

**EUROPEAN STEEL
IN ACTION**

2025

EUROFER
THE EUROPEAN STEEL ASSOCIATION



HENRIK ADAM
EUROFER PRESIDENT



AXEL EGGERT
EUROFER DIRECTOR GENERAL

FOREWORD

EUROPE'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EUROPEAN STEEL: TIME TO WALK THE TALK

Seventy-five years ago, the Schuman Declaration laid the foundation for European unity by placing coal and steel at the heart of a unique peace project that would deliver unprecedented prosperity across our continent. Today, the fate of Europe's steel industry once again stands as a determinant of Europe's future.

The European steel sector is the cornerstone of the EU's strategic autonomy and resilience—including defence and the green transition. It is the powerhouse of the European economy—contributing 177 billion to the EU Gross Value Added and supporting over 2.5 million of jobs across the continent in 2024. Yet, the industry faces mounting existential pressures. Last year alone, at least 18.000 job cuts were announced, 9 million tonnes of capacity closed and crude steel production levels remained below 130 million tonnes—while import penetration peaked up to 30% for certain products.

Record global steel overcapacity, unfair trade practices, high energy costs, and lack of a level playing field on climate ambition are eroding the EU's industrial base and its ability to act autonomously in an increasingly multi-polar, adversarial world.

In the past year, EUROFER has worked tirelessly to raise awareness at EU level about steel's renewed strategic role, the challenges threatening our sector, and the urgent remedies needed to address them. The European Commission's *Clean Industrial Deal* and the *Steel and Metals Action Plan*, unveiled in early 2025, represent a long-overdue recognition of these concerns. They provide the right diagnosis and, crucially, begin to respond to the sector's longstanding calls for coherent, cross-cutting industrial policy measures – spanning trade, climate, energy, access to critical resources, lead markets for green steel and investment support.

What matters now is swift and effective delivery. Among the top priorities: a new, highly effective trade measure to replace today's inadequate EU steel safeguard, which is even more urgent in view of the further pressure caused by U.S. tariffs; closing the loopholes of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism; slashing energy prices; and addressing the leakage of valuable secondary resources, particularly steel scrap.

The EU, like its steel industry, is at a historic crossroads: there is no time to lose if we want to secure our geoeconomic leadership. We call on EU leaders and policymakers to walk the talk now just as we, the industry, are doing everything in our power to be global frontrunners in decarbonisation. Investing in clean, competitive EU-made steel is investing in Europe's future. Steel is not just an industry; it is the backbone of Europe's sovereignty and prosperity—past, present, and future. It is time for political courage once again and **#SaveEUSteel**: Europe can only be **#StrongerWithEUSteel**.

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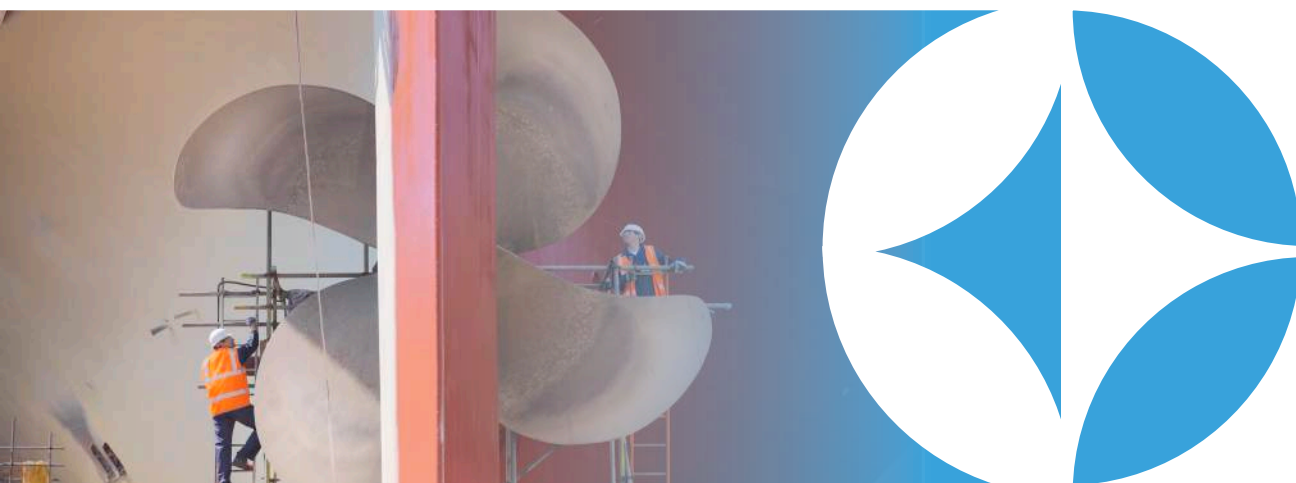
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ECONOMIC AND MARKET SITUATION

ALESSANDRO SCIAMARELLI, DIRECTOR, MARKET ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

Despite persistent challenges —such as the war in Ukraine, high energy costs, inflation and geopolitical tensions—the EU economy showed resilience also in 2024. However, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth remained low and uneven across the EU, driven mainly by services, while manufacturing remained flat or negative in all member states. As a result, the Steel Weighted Industrial Production index (SWIP) contracted.

