



Financial results

For the year ended 31 December 2017

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Forward looking statements

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Wim de Klerk	Wim de Klerk	Dean Subramanian	Dean Subramanian	Kobus Verster	The team



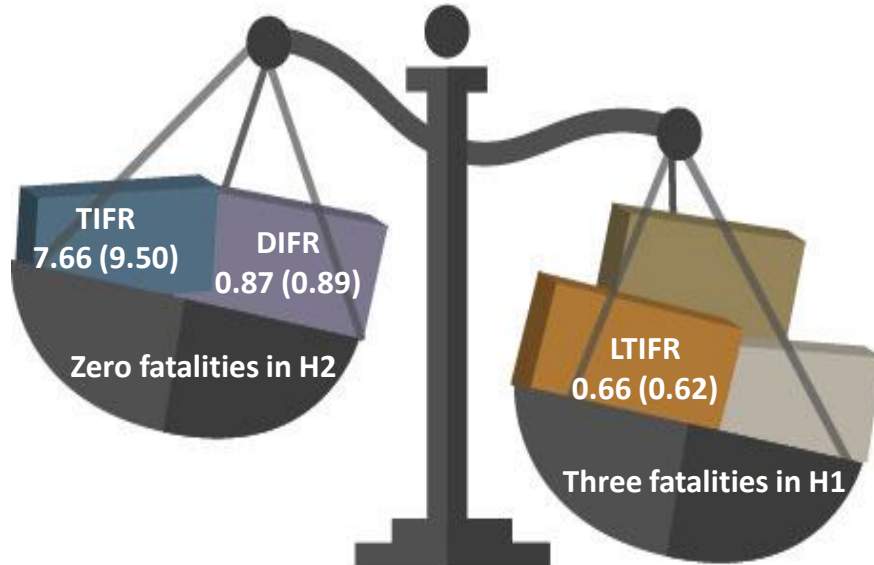
Overview

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LTIFR – Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate
DIFR – Disabling Injury Frequency Rate
TIFR – Total Injury Frequency Rate

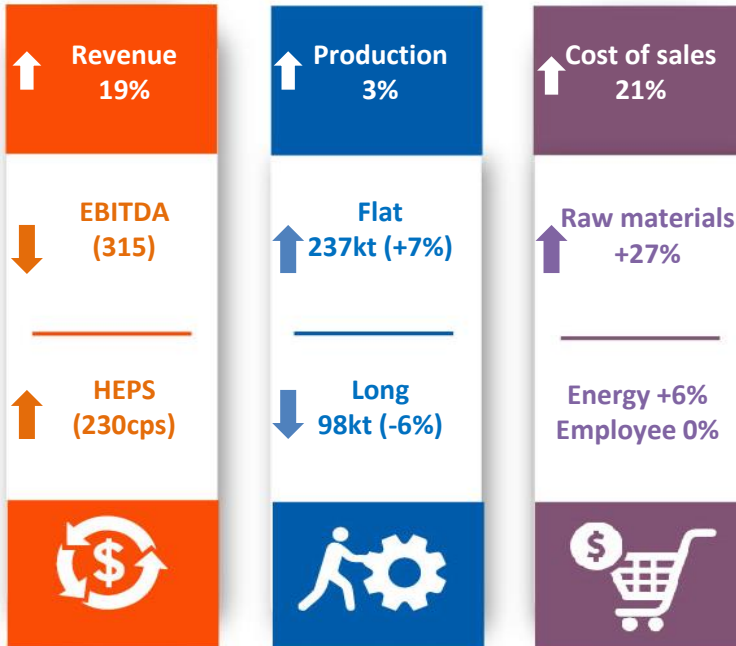
Lagging indicators

- 6% increase in LTIFR
- Improvement in plant and shop floor audits
- 53 serious potential incidents

Leading indicators

- 19% improvement in TIFR
- Increase hazard awareness
- Decrease risk tolerance
- Visible felt leadership

Salient features



Item	H1 2017	H2 2017	Change H1 to H2
EBITDA	(R534m)	+R219m	+R753m
HEPS	(148cps)	(82cps)	+66cps
Avg NRP/t	R8 138	R8 540	+R402

Level 3 B-BBEE rating



Short term

What we set out to do

- Productivity improvements
- Asset disposal
- Excess material

What we achieved

- Steel produced per employee up almost 2%
- No substantial disposals
- Fixed product stock declined by 36kt



Procurement

- Cost control over contracts
- Conclude lower electricity/rail tariffs
- Raw material analysis

- Liquid steel cost of production +16%
- Still in negotiations
- Coal blend under investigation



Footprint

- Benchmark initiatives
- Production lines
- Structural changes

- Done
- Coating strategy on the go
- Section 189 in progress



Commercial

- Industry protection measures
- Improve market share & volume
- Focus on AoL

- Import tariffs, safeguard duties & designation
- Market share up to 73% in H2 (66% in H1)
- AoL sales volumes up by 7%



