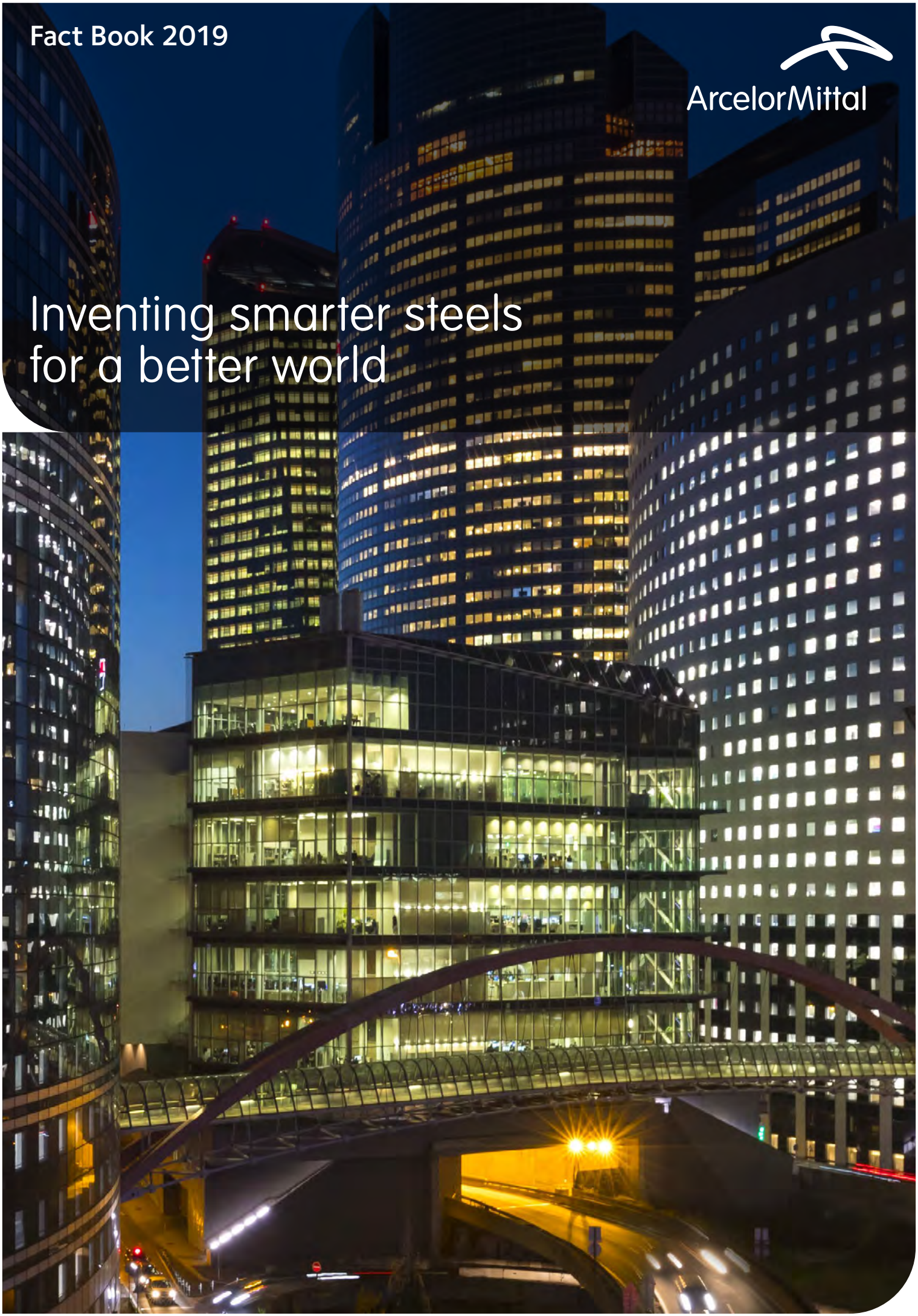
Fact Book 2019

ArcelorMittal

Inventing smarter steels for a better world



Performance highlights

Sales Revenue

$70,615
(US$ millions)

2019	70,615
2018	76,033
2017	68,679

EBITDA

$5,195
(US$ millions)

2019	$5.2 billion
2018	$10.3 billion
2017	$8.4 billion

Net Debt

$9,345
(US$ millions)

2019	$9.3 billion
2018	$10.2 billion
2017	$10.1 billion

Our reporting

Our Fact Book is a central element in our commitment to engage stakeholders and communicate our financial and non-financial performance. It forms part of our wider approach to reporting at a global and local level, supported by reports that provide details on specific areas of our work or are designed for the use of specific stakeholder groups. Please find details of our other reporting below.

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Section 1

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Les Halles, Paris

Key financial and operational information

EBITDA

EBITDA by segment (US$ millions)*

(US$ millions)	2019	%*
1 NAFTA	811	15
2 Brazil	1,120	21
3 Europe	1,130	22
4 ACIS	517	10
5 Mining	1,663	32
Holding and service companies and eliminations	(46)	
Total	**5,195**	**100**

*% figures presented exclude holding and service companies and eliminations.

Capex

Capital expenditure by segment (US$ millions)*

(US$ millions)	2019	%*
1 NAFTA	727	21
2 Brazil	328	10
3 Europe	1,353	40
4 ACIS	513	15
5 Mining	480	14
6 Holding and service companies	171	
Total	**3,572**	**100**

*% figures presented exclude holding and service companies.

Crude steel production

Crude steel production by segment (Mt)

(000's Mt)	2019	%
1 NAFTA	21,897	24
2 Brazil	11,001	12
3 Europe	43,913	49
4 ACIS	12,998	15
Total	**89,809**	**100**

Steel shipments

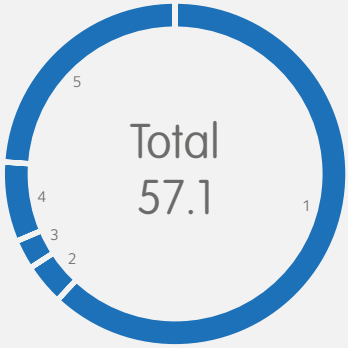
Steel shipments by product (Mt)

Products (000's Mt)	2019	%
1 Flat	58,753	69
2 Long	24,227	29
3 Pipes and tubes	1,531	2
Total	**84,511**	**100**

Key financial and operational information

Mining operations

Own iron ore production by region (Mt)



Region	2019	%
1 North America	35.4	62
2 South America	2.3	4
3 Europe	1.5	2
4 Africa	4.4	8
5 Asia, CIS & Other	13.5	24
Total	**57.1**	**100**

Iron ore shipments and captive mines (Mt)

Iron ore shipments	2019	%
External sales – Third party	12.0	
Internal sales – Market priced	25.1	
1 Total market priced shipments	**37.1**	**63**
2 Captive (Cost plus basis)	22.2	37
Total Shipments	**59.3**	**100**

Industrial assets

Achievable crude steel capacity

112Mt	%
1 NAFTA	25
2 Europe	46
3 Brazil	12
4 ACIS	17
Total	**100**

Blast furnace facilities and electric arc furnaces

Furnaces	Total	NAFTA	Europe	Brazil	ACIS
Blast furnaces	**51**	11	22	6	12
Electric arc furnaces	**33**	10	13	8	2

Five-year financial summary

Highlights for 2015-2019					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Health and safety					
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIF)[1]	0.81	0.82	0.78	0.69	0.75
ArcelorMittal steel operations (millions of metric tonnes)					
Production of steel products	92.5	90.8	93.1	92.5	89.8
Change year/year	(0.7)%	(1.9)%	2.6%	(0.6)%	(2.9)%
Shipments of steel products	84.6	83.9	85.2	83.9	84.5
Change year/year	(0.6)%	(0.8)%	1.6%	(1.6)%	0.8%
ArcelorMittal mining operations (millions of metric tonnes)					
Mining production					
Iron ore:					
Own production	62.8	55.2	57.4	58.5	57.1
Long-term contract	10.9	6.9	0.9	–	–
Total iron ore production	**73.7**	**62.1**	**58.3**	**58.5**	**57.1**
Coal:					
Own production	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.5
Long-term contract	0.1	–	–	–	–
Total coal production	**6.2**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.5**
Mining shipments					
Iron ore:					
External sales – Third party	13.7	12.3	11.7	12.7	12.0
Internal sales – Market-priced	26.7	21.3	24.0	24.9	25.1
Internal sales – Cost-plus basis	22.1	22.3	22.2	20.6	22.2
Strategic contracts	11.4	6.9	0.9	–	–
Total iron ore shipments	**73.9**	**62.8**	**58.8**	**58.2**	**59.3**
Coal:					
External sales – Third party	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
Internal sales – Market-priced	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.8
Internal sales – Cost-plus basis	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9
Strategic contracts	0.1	–	–	–	–
Total coal shipments	**6.1**	**6.8**	**6.3**	**5.8**	**5.7**
ArcelorMittal financials (US$ millions)					
Sales	63,578	56,791	68,679	76,033	70,615
EBITDA[2]	5,231	6,255	8,408	10,265	5,195
Operating (loss) / income	(4,161)	4,161	5,434	6,539	(627)
Net (loss) / income attributable to equity holders of the parent	(7,946)	1,779	4,568	5,149	(2,454)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,151	2,708	4,563	4,196	6,017
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,170)	(1,143)	(2,830)	(3,759)	(3,824)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	395	(2,926)	(1,731)	(689)	514
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	4,102	2,615	2,786	2,354	4,995
Property, plant and equipment	35,780	34,831	36,971	35,638	36,231
Total assets	76,846	75,142	85,297	91,249	87,908
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	2,308	1,885	2,785	3,167	2,869
Long-term debt, net of current portion	17,478	11,789	10,143	9,316	11,471
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent	25,272	30,135	38,789	42,086	38,521
Net debt[3]	15,684	11,059	10,142	10,196	9,345

Five-year financial summary

Highlights for 2015-2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ArcelorMittal financials per share (US$)					
ArcelorMittal average share price[4]	25.42	16.54	25.80	30.61	18.10
Book value per share[4]	32.73	31.61	38.03	41.46	38.03
Basic (loss) / earnings per share[4]	(10.29)	1.87	4.48	5.07	(2.42)
ArcelorMittal ratios					
EBITDA margin	8.2%	11.0%	12.2%	13.5%	7.4%
Operating margin	(6.5)%	7.3%	7.9%	8.6%	(0.9)%
EBITDA per tonne	62	75	99	122	61

Sources: ArcelorMittal and NYSE

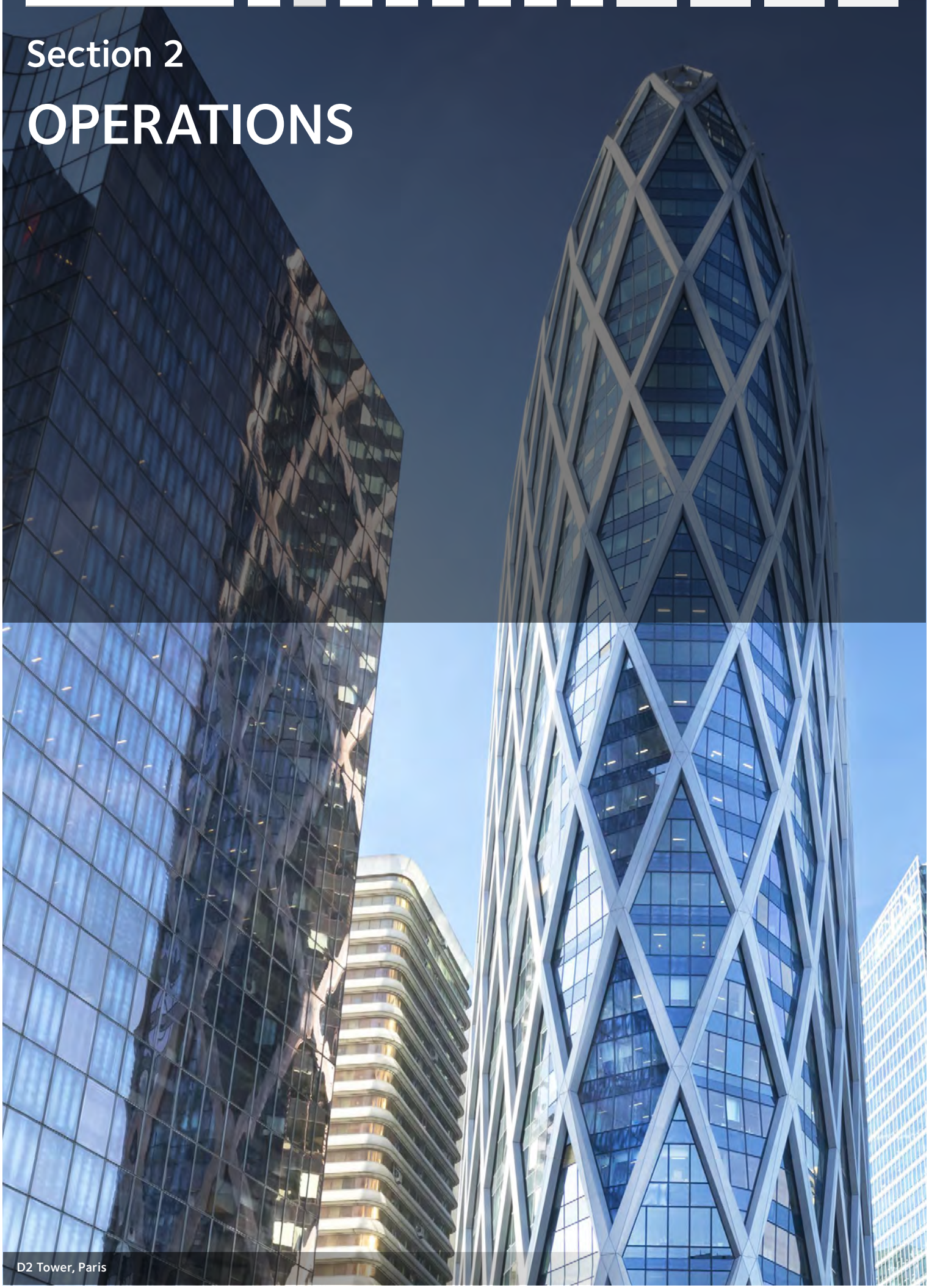
1 The lost-time injury frequency rate ("LTIFR") for the Company, defined as the number of injuries per million hours worked that result in employees or contractors taking time off work, was at 0.75 (1.21 including ArcelorMittal Italia) in 2019 compared with 0.69 in 2018 (0.73 including ArcelorMittal Italia for the last two months of 2018).

2 EBITDA defined as operating income plus depreciation, impairment expenses and exceptional items.

3 Net debt: long-term debt, plus short-term debt less cash and cash equivalents (including those held as part of assets and liabilities held for sale). Long-term debt and short-term debt include IFRS 16 "Leases" liabilities impact in 2019.

4 Basic (loss) earnings per common share are computed by dividing net (loss) income attributable to equity holders of ArcelorMittal by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented. Diluted (loss) earnings per common share include assumed shares from stock options, shares from restricted stock units and convertible debt (if dilutive) in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented. Following the Company's equity offering in April 2016, the (loss) earnings per share for prior periods was recast in accordance with IFRS for the year ended December 31, 2015, to include the bonus element derived from the 35% discount to the theoretical ex-right price included in the subscription price. Following the completion of the Company's share consolidation of each three existing shares into one share without nominal value on May 22, 2017, the (loss) earnings per share and corresponding basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, have been recast in accordance with IFRS.

Section 2
OPERATIONS



D2 Tower, Paris

Key operational overview

Segment annually (2015-2019) and quarterly (2018-2019)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1Q 18	2Q 18	3Q 18	4Q 18	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
Crude steel production (000's MT)													
NAFTA	22,795	22,208	23,480	22,559	21,897	5,864	5,946	5,723	5,026	5,388	5,590	5,658	5,261
Brazil	11,612	11,133	11,210	12,264	11,001	2,801	3,114	3,158	3,191	3,013	2,830	2,669	2,489
Europe	43,853	42,635	43,768	44,693	43,913	11,246	11,026	10,841	11,580	12,372	12,079	10,432	9,030
ACIS	14,219	14,792	14,678	13,022	12,998	3,400	3,087	3,560	2,975	3,323	3,252	3,450	2,973
Total	**92,479**	**90,767**	**93,136**	**92,538**	**89,809**	**23,311**	**23,173**	**23,282**	**22,772**	**24,096**	**23,751**	**22,209**	**19,753**
Steel shipments* (000's MT)													
NAFTA	21,306	21,281	21,834	22,047	20,921	5,559	5,803	5,512	5,173	5,319	5,438	5,135	5,029
Brazil	11,540	10,753	10,840	11,464	11,192	2,483	2,831	3,097	3,053	2,880	2,785	2,810	2,717
Europe	40,676	40,247	40,941	41,020	42,352	10,697	10,516	9,709	10,098	11,553	11,811	9,698	9,290
ACIS	12,485	13,271	13,094	11,741	11,547	3,029	3,057	2,986	2,669	2,662	3,182	2,718	2,985
Total	**84,586**	**83,934**	**85,242**	**83,854**	**84,511**	**21,349**	**21,731**	**20,538**	**20,236**	**21,826**	**22,773**	**20,185**	**19,727**
Average steel selling price (US$/tonne)													
NAFTA	732	672	742	852	810	779	853	896	882	874	836	792	731
Brazil	647	536	667	719	679	752	728	714	687	704	705	676	628
Europe	609	568	702	787	696	801	800	776	771	729	704	686	654
ACIS	432	395	515	598	517	610	621	597	561	541	536	532	460
Total	**623**	**567**	**682**	**775**	**700**	**768**	**784**	**779**	**768**	**744**	**715**	**692**	**644**
Revenue (US$ millions)													
NAFTA	17,293	15,806	17,997	20,332	18,555	4,752	5,356	5,367	4,857	5,085	5,055	4,395	4,020
Brazil	8,503	6,223	7,755	8,711	8,113	1,988	2,191	2,103	2,429	2,156	2,126	1,929	1,902
Europe	31,893	29,272	36,208	40,488	37,721	10,641	10,527	9,559	9,761	10,494	10,396	8,796	8,035
ACIS	6,128	5,885	7,621	7,961	6,837	2,080	2,129	1,989	1,763	1,645	1,906	1,654	1,632
Mining	3,387	3,114	4,033	4,211	4,837	1,024	1,065	1,008	1,114	1,127	1,423	1,182	1,105
Holding and service companies and eliminations	(3,626)	(3,509)	(4,935)	(5,670)	(5,448)	(1,299)	(1,270)	(1,504)	(1,597)	(1,319)	(1,627)	(1,322)	(1,180)
Total	**63,578**	**56,791**	**68,679**	**76,033**	**70,615**	**19,186**	**19,998**	**18,522**	**18,327**	**19,188**	**19,279**	**16,634**	**15,514**
EBITDA (US$ millions)													
NAFTA	891	1,719	1,703	2,471	811	440	791	744	497	350	198	123	140
Brazil	1,231	872	990	1,538	1,120	370	443	445	280	309	313	258	240
Europe	2,393	2,503	3,560	3,810	1,130	1,044	1,145	871	749	470	359	143	158
ACIS	317	678	1,027	1,405	517	363	397	447	198	145	199	128	45
Mining	462	762	1,407	1,278	1,663	349	305	281	343	420	570	372	301
Holding and service companies and eliminations	(63)	(279)	(279)	(237)	(46)	(54)	(8)	(59)	(116)	(42)	(84)	39	41
Total	**5,231**	**6,255**	**8,408**	**10,265**	**5,195**	**2,512**	**3,073**	**2,729**	**1,951**	**1,652**	**1,555**	**1,063**	**925**
Operating (loss) / income (US$ millions)													
NAFTA	(705)	2,002	1,185	1,889	(1,259)	308	660	612	310	216	(539)	(24)	(912)
Brazil	628	614	697	1,356	846	215	369	374	398	239	234	196	177
Europe	171	1,270	2,359	1,632	(1,107)	580	853	100	98	11	(301)	(168)	(649)
ACIS	(624)	211	508	1,094	(25)	290	312	371	121	64	114	35	(238)
Mining	(3,522)	366	991	860	1,215	242	198	179	241	313	457	260	185
Holding and service companies and eliminations	(109)	(302)	(306)	(292)	(297)	(66)	(31)	(69)	(126)	(75)	(123)	(2)	(97)
Total	**(4,161)**	**4,161**	**5,434**	**6,539**	**(627)**	**1,569**	**2,361**	**1,567**	**1,042**	**769**	**(158)**	**297**	**(1,535)**
Steel EBITDA/tonne (US$/tonne)													
NAFTA	42	81	78	112	39	79	136	135	96	66	36	24	28
Brazil	107	81	91	134	100	149	157	144	92	107	112	92	88
Europe	59	62	87	93	27	98	109	90	74	41	30	15	17
ACIS	25	51	78	120	45	120	130	150	74	54	63	47	15
Total**	**56**	**65**	**82**	**107**	**42**	**101**	**127**	**119**	**79**	**56**	**43**	**34**	**32**
EBITDA/tonne (US$/tonne)													
NAFTA	42	81	78	112	39	79	136	135	96	66	36	24	28
Brazil	107	81	91	134	100	149	157	144	92	107	112	92	88
Europe	59	62	87	93	27	98	109	90	74	41	30	15	17
ACIS	25	51	78	120	45	120	130	150	74	54	63	47	15
Total***	**62**	**75**	**99**	**122**	**61**	**118**	**141**	**133**	**96**	**76**	**68**	**53**	**47**

*ArcelorMittal Downstream Solutions shipments are eliminated in consolidation as they primarily represent shipments originating from other ArcelorMittal operating subsidiaries.

**Average steel EBITDA/tonne is calculated as group EBITDA less mining divided by total steel shipments.

***EBITDA/tonne is calculated as group EBITDA divided by total steel shipments.

Key operational overview

Revenue by segment 2019 (US$ millions)*

(US$ millions)	2019	%*
1 NAFTA	18,555	24
2 Brazil	8,113	11
3 Europe	37,721	50
4 ACIS	6,837	9
5 Mining	4,837	6
Holding and service companies and eliminations	(5,448)	
Total	**70,615**	**100**

*% figures presented exclude holding and service companies and eliminations (5,448).