- ◆ **GDP:** the EU achieved stronger real GDP growth in 2024 (+1%) than in 2023 (+0.4%). Major EU economies avoided recession, except Germany, which saw a marginal contraction for the second consecutive year due to the weakness of its industrial sector.
- ◆ **Inflation and monetary policy:** inflation continued to slow down, levelling off slightly above the 2% European Central Bank (ECB) target. Subsequently, the ECB eased its monetary policy with eight rate cuts between 2024–2025, though this has not been sufficient to revive EU manufacturing.
- ◆ **Economic outlook:** it remains highly uncertain due to persistent global risks.
- ◆ **SWIP:** after proving resilient in 2023 but slowing down compared to 2022 (+1.7% vs. +2.9%), SWIP fell sharply in 2024 (-3.7%), due to the severe downturn in automotive as well as in construction.



STEEL MARKET

ALESSANDRO SCIAMARELLI, DIRECTOR, MARKET ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES
AURELIO BRACONI, DIRECTOR, STAINLESS, SPECIALITY STEELS AND RAW MATERIALS

In 2024, EU steel demand contracted for the third year in a row, while total crude steel production slightly rebounded after two consecutive recessions—yet volumes remained around very low levels in historical terms. Ongoing external downside factors—geopolitical tensions, higher energy and production costs compared to other steel-making regions, growing import pressure due to global excess capacity and high interest rates—continue to severely impact the European steel sector.

- ◆ **Crude steel production:** in 2024, it reached close to 130 million tonnes, slightly recovering (+2.7% yearly) from the record low seen in 2023 (126 million tonnes), but still 56 million tonnes below pre-2008 financial crisis levels and 20 million tonnes below pre-COVID levels (2019).
- ◆ **Apparent steel consumption:** in 2024, it recorded the fourth recession in five years (-1.1%, after -6% and -8% in 2023 and 2022, respectively). Consumption volumes stood at the all-time low of 129 million tonnes, matching 2020 levels.
- ◆ **Imports:** in 2024, imports of semi-finished and finished products rose year-on-year by 4%, maintaining a historically very high market share out of apparent consumption (27%).
- ◆ **Steel demand:** Continued weakness in manufacturing and uncertainty in the economic and industrial outlook have delayed the recovery in steel demand, which had previously been expected in 2025. A rebound is now not anticipated before 2026.
- ◆ **Stainless steel:** the stainless steel market saw a modest recovery in 2024 compared to 2023, with total supply increasing from 5,052 kilotonnes to 5,136 kilotonnes (+2%). However, EU mill deliveries remained stable while import market share rose (from 21% in 2023 to 23% in 2024), capturing most of the recovered demand.
- ◆ **Alloy special steels (non-stainless):** the speciality steels market (alloy engineering, high-speed, and tool steel) experienced a structural slowdown due to lack of demand. The market supply in 2024 slumped to 5,911 kilotonnes (-10% compared to 2023). In the same period, imports to the EU also declined significantly (-24%), falling from 1,140 kilotonnes in 2023 to 858 kt in 2024.

TRADE AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

KARL TACHELET, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS
SARA FRANZONE, MANAGER, INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The trade landscape for the European steel industry has been increasingly shaped by worsening global overcapacity, unfair trade practices and growing protectionism, which have distorted the steel market and provoked massive exports to the EU. In this context, EUROFER has actively engaged with EU institutions to advocate for a new trade measure and more effective implementation of trade defence instruments to preserve the sector from injury caused by unfair imports.

- ✦ **Global steel overcapacity:** expected to reach 721 million tonnes by 2027—five times the EU's own production— and with an estimated 165 million tonnes of new capacity to come online in the next two years despite only marginal demand growth, this is now a truly global crisis. The EU has become the world's largest target market for low-priced steel exports other markets cannot absorb, undermining the viability of European steel production capacities.
- ✦ **EU steel safeguard:** in June 2024, the EU extended its safeguard measures on steel imports until June 2026. Adjustments included a lower liberalisation rate and stricter quota management, such as country-specific caps and limited residual quota access in the final quarter. A further revision was adopted in March 2025 following a new investigation, reducing the liberalisation rate to 0.1%, reducing the quota volumes for some products, expanding product-specific caps and limiting the carry-over of unused quota.
- ✦ **U.S. tariffs:** on 12 March 2025 the U.S. (re)imposed blanket tariffs of 25% on steel imports, removing previously negotiated exemptions and quotas and further disrupting trade flows. On 4 June, the U.S. administration further raised the tariffs to 50%. As a result, the EU market—already saturated with low-priced imports from Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East—faces new import pressure from trade deflection with up to 18 million tonnes of steel exports to the U.S. now at risk.
- ✦ **A new EU trade measure:** The recent *European Steel and Metals Action Plan* marks a major shift in EU policy—including trade—with the aim of enabling the green transition and the resilience of industrial sectors critical to the EU's strategic autonomy. EUROFER fully supports the development of a new, highly effective, and permanent steel trade measure to replace the current safeguard and align with the