Steel Market

Wim de Klerk

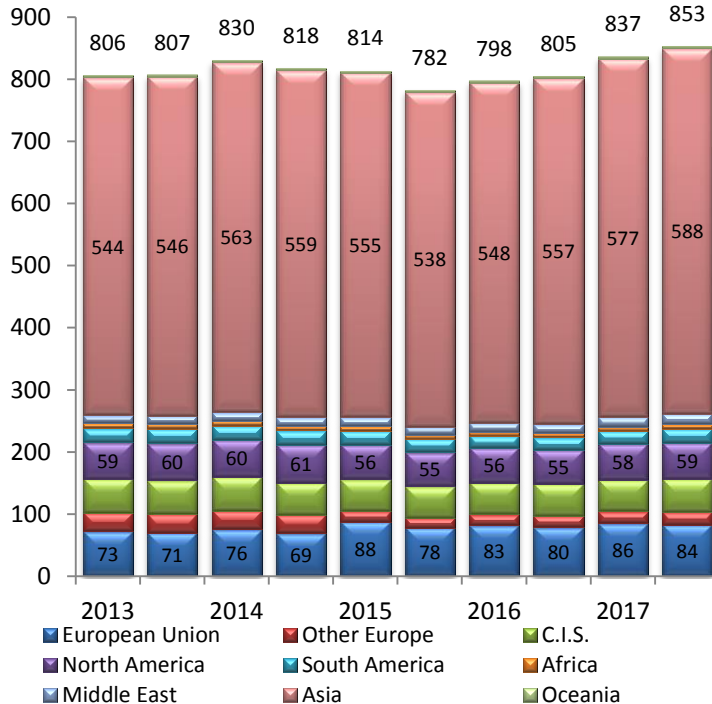
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The industry - global

Global steel output (mt)



- Global crude steel production increased by 87mt (+5.4%)
- Asia retained its market share at 69% and grew by 60mt of which 40mt came from China, despite the latter announcing plant closures and environmental shutdowns
- African output was stable

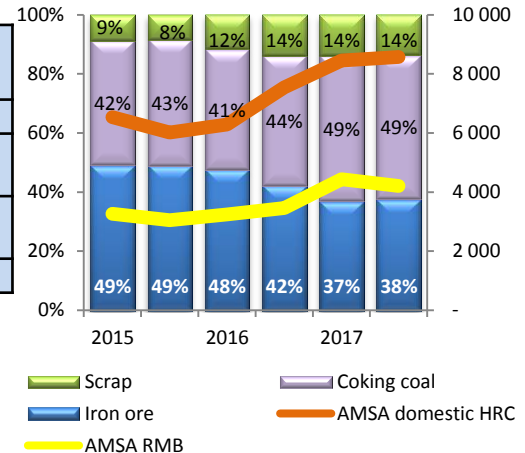
The industry – raw materials

International raw material basket (\$/t)



RMB weight	2016	2017	2016	2017
	International		AMSA	
Iron ore	43%	41%	45%	37%
Coking coal	41%	43%	42%	49%
Scrap	16%	16%	13%	14%

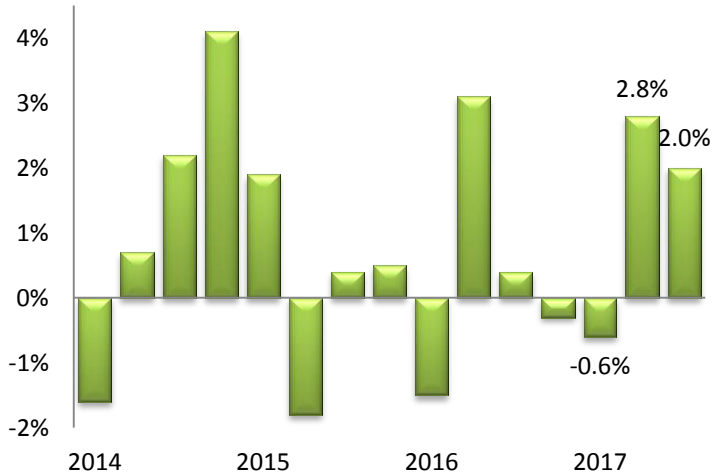
AMSA raw material basket (R/t)



