War with China

- Market access to China essential for many large US companies
- US consumers to feel large effect
- Chinese consumers to feel small effect
- Possible recession trigger for US



The US Consumer Will Be Better off ...

 ... as long as they exclusively consume Kentucky Bourbon and Wisconsin Dairy.

If not, they may actually be worse off.



Outline

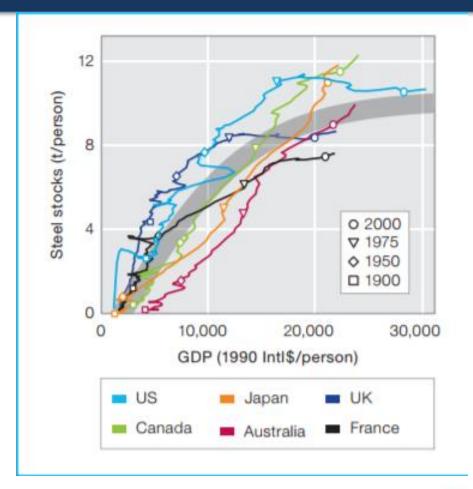
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Steel stocks per person & GDP: Not Much Additional Demand in NAFTA

- US: 10.5 t
- Canada 9.8 t
- Mexico 4.8 t
- Japan 13.6 t

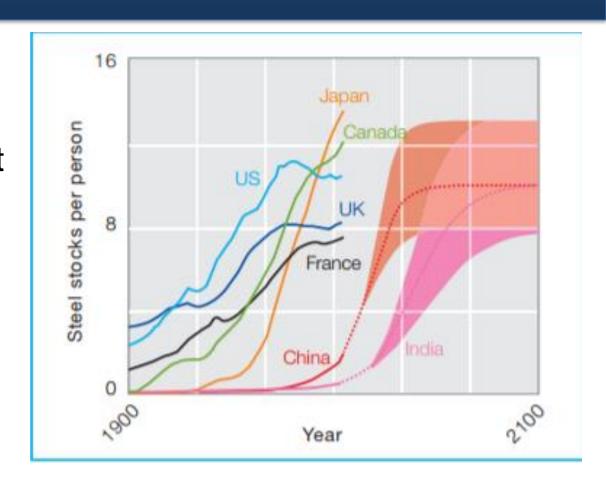


Source: World Steel Association: Sustainable Steel at the Core of a Green Economy