CLIMATE

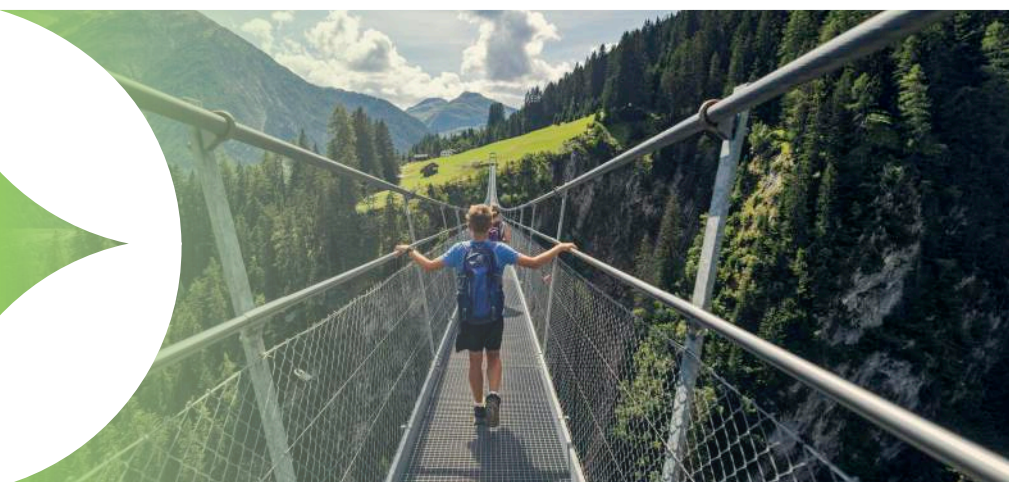
ADOLFO AIELLO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, CLIMATE AND ENERGY

FEDERICO BENITO DONÀ, MANAGER, CLIMATE AND ENERGY

JEAN THEO GHENDA, DIRECTOR, TECHNOLOGIES

Over the past year, the agenda of the EU climate policy has centred on the preparation of the 2040 target, the implementation of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), and the upcoming definitive period of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). For the remainder of 2025 and into early 2026, the focus will remain on the implementation and effectiveness of the CBAM, as well as on preparing the post-2030 ETS legal framework.

- ❖ **2040 climate target:** following the publication of the Commission Impact Assessment in Q1 2024, the Environment Council discussed it in June 2024. The Commission is expected to release its formal proposal —as an amendment to the Climate Law—around summer 2025.
- ❖ **Implementation of the ETS directive:** work has concentrated on rules for activity level changes (i.e. adjustment of free allocation for variation of production volumes) and on data collection for updating free allocation benchmarks for the period 2026-2030. EUROFER supported its members with dedicated workshops on these topics.
- ❖ **CBAM:** EUROFER continued representing the steel industry in the relevant expert group with the Commission and member states. Discussions focused on the simplification of the instrument and the preparation of the definitive phase starting in 2026, in view of addressing loopholes related to exports, resource shuffling, downstream sectors, default values and CBAM factors.



ENERGY

ADOLFO AIELLO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, CLIMATE AND ENERGY

FEDERICO BENITO DONÀ, MANAGER, CLIMATE AND ENERGY

JEAN THEO GHENDA, DIRECTOR, TECHNOLOGIES

As of 2024, the energy cost outlook in Europe—particularly for energy-intensive industries—remains profoundly negative. Wholesale gas and electricity prices, along with associated costs (network charges, indirect CO2 costs, etc.) are still two to three times higher than pre-crisis levels, while the cost gap with key global competitors has widened. Developing a strong strategy to reduce energy prices and costs is of the utmost priority for the European steel industry. These efforts contributed to the adoption, in 2025, of the *Clean Industrial Deal* (CID) and the *Action Plan on Affordable Energy* (APAE).