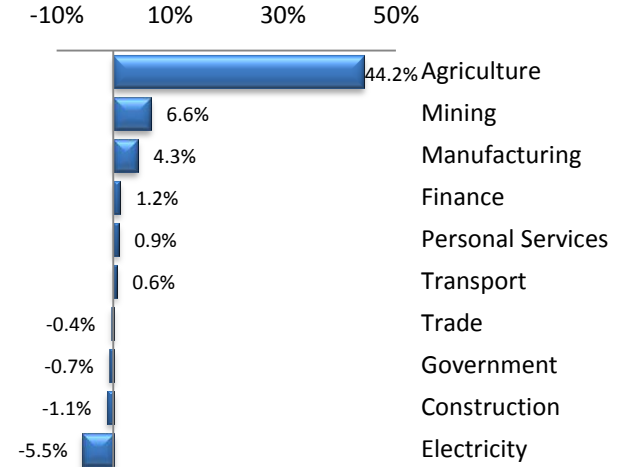
Commodity	International		AMSA (\$/t)		AMSA (R/t)	
	FY2017	% change	FY2017	% change	FY2017	% change
Iron ore	\$71/t (CFR North China)	+23%	\$52/t (FOR)	+16%	R690/t (FOR)	+4%
Hard coking coal	\$188/t (FOB)	+33%	\$280/t (delivered)	+86%	R3 720/t (delivered)	+70%
Scrap	\$307/t (Asia HMS)	+31%	\$240/t (delivered)	+29%	R3 185/t (delivered)	+19%
RMB total	\$277/t	+28%	\$324/t	+42%	R4 315/t	+32%
HRC	\$505/t	+35%	\$639/t	+36%	R8 509/t	+23%

Note: The Raw Material Basket (RMB) represents the costs of the raw materials in a tonne of finished steel

South African GDP growth



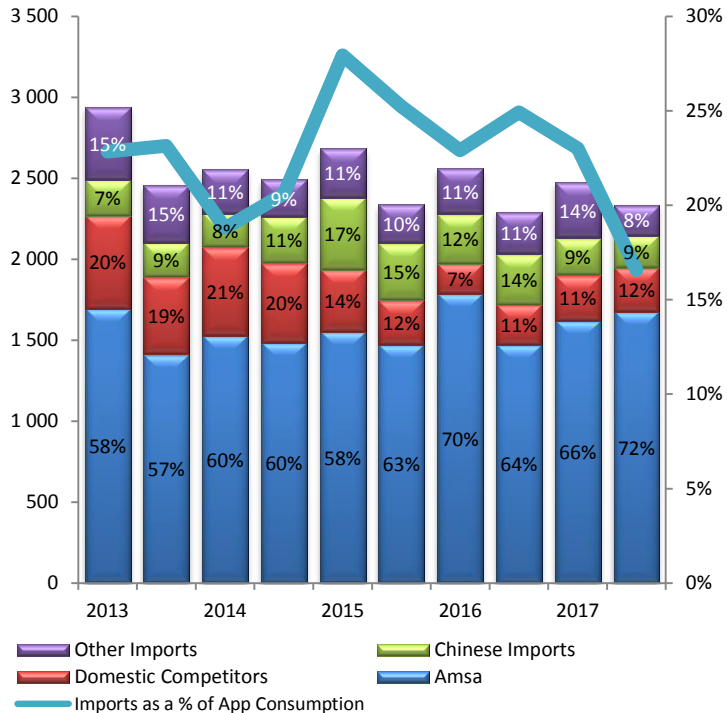
South African Q3 2017 GDP growth



- SA economy remains weak with GDP growth mainly in low steel consuming sectors
 - Agriculture accounts for 4% of steel demand while building & construction(B&C) is at >30%.
 - Although GDP grew by 2.0% in Q3 2017, B&C contracted by 1% while agriculture expanded 44%
- 2017 GDP expected at <1% and 2018 >1% neither of which will drive steel demand growth

The industry - domestic

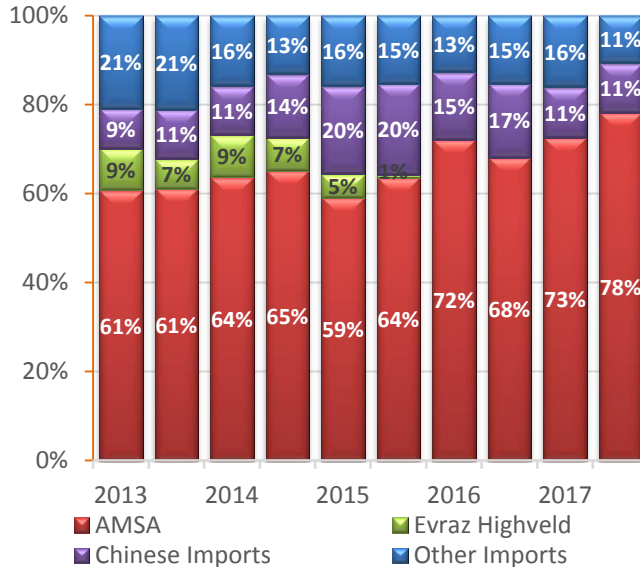
South African apparent steel consumption (ASC kt) and market share (%)



- Domestic ASC has been declining steadily since 2013
- Imports (including Chinese steel imports) peaked in 2015 at almost 30% of market share but started to decline and assisted in taking AMSA's market share back above 70% in H2 2017
- However, even though Chinese imports have reduced, imports from other destinations are still relatively high giving total imports a market share greater than 20%