Huge Potential Outside of the US

Brazil 3.1 t

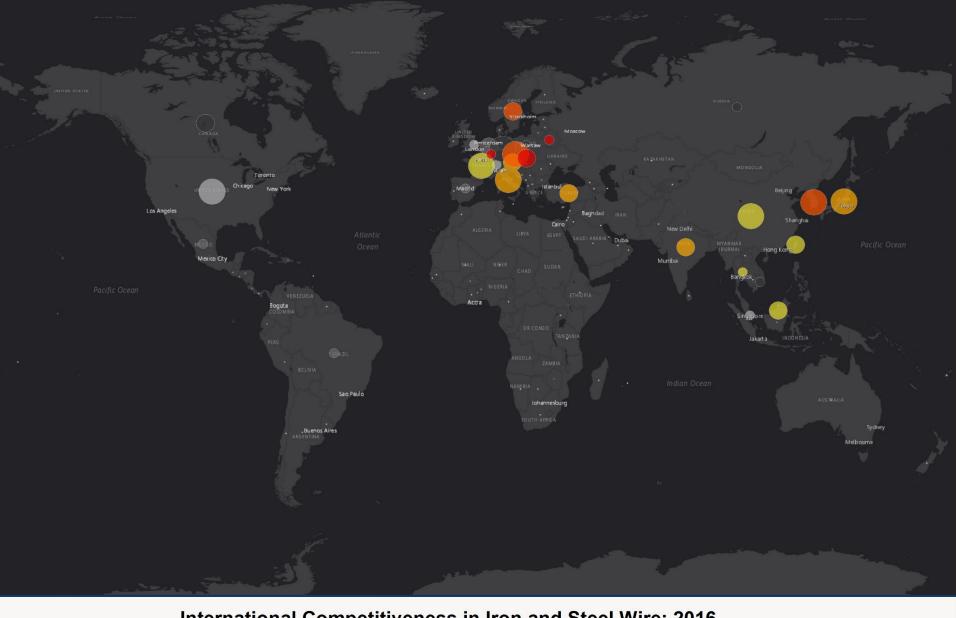
- South Africa 3.0 t
- India 0.4



Measuring International Competitiveness

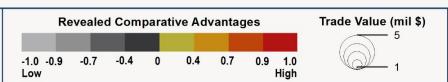
- Share of US Wire Exports in Total US Exports / Share of Worldwide Wire Exports in World Exports
- Example: Assume 20% of a country's export are wire products, while world average was 10%
 - Average country has 1
 - Below average country <1
 - Competitive country > 1
- For readability: scaled it between -1 and 1





International Competitiveness in Iron and Steel Wire: 2016





Data Sources: UN Comtrade Database Map created by: The Institute for Spatial Economic Analysis (ISEA), University of Redlands, 2018

US Wire Competitiveness

(2016 Data, Source: UN Trade Database, SITC 678 Wire of Iron and Steel, in millions of US\$)

Country	Total Exports	Competitiveness	Volume Rank	Compet. Rank
China	1,866.05	0.35	1	22
Rep. of Korea	790.38	0.74	2	10
USA	369.96	-0.71	8	54
India	249.77	0.41	9	20
Malaysia	177.14	0.39	15	21
Turkey	176.09	0.6	16	15
Thailand	149.47	0.12	18	29
Russian Federation	120.23	-0.37	23	39
Viet Nam	97.65	-0.11	25	36
Brazil	51.78	-0.66	30	52
South Africa	49.93	0.08	31	32
Costa Rica	17.59	0.78	39	9
Egypt	13.75	-0.01	44	33

Author's calculations

US Wire Import Competition- Tariff Countries

(2016 Data, Source: UN Trade Database, SITC 678 Wire of Iron and Steel, in millions of US\$)

	Trade Volume			
Partner	(1000 US\$)	volume share	volume rank	Value/Weight
China	201,878	19.6%	1	1.17
Rep. of Korea	133,885	13.0%	3	1.58
India	48,519	4.7%	6	4.10
Viet Nam	16,555	1.6%	10	1.30
Brazil	6,443	0.6%	14	1.04
Thailand	2,577	0.3%	22	1.78
Turkey	2,541	0.2%	24	1.05
Costa Rica	2,380	0.2%	26	4.59
Malaysia	1,246	0.1%	31	1.03
Russian Federation	212	0.0%	40	0.90
Egypt	132	0.0%	43	0.90
South Africa	42	0.0%	47	1.01



US Wire Import Competition- Top 12

(2016 Data, Source: UN Trade Database, SITC 678 Wire of Iron and Steel, in millions of US\$)

	Trade Volume			
Partner	(1000 US\$)	volume share	volume rank	Value/Weight
China	201,878	19.6%	1	1.17
Canada	196,285	19.1%	2	1.04
Rep. of Korea	133,885	13.0%	3	1.58
Japan	127,354	12.4%	4	1.41
Mexico	119,989	11.7%	5	0.96
India	48,519	4.7%	6	4.10
Germany	38,034	3.7%	7	1.43
Other Asia, nes	26,595	2.6%	8	1.58
Italy	25,991	2.5%	9	1.42
Viet Nam	16,555	1.6%	10	1.30
France	16,182	1.6%	11	1.37
Sweden	11,578	1.1%	12	1.76



US Wire Export Competitiveness – Tariff Countries

(2016 Data, Source: UN Trade Database, SITC 678 Wire of Iron and Steel, in millions of US\$)

	Trade Volume			
Partner	(1000 US\$)	volume share	volume rank	Value/Weight
Costa Rica	11,549	3.1%	4	3.68
Brazil	10,979	3.0%	5	0.84
China	9,594	2.6%	7	1.89
Rep. of Korea	3,806	1.0%	11	1.60
India	2,370	0.6%	18	2.03
Thailand	1,387	0.4%	22	1.32
South Africa	1,185	0.3%	26	1.05
Malaysia	1,137	0.3%	27	2.01
Turkey	663	0.2%	31	1.37
Viet Nam	315	0.1%	41	1.02
Russian				
Federation	291	0.1%	46	1.24
Egypt	121	0.0%	56	2.06