- ✦ **Political agenda:** EUROFER continued its advocacy to ensure that the challenge of high energy costs and prices in the steel sector is reflected in the political priorities of European parties for the EU political cycle 2024-2029.
- ✦ **Energy and industrial policy:** EUROFER finalised and promoted its comprehensive Industrial Policy Position Paper where energy plays a key role as part of its awareness efforts towards the European institutions.
- ✦ **Clean Industrial Deal:** EUROFER helped shape the design and conceptualisation of the *Clean Industrial Deal*, in particular of its Energy pillar, in its exchanges with the Commission.
- ✦ **Clean Transition Pathway for Metals:** EUROFER gave its contribution - among others - on the energy pillar by highlighting the key challenges related to access to electricity and fossil-free hydrogen.
- ✦ **European Hydrogen Bank:** EUROFER cooperated with the Commission in defining the terms and conditions of its third call.



INDUSTRIAL POLICY

BARTOSZ NIENALTOWSKI, SENIOR MANAGER, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Following the European elections of June 2024, an increased focus on industrial competitiveness—as outlined by Commission President Ursula von der Leyen in her inauguration speech in July 2024 following her re-appointment—has led to new policy initiatives aimed at countering industrial decline and the industrial strategies of major competitors such as China and the U.S. The Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) was the initial step in this policy shift, introduced at the close of the previous legislature.

- ◆ **NZIA:** in 2023, the Commission launched the Net-Zero Industry Act proposal, which was adopted in June 2024. From 2025, it will be compulsory – for at least 30% of the volumes in public tenders and auctions for technologies and their components identified in the NZIA – to apply selection criteria beyond price only, namely sustainability and resilience. Steel is the main material used in the manufacturing of many net-zero technologies, such as wind and solar. A well-thought-out implementation at national level would also strengthen the resilience of the steel industry.
- ◆ **EUROFER and industriAll Europe's [European Steel Action Plan](#):** aiming to shape the post-election policy agenda to address the loss of production and jobs, the European Steel Association and the trade union federation industriAll Europe agreed on the need for a joint policy paper. The social partners' *European Steel Act on Plan* was released in November 2024, highlighting priorities regarding trade, climate, energy, industrial and social policies, and informing the Commission's ensuing *Steel and Metals Act on Plan*.
- ◆ **Clean Industrial Deal:** launched by the Commission in February 2025, it is a comprehensive package of measures designed to strengthen the competitiveness and resilience of European industry by promoting decarbonisation and fostering a more sustainable and circular economy. Energy-intensive industries are at the core of this plan.
- ◆ **Action Plan for Affordable Energy:** as part of the *Clean Industrial Deal*, the Commission simultaneously launched a separate action plan specifically aimed at addressing high energy prices—a major challenge undermining industrial competitiveness, particularly in energy-intensive sectors such as steel.
- ◆ **European Steel and Metals Action Plan:** in March 2025, the Commission unveiled a sectoral plan for the steel and non-ferrous metals industries. The plan comprehensively addresses the key challenges facing the European steel industry, including global steel overcapacity and unfair trade practices, carbon leakage protection, a framework for investment in decarbonisation, the availability of steel scrap, lead markets and support for research and development. Energy is also addressed, though to a lesser extent. The proposed broad set of measures is expected to be implemented between 2025 and the end of 2026.

ENVIRONMENT

DANNY CROON, DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENT AND RESEARCH, OVERALL LEADERSHIP ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

NICHOLAS AVERY, SENIOR ADVISOR, LIFE-CYCLE ASSESMENT

LUBOR KALAFUS, MANAGER, CIRCULAR ECONOMY

LEONDINA DELLA PIETRA, SENIOR MANAGER, CHEMICALS, WATER AND SUSTAINABILITY

PETRA KRALOVA, ADVISOR, CHEMICALS, WATER AND SUSTAINABILITY

NILS CONGIO-HOLLARD, MANAGER, PROCESS EMISSIONS

While the implementation of the *Green Deal* continues, new strategic frameworks aiming at better aligning competitiveness with decarbonisation — the *Clean Industrial Deal* and the *Steel and Metals Action Plan* — will shape the work and priorities over the coming years.

- ◆ **Ferrous scrap:** considered as a strategic secondary raw material and essential for the decarbonisation of the EU steel industry, its classification as waste means its exports from the EU must now comply with the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR). This plays a key role in ensuring scrap availability under fair and environmentally sound conditions, preventing illegal shipments and preserving a level playing field among all countries utilising EU waste. Scrap availability has been recognised as crucial also in the *Steel and Metals Action Plan*, with a dedicated proposal expected in Q3 2025.
- ◆ **Eco-design:** the preparatory study on intermediate iron and steel products will provide a comprehensive basis for improving the sustainability and circularity of products placed on the EU market. Continuing engagement with the steel sector will help ensure any delegated act requirements are effective at meeting the stated objectives under the Eco-design for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) framework.
- ◆ **Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) revision:** expected in Q4 2025, the Commission proposal should follow a risk-based approach with a formalised Risk Management Option Analysis, improving the predictability and speed of the regulatory process next to a flexible authorisation process. Substance use should remain permitted where no substitutes exist and safe use is demonstrated.
- ◆ **Sevilla Process (Best Available Technique Reference Documents – BAT/BREFs):** it must remain a bottom-up, technical, and science-based process. The legally binding BAT conclusions should acknowledge what is technically and economically viable, targeting only the so-called key environmental issues that are relevant for the sector at stake. EUROFER cautions against the revision of the Iron & Steel BREF in 2026 prior to a solid multi-year data collection and the availability of a basket of innovative technologies in line with the technology neutrality principle.
- ◆ **Permits:** based on the legally binding BAT conclusions, they constitute the license to operate for companies. Guidance will support steel companies in implementing the revised Industrial Emissions Directive (IED). The European Innovation Centre for Industrial Transformation and Emissions (INCITE) will have to carry out a transparent, scientific and economic-based assessment of the so-called innovative techniques, with a key role to play for the newly established EUROFER Transformation Working Group.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