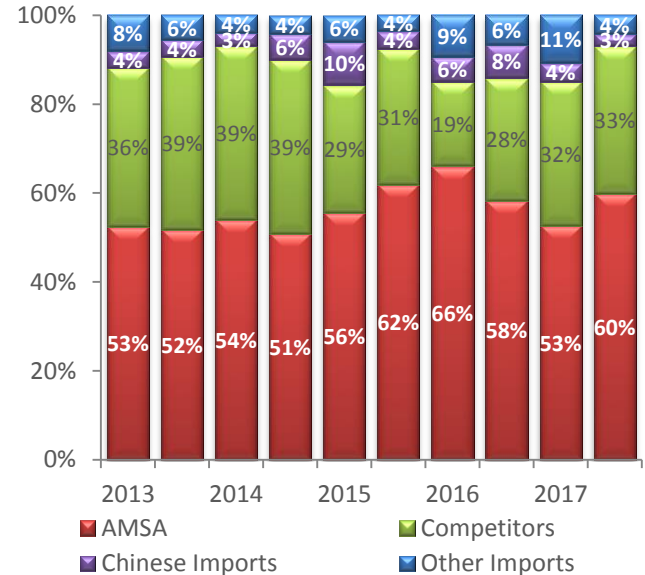
The industry - domestic

SA flat steel ASC market share



- Imports reduced to 25% in 2017 from 30% in 2016
- AMSA local market share at 75% in 2017 (70% in 2016)
- Finished product/downstream protection outstanding

SA long steel ASC market share



- AMSA regained lost market share in H2 2017
- Highveld restart mitigated heavy section imports
- Finished product imports remain a concern

A large roll of metal sheet metal is the central focus, resting on a dark, industrial floor. The roll is tightly packed, showing the texture of the metal sheets. The background consists of various metal plates and structural elements, some with visible rivets and bolts, suggesting a manufacturing or processing environment. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, creating a sense of scale and industrial activity.

Operational review

Dean Subramanian

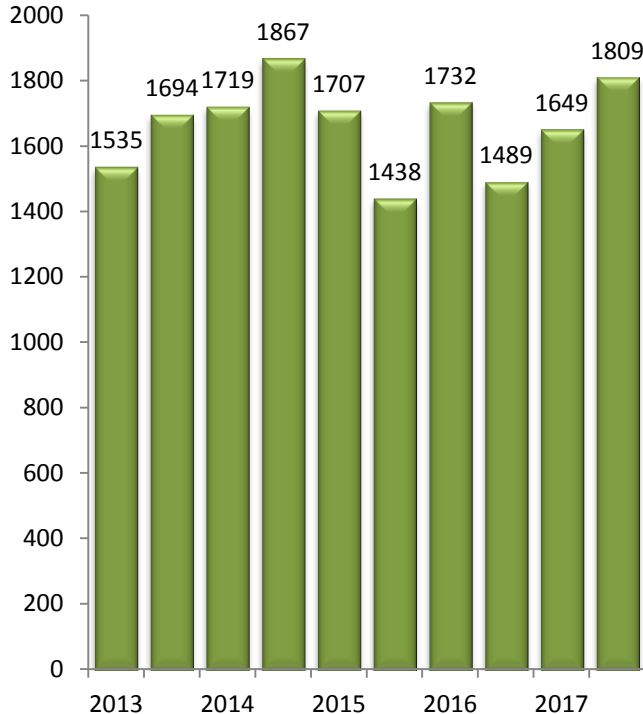
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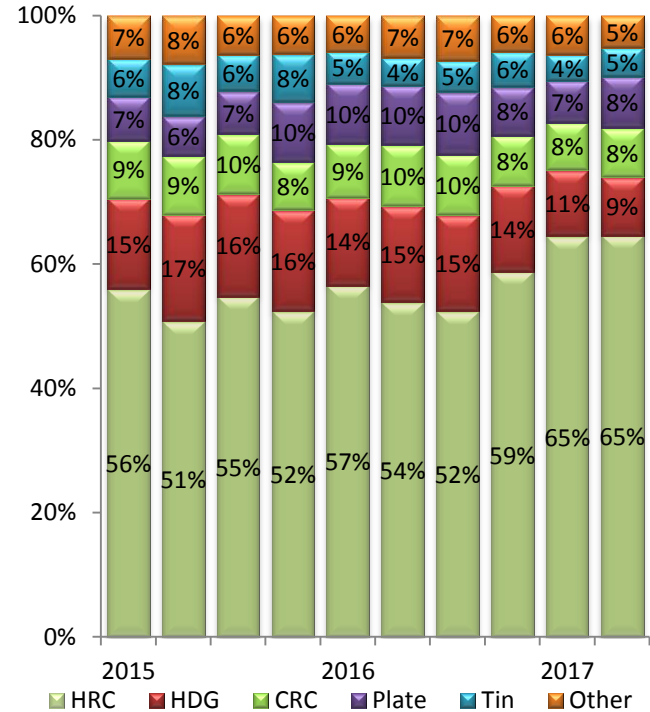
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Flat steel division