Steel shipments by segment 2019 (000's Mt)*

(000's Mt)	2019	%*
1 NAFTA	20,921	24
2 Brazil	11,192	13
3 Europe	42,352	49
4 ACIS	11,547	14
Others	(1,501)	
Total	**84,511**	**100**

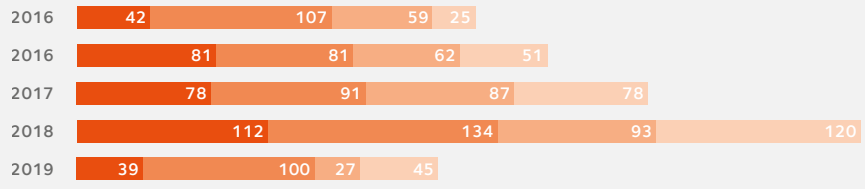
*% figures presented exclude eliminations (1,501).

EBITDA by segment 2019 (US$ millions)*

(US$ millions)	2019	%*
1 NAFTA	811	15
2 Brazil	1,120	21
3 Europe	1,130	22
4 ACIS	517	10
5 Mining	1,663	32
Holding and service companies and eliminations	(46)	
Total	**5,195**	**100**

*% figures presented exclude holding and service companies and eliminations.

EBITDA/tonne by segment 2015-2019 (US$/tonne)

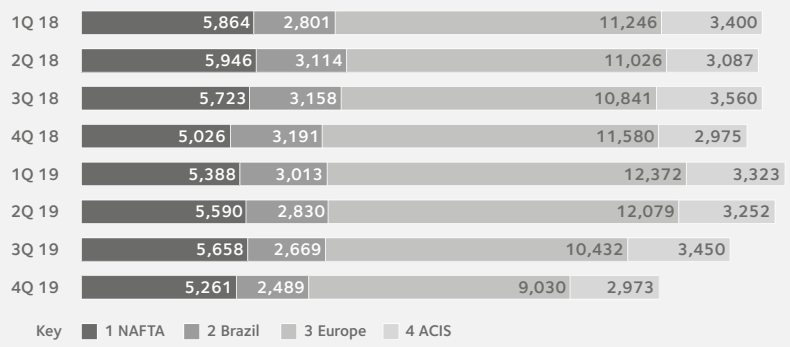


(US$/tonne)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1 NAFTA	42	81	78	112	39
2 Brazil	107	81	91	134	100
3 Europe	59	62	87	93	27
4 ACIS	25	51	78	120	45
Total	**62**	**75**	**99**	**122**	**61**

Crude steel production quarterly by segment

Segment annually and quarterly (2018 and 2019) (000's Mt)										
(000's MT)	2018	2019	1Q 18	2Q 18	3Q 18	4Q 18	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
1 NAFTA	22,559	21,897	5,864	5,946	5,723	5,026	5,388	5,590	5,658	5,261
2 Brazil	12,264	11,001	2,801	3,114	3,158	3,191	3,013	2,830	2,669	2,489
3 Europe	44,693	43,913	11,246	11,026	10,841	11,580	12,372	12,079	10,432	9,030
4 ACIS	13,022	12,998	3,400	3,087	3,560	2,975	3,323	3,252	3,450	2,973
Total	**92,538**	**89,809**	**23,311**	**23,173**	**23,282**	**22,772**	**24,096**	**23,751**	**22,209**	**19,753**

Crude steel production by segment (2018 and 2019 quarterly) (000's Mt)



Crude steel production by segment 2019 (000's Mt)

Crude steel production by process and region

Crude steel production by process and segment 2019 (000's Mt)

(000's Mt)	Blast oxygen furnace	Electric arc furnace	Open hearth furnace	Total crude steel	%
1 NAFTA	15,965	5,932	–	21,897	24
2 Brazil	7,419	3,582	–	11,001	12
3 Europe	36,826	6,085	1,002	43,913	49
4 ACIS	11,091	989	918	12,998	14
Total	**71,301**	**16,588**	**1,920**	**89,809**	**100**

Crude steel production by process 2019 (000's Mt)

(000's Mt)	2019	%
1 Blast oxygen furnace	71,301	79
2 Electric arc furnace	16,588	19
3 Open hearth furnace	1,920	2
Total	**89,809**	**100**

Crude steel production by region 2019 (000's MT)

(Millions of Mt)	2019	%
1 North America	22	24
2 South America	11	12
3 West Europe	35	39
4 Central and East Europe	9	10
5 CIS and Central Asia	9	10
6 Africa*	5	5
Total	**89.8**	**100**

*Africa includes South Africa and Morocco.

Steel shipments

Segment and product types annually and quarterly (2018 and 2019) (000's Mt)

(000's Mt)	2018	2019	1Q 18	2Q 18	3Q 18	4Q 18	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
Flat	19,113	18,261	4,811	5,011	4,885	4,406	4,750	4,732	4,454	4,325
Long	3,554	3,260	921	969	774	890	721	873	847	819
NAFTA	**22,047**	**20,921**	**5,559**	**5,803**	**5,512**	**5,173**	**5,319**	**5,438**	**5,135**	**5,029**
Flat	6,421	6,328	1,400	1,494	1,695	1,832	1,699	1,563	1,513	1,553
Long	5,087	4,918	1,095	1,345	1,415	1,232	1,194	1,236	1,312	1,176
Brazil	**11,464**	**11,192**	**2,483**	**2,831**	**3,097**	**3,053**	**2,880**	**2,785**	**2,810**	**2,717**
Flat	29,510	31,523	7,704	7,553	6,855	7,398	8,647	8,824	7,225	6,827
Long	11,367	10,360	2,961	2,942	2,798	2,666	2,821	2,883	2,333	2,323
Europe	**41,020**	**42,352**	**10,697**	**10,516**	**9,709**	**10,098**	**11,553**	**11,811**	**9,698**	**9,290**
CIS	7,251	7,425	1,866	1,861	1,879	1,645	1,617	2,064	1,657	2,087
South Africa	4,491	4,112	1,167	1,199	1,102	1,023	1,049	1,113	1,060	890
ACIS	**11,741**	**11,547**	**3,029**	**3,057**	**2,986**	**2,669**	**2,662**	**3,182**	**2,718**	**2,985**
Total	**83,854**	**84,511**	**21,349**	**21,731**	**20,538**	**20,236**	**21,826**	**22,773**	**20,185**	**19,727**

Note: Others and eliminations line are not presented in the table.

Steel shipments by product 2019 (000's Mt)

(000's Mt)	2019	%
1 Flat	58,753	70
2 Long	24,227	29
3 Pipes and Tubes	1,531	2
Total	**84,511**	**100**

Source: ArcelorMittal estimates.

Steel shipments by region 2019 (000's Mt)*

(000's Mt)	2019	%
1 North America	20,921	24
2 South America	11,192	13
3 Europe	42,352	49
4 Africa	4,112	5
5 Asia CIS and Other	7,435	9
Total*	**84,511**	**100**

*Total group shipment include intrasegment eliminations.

Steel shipments by product type and segment

NAFTA steel shipments by product type 2019 (000's Mt)

Product type	%
1 Hot rolled products	28
2 Cold rolled products	14
3 Coated	19
4 Slabs	18
5 Bars & rebars	7
6 Wire rod / wire products	4
7 Semis	1
8 Other products	10
Total NAFTA	**100**

BRAZIL steel shipments by product type 2019 (000's Mt)

Product type	%
1 Hot rolled products	21
2 Cold rolled products	4
3 Coated	7
4 Slabs	21
5 Bars & rebars	20
6 Wire rod / wire products	15
7 Sections	3
8 Other products	7
Total BRAZIL	**100**

EUROPE steel shipments by product type 2019 (000's Mt)

Product type	%
1 Hot rolled products	29
2 Cold rolled products	9
3 Coated	29
4 Bars & rebars	4
5 Wire rod / wire products	7
6 Sections	8
7 Semis	2
8 Other products	13
Total EUROPE	**100**

ACIS steel shipments by product type 2019 (000's Mt)

Product type	%
1 Hot rolled products	24
2 Cold rolled products	6
3 Coated	7
4 Bars & rebars	25
5 Wire rod / wire products	11
6 Sections	3
7 Semis	20
8 Other products	4
Total ACIS	**100**

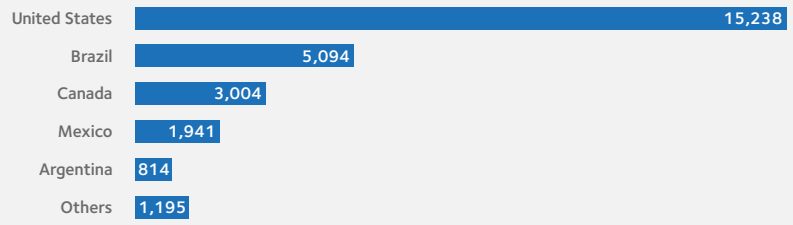
Steel shipments by product type and segment

Group steel shipments by product type 2019 (000's Mt)

Product type	%
1 Hot rolled products	28
2 Cold rolled products	9
3 Coated	21
4 Slabs	6
5 Bars & rebars	10
6 Wire rod / wire products	8
7 Sections	5
8 Semis	4
9 Other products	10
Group total	**100**

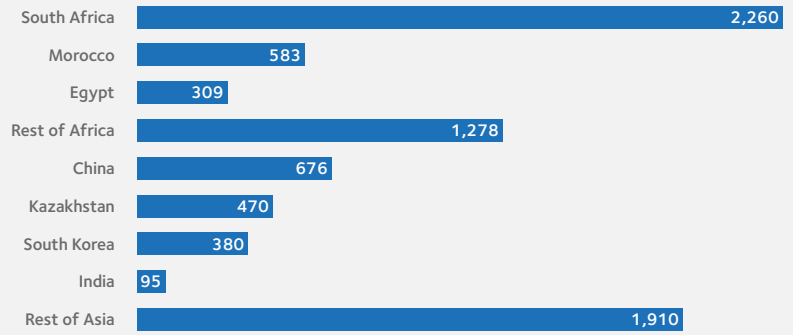
Sales by destination

Americas (US$ millions)



(US$ millions)	2017	2018	2019
United States	14,367	16,271	**15,238**
Brazil	4,149	4,982	**5,094**
Canada	3,034	3,563	**3,004**
Mexico	2,251	1,970	**1,941**
Argentina	1,230	960	**814**
Others	1,005	1,322	**1,195**
Total Americas	**26,036**	**29,068**	**27,286**

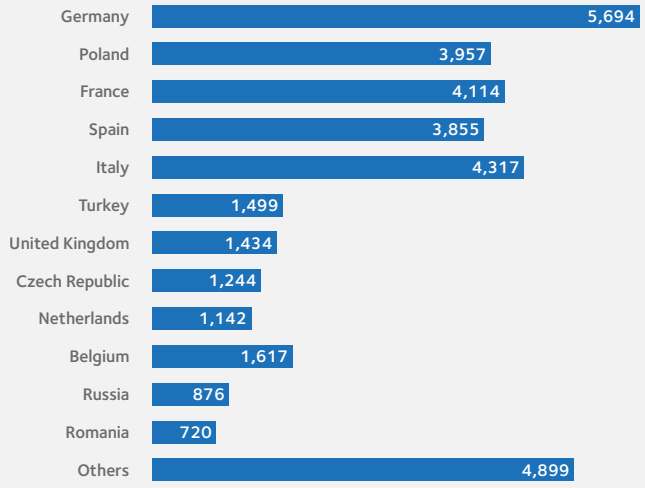
Asia & Africa (US$ millions)



(US$ millions)	2017	2018	2019
South Africa	2,560	2,742	**2,260**
Morocco	596	628	**583**
Egypt	310	206	**309**
Rest of Africa	1,033	1,257	**1,278**
China	622	608	**676**
Kazakhstan	392	496	**470**
South Korea	259	365	**380**
India	163	92	**95**
Rest of Asia	2,790	2,308	**1,910**
Total Asia & Africa	**8,725**	**8,702**	**7,961**

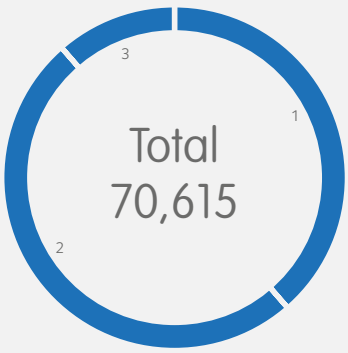
Sales by destination

Europe (US$ millions)



(US$ millions)	2017	2018	2019
Germany	5,933	6,757	**5,694**
Poland	3,746	4,518	**3,957**
France	4,051	4,431	**4,114**
Spain	3,751	4,265	**3,855**
Italy	2,711	3,333	**4,317**
Turkey	1,937	1,683	**1,499**
United Kingdom	1,370	1,471	**1,434**
Czech Republic	1,400	1,782	**1,244**
Netherlands	1,117	1,209	**1,142**
Belgium	1,129	1,309	**1,617**
Russia	1,204	1,144	**876**
Romania	621	708	**720**
Others	4,948	5,653	**4,899**
Total Europe	**33,918**	**38,263**	**35,368**
Group total	**68,679**	**76,033**	**70,615**

Sales by destination Group (US$ millions)



(US$ millions)	2019	%
1 Americas	27,286	39
2 Europe	35,368	50
3 Asia & Africa	7,961	11
Total	**70,615**	**100**

Group sales by market

ArcelorMittal has a diversified portfolio of steel and mining products to meet a wide range of customer needs across many steel-consuming sectors, including automotive, appliance, engineering, construction, energy and machinery and via distributors.

Group sales by market (US$ millions)

(US$ millions)	%*
1 Distribution*	28
2 Construction	17
3 Automotive	17
4 Primary transformation**	12
5 Packaging	3
6 Other steel sales***	13
7 Other sales****	10
Total	**100**

*Distribution represents the Company's sales to external distributors and processing facilities.

**Primary Transformation includes steel production, re-rollers and pickling, coaters, pipes and tubes and wire and cable.

***Other steel sales mainly represents metal processing, machinery, electrical equipment and domestic appliances.

****Other sales mainly represent mining, chemicals & water, slag, waste, sale of energy and shipping.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure segment annually and quarterly (2018 and 2019) (US$ millions)

(US$ millions)	2018	2019	1Q 18	2Q 18	3Q 18	4Q 18	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
1 NAFTA	669	727	160	110	155	244	182	144	210	191
2 Brazil	244	328	47	36	59	102	84	80	68	96
3 Europe	1,336	1,353	313	226	298	499	353	337	390	273
4 ACIS	534	513	117	117	141	159	137	115	153	108
5 Mining	485	480	107	119	116	143	115	125	107	133
Total	**3,305**	**3,572**	**752**	**616**	**781**	**1,156**	**947**	**869**	**941**	**815**

Note: Others line is not presented in the table.

Capital expenditure 2019 by segment (US$ millions)

(US$ millions)	2019	%*
1 NAFTA	727	21
2 Brazil	328	10
3 Europe	1,353	40
4 ACIS	513	15
5 Mining	480	14
Total	**3,572**	**100**

Note: Others line is not presented in the table.

*% figures presented exclude holding and service companies.

Capital expenditure projects

The Company's capital expenditures were $3.6 billion, $3.3 billion and $2.8 billion for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The following tables summarize the Company's principal investment projects involving significant capital expenditure completed in 2019 and those that are currently ongoing. In 2020, capital expenditures are expected to be approximately $3.2 billion. ArcelorMittal expects to fund these capital expenditures primarily through internal sources.

Completed projects in most recent quarters

Region	Site	Project	Capacity / particulars	Actual completion	Note #
Europe	Sosnowiec (Poland)	Modernization of Wire Rod Mill	Upgrade rolling technology improving the mix of HAV products and increase volume by 90 thousand tonnes	4Q 2019	
ACIS	ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih (Ukraine)	New LF&CC 3	Facilities upgrade to switch from ingot to continuous caster route. Additional billets of 145 thousand tonnes over ingot route through yield increase	2Q 2019	

Ongoing Projects*

Region	Site	Project	Capacity / particulars	Forecast completion	Note #
ACIS	ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih (Ukraine)	New LF&CC 2	Facilities upgrade to switch from ingot to continuous caster route. Additional billets of 145 thousand tonnes over ingot route through yield increase	2020	
NAFTA	Mexico	New Hot Strip Mill	Production capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per year	2021	1
NAFTA	ArcelorMittal Dofasco (Canada)	Hot Strip Mill Modernization	Replace existing three end of life coilers with two state of the art coilers and new runout tables	2021	2
NAFTA	Burns Harbor (US)	New walking beam Furnaces	Two new walking beam reheat furnaces bringing benefits on productivity, quality and operational cost	2021	
Brazil	ArcelorMittal Vega	Expansion project	Increase hot dipped / cold rolled coil capacity and construction of a new 700 thousand tonnes continuous annealing line (CAL) and continuous galvanizing line (CGL) combiline	2022	3
Brazil	Juiz de Fora	Melt shop expansion	Increase in melt shop capacity by 0.2 million tonnes/year	On hold	4
Brazil	Monlevade	Sinter plant, blast furnace and melt shop	Increase in liquid steel capacity by 1.2 million tonnes/ year; Sinter feed capacity of 2.3 million tonnes/year	On hold	4
Mining	Liberia	Phase 2 expansion project	Increase production capacity to 15 million tonnes/year	Under review	5

*Ongoing projects refer to projects for which construction has begun (excluding various projects that are under development), even if such projects have been placed on hold pending improved operating conditions.

Capital expenditure projects

1 On September 28, 2017, ArcelorMittal announced a major $1 billion, investment program at its Mexican operations, which is focused on building ArcelorMittal Mexico's downstream capabilities, sustaining the competitiveness of its mining operations and modernizing its existing asset base. The program is designed to enable ArcelorMittal Mexico to meet the anticipated increased demand requirements from domestic customers, realize in full ArcelorMittal Mexico's production capacity of 5.3 million tonnes and significantly enhance the proportion of higher added-value products in its product mix, in-line with the Company's Action 2020 plan. The main investment will be the construction of a new hot strip mill. Upon completion, the project will enable ArcelorMittal Mexico to produce approximately 2.5 million tonnes of flat rolled steel, approximately 1.8 million tonnes of long steel and the remainder made up of semi-finished slabs. Coils from the new hot strip mill will be supplied to domestic, non-auto, general industry customers. The hot strip mill project commenced late in the fourth quarter of 2017 and is expected to be completed in 2021.

2 Investment in ArcelorMittal Dofasco (Canada) to modernize the hot strip mill. The project is to install two new state of the art coilers and runout tables to replace three end of life coilers. The strip cooling system will be upgraded and include innovative power cooling technology to improve product capability. The project is expected to be completed in 2021.

3 In August 2018, ArcelorMittal announced the resumption of the Vega Do Sul expansion to provide an additional 700 thousand tonnes of cold-rolled annealed and galvanized capacity to serve the growing domestic market. The three-year, $0.3 billion investment program to increase rolling capacity with construction of a new continuous annealing line and CGL combiline (and the option to add an approximately 100 thousand tonnes organic coating line to serve construction and appliance segments), and upon completion, will strengthen ArcelorMittal's position in the fast growing automotive and industry markets through Advanced High Strength Steel products. The investments will look to facilitate a wide range of products and applications whilst further optimizing current ArcelorMittal Vega facilities to maximize site capacity and its competitiveness, considering comprehensive digital and automation technology. Project completion is expected at the end of 2022.

4 Although the Monlevade wire rod expansion project and Juiz de Fora rebar expansion were completed in 2015, both the melt shop expansion (in Juiz de Fora) and the sinter plant, blast furnace and meltshop (in Monlevade) projects are currently on hold and are expected to be completed upon Brazil domestic market recovery.

5 ArcelorMittal had previously announced a Phase 2 project that envisaged the construction of 15 million tonnes of concentrate sinter fines capacity and associated infrastructure. The Phase 2 project was initially delayed due to the declaration of force majeure by contractors in August 2014 due to the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa, and then reassessed following rapid iron ore price declines over the ensuing period. ArcelorMittal Liberia is now undertaking the engineering phase of a feasibility study to identify the optimal concentration solution for utilizing the resources at Tokadeh. ArcelorMittal Liberia has completed the detailed feasibility study to identify an optimal concentration solution for utilizing resources at Tokadeh and other deposits and is working on the final investment submission.

Section 3

MINING OPERATIONS

ArcelorMittal Mining, Canada

Iron ore production and shipment by geography

Production by mine annually (2015 – 2019) and quarterly (2019) (Millions of Mt)[1]											
Mine	Type	Product	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
Kazakhstan			**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**1.1**
Lisakovski	Open Pit	Concentrate	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Kentube	Open Pit	Concentrate	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Atasu	Underground	Lump & fines	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	–	0.2	0.3	0.4
Atansore	Open Pit	Lump & fines	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Ukraine			**11.0**	**9.8**	**9.9**	**10.3**	**10.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.7**
Kryviy Rih	Open Pit	Concentrate	10.1	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Kryviy Rih	Underground	Lump & sinter feed	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bosnia			**2.1**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Omarska	Open Pit	Concentrate & lump	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mexico[2]			**5.3**	**2.9**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**4.2**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**
Peña Colorada	Open Pit	Concentrate & pellets	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Las Truchas	Open Pit	Concentrate, lump & fines	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Volcan	Open Pit	Concentrate	1.7	–	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Canada[2]			**25.9**	**25.0**	**25.3**	**24.5**	**23.8**	**6.0**	**6.4**	**5.3**	**6.1**
QCM (Mount Wright)	Open Pit	Concentrate & pellets	25.9	25.0	25.3	24.5	23.8	6.0	6.4	5.3	6.1
USA[2]			**7.8**	**8.0**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**7.4**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**2.0**
Hibbing	Open Pit	Pellets	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Minorca	Open Pit	Pellets	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Brazil			**3.5**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Serra Azul	Open Pit	Lump & fines	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Andrade	Open Pit	Fines	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Liberia			**4.3**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Own production			**62.8**	**55.2**	**57.4**	**58.5**	**57.1**	**14.1**	**14.6**	**13.6**	**14.8**
South Africa			**4.3**	**0.8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Sishen	Open Pit	Lump & fines	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thabazambi[4]	Open Pit	Lump & fines	1.3	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
USA			6.6	6.1	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cleveland Cliffs[3]	Open Pit	Pellets	6.6	6.1	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strategic contracts			**10.9**	**6.9**	**6.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total			**73.7**	**62.1**	**58.3**	**58.5**	**57.1**	**14.1**	**14.6**	**13.6**	**14.8**

1 Total of all finished production of fines, concentrate, pellets and lumps.

2 Includes own mines and share of production from Hibbing (United States, 62.3%) and Peña (Mexico, 50%).

3 Consists of a long-term supply contract with Cliffs Natural Resources.

4 The production for year ended 2015 includes purchases under strategic agreements with Sishen Iron Ore Company (Proprietary) Limited's (SIOC) Kumba and Thabazimbi mines (South Africa). On November 6, 2015, ArcelorMittal announced that an agreement had been reached with SIOC to amend the pricing mechanism terms of the current iron ore supply agreement related to Kumba from a cost-based price to an Export Parity Price (EPP) with effect from October 1, 2015. The EPP is calculated on the basis of the Platts 62% Fe CFR China Fines Index (the Index price) and, at certain price levels, ArcelorMittal receives a discounted price. As a result of this amendment, the contract related to Kumba is no longer considered as a strategic contract since 2016.