Author's calculations

US Wire Export Competitiveness – Top 12

(2016 Data, Source: UN Trade Database, SITC 678 Wire of Iron and Steel, in millions of US\$)

	Trade Volume			
Partner	(1,000 US\$)	volume share	volume rank	Value/Weight
Mexico	140,885	38.1%	1	1.49
Canada	104,909	28.4%	2	1.19
Ireland	14,353	3.9%	3	3.49
Costa Rica	11,550	3.1%	4	3.68
Brazil	10,980	3.0%	5	0.84
United Kingdom	10,057	2.7%	6	1.04
China	9,594	2.6%	7	1.89
Germany	6,921	1.9%	8	1.31
Denmark	4,866	1.3%	9	3.36
Belgium	4,371	1.2%	10	1.14
Rep. of Korea	3,806	1.0%	11	1.60
Japan	3,604	1.0%	12	1.77



Questions to Ask:

 Which wire market segments will those 12 countries attack?

- Which segments within Wire and Steel have we been successfully exporting? Why?
- Which other markets look alike those? Who is serving them right now?



Outline

Where We Stand

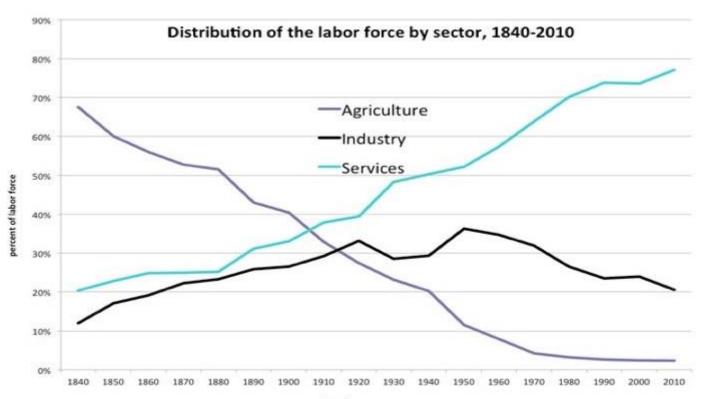
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Five of the Six Drivers of Technological Change Relevant for Your Industry

- Artificial Intelligence
- Mobile Robotics
- Edge Computing
- Big Data Analytics
- Nano Technology
- Bio Technology