Liquid steel output (kt)

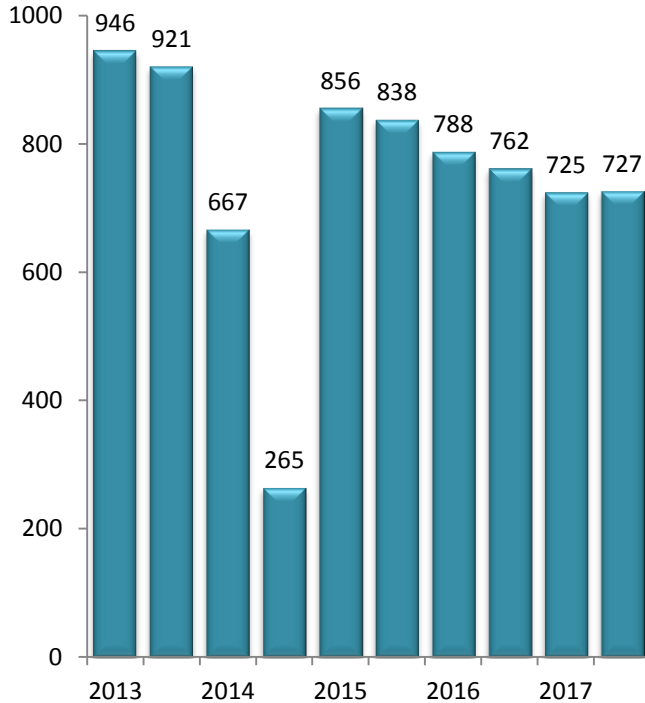


Product sales distribution (%)

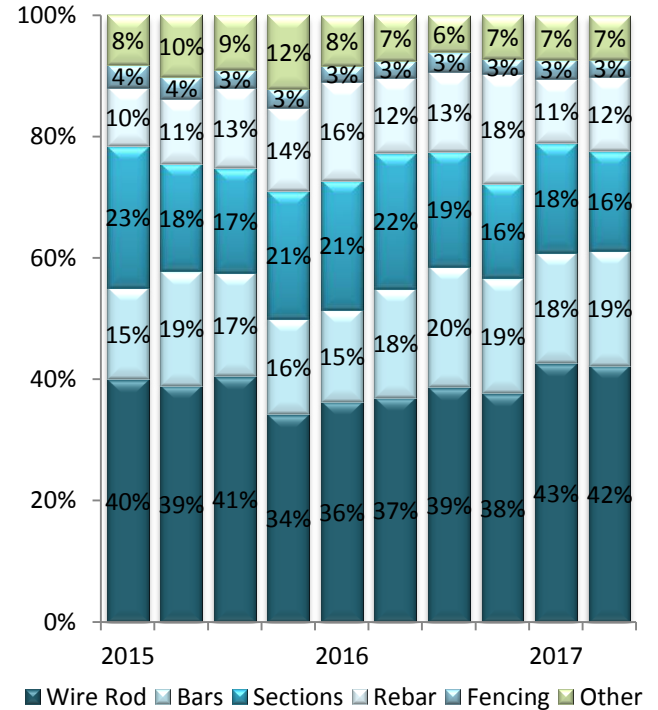


Long steel division

Liquid steel output (kt)

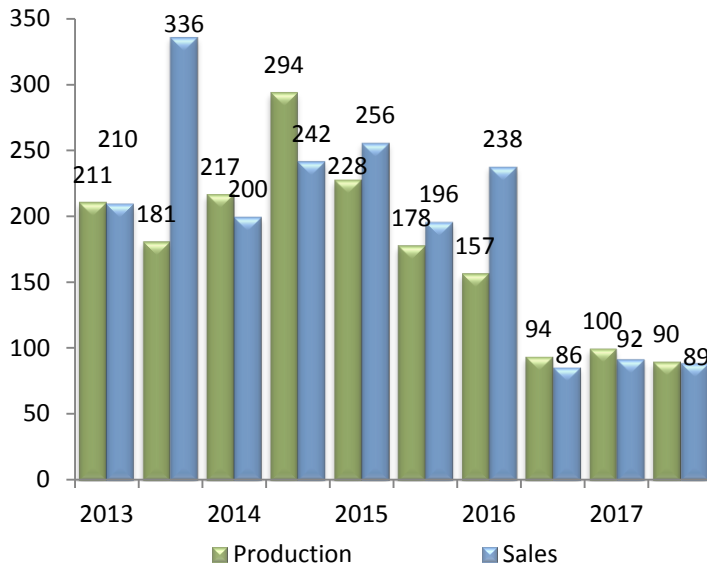


Product sales distribution (%)