Iron ore production and shipment by geography

Iron ore production by region annually (2015-2019) and quarterly (2019) (Millions of Mt)[1]

Mine	Type	Product	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
North America[2]	Open Pit	Concentrate, lump, fines and pellets	39.0	35.9	38.1	36.9	35.4	8.8	9.2	8.3	9.2
South America	Open pit	Lump and fines	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Europe	Open pit	Concentrate and lump	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Africa	Open Pit / Underground	Fines	4.3	2.1	2	4.6	4.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
Asia, CIS & Other	Open Pit / Underground	Concentrate, lump, fines and sinter feed	13.9	12.4	12.5	12.8	13.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7
Own production			**62.8**	**55.2**	**57.4**	**58.5**	**57.1**	**14.1**	**14.6**	**13.6**	**14.8**
North America[3]	Open Pit	Pellets	6.6	6.1	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa[4]	Open Pit	Lump and fines	4.3	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strategic contracts			**10.9**	**6.9**	**0.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total			**73.7**	**62.1**	**58.3**	**58.5**	**57.1**	**14.1**	**14.6**	**13.6**	**14.8**

1 Total of all finished production of fines, concentrate, pellets and lumps.

2 Includes own mines and share of production from Hibbing (United States, 62.3%) and Peña (Mexico, 50%).

3 Consists of a long-term supply contract with Cliffs Natural Resources.

4 The production for year ended 2015 includes purchases under strategic agreements with Sishen Iron Ore Company (Proprietary) Limited's (SIOC) Kumba and Thabazimbi mines (South Africa). On November 6, 2015, ArcelorMittal announced that an agreement had been reached with SIOC to amend the pricing mechanism terms of the current iron ore supply agreement related to Kumba from a cost-based price to an Export Parity Price (EPP) with effect from October 1, 2015. The EPP is calculated on the basis of the Platts 62% Fe CFR China Fines Index (the Index price) and, at certain price levels, ArcelorMittal receives a discounted price. As a result of this amendment, the contract related to Kumba is no longer considered as a strategic contract since 2016.

Own iron ore production (2015-2019) (Millions of Mt)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
73.7	62.1	58.3	58.5	**57.1**

Total iron ore production by country 2019 (Millions of Mt)

(Millions of Mt)	2019	%
1 Kazakhstan	2.8	5
2 Ukraine	10.7	19
3 Bosnia	1.5	2
4 Mexico	4.2	7
5 Canada	23.8	42
6 USA	7.4	13
7 Brazil	2.3	4
8 Liberia	4.4	8
Total	**57.1**	**100**

Iron ore production and shipment by geography

Iron ore shipments annually (2015-2019) and quarterly (2019) (Millions of Mt)									
(Millions of Mt)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
External sales – Third party	13.7	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.0	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.9
Internal sales – Market priced	26.7	21.3	21.3	24.9	25.1	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.8
Total market priced shipments	**40.3**	**33.6**	**33.6**	**37.6**	**37.1**	**9.1**	**9.9**	**8.4**	**9.7**
Captive (Cost plus basis)	22.1	22.3	22.3	20.6	22.2	4.6	5.6	6.2	5.8
Total shipments	**62.4**	**55.9**	**55.9**	**58.3**	**59.3**	**13.7**	**15.5**	**14.6**	**15.5**
Strategic contracts	11.4	6.9	6.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total shipments including strategic contracts	**73.8**	**62.9**	**62.9**	**58.3**	**59.3**	**13.7**	**15.5**	**14.6**	**15.5**

There are three categories of sales: 1) "External sales": mined product sold to third parties at market price; 2) "Market-priced tonnes": internal sales of mined product to ArcelorMittal facilities and reported at prevailing market prices; 3) "Cost-plus tonnes" – internal sales of mined product to ArcelorMittal facilities on a cost-plus basis. The determinant of whether internal sales are reported at market price or cost-plus is whether the raw material could practically be sold to third parties (i.e. there is a potential market for the product and logistics exist to access that market).

Iron ore shipments 2019

Market priced shipments – external & internal (Millions of Mt)

(Millions of Mt)	2019	%
1 External sales – Third party	12.0	32
2 Internal sales – Market priced	25.1	68
Total	**37.1**	**100**

Market priced, captive and strategic contracts (Millions of Mt)

(Millions of Mt)	2019	%
1 Market priced shipments (external and internal)	37.1	63
2 Captive (Cost plus basis)	22.2	37
Total	**59.3**	**100**

Coal production and shipment by geography

Coal production by mine (Millions of Mt)

(Millions of Mt)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
USA – Midvol/Concept	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kazakhstan – Karaganda	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Own production	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.5**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**
USA – Madison[1]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strategic contracts	**0.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total	**6.3**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.5**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**

1 Includes strategic agreement – prices on a fixed price basis.

Coal production by region annually (2015-2019) and quarterly (2019) (Millions of Mt)

(Millions of Mt)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
North America	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Asia, CIS & Other	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Own production	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.5**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**
North America	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strategic contracts	**0.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total	**6.3**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.5**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**

Coal production by mine (Millions of Mt)

(Millions of Mt)	2019	%
1 USA – Midvol/Concept	2.0	36
2 Kazakhstan – Karaganda	3.5	64
Own production	**5.5**	**100**

Coal production and shipment by geography

Coal shipments annually (2015-2019) and quarterly (2019) (Millions of Mt)									
(Millions of Mt)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
External Sales – Third party	3.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Internal sales – Market priced	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total market priced shipments	**4.8**	**3.9**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**
Captive (Cost plus basis)	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total shipments	**7.7**	**7.2**	**6**	**6.9**	**5.7**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**
Strategic contracts	0.8	0.7	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total shipments including strategic contracts	**8.5**	**7.9**	**6.2**	**6.9**	**5.7**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**

There are three categories of sales: 1) "External sales": mined product sold to third parties at market price; 2) "Market-priced tonnes": internal sales of mined product to ArcelorMittal facilities and reported at prevailing market prices; 3) "Cost-plus tonnes" – internal sales of mined product to ArcelorMittal facilities on a cost-plus basis. The determinant of whether internal sales are reported at market price or cost-plus is whether the raw material could practically be sold to third parties (i.e. there is a potential market for the product and logistics exist to access that market).

Reserves (iron ore and coal)

Introduction

ArcelorMittal has both iron ore and metallurgical coal reserves. The Company's iron ore mining operations are located in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Liberia, Bosnia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The Company's metallurgical coal mining operations are located in the United States and Kazakhstan.

The estimates of proven and probable mineral reserves at the Company's mines and projects and the estimates of the mine life included in this annual report have been prepared by ArcelorMittal experienced engineers and geologists,with the exception of the Las Truchas mine in 2018 and the Las Truchas and San Jose mines in 2019 (consolidated as Mexico, excluding Peña Colorada in the tables below) where the mineral reserve estimates were prepared by Gustavson Associates and Ukraine open pit (ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih Open Pit), where mineral reserve estimates considering full life of mine design were prepared by KAI Ltd. All mineral reserve estimates as of December 31, 2018 and 2019 were prepared in compliance with the requirements of SEC Industry Guide 7.

In the CIS, ArcelorMittal has conducted in-house and independent reconciliations of ore reserve estimate classifications based on SEC Industry Guide 7 and standards used by the State Committee on Reserves, known as the GKZ, or its national equivalent, in the former Soviet Union countries. The GKZ, or its national equivalent, constitutes the legal framework for ore reserve reporting in former Soviet Union countries, where ArcelorMittal operates mines. Based on these reconciliations, ArcelorMittal's mineral reserves have been estimated by applying mine planning, technical and economic assessments defined as categories A, B and C1 according to the GKZ standards. In general, provided Industry Guide 7's economic criteria are met (which is the case here), Category A+B is equivalent to "proven" and C1 is equivalent to "probable" reserves.

- Reserves are the part of a mineral deposit that could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.
- Proven reserves are reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling; and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established.
- Probable reserves are reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

The demonstration of economic viability is established through the application of a life of mine plan for each operation or project providing a positive net present value on a cash-forward looking basis, considering the entire value chain. Economic viability is demonstrated using forecasts of operating and capital costs based on historical performance, with forward adjustments based on planned process improvements, changes in production volumes and in fixed and variable proportions of costs, and forecasted fluctuations in costs of raw material, supplies, energy and wages. Mineral reserve estimates are updated annually in order to reflect new geological information and current mine plan and business strategies. The Company's reserve estimates are of in-place material after adjustments for mining depletion and mining losses and recoveries, with no adjustments made for metal losses due to processing. For a description of risks relating to reserves and reserve estimates, see "Item 3.D-Key information-Risk factors-Risks related to ArcelorMittal's Mining Activities-ArcelorMittal's reserve estimates may materially differ from mineral quantities that it may be able to actually recover; ArcelorMittal's estimates of mine life may prove inaccurate; and market price fluctuations and changes in operating and capital costs may render certain ore reserves uneconomical to mine".

Reserves (iron ore and coal)

Detailed independent verifications of the methods and procedures used are conducted on a regular basis by external consultants and mineral reserves are reviewed on a rotating basis. In 2019, SRK Consulting (UK) Limited conducted the independent audit of the mineral reserve estimates for ArcelorMittal Kazakhstan's iron ore open pit and underground operations confirming the accuracy of the 2018 iron ore estimates. SRK Consulting (UK) Limited also conducted the review of the current life of mine plan being used as a basis for the 2019 coal mineral reserves estimates for ArcelorMittal Kazakhstan's Karaganda coal operations. Recommendations made by SRK Consulting (UK) Limited in relation to the mineral reserves estimate for 2019 are being implemented by ArcelorMittal and confirmation of reserves will be completed in 2020 in a timely manner following implementation of recommendations. Furthermore, in 2019, the compilation of mineral reserve estimates for ArcelorMittal Ukraine's open pit (ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih Open Pit), considering full life of mine design, were prepared by KAI with support from ArcelorMittal's local team, and figures were independently reviewed by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. Improvement actions were proposed and will be implemented during 2020 with the support of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. In 2018, iron ore mineral reserve estimates for ArcelorMittal's properties Fire Lake and Mount Wright in Canada (AMMC) were independently audited by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc, and no material changes to the 2018 iron ore reserve estimates were recommended. Improvement points were proposed and addressed during 2019 with the support of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. This is reflected in the 2019 year-end reserve estimates. Following the recommendation in 2018, in 2019 SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. conducted pit optimization and strategic mine planning, designed ultimate pits and phases, and assisted in developing a long-term production schedule with up to date technical and economical parameters with respect to AMMC's 2019 iron ore mineral reserve estimates. A second independent consultant Breton, Banville and Associates (BBA) conducted a review of the overall work performed by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., further detailed it and confirmed increased iron ore mineral reserves for Canada in 2019.

ArcelorMittal owns less than 100% of certain mining operations; mineral reserve estimates have not been adjusted to reflect ownership interests and therefore reflect 100% of mineral reserves of each mine. Please see the table below for ArcelorMittal's ownership interest in each mine. All of the reserves presented are estimates at December 31, 2019 (unless otherwise stated).

Mine life is derived from the life of mine plans and corresponds to the duration of the mine production scheduled from mineral reserve estimates only.

The Company's mineral leases are of sufficient duration (or convey a legal right to renew for sufficient duration) to enable all ore reserves on the leased properties to be mined in accordance with current production schedules. The Company's mineral reserves may include areas where some additional approvals remain outstanding but where, based on the technical investigations the Company carries out as part of its mine planning process and its knowledge and experience of the approvals process, the Company expects that such approvals will be obtained as part of the normal course of business and within the timeframe required by the current life of mine schedule.

The reported iron ore and coal reserves contained in this annual report do not exceed the quantities that the Company estimates could be extracted economically if future prices were at similar levels to the average contracted price for the three years ended December 31, 2019. The average iron ore spot reference price for the last three years (2017-2019) was $78.24 per tonne (delivered to China, Qingdao 62% Fe US $ per tonne, Metal Bulletin). For the same period, the average coal spot reference price was $190.20 per tonne (Premium HCC FOB Aus, Metal Bulletin). The Company establishes optimum design and future operating cut-off grade based on its forecast of commodity prices and operating and sustaining capital costs. The cut-off grade varies from operation to operation and during the life of each operation in order to optimize cash flow, return on investments and the sustainability of the mining operations. Such sustainability in turn depends on expected future operating and capital costs. The reserve base can vary from year to year due to the revision of mine plans in response to market and operational conditions, in particular market price. See "2019 30F-Item 3.D-Key information-Risk factors-Risks related to ArcelorMittal's Mining Activities-ArcelorMittal's reserve estimates may materially differ from mineral quantities that it may be able to actually recover; ArcelorMittal's estimates of mine life may prove inaccurate; and market price fluctuations and changes in operating and capital costs may render certain ore reserves uneconomical to mine".

Tonnage and grade estimates are reported as 'Run of Mine'. Tonnage is reported on a wet metric basis.

Reserves (iron ore and coal)

Iron ore reserve estimates

The table below details ArcelorMittal's estimated iron ore reserves as of December 31, 2019. The classification of the iron ore reserve estimates as proven or probable reflects the variability in the mineralization at the selected cut-off grade, the mining selectivity and the production rate and ability of the operation to blend the different ore types that may occur within each deposit. At ArcelorMittal mining operations, proven iron ore reserve estimates are typically based on drill hole spacing ranging from 25m x 25m to 100m x 100m, and probable iron ore reserve estimates are based on drill hole spacing ranging from 50m x 50m to 300m x 300m.

	As of December 31, 2019						As of December 31, 2018	
	Proven Ore Reserves		Probable Ore Reserves		Total Ore Reserves		Total Ore Reserves	
	Millions of Tonnes	% Fe	Millions of Tonnes	% Fe	Millions of Tonnes	% Fe	Millions of Tonnes	% Fe
Canada	2,154	29.5	251	29.4	2,405	29.5	2,114	30.1
Minorca – USA	123	23.6	7	25.3	130	23.7	101	23.5
Hibbing – USA	106	19.8	25	19.6	131	19.8	159	19.6
Mexico (Excluding Peña Colorada)	9	36.6	107	30.7	116	31.2	124	32.4
Peña Colorada – Mexico	97	21.8	104	21.3	201	21.5	211	21.5
Brazil	52	55.5	41	49.4	93	52.8	95	53.0
Liberia	6	52.2	474	47.8	480	47.9	484	48.0
Bosnia	6	48.5	6	45.6	12	47.0	14	46.1
Ukraine open pit	71	33.6	538	34.5	609	34.4	129	33.5
Ukraine Underground	8	54.4	19	54.4	27	54.4	28	54.4
Kazakhstan open pit	2	37.8	120	39.3	122	39.3	260	39.4
Kazakhstan Underground	1	42.0	21	45.4	22	45.2	23	45.4
Total					**4,348**	**32.4**	**3,742**	**33.1**

Reserves (iron ore and coal)

Supplemental information on iron ore operations

The table below provides supplemental information on the producing mines.

Operations/Projects	% Ownership	In Operation Since	2019 Run of Mine Production (Million Tonnes)*	2019 Saleable Production (Million Tonnes)[1]*	Estimated Mine Life (Years)[2]
Canada	85	1976	66.4	23.8	34
Minorca – USA	100	1977	8.5	2.8	15
Hibbing – USA	62	1976	28.4	7.5	6
Mexico (Excluding Peña Colorada)	100	1976	7.1	2.2	17
Peña Colorada – Mexico	50	1974	7.9	3.9	13
Brazil	100	1944	3.2	2.3	43
Liberia	85	2011	4.3	4.4	23
Bosnia	51	2008	1.9	1.5	8
Ukraine Open Pit	95	1959	23.6	9.8	26
Ukraine Underground	95	1933	0.9	0.9	29
Kazakhstan Open Pit	100	1976	3.2	1.9	50
Kazakhstan Underground	100	1956	1.7	0.9	10

1 Saleable production is constituted of a mix of direct shipping ore, concentrate, pellet feed and pellet products which have an iron content of approximately 64% to 66%. Exceptions in 2019 included the shipping of ore produced in Bosnia, Ukraine Underground and the Kazakhstan mines which have an iron content ranging between approximately 50% to 60% and are solely for internal use at ArcelorMittal's regional steel plants. The direct shipping ore produced from Liberia had an average iron content of approximately 62% in 2019 while the sinter fines produced for external customers in Brazil from the Serra Azul operations averaged approximately 63% and the lumps averaged 54%.

2 The estimated mine life reported in this table corresponds to the duration of the production schedule of each operation based on the 2019 year-end iron ore reserve estimates only. The production varies for each operation during the mine life and as a result the mine life is not the total reserve tonnage divided by the 2019 production. ArcelorMittal believes that the life of these operations will be maintained as exploration and engineering studies confirm the economic potential of the additional mineralization already known to exist in the vicinity of these iron ore reserve estimates.

*Represents 100% of production.

Changes in iron ore mineral reserve estimates: 2019 versus 2018

The Company's iron ore mineral reserve estimates had a net increase of 606 million metric tonnes of Run of Mine and a 0.7% decrease in iron ore content between December 31, 2018 and 2019. This increase in reserves includes an addition of 903 million metric tonnes, mainly attributed to new interpretations and life of mine design at Ukraine open pit, Canada and Minorca – USA. However, this was partially offset by a downgrade of 141 million tonnes mainly attributable to Kazakhstan open pit operations and 157 million tonnes of mining depletion during 2019.

Reserves (iron ore and coal)

Metallurgical Coal Reserve Estimates

The table below details ArcelorMittal's estimated metallurgical coal reserves as of December 31, 2019. The classification of coal reserve estimates as proven or probable reflects the variability in the coal seams thickness and quality, the mining selectivity and the planned production rate for each deposit. Proven coal reserve estimates are based on drill hole spacing ranging from 50m x 50m to 500m x 500m, and probable coal reserve estimates are based on drill hole spacing ranging from 100m x100m to 1,000m x 1,000m.

	As of December 31, 2019									As of December 31, 2018	
	Proven Coal Reserves		Probable Coal Reserves		Total Coal Reserves					Total Coal Reserves	
	ROM Millions of Tonnes	Wet Recoverable Million Tonnes	ROM Millions of Tonnes	Wet Recoverable Million Tonnes	ROM Millions of Tonnes	Wet Recoverable Million Tonnes	Ash (%)	Sulfur (%)	Volatile (%)	Millions of Tonnes	Wet Recoverable Million Tonnes
Princeton – USA	66	42	24	10	90	52	5	0.7	18	94	56
Karaganda – Kazakhstan	9	4	101	46	110	50	35	0.6	29	110	54
Total					**200**	**102**	**19**	**0.6**	**23**	**204**	**110**

Note: Ash (%), Sulfur (%) and Volatile (%) for Princeton – USA shown in the table above are the in-situ coal qualities, whereas the Ash (%), Sulfur (%) and Volatile (%) for Karaganda – Kazakhstan are Run of Mine coal qualities.

The table below provides supplemental information on the producing mines.

Operations/Projects	% Ownership	In Operation Since	2019 Run of Mine Production (Million Tonnes)	2019 Wet Recoverable Production (Million Tonnes)	Estimated Mine Life (Years)[1]
Princeton – USA	100	1995	3.6	2.0	33
Karaganda – Kazakhstan	100	1934	9.6	3.5	10

1 The estimated mine life reported in this table corresponds to the duration of the production schedule of each operation based on the 2019 year-end metallurgical coal reserve estimates only. The production varies for each operation during the mine life and as a result the mine life is not the total reserve tonnage divided by the 2019 production. ArcelorMittal believes that the life of these operations will be significantly expanded as exploration and engineering studies confirm the economic potential of the additional mineralization already known to exist in the vicinity of these estimated coal reserves.

Changes in Metallurgical Coal Reserve Estimates: 2019 versus 2018

The Company's metallurgical coal reserve estimates had a net decrease of 4 million tonnes of Run of Mine coal between December 31, 2018 and 2019. This decrease includes the mining depletion of 14 million tonnes. However, this was offset by an increase of 10 million tonnes in Princeton – USA, primarily due to a reinterpretation of modifying factors and extension of life of mine by one year at Karaganda – Kazakhstan coal operations. The reporting of recoverable coal reserves from Kazakhstan excludes the recoverable coal which in theory could be used for metallurgical applications, but which in practice is sold and used as thermal coal by ArcelorMittal at its steel plant facilities.

Raw material

Raw material consumption					
(Millions of metric tonnes)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Iron Ore	116	115	119	118	115
PCI & Coal[1]	44	46	48	48	46
Coke	29	29	29	28	28
Scrap & DRI	37	34	35	36	34

1 Includes coal only for the steelmaking process and excludes steam coal for power generation. ArcelorMittal's consumption of PCI and coal was 9.6 million tonnes and 36.9 million tonnes, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Section 4

SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

Wind turbine tower during manufacturing process at Dacero, Avilés.