DANNY CROON, DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENT AND RESEARCH

EUROFER's work on research and innovation continues to be driven by two key bodies: the Research Committee, which focuses on EU legislation in this area, such as the Framework Programme 10 (FP 10), and the Refocus Working Group, which steers the implementation of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS). In 2025, this includes help shaping the reform of the RFCS announced in the *European Steel and Metals Action Plan*.

- ◆ **FP 10:** a robust FP 10 is needed, with a minimum total budget of €200 billion, ringfenced within the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). To be effective, 60% should go to Pillar II, vital for developing public-private partnerships.
- ◆ **Funding:** while conceptually fit for purpose, the current EU funding mechanisms need improved funding adequacy, flexibility, and administrative efficiency in practice.
- ◆ **RFCS:** the steel R&I community reiterates its strong support for maintaining and enhancing the RFCS Annual Call. A supportive and consistent Directorate-General for Research and Innovation's (DG RTD) role is critical for effective management of the RFCS. A new Steel Advisory Group (SAG) was appointed for a 42-month mandate (January 2025–June 2028) to advise the Commission on the RFCS implementation.
- ◆ **Clean Steel Partnership (CSP):** the CSP 2021–2027 is delivering on breakthrough technologies for steel decarbonisation. For the period 2028–2034, its scope should expand to a Clean Metals Partnership including non-ferrous sectors. The RFCS Big Tickets, dedicated to steel-specific projects, should be extended into the period 2028–2034.



TECHNOLOGIES

JEAN THEO GHENDA, DIRECTOR, TECHNOLOGIES

The European Commission launched the Innovation Fund 2024 (IF24) on 3 December 2024, allocating up to €4.6 billion to accelerate Europe's transition to net-zero emissions. The fund comprises two distinct calls for proposals and one auction.

- ◆ **IF24 Call – €2.4 billion for net-zero technologies:** this call supports large-, medium-, and small-scale decarbonisation projects, as well as clean technology manufacturing and pilots. Eligible sectors include renewable energy, energy storage, heat pumps, hydrogen production, and energy-intensive industries. The call closed on 24 April 2025, receiving 359 project proposals requesting a total of €21.7 billion in support—more than nine times the available budget of €2.4 billion. Results are expected in the second half of 2025, followed by grant agreement preparation and signing. All projects meeting the evaluation criteria will receive a [STEP Seal](#) awarded by the Commission, regardless of whether they are selected for funding. STEP Seal projects are promoted to attract public or private investment. The Commission is also encouraging member states to consider using 'Grants-as-a-Service', which allows them to support projects located in their territory based on [Innovation Fund evaluations with streamlined state aid approval](#).
- ◆ **IF24 Battery – €1 billion for electric vehicle battery manufacturing:** for the first time, a dedicated call was launched to bolster Europe's battery manufacturing capacity by funding projects that produce innovative electric vehicle battery cells or deploy advanced manufacturing techniques. The call closed on 24 April 2025, with 14 proposals submitted requesting €1.6 billion in EU funding –exceeding the allocated €1 billion budget. The next steps are the same as for [IF24 call](#).
- ◆ **IF24 Auction – €1.2 billion for renewable hydrogen production:** this auction supports renewable hydrogen production projects, including a dedicated €200 million allocation for maritime applications. The auction opened on 3 December 2024 and closed on 20 February 2025. A total of 61 bids were submitted, requesting €4.88 billion to support the deployment of 7.3 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen over 10 years, and the installation of 6.3 GWe of electrolyzers. The Commission selected 15 projects to receive a total of €992 million in EU support, with grant awards expected between [September and November 2025](#).

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

MIIKKA NIEMINEN, SENIOR MANAGER, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The EUROFER Social Affairs Committee serves as a platform to keep members informed on current EU social and employment policy developments—both legislative and non-legislative—that affect the steel industry and its workforce. The committee has an informative role.