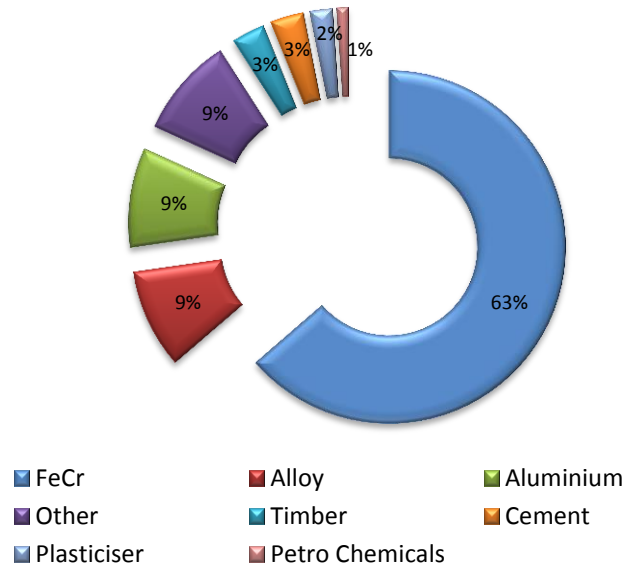


Coke & Chemicals division

Commercial coke (kt)



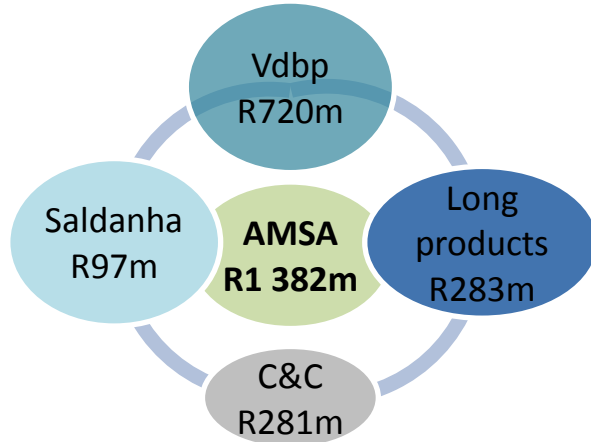
Commercial coke source of revenue %



- Although ferro alloy industry has been further consolidated, completion of battery repairs at Newcastle Works should allow higher availability of ovens and hence increase in output
- Tar production remains sluggish stemming from low overall coke production

Capital expenditure

	FY2017	FY2016
Maintenance	1 098	1 518
Expansion	151	335
Environmental	41	38
Other	92	127
Total expenditure	1 382	2 018





Financial review

Dean Subramanian

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Headline earnings

	FY 2017	FY 2016
Revenue	39 022	32 737
EBITDA	(315)	190
Depreciation and amortisation	(976)	(1055)
Once-off items	71	(227)
Loss from operations	(1 220)	(1 092)
B-BBEE cost		(870)
Impairment	(2 604)	(2 154)
Net finance costs	(1 441)	(700)
Equity earnings	139	129
Income tax expense	(2)	(19)
Loss after tax	(5 128)	(4 706)
Add back impairment	2 604	2 154
Add back disposal/scraping of assets	8	(51)
Add back tax effect	(2)	14
Headline loss	(2 518)	(2 589)
US\$m	(189)	(176)

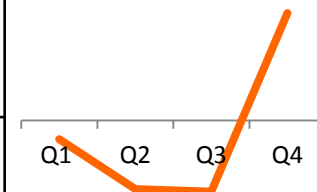
Once-off items and impairments

Once-off items	FY 2017	FY 2016
Competition Commission	30	30
Thabazimbi Mine closure costs	41	(275)
Unclaimed dividends		37
Derecognised payment in advance		(19)
Total	71	(227)

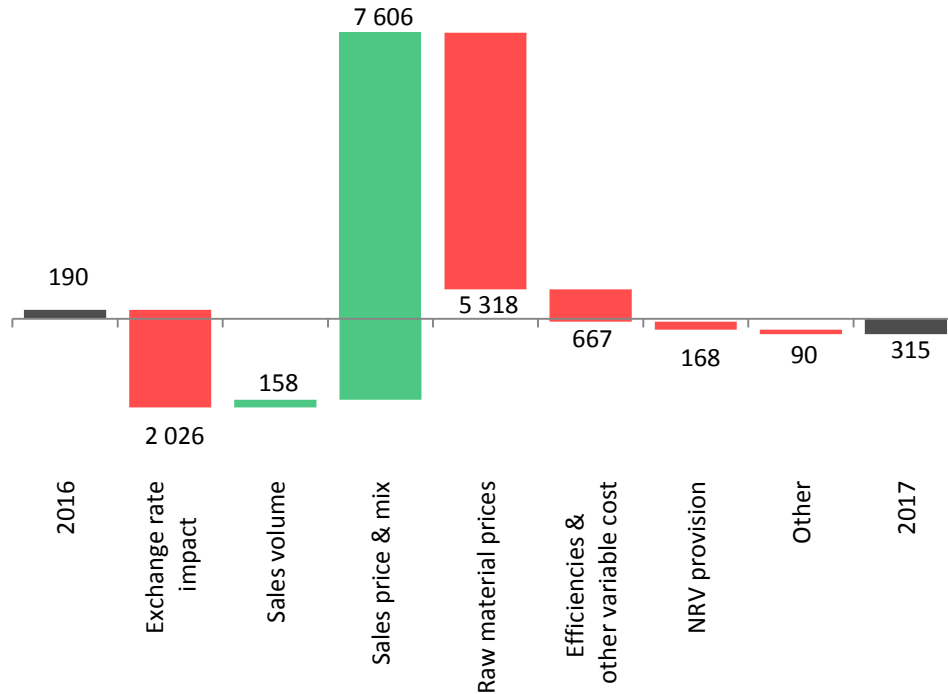
Impairments	FY 2017	FY 2016
Long steel products	1 007	
Equity steel investments	10	11
Flat steel products	1 587	2 143
Total	2 604	2 154