Sustainability performance data table 2019[1]

Metric	Unit	Performance 2017	2018	2019
Crude steel production[1]	Mt	93.1	92.5	89.8
1. Safe, healthy, quality working lives for our people				
Number of employees (total)	number	197,108	208,583	191,248
Number of contractors (total)	number	43,368	44,855	43,091
Fatalities (total)	**number**	**23**	**10**	**21**
Fatalities (steel)	number	19	10	12
Fatalities (mining)	number	4	0	9
Fatalities (own personnel)	number	16	5	11
Fatalities (contractors)	number	7	5	10
Fatality rate (steel)	per million hours worked	0.04	0.02	0.02
Fatality rate (mining)	per million hours worked	0.06	0.00	0.12
Lost-time injury rate (total)[2]	**per million hours worked**	**0.78**	**0.69**	**0.75**
Lost-time injury rate (total) including AM Italia	**per million hours worked**	**–**	**0.73**	**1.21**
Lost-time injury rate (steel)[2]	per million hours worked	0.78	0.70	0.73
Lost-time injury rate (mining)	per million hours worked	0.77	0.61	0.97
Lost-time injury rate (own personnel)[2]	per million hours worked	0.83	0.68	1.37
Lost-time injury rate (contractors)[2]	per million hours worked	0.67	0.65	0.93
Lost-time injury rate AM Italia	per million hours worked	–	8.20	11.13
Accident severity rate (total)[2]	per thousand hours worked	0.08	0.07	0.08
Accident severity rate (steel)[2]	per thousand hours worked	0.08	0.08	0.09
Accident severity rate (mining)	per thousand hours worked	0.09	0.09	0.08
Total recordable injury frequency rate (total)[2, 3]	n /million work h	4.83	4.58	4.79
Total recordable injury frequency rate (steel)[2, 3]	n /million work h	4.97	4.98	5.15
Total recordable injury frequency rate (mining)[3]	n /million work h	4.08	2.46	2.95
Total recordable injury frequency rate (own personnel)[2, 3]	n /million work h	5.08	4.84	5.28
Total recordable injury frequency rate (contractors)[2, 3]	n /million work h	4.24	4.05	3.8
Manager turnover rate	%	2.7	2.2	2.3
Industrial operations (including mining) certified to OHSAS 18001[4]	**%**	**98**	**98**	**92**
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	%	88	88	88
Number of strikes exceeding one week in duration	number	0	4	2
Number of training hours per employee[5]	hours	49	56	57
Women on the Board of Directors	%	33	33	33
Women in management positions (manager and above positions)	**%**	**12**	**12**	**13**
– Vice presidents	%	6	6	7
– General managers	%	6	7	8
– Managers	%	14	14	14
Women in key position succession plans (general manager and positions above)	**%**	**–**	**12**	**13**
Women recruited (exempt population)	**%**	**–**	**27**	**28**
2. Products that accelerate more sustainable lifestyles				
Research and development spend	$ (million)	278	290	301
Number of LCA studies undertaken	number	23	32	27
Products for outcome 2 launched	number	21	15	11
Programmes for outcome 2 in development	number	18	17	16
3. Products that create sustainable infrastructure				
Products for outcome 3 launched	number	21	11	31
Programmes for outcome 3 in development	number	19	21	17
4. Efficient use of resources and high recycling rates				
Raw materials used by weight:				
– Iron ore	million tonnes	118.6	118.3	115.2
– Pulverised coal injection (PCI) and coal	million tonnes	47.8	47.9	46.5

Sustainability performance data table 2019[1]

Metric	Unit	Performance 2017	2018	2019
– Coke	million tonnes	28.9	28.2	27.8
– Scrap and direct reduced iron (DRI)	million tonnes	35.4	36.3	34.4
Steel scrap recycled	million tonnes	29.4	28.6	26.2
CO_2 avoided from steel scrap recycled	million tonnes	38.2	37.2	34.0
Blast furnace slag re-used (total)	million tonnes	20.5	20.1	21.3
BF slag to cement industry	million tonnes	10.2	12.4	14.8
CO_2 avoided from slag re-use in cement industry	million tonnes	7.8	9.5	11.3
Production residues to landfill/waste (steel)	%	**7.6**	**7.7**	**8.2**
Production residues to landfill/waste (mining)	%	35.0	22.4	25.3
Production residues and by-products re-used (steel)	%	92.4	92.3	91.8
Production residues and by-products re-used (mining)	%	**65.0**	**77.6**	**74.7**
5. Trusted user of air, land and water				
Approvals for environmental capital investment projects	$ (million)	158	405	692
Industrial operations certified to ISO 14001 (steel)[6]	%	98	98	98
Industrial operations certified to ISO 14001 (mining)	%	48	48	60
Air				
Absolute dust emissions (steel)	thousand tonnes	62.9	55.4	55.5
Dust intensity (steel)	**kg/tonne of steel**	**0.67**	**0.61**	**0.63**
Absolute NO_x emissions (steel)	thousand tonnes	108.6	102.0	101.1
NO_x intensity (steel)	**kg/tonne of steel**	**1.17**	**1.11**	**1.15**
Absolute SO_x emissions (steel)	thousand tonnes	150.2	166.2	158.0
SO_x intensity (steel)	**kg/tonne of steel**	**1.62**	**1.82**	**1.80**
Absolute dust emissions (mining)	thousand tonnes	6.3	13.1	11.0
Absolute NO_x (mining)	thousand tonnes	13.9	13.2	12.6
Absolute SO_x (mining)[6]	thousand tonnes	8.8	20.7	15.1
Water				
Freshwater intake (steel)	m3/tonne of steel	22.7	22.2	21.18
Proportion of water extraction from ground water sources	%	0.6	0.6	1.6
Water discharge (steel)	m3/tonne of steel	18.8	18.3	18.4
Net water use (steel)	**m3/tonne of steel**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**3.4**
6. Responsible energy user that helps create a lower carbon future				
Approvals for energy efficiency capital investment projects	$ (million)	373	247	711
Energy intensity (steel)	GJ/tonne of steel	24.0	24.0	24.2
Primary energy consumption (steel)*	**million GJ (PJ)**	**2,227**	**2,196**	**2,124**
– Energy recovered and reused on site, as % of total	%	23.8	24.0	23.8
– Energy from renewable sources, as % of total	%	0.17	0.23	0.23
– Energy sold by type (heat, steam or electricity) as % of total	%	1.1	1.0	1.4
– Electricity from renewable and recovered energy sources as % of total electricity consumed	%	–	–	44
Absolute CO_2e footprint (steel and mining)*	**million tonnes**	**207.9**	**204.1**	**196.1**
– Scope 1 CO_2e	million tonnes	179.7	174.9	169.7
– Scope 2 CO_2e	million tonnes	15.1	14.4	12.6
– Scope 3 CO_2e	million tonnes	13.2	14.8	13.7
Absolute CO_2e footprint (steel)*	million tonnes	195.9	194.1	185.3
– Scope 1 CO_2e (steel)	million tonnes	169.7	167	161.1
– Scope 2 CO_2e (steel)	million tonnes	13.2	12.5	10.7
– Scope 3 CO_2e (steel)	million tonnes	13	14.6	13.5
Absolute CO_2e footprint (mining)*[7]	million tonnes	12.1	10	10.7
– Scope 1 CO_2e (mining)	million tonnes	10.0	7.8	8.6
– Scope 2 CO_2e (mining)	million tonnes	2	2	2
– Scope 3 CO_2e (mining)	million tonnes	0.1	0.1	0.1

Sustainability performance data table 2019[1]

Metric	Unit	Performance 2017	2018	2019
CO_2 intensity (steel)*	**tCO_2e/tonne of steel**	**2.11**	**2.12**	**2.12**
– CO_2 intensity (BF only)	tCO_2e/tonne of steel	2.30	2.34	2.33
– CO_2 intensity (EAF only)	tCO_2e/tonne of steel	0.60	0.63	0.65
% sites below ArcelorMittal carbon efficiency benchmark	%	50	44	48
Carbon footprint intensity improvement since 2007 (target = 8% by 2020)[8]	%	**6.2**	**5.6**	**5.3**
7. Supply chains our customers trust				
Global procurement suppliers evaluated against code for responsible sourcing	number	357	405	355
8. Active and welcomed member of the community				
9. Pipeline of talented scientists and engineers for the future				
Community investment spend (including STEM spend)	$ (million)	29.1	30.5	30.3
– of which, voluntary spend	$ (million)	18.8	20.7	18.1
– of which, spend on STEM projects	$ (million)	7.1	9.9	7.4
10. Our contribution to society measured, shared and valued				
Estimated direct economic contribution	$ (million)	68,143	74,776	72,241
of which:				
– Total tax contribution	$ (million)	4,381	4,849	4,479
– Corporate Income tax	$ (million)	507	629	479
– Local taxes	$ (million)	381	406	331
– Payroll taxes	$ (million)	3,334	3,382	3,296
– Other taxes including royalties	$ (million)	157	157	373
– Employee salaries, wages and pensions	$ (million)	9,046	9,502	9,069
– Supplier and contractor payments	$ (million)	50,498	55,966	53,740
– Capital expenditure	$ (million)	2,819	3,305	3,572
– Dividends and payments to creditors	$ (million)	1,092	864	1,080
Number of country-level corporate responsibility/sustainability reports	number	16	16	12
Country-level reports adhering to GRI	%	81	81	82
Transparent good governance				
Number of Board of Directors self-assessments	number	1	1	1
% of employees completed code of business conduct training	%	85	88	89
% of employees completed anti-corruption training	%	82	90	95
% of employees completed human rights training	%	66	94	90
Number of operations with a local confidential whistleblowing system	number	30	27	30
Whistleblowing complaints received via Internal Audit	number	160	158	162

*2019 data independently assured by DNV GL. See their Assurance statement on p.96.

Note: The indicators in this table have been developed over the period 2007-2019 in line with the expectations of the Global Reporting Initiative, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board and the KPIs used by the Company. All methodologies can be found in the Basis of Reporting. In 2014, we adopted 10 new sustainable development outcomes, and although these indicators were not selected to measure progress against these outcomes, they are listed here under our 10 outcomes for ease of reference. KPIs the company has identified as metrics that are useful for driving and tracking progress, are marked in bold. Environmental data presented in this table are provisional except where assured by DNV GL.

1 All 2019 intensity metrics in this table are calculated using full year production data from all sites, except ArcelorMittal Galati and ArcelorMittal Ostrava which were sold on June 30, 2019, from which date data was not available. Both operations produced 2.2mt of crude steel in 2019 up to the date of sale, and therefore this amount was subtracted from our consolidated crude steel production figure to provide a denominator for all intensity calculations (89.8mt-2.2mt=87.6mt).

2 Where indicated, LTIFR data does not include Ilva (subsequently renamed ArcelorMittal Italia), acquired on November 1, 2018, which is shown separately; AFR and TRIR data includes ArcelorMittal Italia.

3 For 2018 and 2019 data, the scope covers all companies with an activity during the year, irrespective of their activity status as of Dec 31st of that year. For 2017 data, the scope covers active sites as of Dec 31st 2017.

4 The boundary for this metric was revised in 2019 to include only 'major sites'. Please refer to Basis of Reporting for further details.

5 Data does not include the training data for Ilva (subsequently renamed ArcelorMittal Italia).

6 2019 data excludes Monesson and Double G sites (US).

7 The factor used to calculate the CO_2 equivalent of our methane emissions has been updated in the 2019 report to 28 from 21. Methane data for 2017 and 2018 have been restated to reflect this change.

8 Refers to carbon intensity of sites we operate today that we operated in 2007. Since the operation perimeter changes from year to year, the baseline is not constant. Please see further explanation in Basis of Reporting. See Integrated Annual Review for an explanation of our underlying carbon performance.

Section 5

FINANCIALS

The Samuel de Champelain bridge, Canada.

Key financial and operational information

In millions of $US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

2019

	NAFTA	Brazil	Europe	ACIS	Mining	Total
FINANCIAL INFORMATION (AUDITED)						
Sales	18,555	8,113	37,721	6,837	4,837	70,615
Depreciation	(570)	(274)	(1,256)	(364)	(448)	(3,067)
Impairment[1]	(1,300)	–	(525)	(102)	–	(1,927)
Exceptional charges[2]	(200)	–	(456)	(76)	–	(828)
Operating (loss) / income	(1,259)	846	(1,107)	(25)	1,215	(627)
Operating margin (as a percentage of sales)	(6.8)%	10.4%	(2.9)%	(0.4)%	25.1%	(0.9)%
EBITDA	811	1,120	1,130	517	1,663	5,195
EBITDA margin (as a percentage of sales)	4.4%	13.8%	3.0%	7.6%	34.4%	7.4%
Capital expenditure	727	328	1,353	513	480	3,572
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)						
Crude steel production (thousand of metric tonnes)	21,897	11,001	43,913	12,998	–	89,809
Steel shipments (thousand of metric tonnes)	20,921	11,192	42,352	11,547	–	84,511
Average steel selling price (US$/t)	810	679	696	517	–	700
Employees (FT equivalent)	25,159	18,696	74,149	41,284	30,345	191,248

1 Impairment charges for 12M 2019 were $1.9 billion related to impairment of the fixed assets of ArcelorMittal USA ($1.3 billion) following impairment assessments performed in the second and fourth quarters of 2019, primarily resulting from decreases in the near-term average selling prices assumptions, remedy asset sales for the ArcelorMittal Italia acquisition ($0.5 billion) and $0.1 billion impairment costs in South Africa.

2 Exceptional charges for 12M 2019 primarily include inventory related charges in NAFTA and Europe following a period of exceptionally weak steel pricing.

Notes:
- EBITDA defined as operating income plus depreciation, impairment expenses, restructuring and exceptional charges.
- Sales amounts are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total) and includes non-steel sales.
- Steel shipments are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total).
- Margin analysis calculated on the unrounded values.
- Total column includes holding and service companies and eliminations.

Number of employees

Full time equivalent	2019	%
1 NAFTA	25,159	13
2 Brazil	18,696	10
3 Europe	74,149	39
4 ACIS	41,284	21
5 Mining	30,345	16
6 Others	1,615	1
Total	**191,248**	**100**

Key financial and operational information

In millions of $US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

2018	NAFTA	Brazil	Europe	ACIS	Mining	Total
FINANCIAL INFORMATION (AUDITED)						
Sales	20,332	8,711	40,488	7,961	4,211	76,033
Depreciation	(522)	(298)	(1,195)	(311)	(418)	(2,799)
Impairment charges net of purchase gains[1]	–	(86)	(724)	–	–	(810)
Exceptional (charges) / income[2]	(60)	202	(259)	–	–	(117)
Operating income	1,889	1,356	1,632	1,094	860	6,539
Operating margin (as a percentage of sales)	9.3%	15.6%	4.0%	13.7%	20.4%	8.6%
EBITDA	2,471	1,538	3,810	1,405	1,278	10,265
EBITDA margin (as a percentage of sales)	12.2%	17.7%	9.4%	17.6%	30.3%	13.5%
Capital expenditure	669	244	1,336	534	485	3,305
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)						
Crude steel production (thousand of metric tonnes)	22,559	12,264	44,693	13,022	–	92,538
Steel shipments (thousand of metric tonnes)	22,047	11,464	41,020	11,741	–	83,854
Average steel selling price (US$/t)	852	719	787	598	–	775
Employees (FT equivalent)	26,550	19,555	88,768	41,544	30,579	208,583

1 Impairment charges of $1.0 billion primarily related to the remedy asset sales in connection with the Ilva acquisition and the agreed remedy package required for the approval of the Votorantim acquisition, partially offset by a $0.2 billion bargain purchase gain relating to the acquisition of ArcelorMittal Italia.

2 Exceptional (charges)/ income for 12M 2018 was $117 million impacted by $113 million in charges related to a blast furnace dismantling in Florange (France), $60 million in charges related to the new collective labor agreement in the United States (including a signing bonus), a $146 million provision taken in the first quarter of 2018 in respect of a litigation case that was paid in the third quarter of 2018, offset in part by the recognition in Brazil of $202 million in PIS/Cofins tax credits related to prior periods.

Notes:
- EBITDA defined as operating income plus depreciation, impairment expenses, restructuring and exceptional (charges) / income.
- Sales amounts are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total) and includes non-steel sales.
- Steel shipments are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total).
- Margin analysis calculated on the unrounded values.
- Total column includes holding and service companies and eliminations.

Key financial and operational information

In millions of $US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

2017						
	NAFTA	Brazil	Europe	ACIS	Mining	Total
FINANCIAL INFORMATION (AUDITED)						
Sales	17,997	7,755	36,208	7,621	4,033	68,679
Depreciation	(518)	(293)	(1,201)	(313)	(416)	(2,768)
Impairments[1]	–	–	–	(206)	–	(206)
Operating income	1,185	697	2,359	508	991	5,434
Operating margin (as a percentage of sales)	6.6%	9.0%	6.5%	6.7%	24.6%	7.9%
EBITDA	1,703	990	3,560	1,027	1,407	8,408
EBITDA margin (as a percentage of sales)	9.5%	12.8%	9.8%	13.5%	34.9%	12.2%
Capital expenditure	466	263	1,143	427	495	2,819
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)						
Crude steel production (thousand of metric tonnes)	23,480	11,210	43,768	14,678	–	93,136
Steel shipments (thousand of metric tonnes)	21,834	10,840	40,941	13,094	–	85,242
Average steel selling price (US$/t)	742	667	702	515	–	682
Employees (FT equivalent)	26,324	18,058	78,643	42,451	30,088	197,108

1 Impairment charges for 12M 2017 were $206 million related to a downward revision of cash flow projections across all steel facilities in ArcelorMittal South Africa.

Notes:
- EBITDA defined as operating income plus depreciation and impairment expenses.
- Sales amounts are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total) and includes non-steel sales.
- Steel shipments are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total).
- Margin analysis calculated on the unrounded values.
- Total column includes holding and service companies and eliminations.

Key financial and operational information

In millions of $US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

2016						
	NAFTA	Brazil	Europe	ACIS	Mining	Total
FINANCIAL INFORMATION (AUDITED)						
Sales	15,806	6,223	29,272	5,885	3,114	56,791
Depreciation	(549)	(258)	(1,184)	(311)	(396)	(2,721)
Impairments[1]	–	–	(49)	(156)	–	(205)
Exceptional income[2]	832	–	–	–	–	832
Operating income	2,002	614	1,270	211	366	4,161
Operating margin (as a percentage of sales)	12.7%	9.9%	4.3%	3.6%	11.8%	7.3%
EBITDA	1,719	872	2,503	678	762	6,255
EBITDA margin (as a percentage of sales)	10.9%	14.0%	8.6%	11.5%	24.5%	11.0%
Capital expenditure	445	237	951	397	392	2,444
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)						
Crude steel production (thousand of metric tonnes)	22,208	11,133	42,635	14,792	–	90,767
Steel shipments (thousand of metric tonnes)	21,281	10,753	40,247	13,271	–	83,934
Average steel selling price (US$/t)	672	536	568	395	–	567
Employees (FT equivalent)	27,233	18,380	80,975	41,989	28,455	198,517

1 Impairment charges for 12M 2016 were $205 million of which $49 million related to the sale of ArcelorMittal Zaragoza in Spain and $156 million mainly related to the Vanderbijlpark plant in South Africa.

2 Exceptional income for 12M 2016 was $832 million relating to a one-time gain on employee benefits following the singing of the new US labour contract.

Notes:

- EBITDA defined as operating income plus depreciation, impairment expenses, restructuring and exceptional income.
- Sales amounts are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total) and includes non-steel sales.
- Steel shipments are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total).
- Margin analysis calculated on the unrounded values.
- Total column includes holding and service companies and eliminations.

Key financial and operational information

In millions of $US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

2015						
	NAFTA	Brazil	Europe	ACIS	Mining	Total
FINANCIAL INFORMATION (AUDITED)						
Sales	17,293	8,503	31,893	6,128	3,387	63,578
Depreciation	(616)	(336)	(1,192)	(408)	(614)	(3,192)
Impairments[1]	(526)	(176)	(398)	(294)	(3,370)	(4,764)
Exceptional charges[2]	(454)	(91)	(632)	(239)	–	(1,436)
Operating income/(loss)	(705)	628	171	(624)	(3,522)	(4,161)
Operating margin (as a percentage of sales)	(4.1)%	7.4%	0.5%	(10.2)%	(104)%	(6.5)%
EBITDA	891	1,231	2,393	317	462	5,231
EBITDA margin (as a percentage of sales)	5.2%	14.5%	7.5%	5.2%	13.6%	8.2%
Capital expenditure	392	422	1,045	365	476	2,707
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)						
Crude steel production (thousand of metric tonnes)	22,795	11,612	43,853	14,219	–	92,479
Steel shipments (thousand of metric tonnes)	21,306	11,540	40,676	12,485	–	84,586
Average steel selling price (US$/t)	732	647	609	432	–	623
Employees (FT equivalent)	28,861	19,816	83,825	45,291	30,047	209,404

1 Impairment charges for 12M 2015 were $4.8 billion relating to:

- Mining segment ($3.4 billion): consisting of $0.9 billion with respect to goodwill and $2.5 billion primarily related to fixed assets mainly due to a downward revision of cash flow projections relating to the expected persistence of a lower raw material price outlook at:
  - ArcelorMittal Liberia ($1.4 billion);
  - Las Truchas in Mexico ($0.2 billion);
  - ArcelorMittal Serra Azul in Brazil ($0.2 billion); and
  - ArcelorMittal Princeton coal mining operations in the United States ($0.7 billion)
- Steel segments ($1.4 billion): consisting of fixed asset impairment charges of $0.2 billion related to the intended sale of the Long Carbon facilities in the US (ArcelorMittal La Place, Steelton and Vinton within the NAFTA segment), $0.4 billion primarily in connection with the idling for an indefinite time of the ArcelorMittal Sestao plant in Spain (Europe segment), and $0.8 billion related to:
  - NAFTA: Deployment of asset optimization programs at Indiana Harbor East and West in the United States ($0.3 billion);
  - Brazil: ArcelorMittal Point Lisas in Trinidad and Tobago ($0.2 billion) currently idled; and
  - ACIS: Saldanha plant in South Africa as a result of its revised competitive outlook ($0.3 billion)

2 Exceptional charges for 12M 2015 were $1.4 billion primarily including $1.3 billion inventory related charges following the rapid decline of international steel prices and litigation and other costs in South Africa ($0.1 billion).