- ✦ **Employment:** the EU steel industry has faced significant challenges in recent years. Although employment was relatively stable through 2022–2023, levels stayed well below pre-COVID figures. In 2024, the worsening crisis affecting the sector pushed EU27 steel employment below the symbolic threshold of 300,000—down to 298,000—with further layoffs already announced and additional jobs at risk in 2025.
- ✦ **Sectoral Social Dialogue:** the main focus of the EUROFER Social Affairs Committee is to internally prepare for the European Sectoral Social Dialogue Committee (SSDC) for steel meetings. This European Committee was formed in 2006 between EUROFER (employers) and industriAll Europe (trade unions). Both European social partners aim to contribute jointly to the sustainability and competitiveness of the steel sector in Europe, from organising events to drafting joint letters and position papers. One of the most recent collaborations is the [European Steel Action Plan](#), a joint initiative launched in November 2024 to pave the way for the *Steel and Metals Act on Plan* released in March 2025.
- ✦ **Other social fora:** EUROFER takes part in the European Employers' Network meetings under the auspices of BusinessEurope, and participates in the Liaison Forum organised by the European Commission where the EU legislation in the area of social and employment policies are further discussed.
- ✦ **Training and education:** EUROFER is a participating organisation of sectoral Blueprints for attracting new talent, upskilling and reskilling at national and regional level such as the European Steel Skills Alliance and Agenda (ESSA), the Skills Alliance for Industrial Symbiosis (SPIRE-SAIS), the Skills Alliance for the Green, Digital and Social Transformation of the Energy Intensive Industries (Skills4EII) and the Large-Scale Partnership on Energy Intensive Industries under the Pact for Skills.

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF EUROPEAN STEEL

LUCIA SALI, SPOKESPERSON, HEAD OF COMMUNICATIONS
CECILIA PIQUÉ DE MOURA, COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

EUROFER's communications and public affairs work seeks to shape the public narrative around steel's vital role in Europe's green transition, competitiveness, and strategic autonomy, while also raising awareness of the existential challenges the sector faces and the support it urgently requires. Over the past year, these efforts have intensified through EUROFER's flagship campaign, ***Stronger with European Steel***. The campaign highlights the contribution of European steel to prosperity, resilience, clean energy, environmental care, and quality employment. It has directly engaged EU policymakers, media, key opinion leaders, and the wider public.

Key highlights include:



A week-long exhibition in the heart of the European Parliament bringing the value of EU steel to life



Two three-week billboard campaigns in key locations across Brussels



REELS OF STEEL

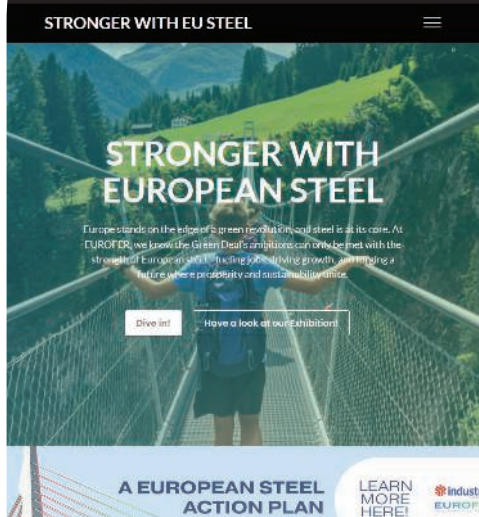
EUROPEAN STEEL.
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REELS OF STEEL

EUROPEAN STEEL.
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A video series bringing together voices from civil society and across the steel value chain

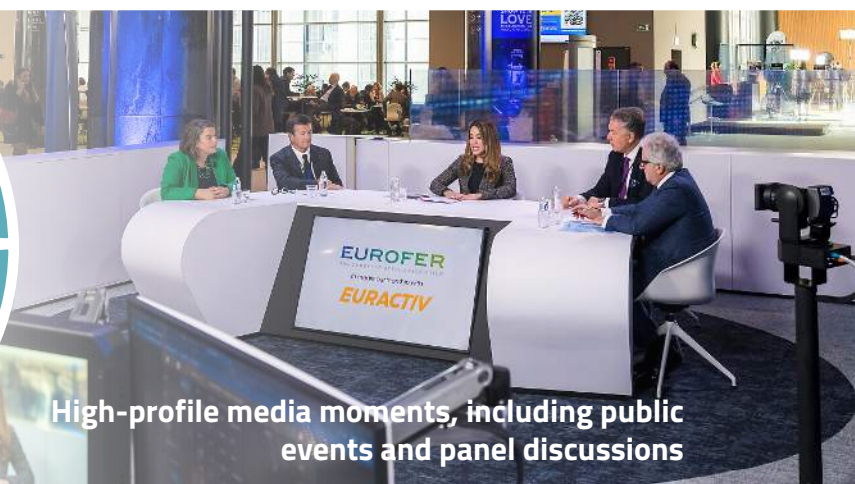
A dedicated campaign
website with interactive
resources