Robots about to "Escape" Manufacturing



Sources: Gallman & Weiss 1969, Kendrick 1961, BEA



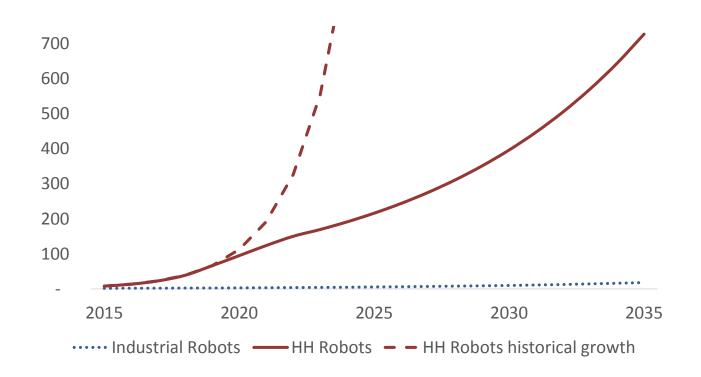






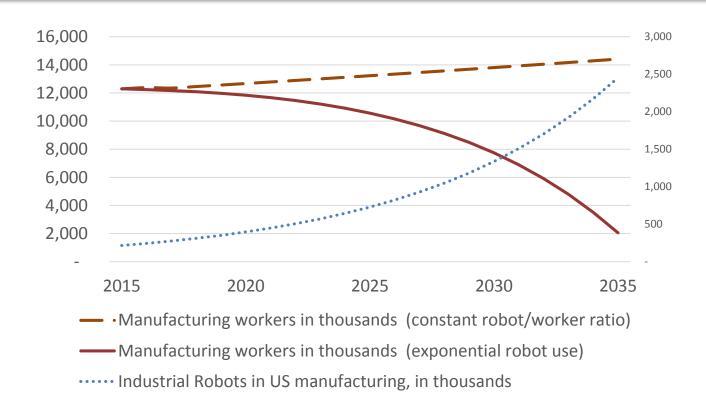


Robot Deployment





...and its Effects on Jobs



Share of Jobs and Wages Automatable by NAICS

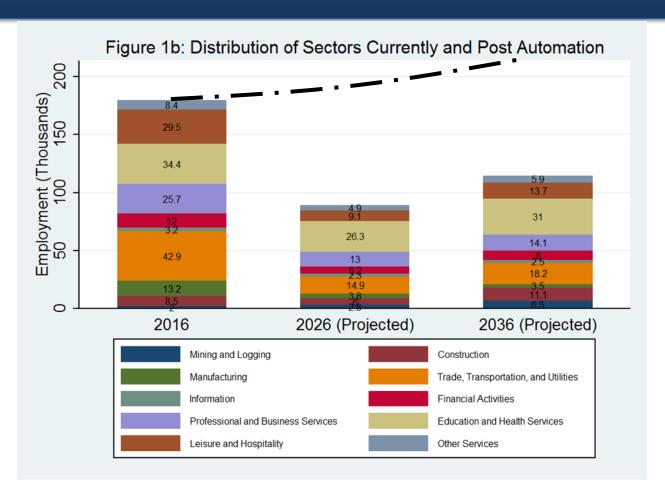
 3312: Steel Product Manufacturing from Purchased Steel: 72% of jobs, 62% of wages

3326: Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing:
 72% of jobs, 61% of wages

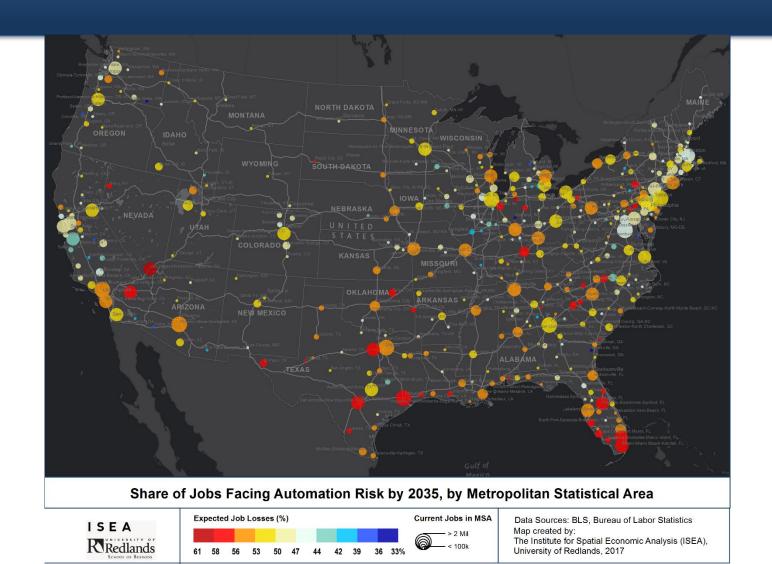
 3311: Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing: 66% of jobs, 58% of wages



Structural Change



Which Geographies Are Most at Risk?





Questions to Ask

- Which service sectors will need the most robots >
 steel / wire products in the future? What kind?
- What will car electrification do to our steel and wire demand? What to the grid?
- Where in the world will that happen the strongest, where should we try to enter?



More Generally

- How will these developments change our markets?
- How will this all change our employment needs?
- How will it change our communities?



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Sample Initiatives for AWPA to Consider

- Found a wire research institute within the AWPA
- Joint research with electric car and robotics industry
- Appoint a Chief Automation Officer within AWPA
- Case studies: export and overseas production



Need to start today!

... and we are happy to help.

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