Notes:

- EBITDA defined as operating income plus depreciation, impairment expenses, restructuring and exceptional charges.
- Sales amounts are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total) and includes non-steel sales.
- Steel shipments are prior to inter-segment eliminations (except for total).
- Margin analysis calculated on the unrounded values.
- Total column includes holding and service companies and eliminations.

Quarterly condensed income statement

Annually and Quarterly (2018 and 2019)										
In millions of U.S. dollars	2018	2019	1Q 18	2Q 18	3Q 18	4Q 18	1Q 19	2Q 19	3Q 19	4Q 19
Sales	76,033	70,615	19,186	19,998	18,522	18,327	19,188	19,279	16,634	15,514
Depreciation	(2,799)	(3,067)	(711)	(712)	(653)	(723)	(733)	(766)	(766)	(802)
Impairment charges net of purchase gains[1]	(810)	(1,927)	(86)	–	(509)	(215)	(150)	(947)	–	(830)
Exceptional (charges)/ income[2]	(117)	(828)	(146)	–	–	29	–	–	–	(828)
Operating income / (loss)	**6,539**	**(627)**	**1,569**	**2,361**	**1,567**	**1,042**	**769**	**(158)**	**297**	**(1,535)**
Operating margin %	8.6%	(0.9)%	8.2%	11.8%	8.5%	5.7%	4.0%	(0.8)%	1.8%	(9.9)%
Income from associates, joint ventures and other investments	652	347	212	30	183	227	208	94	25	20
Net interest expense	(615)	(607)	(164)	(159)	(152)	(140)	(161)	(154)	(152)	(140)
Foreign exchange and other net financing gain / (loss)	(1,595)	(1,045)	(174)	(390)	(475)	(556)	(231)	(173)	(524)	(117)
Income / (loss) before taxes and non-controlling interest	**4,981**	**(1,932)**	**1,443**	**1,842**	**1,123**	**573**	**585**	**(391)**	**(354)**	**(1,772)**
Current tax	(928)	(786)	(284)	(240)	(206)	(198)	(180)	(225)	(121)	(260)
Deferred tax	1,277	327	81	259	28	909	45	211	(64)	135
Income tax benefit / (expense)	349	(459)	(203)	19	(178)	711	(135)	(14)	(185)	(125)
(Loss) / income including non-controlling **interests**	**5,330**	**(2,391)**	**1,240**	**1,861**	**945**	**1,284**	**450**	**(405)**	**(539)**	**(1,897)**
Non-controlling interests (income) / loss	(181)	(63)	(48)	4	(46)	(91)	(36)	(42)	–	15
Net Income attributable to the equity holders of the parent	**5,149**	**(2,454)**	**1,192**	**1,865**	**899**	**1,193**	**414**	**(447)**	**(539)**	**(1,882)**
Basic earnings / (loss) per common share ($)[3]	5.07	(2.42)	1.17	1.84	0.89	1.18	0.41	(0.44)	(0.53)	(1.86)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per common share ($)[3]	5.04	(2.42)	1.17	1.83	0.88	1.17	0.41	(0.44)	(0.53)	(1.86)
Weighted average common shares outstanding (in millions)	1,015	1,013	1,019	1,013	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,012	1,012
Adjusted diluted weighted average common shares outstanding (in millions)	1,021	1,013	1,023	1,018	1,019	1,020	1,017	1,014	1,012	1,012
EBITDA[4]	**10,265**	**5,195**	**2,512**	**3,073**	**2,729**	**1,951**	**1,652**	**1,555**	**1,063**	**925**
EBITDA Margin %	13.5%	7.4%	13.1%	15.4%	14.7%	10.6%	8.6%	8.1%	6.4%	6.0%

1 Impairment charges for 12M 2019 were $1.9 billion related to impairment of the fixed assets of ArcelorMittal USA ($1.3 billion) following impairment assessments performed in the second and fourth quarters of 2019, primarily resulting from decreases in the near-term average selling prices assumptions, remedy asset sales for the ArcelorMittal Italia acquisition ($0.5 billion) and $0.1 billion impairment costs in South Africa. Impairment charges for 12M 2018 of $1.0 billion primarily related to the remedy asset sales in connection with the Ilva acquisition and the agreed remedy package required for the approval of the Votorantim acquisition, partially offset by a $0.2 billion bargain purchase gain relating to the acquisition of Ilva.

2 Exceptional charges for 12M 2019 primarily include inventory related charges in NAFTA and Europe following a period of exceptionally weak steel pricing. Net exceptional charges for 12M 2018 was $117 million impacted by $113 million in charges related to a blast furnace dismantling in Florange (France), $60 million in charges related to the new collective labor agreement in the United States (including a signing bonus), a $146 million provision taken in the first quarter of 2018 in respect of a litigation case that was paid in the third quarter of 2018, offset in part by the recognition in Brazil of $202 million in PIS/Cofins tax credits related to prior periods.

3 Basic (loss) earnings per common share are computed by dividing net (loss) income attributable to equity holders of ArcelorMittal by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented. Diluted (loss) earnings per common share include assumed shares from stock options, shares from restricted stock units and convertible debt (if dilutive) in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented.

4 EBITDA defined as operating income plus depreciation, impairment expenses net of purchase gains and exceptional (charges)/income.

Operating footprint

Total achievable crude steel capacity

112Mt	%
1 NAFTA	25
2 Europe	46
3 Brazil	12
4 ACIS	17
Total	**100**

Blast furnace facilities and electric arc furnaces

BF Facilities	Number of blast furnaces
ArcelorMittal Group	**51**
NAFTA	**11**
USA	7
Canada	3
Mexico	1
EUROPE	**22**
Europe flat	21
Europe long	1
BRAZIL	**6**
Flat Brazil	3
Long Brazil	3
ACIS	**12**
South Africa	4
Temirtau	3
Kryvy Rih	5

EAF Facilities	Number of electric arc furnaces
ArcelorMittal Group	**33**
NAFTA	**10**
USA	2
Canada	4
Lazaro Cardenas	4
EUROPE	**13**
Europe flat	5
Europe long	8
BRAZIL	**8**
Long Brazil and Acindar	8
ACIS	**2**
South Africa	2

Section 6

PROPERTY, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

Automotive production line.

Property, plants and equipment

ArcelorMittal has steel production facilities, as well as iron ore and coal mining operations, in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

All of its operating subsidiaries are substantially owned by ArcelorMittal through intermediate holding companies, and are grouped into the five reportable segments. Unless otherwise stated, ArcelorMittal owns all of the assets described in this section.

Steel production facilities of ArcelorMittal

The following table provides an overview by type of steel facility of the principal production units of ArcelorMittal's operations. While all of the Group's facilities are shown in the tables, only the facilities of significant subsidiaries are described textually for each segment. The facilities included in the tables are listed from upstream to downstream in the steel-making process.

Facility	Number of Facilities	Capacity (in million tonnes per year)[1]	Production in 2019 (in million tonnes)[2]
Coke Oven Battery	62	31.9	24.5
Sinter Plant	28	93.4	65.3
Blast Furnace	51	93.7	67.4
Basic Oxygen Furnace (including Tandem Furnace)	66	96.9	72.1
DRI Plant	13	9.4	6.5
Electric Arc Furnace	33	27.6	17.0
Continuous Caster-Slabs	44	87.7	63.2
Hot Rolling Mill	20	74.5	52.9
Pickling Line	31	33.6	16.0
Tandem Mill	34	40.5	25.9
Annealing Line (continuous / batch)	46	20.7	10.1
Skin Pass Mill	31	18.2	7.9
Plate Mill	10	5.4	2.2
Continuous Caster-Bloom / Billet	32	31.0	20.3
Breakdown Mill (Blooming / Slabbing Mill)	3	10.7	4.3
Billet Rolling Mill	3	2.6	1.5
Section Mill	23	12.3	7.1
Bar Mill	21	8.7	5.7
Wire Rod Mill	17	11.2	7.2
Hot Dip Galvanizing Line	51	20.0	15.9
Electro Galvanizing Line	11	2.0	0.9
Tinplate Mill	16	3.3	1.7
Tin Free Steel (TFS)	2	0.4	0.1
Color Coating Line	17	2.8	1.7
Seamless Pipes	5	0.6	0.1
Welded Pipes	77	4.8	1.2

1 Reflects design capacity and does not take into account other constraints in the production process (such as, upstream and downstream bottlenecks and product mix changes). As a result, in some cases, design capacity may be different from the current achievable capacity.

2 Production facility details include the production numbers for each step in the steel-making process. Output from one step in the process is used as input in the next step in the process. Therefore, the sum of the production numbers does not equal the quantity of sellable finished steel products.

NAFTA

1 Conshohocken facility idled in August 2018. The facility continues to perform heat treating.
2 Rolling mill in Gary idled permanently. The facility does only heat treating.
3 Indiana Harbor.
4 Calvert, Flat processing plant purchased in 2014, is a 50/50 joint venture between ArcelorMittal and Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corp (NSSMC).

NAFTA

Property, plants and equipment

ArcelorMittal's NAFTA segment has production facilities in North America, including the United States, Canada and Mexico. The following table sets forth key items of information regarding ArcelorMittal's principal production locations and production units in the NAFTA segment:

Unit	Country	Locations	Crude Steel Production in 2019 (in million tonnes per year)[1]	Type of plant	Products
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Warren, OH	n/a	Coke-Making	Coke
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Monessen, PA	n/a	Coke-Making	Coke
ArcelorMittal USA[2, 3, 4]	USA	East Chicago, IN	4.5	Integrated	Flat
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Burns Harbor, IN	4.2	Integrated	Flat
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Cleveland, OH	3.0	Integrated	Flat
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Riverdale, IL	0.7	Integrated	Flat
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Coatesville, PA	0.3	Mini-mill	Flat
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Colombus, OH	n/a	Downstream	Flat
I/N Tek	USA	New Carlisle, IN	n/a	Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal USA[5]	USA	Conshohocken, PA	n/a	Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Weirton, WV	n/a	Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal USA[6]	USA	Gary, IN	n/a	Downstream	Flat
Double G	USA	Jackson, MS	n/a	Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal Dofasco[7]	Canada	Hamilton	3.3	Integrated, Mini-mill	Flat
ArcelorMittal Mexico	Mexico	Lázaro Cárdenas, Celaya	3.7	Mini-mill, Integrated, and Downstream	Flat, Long/ Bar, Wire Rod
ArcelorMittal Long Products Canada	Canada	Contrecoeur East, West	2.0	Mini-mill	Long/ Wire Rod, Bars, Slabs
ArcelorMittal USA	USA	Steelton, PA	0.2	Mini-mill	Long/ Rail
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products	Canada	Brampton	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products	Canada	London	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products	Canada	Woodstock	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products	Canada	Hamilton	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products	USA	Shelby	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products	USA	Marion	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products	Mexico	Monterrey	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes

1 Note: n/a = not applicable (no crude steel production).

2 Indiana Harbor.

3 ArcelorMittal USA idled its #2 steel plant (incl. 2 basic oxygen furnaces and 2 slab casters), its 84" hot strip mill, #1 aluminizing line and #5 hot dip galvanizing line at Indiana Harbor in 2016-2017, and subsequently announced permanent closure of these facilities following the full completion of the footprint optimization program in 2018.

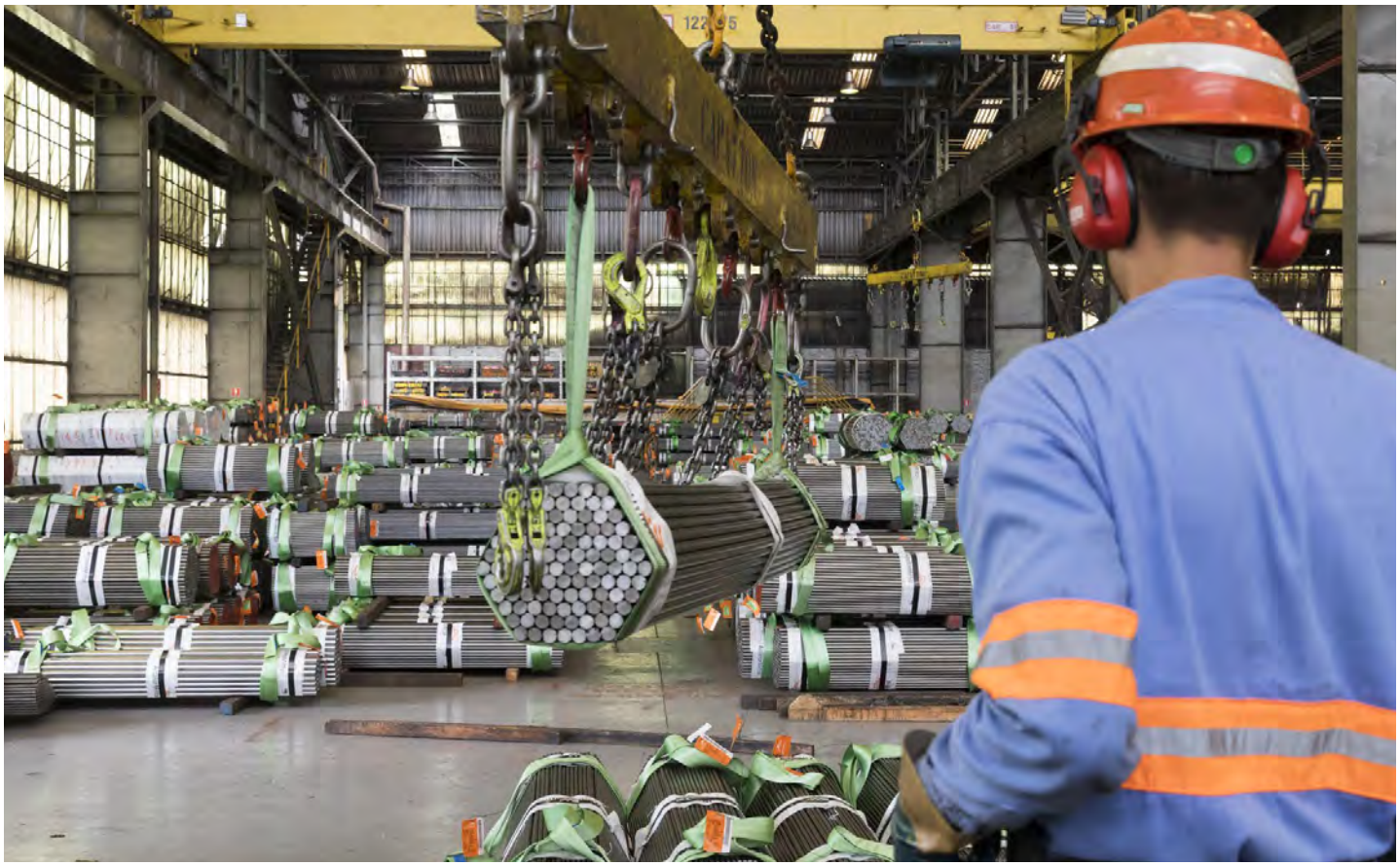
4 ArcelorMittal USA temporarily idled its #3 blast furnace at Indiana Harbor in November 2019.

5 AcelorMittal USA idled its plate rolling unit at the Conshohocken, PA facility in August 2018. The facility continues to perform heat treating.

6 The rolling mill in Gary has been permanently idled. The facility does only heat treating.

7 ArcelorMittal Dofasco idled HDG lines #1&2 in 2017 and permanently discontinued their operation in 2019.

Brazil




COSTA RICA
La Victoria
Barquisimeto
Matanzas
VENEZUALA
BRAZIL
João Monlevade
Vitória
Barra Mansa
Juiz de Fora
Resende
Piracicaba
São Francisco do Sul
ARGENTINA
Villa Constitución
Brazil facilities
Flat
Long
Pipes and tubes

Brazil

Property, plants and equipment

ArcelorMittal's Brazil segment has production facilities in South America, including Brazil, Argentina, Costa Rica and Venezuela. The following table sets forth key items of information regarding ArcelorMittal's principal production locations and production units in the Brazil segment:

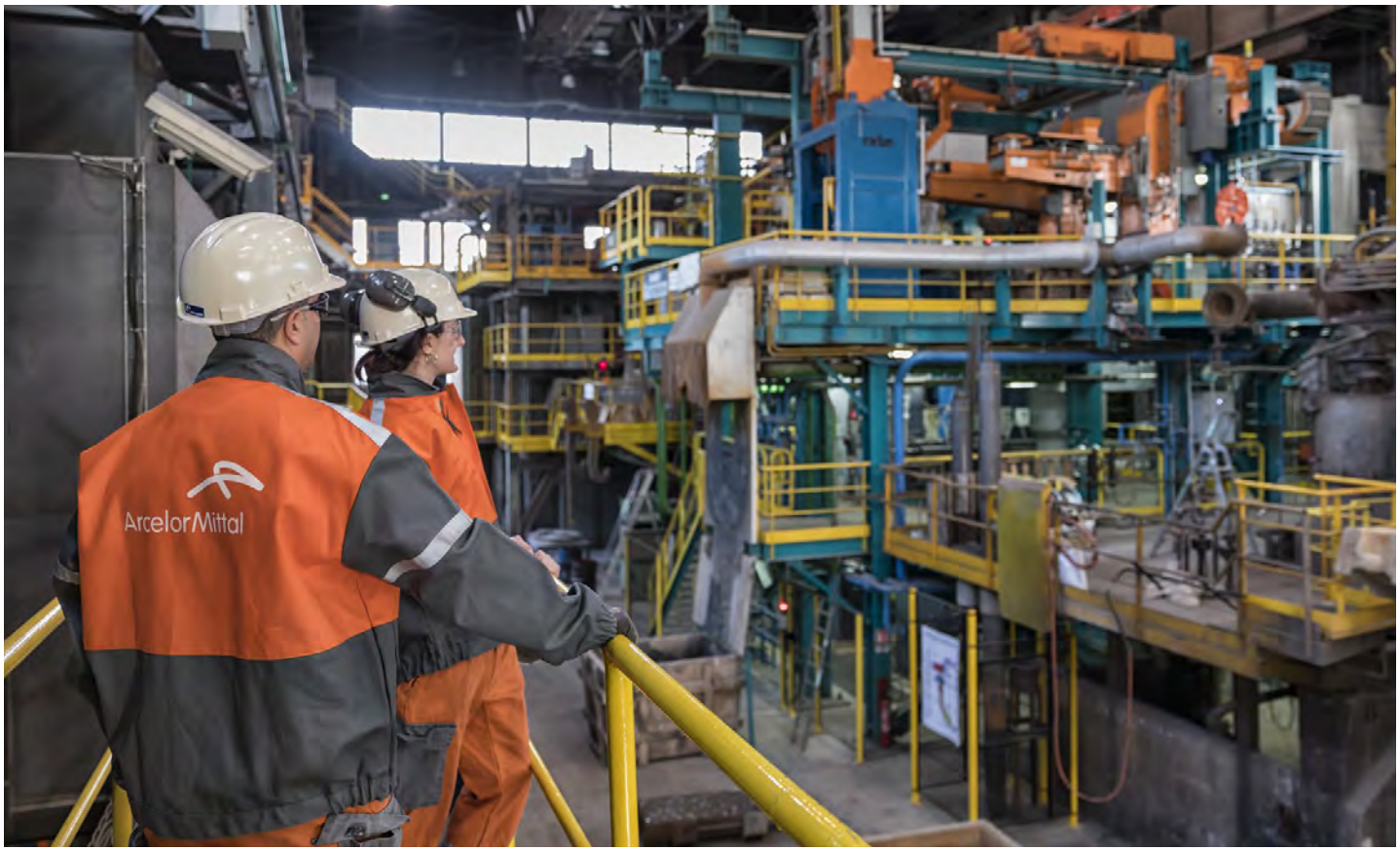
Unit	Country	Locations	Crude Steel Production in 2019 (in million tonnes per year)[1]	Type of plant	Products
Sol	Brazil	Vitória	n/a	Coke-Making	Coke
ArcelorMittal Tubarão[2]	Brazil	Vitória	6.3	Integrated	Flat
ArcelorMittal Vega	Brazil	São Francisco do Sul	n/a	Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal Brasil	Brazil	João Monlevade	1.2	Integrated	Long/ Wire Rod
ArcelorMittal Brasil	Brazil	Juiz de Fora, Piracicaba	1.7	Mini-mill	Long/ Bar, Wire Rod
ArcelorMittal Brasil[3]	Brazil	Barra Mansa, Resende	0.7	Mini-mill	Long/Rebar, Wire rod, Bars, Sections, Wires
Acindar	Argentina	Villa Constitucion	1.1	Mini-mill	Long/ Wire Rod, Bar
ArcelorMittal Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	n/a	Downstream	Long/ Wire Rod
Industrias Unicon	Venezuela	Barquisimeto, Matanzas, La Victoria	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes

1 Note: n/a = not applicable (no crude steel production)

2 ArcelorMittal Tubarão completed the reline of its BF #2 in December 2019. The blast furnace remained temporarily idled due to market conditions.

3 ArcelorMittal Brasil temporarily idled its electric arc furnaces #1&2, billet caster and long rolling mill #2 at Barra Mansa in February 2019 in response to market conditions.

Europe



Non-steelmaking facilities not included.

As of June 30th, 2019, the following assets were sold as part of acquisition of ArcelorMittal Italia: ArcelorMittal Ostrava, ArcelorMittal Galati, ArcelorMittal Skopje, ArcelorMittal Piombino, ArcelorMittal Dudelange and several finishing lines at ArcelorMittal Liège (coupling mill #1 and hot dipped galvanizing lines #4 and 5 in Flémalle, hot-rolled pickling, cold rolling and tin packaging lines in Tilleur).

Europe

Property, plants and equipment

ArcelorMittal's Europe segment has production facilities in Western Europe, Eastern Europe and North Africa including Germany, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Romania, Poland, Czech Republic, Morocco and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Additionally, ArcelorMittal Europe holds the in-house trading and distribution facilities, described below as Distribution Solutions.