Divisional EBITDA

	FY2017	FY2016		H2 2017	H1 2017
Flat steel products (Rm)	264	(392)		333	(69)
EBITDA margin	0.9%	(1.8%)		2.3%	(0.5%)
Net realised price R/t	8 581	7 344		8 746	8 413
Long steel products (Rm)	(945)	286		(239)	(706)
EBITDA margin	(8.0%)	2.7%		(3.8%)	(13.0%)
Net realised price R/t	7 760	7 154		8 046	7 492
Coke and Chemicals (Rm)	365	172		174	191
EBITDA margin	26.0%	12.5%		26.0%	26.0%
Corporate and other (Rm)	1	124		(49)	50
Total EBITDA (Rm)	(315)	190		219	(534)
EBITDA margin	(0.8%)	0.6%		1.1%	(2.8%)



EBITDA bridge (Rm)



Cost dynamics and breakdown

Weight			FY 2017 (R/t)	FY 2016 (R/t)
F I a t	49.1%	Raw materials	3 818	2 779
	29.5%	Auxiliaries & consumables	2 289	2 221
	21.4%	Fixed costs	1 663	1 628
	100.0%	Total	7 770	6 628
		Liquid steel (kt)	3 459	3 221
		Average ZAR rate	13.32	14.72
		Average NRP	8 581	7 344
L o n g	51.5%	Raw materials	3 671	3 002
	22.7%	Auxiliaries & consumables	1 619	1 563
	25.8%	Fixed costs	1 836	1 754
	100.0%	Total	7 126	6 319
		Liquid steel (kt)	1 452	1 550
		Average ZAR rate	13.32	14.72
		Average NRP	7 760	7 154

Cash flow and analysis (Rm)

	FY 2017	FY 2016
Cash (utilised)/generated before WC	(613)	215
Working capital	(99)	658
Capital expenditure	(1 324)	(2 008)
Net finance costs	(667)	(451)
Investments	(11)	(11)
Tax	80	(2)
B-BBEE Cost		(55)
Transaction cost on BBF	(61)	
Proceeds on scrapping of assets	13	67
Realised forex	(210)	(268)
Finance lease	(70)	(62)
Cash settlement on management shares	(9)	
Increase/(decrease) of borrowings	4 450	(3 079)
Rights issue funds		4 500
Cash flow	1 479	(496)
Effect of forex rate change on cash	(1)	(8)
Net cash flow	1 478	(504)
Cash in bank	3 138	1 660
Short term loans	(6 400)	(1 950)
Net (borrowings)/cash	(3 262)	(290)