A year-long social
media campaign to
grow engagement and
reach new audiences



High-profile media moments, including public events and panel discussions



Tailored communication materials to support EUROFER members in their outreach

The campaign has strengthened the visibility and reputation of the European steel sector, successfully positioning steel as part of the solution to the EU's economic growth, industrial renewal, and climate ambitions. The campaign successfully advocated for EU legislative measures focusing on industry and on steel in particular under the new European Commission, notably the *Clean Industrial Deal* and the *Steel and Metals Action Plan*. EUROFER continues to build on this momentum at a pivotal moment for Europe's strategic agenda and for European steel – championing a strong, sustainable steel industry at the heart of Europe's future.

NOT IN THE SPOTLIGHT, BUT ON THE RADAR...

ADDITIONAL EU INITIATIVES AND POLICY FILES EUROFER HAS BEEN CONTRIBUTING TO

A non-exhaustive selection of other key initiatives, working groups, and consultations where EUROFER provided input or represented the industry's interests:

- Trade cases (tin plate, hot-rolled flat, stainless court case, etc.)
- Russian sanctions
- Trade Defence Instruments (TDIs) improvement ('melted and poured', lesser duty rules, etc.)
- OECD Steel Committee meetings
- AEGIS Europe
- Energy-Intensive Industries Alliance
- European Energy Forum
- EU Green Week
- EU Sustainable Energy Week
- IFIEC
- EU Industry Days
- Antwerp Declaration
- Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)
- Proposal for a Regulation on circularity requirements for vehicle design and on management of end-of-life vehicles (ELV-R)
- Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA)
- Preparatory study for new Eco-design requirements for iron and steel products
- EUROFER Scrap Strategy
- Transition Pathway for the European metals sectors
- Eco-design Forum
- Evaluation of the Public Procurement Directives
- Construction Products Regulation (CPR) and CPR Acquis
- CO2 regulation for cars and vans – EU methodology for determining the life cycle CO2 emissions of light duty vehicles.

- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) – whole lifecycle global warming potential reporting for buildings
- Green Claims Directive
- Metals for Buildings
- Construction Products Europe
- European Commission Environmental Footprint Expert group
- European Committee for Standardisation Technical Committees: CEN TC 135, TC 350, TC 459, JTC 10
- High Level Construction Forum
- worldsteel Life Cycle Assessment expert Working Group (LCA WG)
- Low CO2 steel definition – initiatives, methods and lead markets
- Metals Environment Exposure Data (MEED) programme
- Lead classification
- Welding use maps and guidance
- Classification Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation revision
- Alliance for the Sustainable Management of Chemical Risk (ASMoR)
- Cross-Industry Initiative (CII)
- Substances of Concern (SoC)
- Soil Monitoring Law
- Drinking Water Directive (DWD)
- Water Framework Directive revision
- Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive
- Ambient Air Quality Directive (AAQD)
- Industrial Emission Portal Regulation (IEP-R)
- National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD)
- Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics (STM) BREF
- Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals (LVIC) BREF
- Landfills (LAN) BREF
- Mining (extraction) of ores (MIN) BREF
- Ceramic Manufacturing Industry (CER) BREF
- OECD Best Available Technique (BAT) Expert Group – Activity 9 (Emerging Techniques for potential BAT)
- OECD Best Available Technique (BAT) Expert Group – Activity 10 (Hydrogen Production)
- OECD Best Available Technique (BAT) Expert Group – Activity 11 (Sustainable Materials and Waste Management)

- Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) 2.0 – Implementing and Delegated Acts, reports/studies and BREF guidance
- European Commission's Joint Research Centre Innovation Centre for Industrial Transformation and Emissions (JRC INCITE) Iron and Steel Sectoral workshop, first of a kind installation, site visits
- Work Programme for the exchange of information under the IED
- IED Article 13 Forum
- Industrial Emissions Alliance
- BusinessEurope Working Groups
- ESTEP-EUROFER survey on the Clean Steel Partnership Research Fund for Coal and Steel Big Tickets (CSP RFCS BT)
- Coal & Steel committee (COSCO)
- Revision of Weights and Dimensions Directive
- European Shippers' Council
- Climate Delegated Act and EU Taxonomy

EUROFER MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANISATION

(UPDATED JUNE 2025)