The following table provide an overview by type of facility of ArcelorMittal's principal production locations and production units in the Europe segment:

Unit	Country	Locations	Crude Steel Production in 2019 (in million tonnes per year)[1,2]	Type of plant	Products
ArcelorMittal Bremen	Germany	Bremen, Bottrop	3.1	Integrated	Flat
ArcelorMittal Eisenhüttenstadt[3]	Germany	Eisenhüttenstadt	2.0	Integrated	Flat
ArcelorMittal Belgium	Belgium	Gent, Geel, Genk, Huy, Liège	5.5	Integrated and Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal Atlantique et Lorraine	France	Dunkirk, Mardyck, Montataire, Desvres, Florange, Mouzon, Basse-Indre	6.2	Integrated and Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal Méditerranée	France	Fos-sur-Mer, Saint-Chély	3.8	Integrated and Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal España[4]	Spain	Avilés, Gijón, Etxebarri, Lesaka, Sagunto	4.2	Integrated and Downstream	Flat, Long, Rails, Wire Rod
ArcelorMittal Italy	Italy	Taranto, Genova, Novi Ligure	4.3	Integrated and Downstream	Flat, Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Poland[5,6,7]	Poland	Krakow, Swietochlowice, Dabrowa Gornicza, Chorzow, Sosnowiec, Zdzieszowice	4.8	Integrated and Downstream	Flat, Long, Coke/ Sections, Wire Rod, Sheet Piles, Rails
ArcelorMittal Sestao	Spain	Bilbao	0.3	Mini-mill	Flat
Industeel	France, Belgium	Charleroi, Le Creusot, Chateauneuf, Saint-Chamond, Seraing, Dunkirk	0.4	Mini-mill and Downstream	Flat
ArcelorMittal Belval & Differdange	Luxembourg	Esch-Belval, Differdange, Rodange	2.1	Mini-mill	Long /Sheet Piles, Rails, Sections & Special Sections
ArcelorMittal Olaberria-Bergara	Spain	Olaberría, Bergara	1.0	Mini-mill	Long/ Sections
ArcelorMittal Gandrange	France	Gandrange	n/a	Downstream	Long/ Wire Rod, Bars
ArcelorMittal Warszawa	Poland	Warsaw	0.6	Mini-mill	Long/ Bars
ArcelorMittal Hamburg	Germany	Hamburg	0.9	Mini-mill	Long/ Wire Rods
ArcelorMittal Duisburg	Germany	Ruhrort, Hochfeld	0.9	Integrated	Long/ Billets, Wire Rod
ArcelorMittal Hunedoara	Romania	Hunedoara	0.2	Mini-mill	Long/ Sections
Sonasid	Morocco	Nador, Jorf Lasfar	0.5	Mini-mill	Long/ Wire Rod, Bars, Rebars in Coil
ArcelorMittal Zenica	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Zenica	0.8	Mini-mill / Integrated	Long/ Wire Rod, Bars
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Roman SA	Romania	Roman	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Iasi SA[8]	Romania	Iasi	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Karvina a.s.	Czech Republic	Karvina	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Kraków	Poland	Krakow	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Hautmont	France	Hautmont	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Vitry	France	Vitry	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Chevillon	France	Chevillon	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Lexy[9]	France	Lexy, Rettel,Vincey, Fresnoy-le-Grand	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes

1 n/a = Not applicable (no crude steel production)

2 Following European commission approval, ArcelorMittal completed the sale of the steelmaking sites it had committed to sell as part of its acquisition of ArcelorMittal Italia. As of June 30, 2019, the following assets were sold to Liberty House: ArcelorMittal Ostrava; ArcelorMittal Galati; ArcelorMittal Skopje; ArcelorMittal Piombino; ArcelorMittal Dudelange and several finishing lines at ArcelorMittal Liège (coupling mill #1 and hot dipped galvanizing lines #4 and 5 in Flémalle, hot-rolled pickling, cold rolling and tin packaging lines in Tilleur). Production numbers in the table above do not include the production of these assets in 2019 until their disposal (namely, 1.2 million tonnes crude steel produced at ArcelorMittal Galati and 1.0 million tonnes at ArcelorMittal Ostrava for the 6 months of 2019).

3 ArcelorMittal Eisenhüttenstadt decommissioned its bloom caster in 2019 due to technical obsolescence.

4 ArcelorMittal España decommissioned its coke oven batteries at Aviles site in Q4 2019.

5 ArcelorMittal Poland permanently idled its coke oven batteries #3 and 4 at Zdzieszowice coke plant in April 2019.

6 The blast furnace, basic oxygen furnaces and slab caster at Krakow were temporarily idled in Q4 2019 due to market conditions.

7 New organic coating line at Krakow was commissioned in mid-2019.

8 ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Iasi commissioned a new pipe mill #6 in Q1 2019.

9 ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Lexy decommissioned its pipe mill #1 at Lexy site in 2019.

ACIS

1 As an outcome of ArcelorMittal South Africa's strategic asset footprint review, a decision has been made to undertake an orderly and commercial wind-down of its Saldanha Works, ultimately placing the operation on care and maintenance and implementing post-closure "holding" structure by end of the first quarter of 2020, due to the facility being uneconomical to operate in the current challenging environment. Also, it has been decided to implement volume reduction linked resizing at Newcastle, aimed at labor restructuring in line with the lower operating model by the second quarter of 2020.

ACIS

Property, plants and equipment

ArcelorMittal's ACIS segment has production facilities in Asia and Africa, including Kazakhstan, Ukraine and South Africa. Additionally, it has a sales network named ArcelorMittal International.

The following tables provide an overview by type of facility of ArcelorMittal's principal production locations and production units in the ACIS segment:

Unit	Country	Locations	Crude Steel Production in 2019 (in million tonnes per year)[1]	Type of plant	Products
ArcelorMittal Temirtau JSC	Kazakhstan	Termitau	3.4	Integrated	Flat, Long, Pipes and Tubes
ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih[2, 3]	Ukraine	Kryvyi Rih	5.3	Integrated	Long
ArcelorMittal South Africa[4, 5]	South Africa	Vanderbijlpark, Saldanha, Newcastle, Vereeniging, Pretoria	4.3	Integrated Mini-mill Downstream	Flat, Long, Pipes and Tubes
JSC ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Aktau	Kazakhstan	Aktau	n/a	Downstream	Pipes and Tubes

1 Note: n/a = not applicable (no crude steel production).

2 ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih temporarily idled its BF #8 in October 2019 for planned maintenance and also in response to market conditions.

3 ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih commissioned its new billet caster #2 in June 2019.

4 ArcelorMittal South Africa temporarily idled some of its downstream production lines at Vanderbijlpark (batch annealing lines, continuous annealing line, temper mills and the tinning line) in the course of 2019.

5 ArcelorMittal South Africa restarted the melt shop at Vereeniging in January 2019.

Mining

The above map provides an overview of ArcelorMittal principal mining operations.

ArcelorMittal ownership of its associate Baffinland is at 25% as of December 31st, 2019. Baffinland owns Mary River Project, which has direct shipping, high grade iron ore on Baffin Island in Nunavut.

Mining

Property, plants and equipment

ArcelorMittal's mining segment has production facilities in North and South America, Europe, Africa and CIS. The following table provides an overview by type of facility of ArcelorMittal's principal mining operations.

Unit	Country	Locations	ArcelorMittal Interest (%)	Type of Mine	Product
Iron Ore					
ArcelorMittal Mines and Infrastructure Canada	Canada	Mt Wright, Fire Lake and Port Cartier, Qc	85.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit), pellet plant, railway and port	Concentrate and pellets
Minorca Mines	USA	Virginia, MN	100.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit)	Pellets
Hibbing Taconite Mines	USA	Hibbing, MN	62.3	Iron Ore Mine (open pit)	Pellets
ArcelorMittal Mexico (excluding Peña Colorada)	Mexico	Sonora, Sinaloa and Michoacán	100.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit)	Concentrate, lump and fines
ArcelorMittal Mexico Peña Colorada	Mexico	Minatitlán	50.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit)	Concentrate and pellets
ArcelorMittal Brasil Andrade Mine	Brazil	State of Minas Gerais	100.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit)	Fines
ArcelorMittal Mineração Serra Azul	Brazil	State of Minas Gerais	100.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit)	Lump and fines
ArcelorMittal Prijedor	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Prijedor	51.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit)	Concentrate and lump
ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih	Ukraine	Kryvyi Rih	95.1	Iron Ore Mine (open pit and underground)	Concentrate, lump and sinter feed
ArcelorMittal Temirtau	Kazakhstan	Lisakovsk, Kentobe, Atasu, Atansore	100.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit and underground)	Concentrate, lump and fines
ArcelorMittal Liberia	Liberia	Yekepa	85.0	Iron Ore Mine (open pit)	Fines
Coal					
ArcelorMittal Princeton	USA	McDowell, WV, Tazewell, VA	100.0	Coal Mine (surface and underground)	Coking and PCI coal
ArcelorMittal Temirtau	Kazakhstan	Karaganda	100.0	Coal Mine (underground)	Coking coal and thermal coal

Section 7

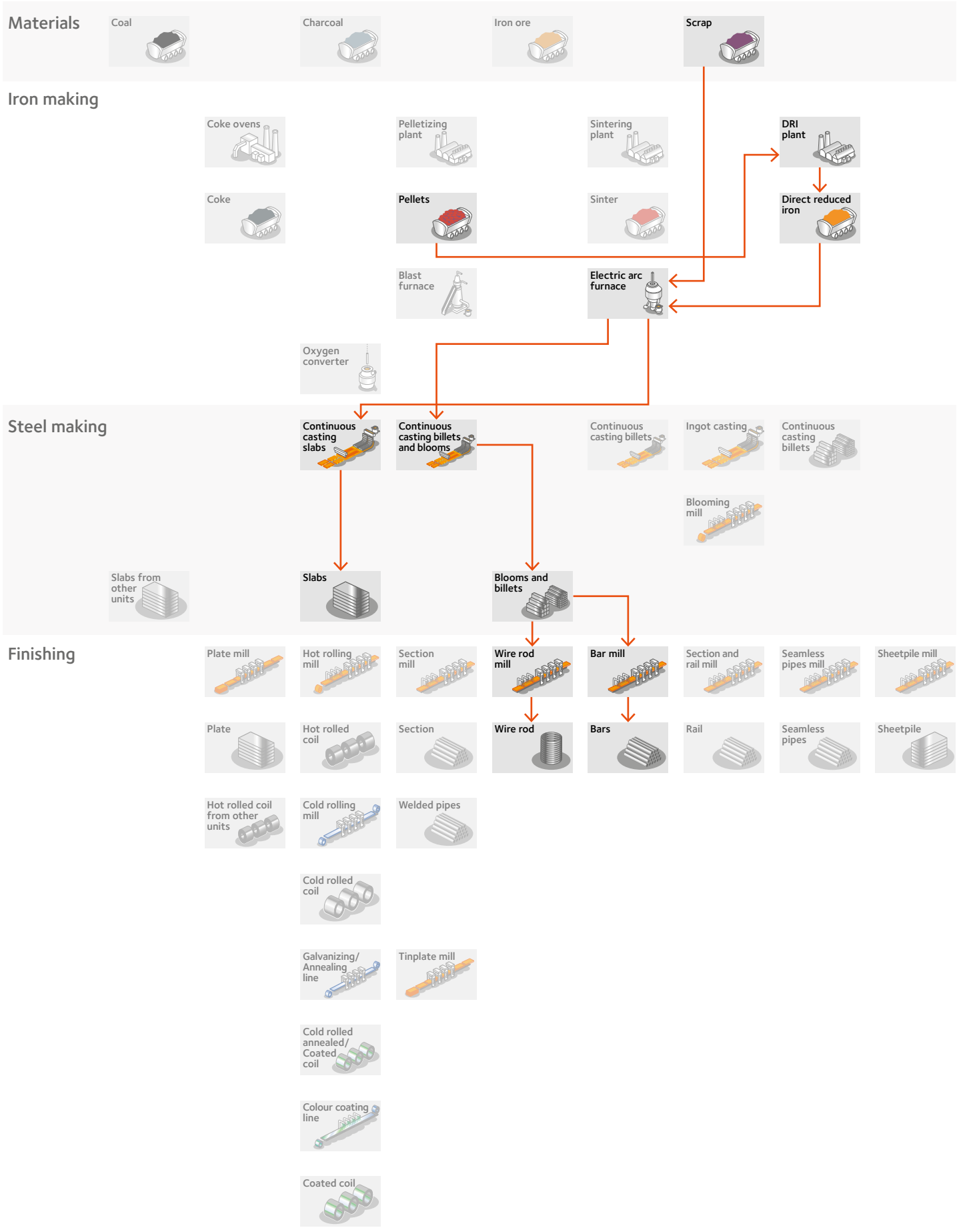
PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Wind turbine tower during manufacturing process at Dacero, Avilés.

Canada

Contrecoeur East, West

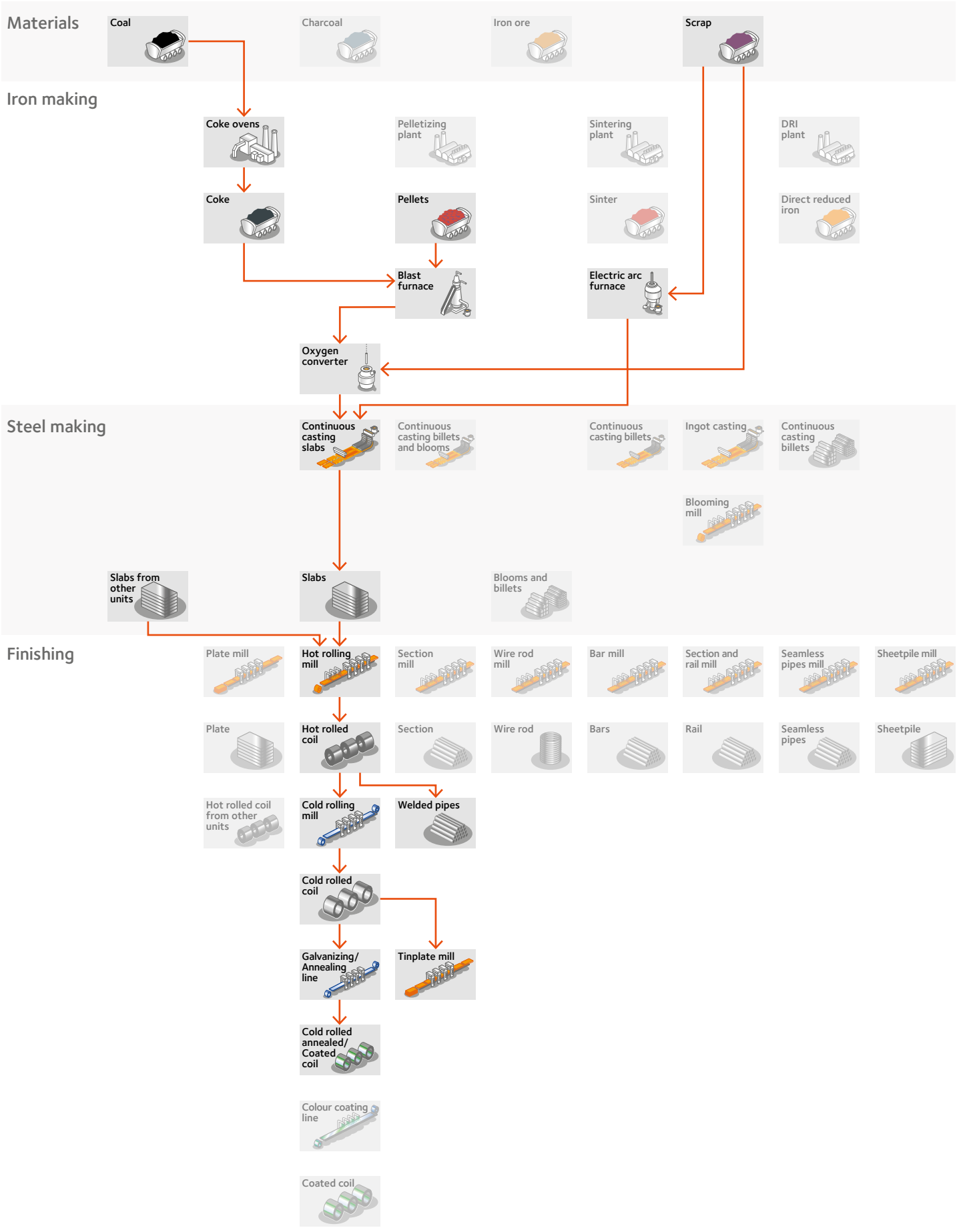
Crude steel production 2019: 2.0 million metric tonnes



Canada

Hamilton

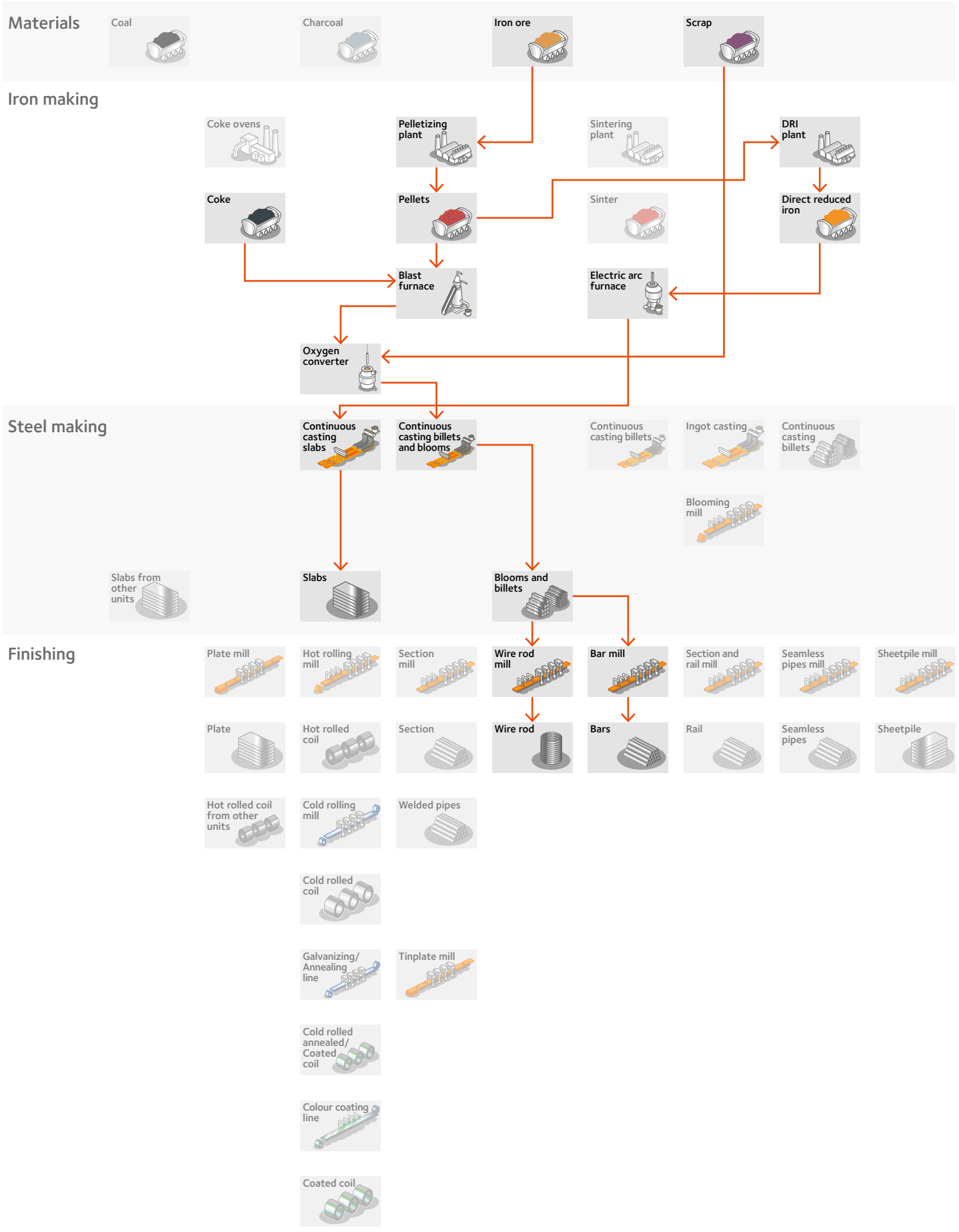
Crude steel production 2019: 3.3 million metric tonnes