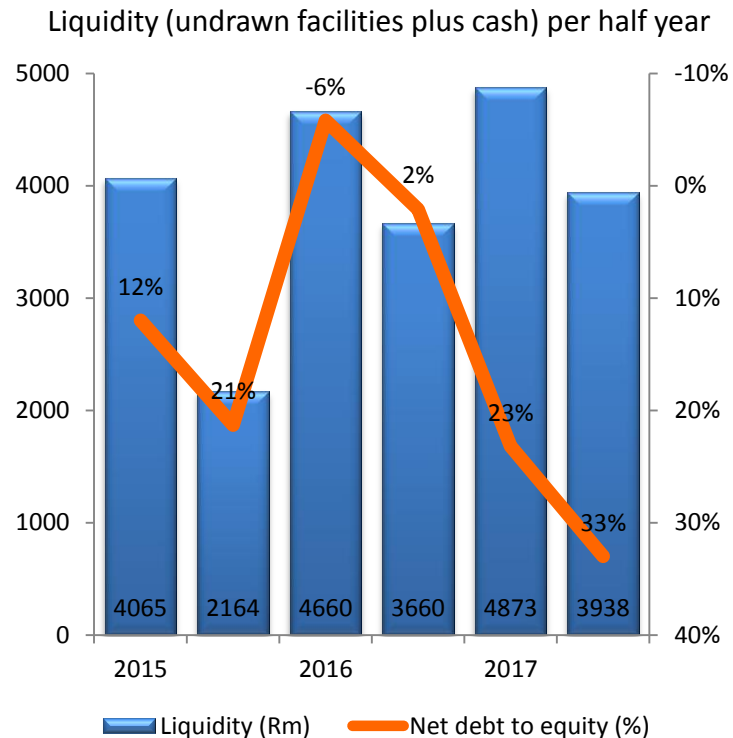
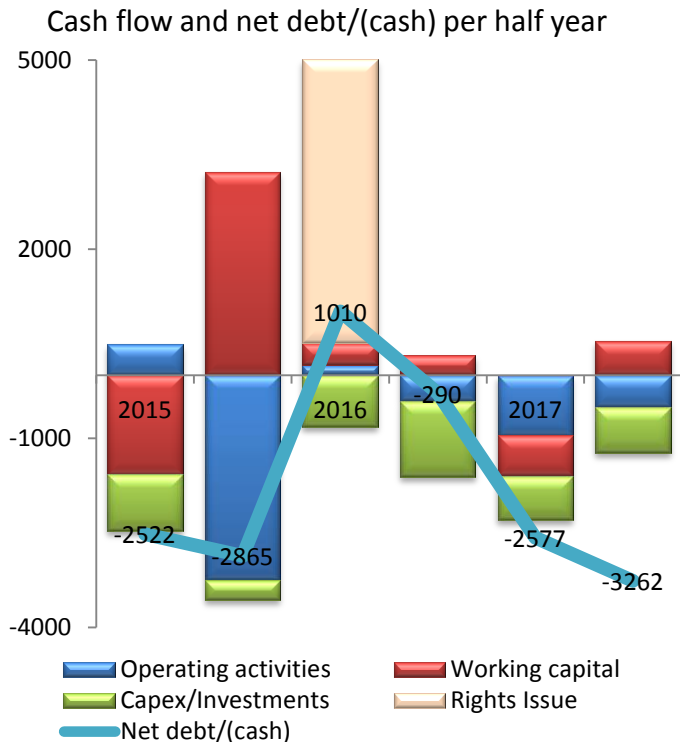
Working capital movement and analysis (Rm) ArcelorMittal

	FY 2017	FY 2016
Inventories	(353)	(1 830)
Finished products	198	(300)
Work-in-progress	(397)	(533)
Raw materials	(134)	(904)
Plant spares and stores	(20)	(93)
Receivables	(1 207)	(164)
Payables	1 538	2 958
Utilisation of provisions	(77)	(306)
Working capital movement	(99)	658

Consolidated statement of financial position (Rm)

	FY 2017	FY 2016
Current assets	18 131	14 812
Cash balance	3 138	1 660
Inventories	11 519	11 274
Trade & other receivables	2 988	1 774
Other current assets	486	104
Non-current assets	13 065	15 834
Property, plant & equipment	8 474	10 670
Equity accounted investments	4 424	4 667
Other non-current assets	167	497
Total assets	31 196	30 646
Liabilities	23 138	17 103
Current liabilities	13 646	11 823
Non-current liabilities	3 092	3 330
Borrowings	6 400	1 950
Shareholders equity	8 058	13 543
Total liabilities & equity	31 196	30 646

Net debt and liquidity (Rm)





Outlook

Kobus Verster, Chief Executive Officer designate

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2018 initiatives

2018

What is to be done



Short term

- Operational stability
- Productivity improvements
- Cost reduction
- Balance sheet optimisation
- Improve reliability and liquid steel output
- Target Group benchmark on key KPI's
- Reduce fuel rates, optimise coal blends and minimize non-prime output
- Stock reduction and asset disposal



Procurement

- Improve raw material mix
- Targeted cost savings
- Rail and electricity costs
- Briquetting of fine DRI
- Increase scrap consumption
- Internal coke transfers to avoid imports
- Continue to convert road to rail transport
- Develop rail dispatches to AOL customers



Footprint

- Close productivity gap
- Improve technical skills
- Improve cost competitiveness
- Closure of batch annealing
- Debottleneck pickling line and temper mill
- Implement coating strategy



Commercial

- Increase local market share
- Improve AoL & rest of Africa
- Optimise pricing strategy; ensure compliance with fair pricing principles
- Volumetric discounts, item extras, payment terms and apply contract and project pricing
- Implement larger coil sizes
- Pursue value added products (heavy section, rail)

Steel markets

- International steel demand expected to remain strong
- Domestic steel demand is likely to remain subdued due to low economic growth and a lack of infrastructure spend
 - However, local sales volume are expected to increase replacing gap created by lower imports
- Export sales anticipated to increase as a result of higher prices and demand
- Expect improvement in long steel volumes
- Volatility in the rand/US dollar exchange rate will continue to have a material impact on the financial results

Questions

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