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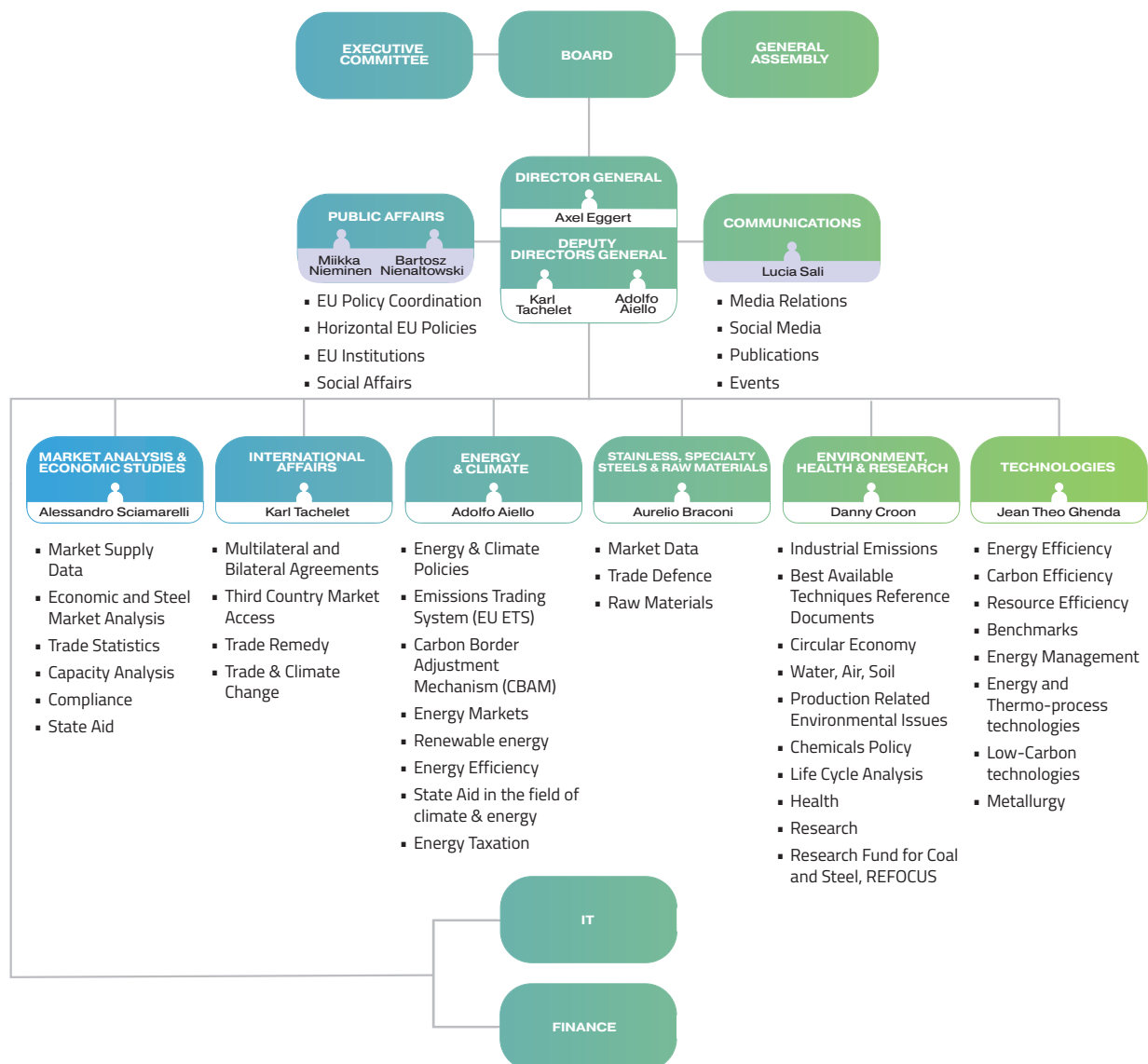
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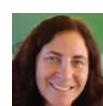


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ABOUT THE EUROPEAN STEEL ASSOCIATION (EUROFER)

EUROFER AISBL is located in Brussels and was founded in 1976. It represents the entirety of steel production in the European Union. EUROFER full members are steel companies and national steel federations throughout the EU. The major steel companies and national steel federations of Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom are also members.

The European Steel Association is recorded in the EU transparency register: 93038071152-83.
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ABOUT THE EUROPEAN STEEL INDUSTRY

The European steel industry is a world leader in innovation and environmental sustainability. It has a turnover of around €215 billion and directly employs 298,000 highly-skilled people, producing on average 146 million tonnes of steel per year. More than 500 steel production sites across 22 EU Member States provide direct and indirect employment to millions more European citizens. Closely integrated with Europe's manufacturing and construction industries, steel is the backbone for development, growth and employment in Europe.

Steel is the most versatile industrial material in the world. The thousands of different grades and types of steel developed by the industry make the modern world possible. Steel is 100% recyclable and therefore is a fundamental part of the circular economy. As a basic engineering material, steel is also an essential factor in the development and deployment of innovative, CO₂-mitigating technologies, improving resource efficiency and fostering sustainable development in Europe.



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