Mexico

Lázaro Cárdenas

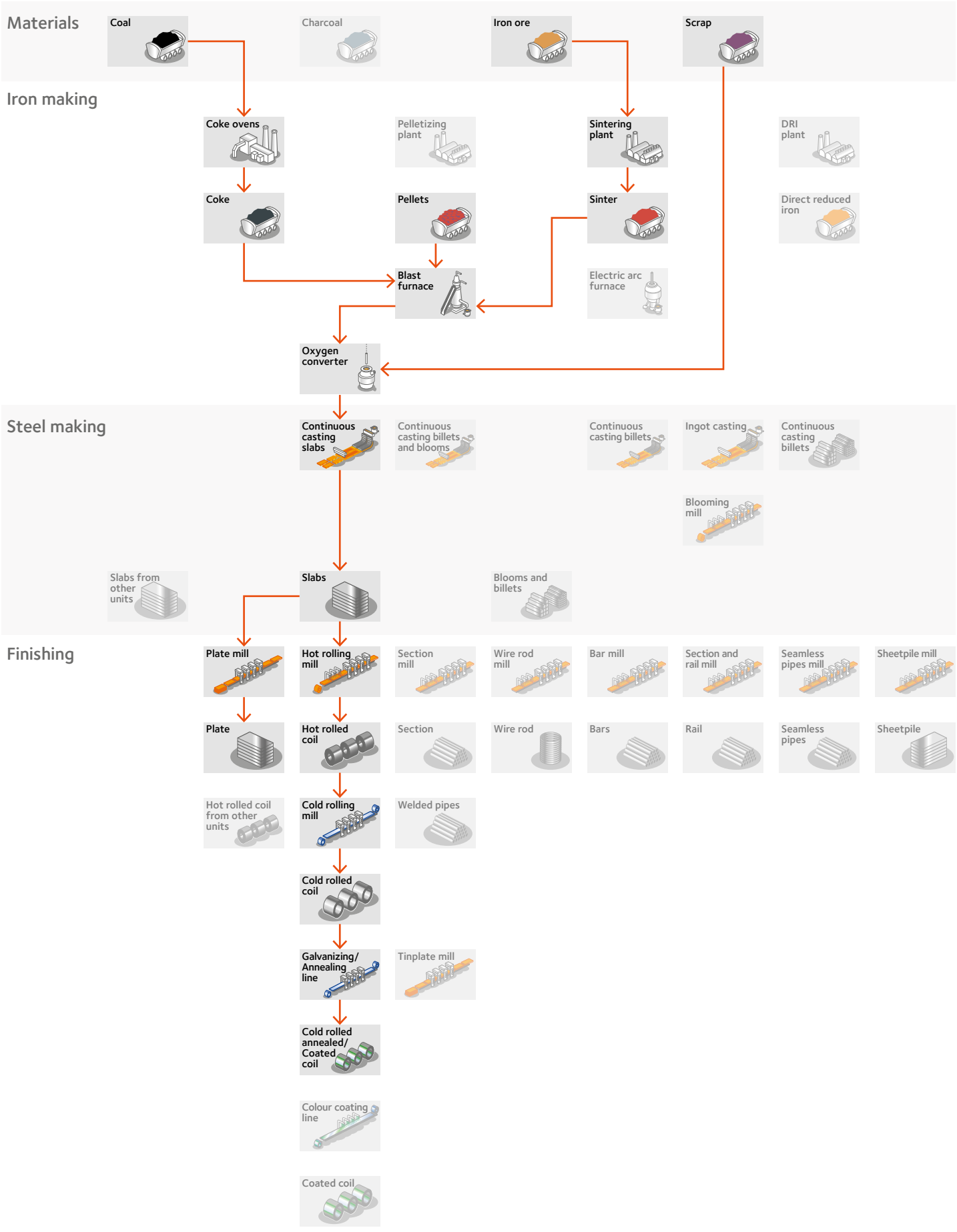
Crude steel production 2019: 3.7 million metric tonnes (Flat: 2.3Mt; Long 1.3Mt)



USA

Burns Harbor

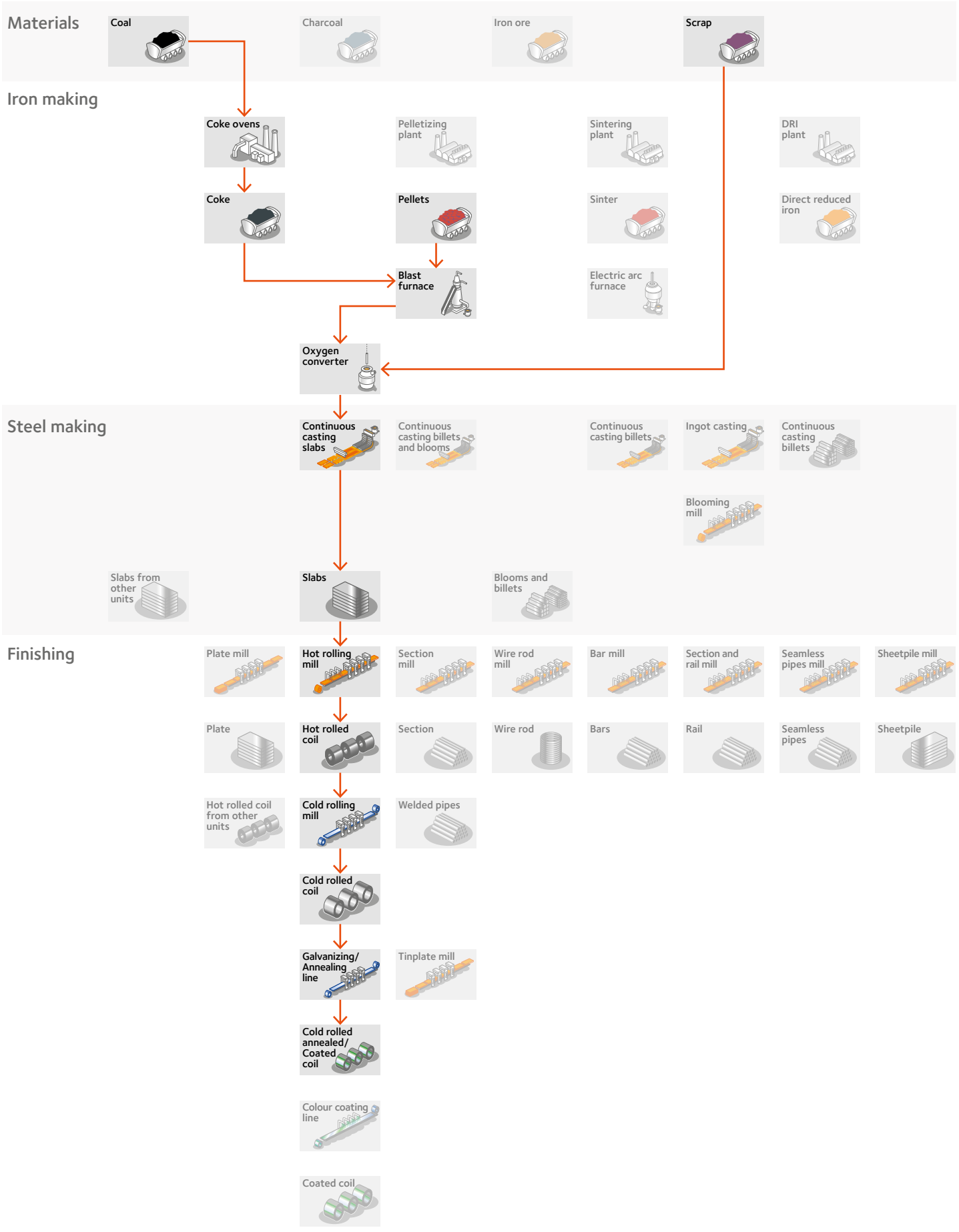
Crude steel production 2019: 4.2 million metric tonnes



USA

Cleveland, Warren

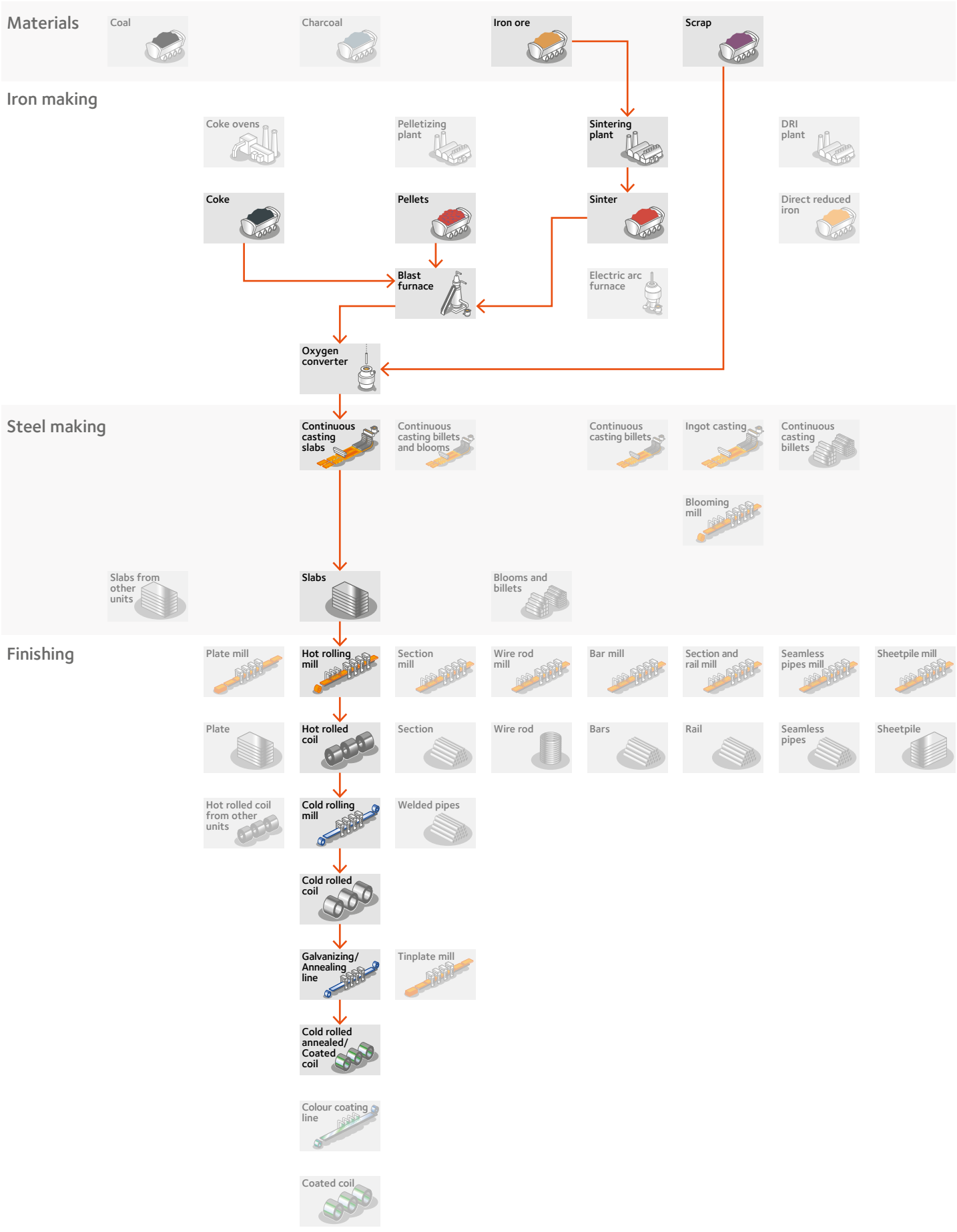
Crude steel production 2019: 3.0 million metric tonnes



USA

Indiana Harbor East, West

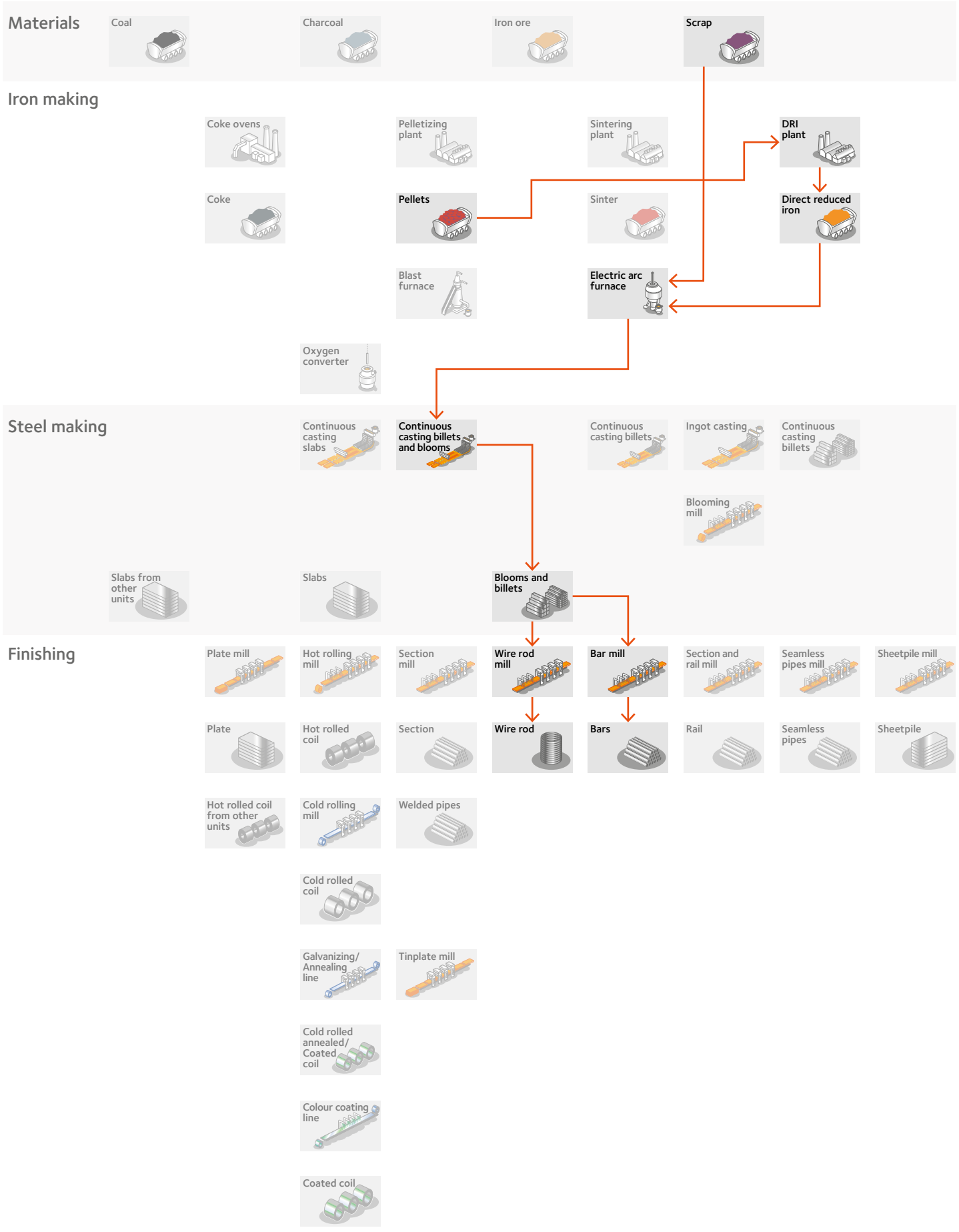
Crude steel production 2019: 4.5 million metric tonnes



Argentina

Villa Constitucion

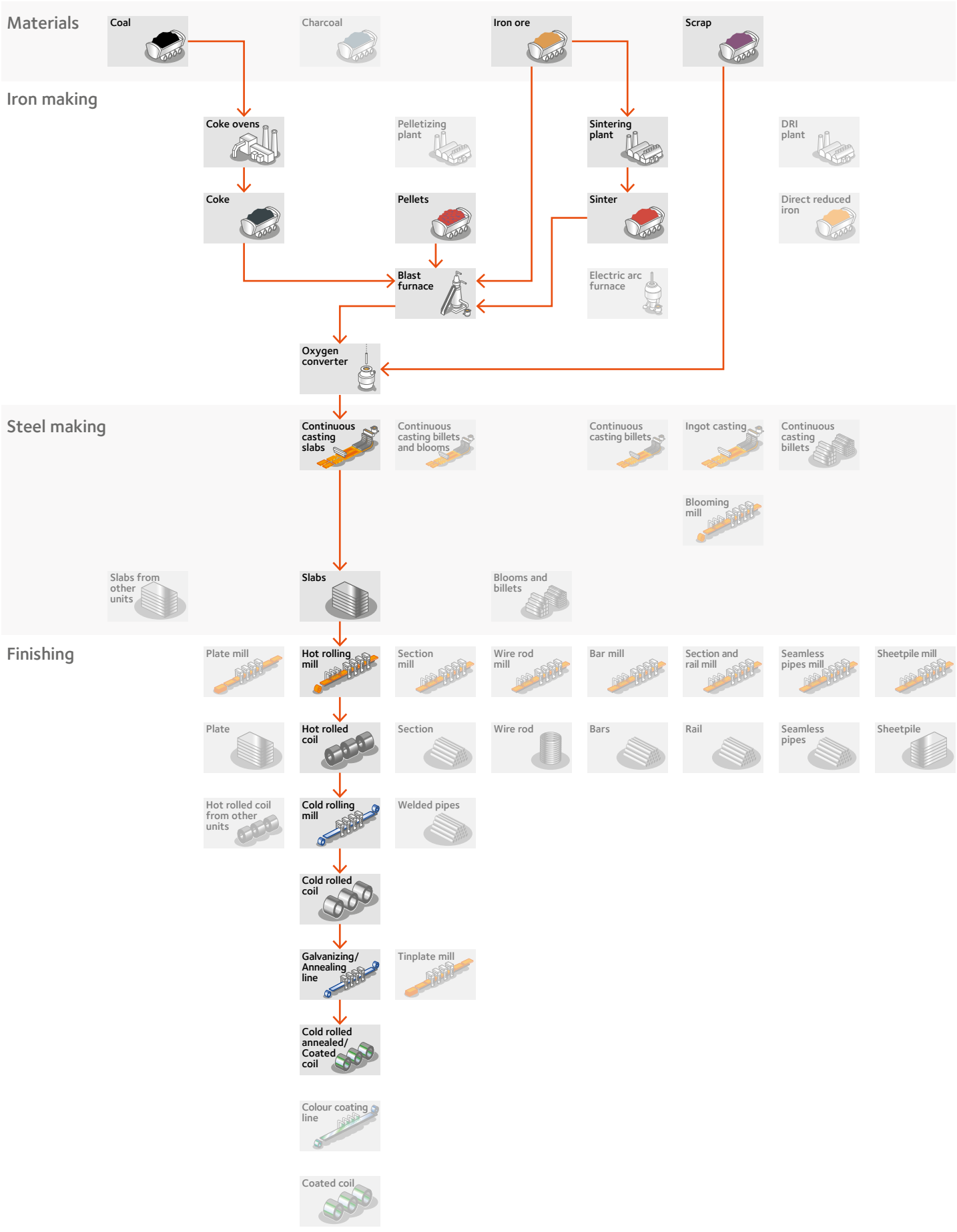
Crude steel production 2019: 1.1 million metric tonnes



Brazil

Tubarão, Sol, Vega

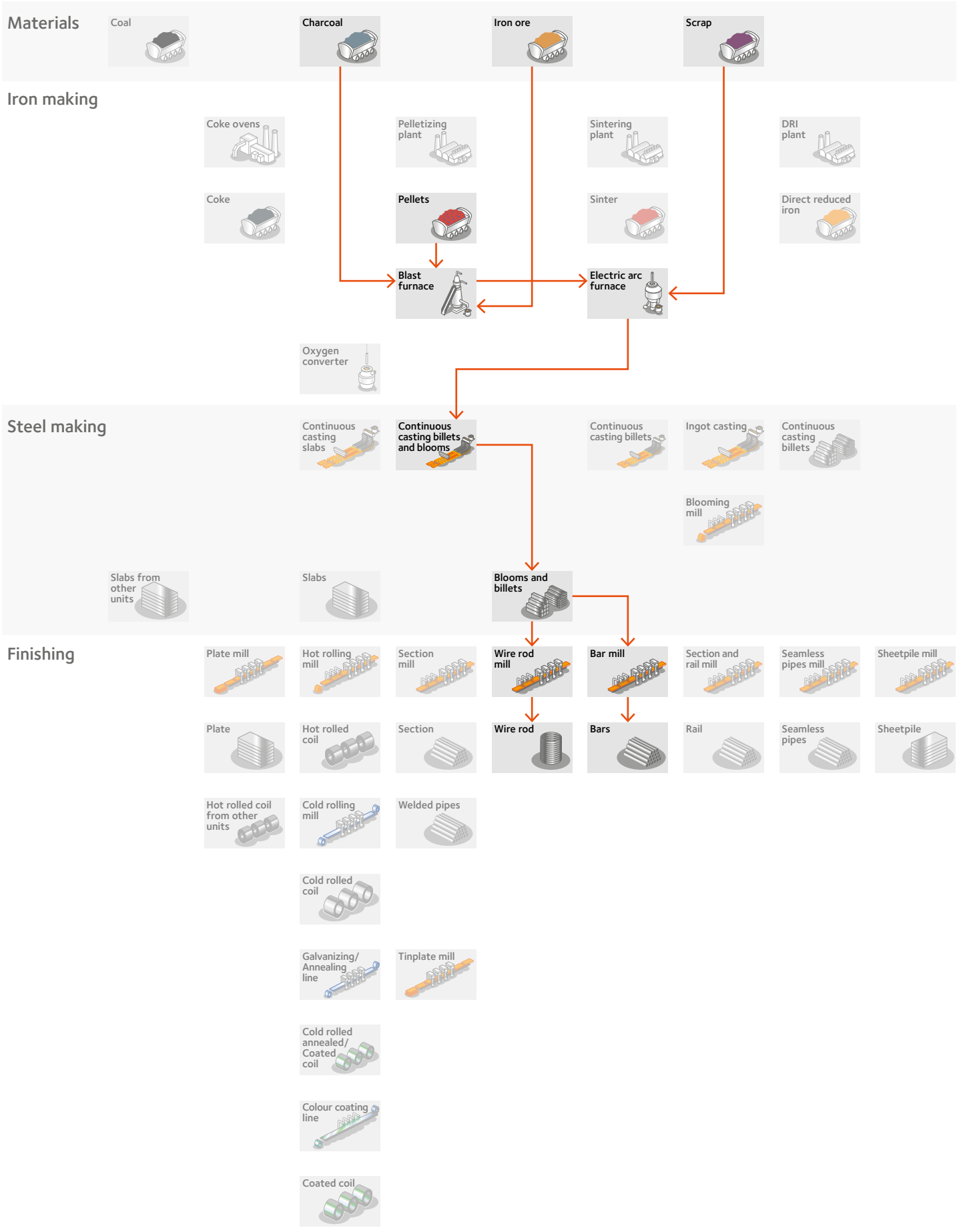
Crude steel production 2019: 6.3 million metric tonnes



Brazil

Juiz de Fora, Piracicaba

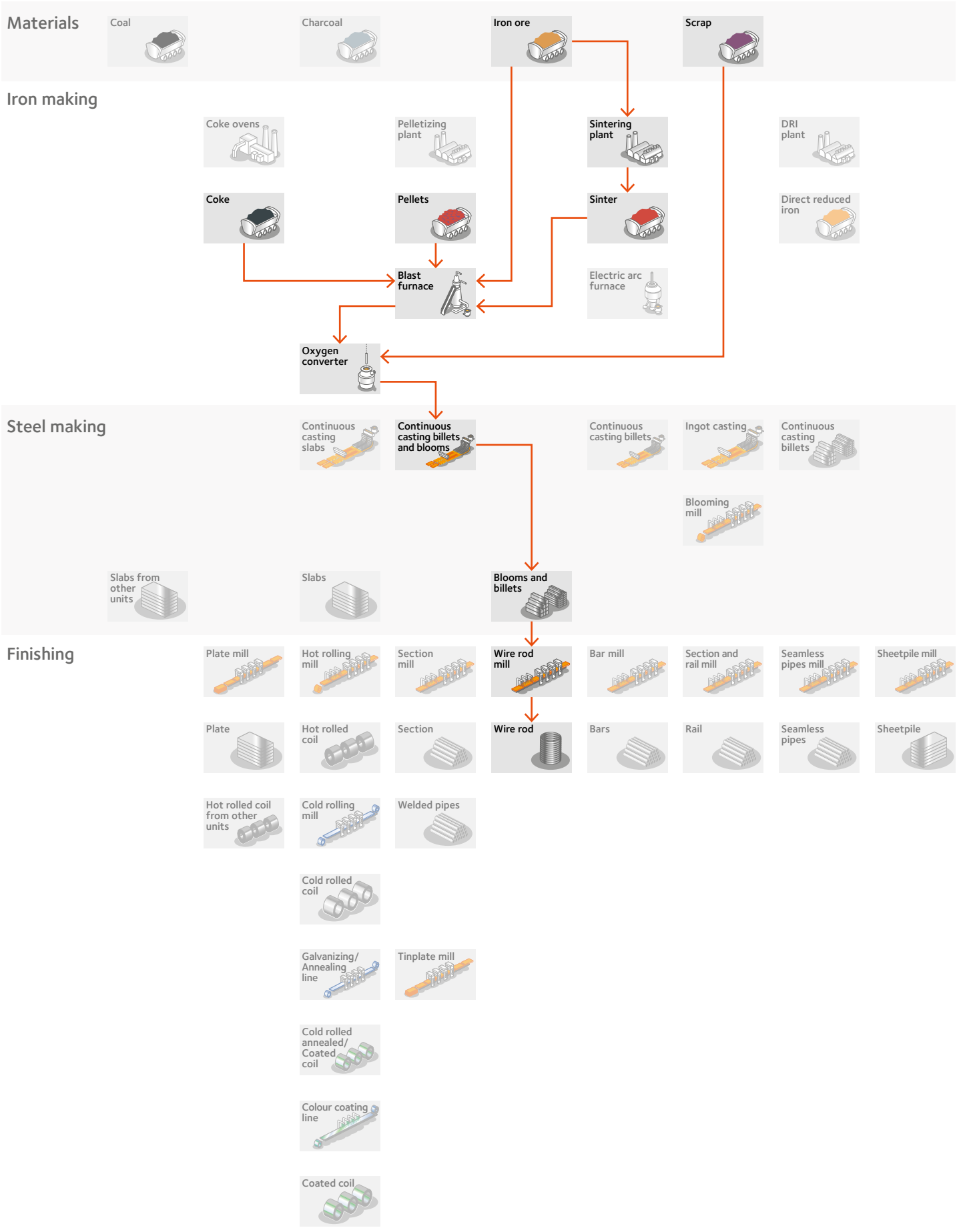
Crude steel production 2019: 1.7 million metric tonnes



Brazil

João Monlevade

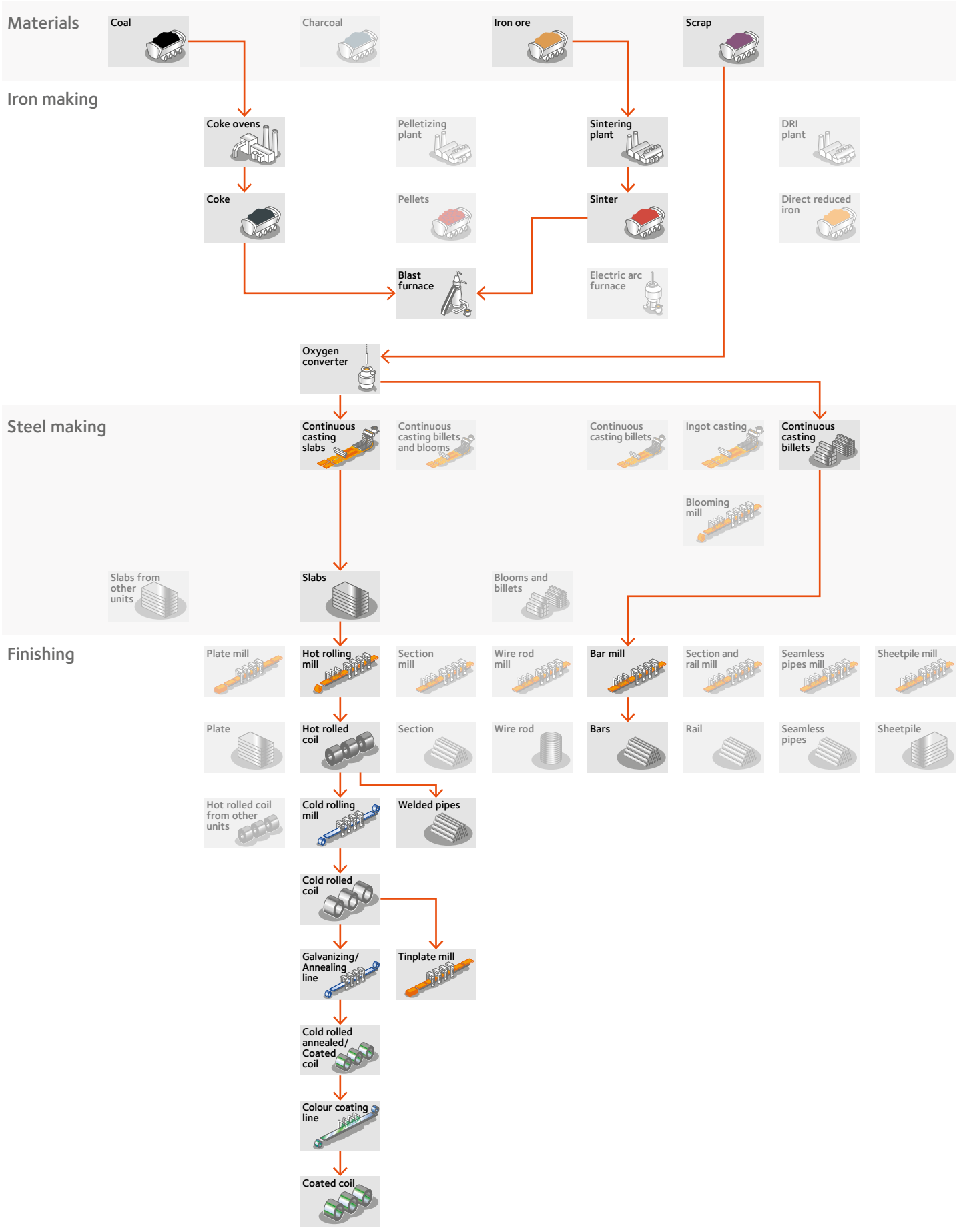
Crude steel production 2019: 1.2 million metric tonnes



Kazakhstan

Temirtau

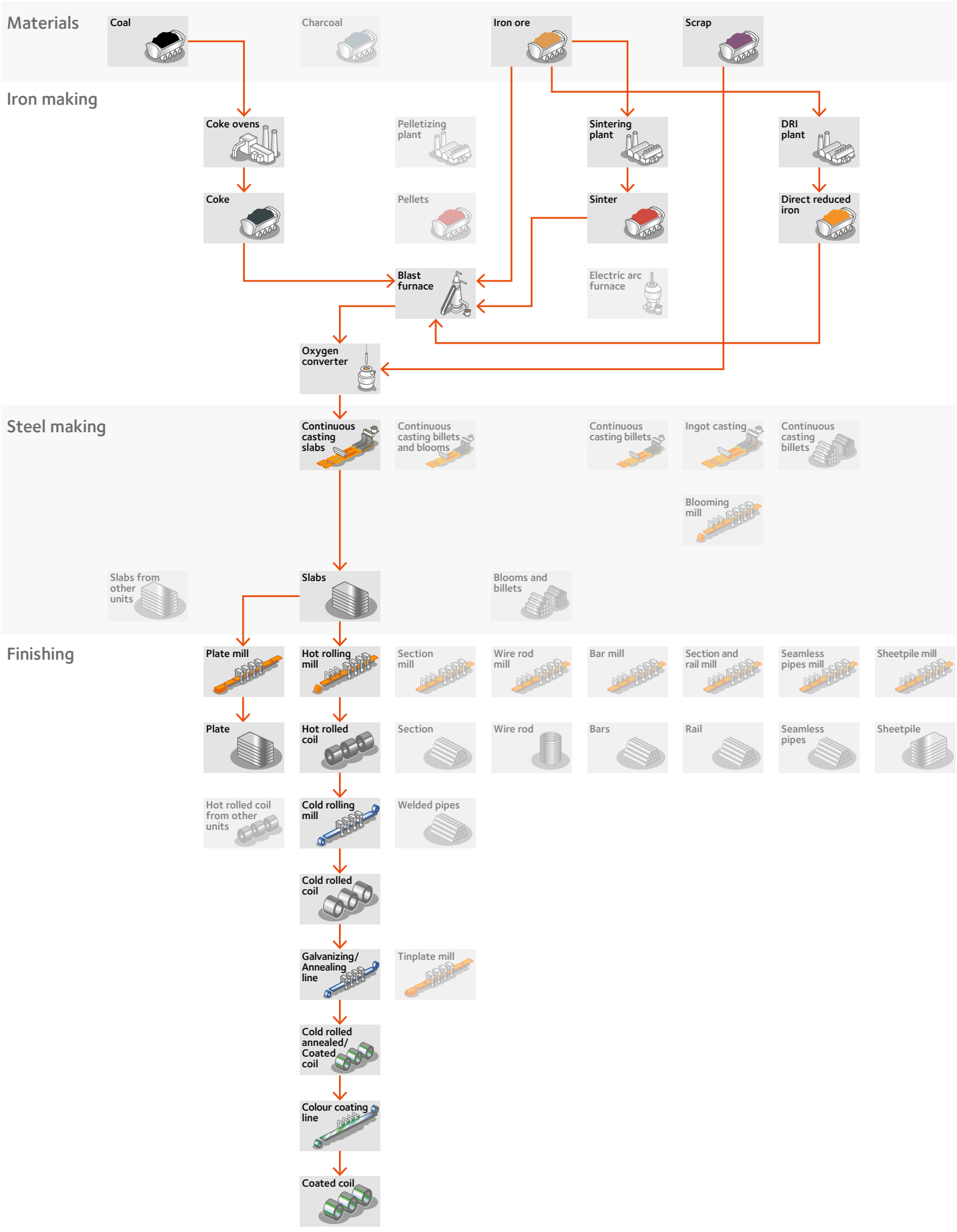
Crude steel production 2019: 3.4 million metric tonnes



South Africa

Vanderbijlpark

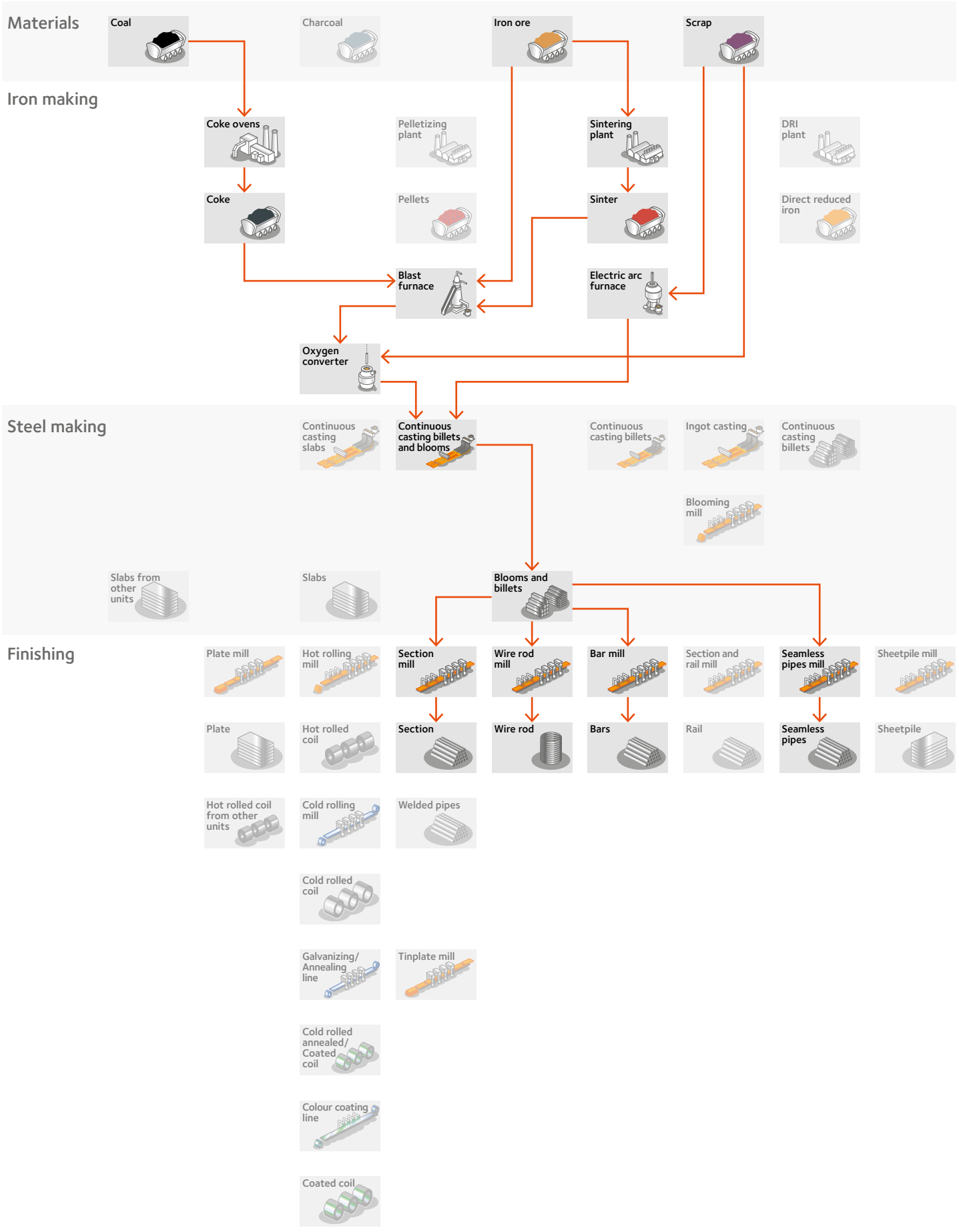
Crude steel production 2019: 1.9 million metric tonnes



South Africa

Newcastle, Vereeniging, Pretoria

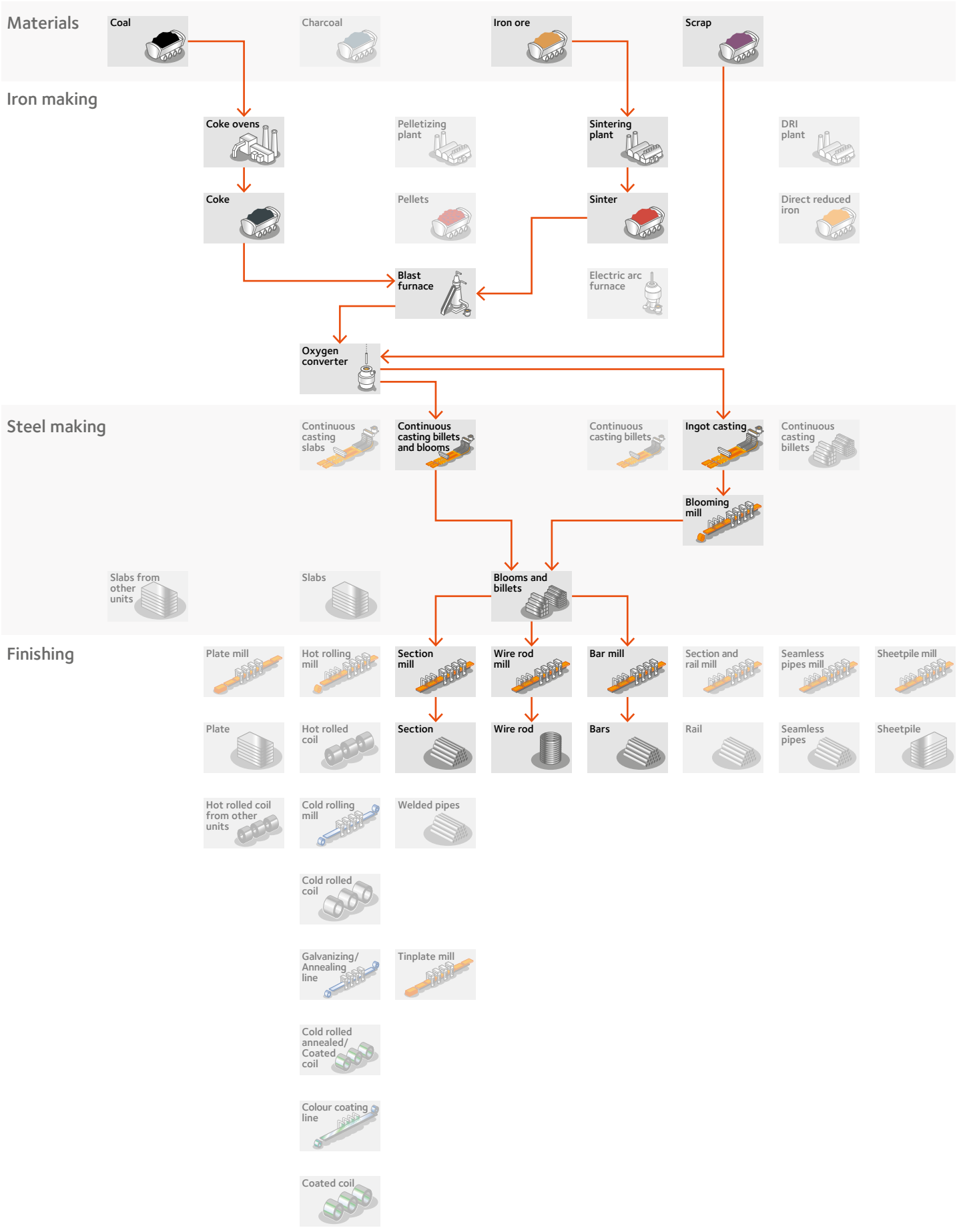
Crude steel production 2019: 1.5 million metric tonnes



Ukraine

Kryvyi Rih

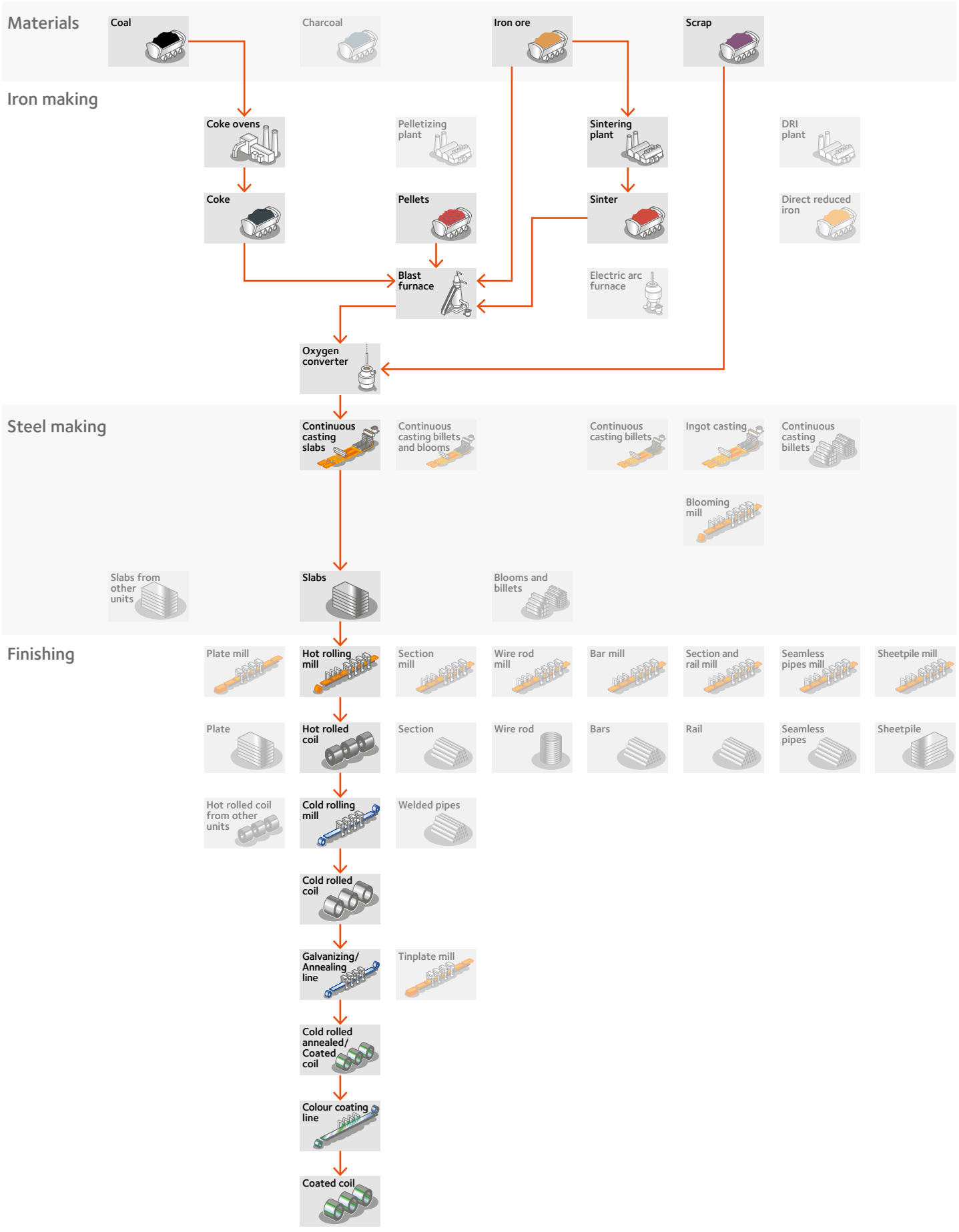
Crude steel production 2019: 5.3 million metric tonnes



Belgium

Gent, Geel, Genk, Huy, Liège

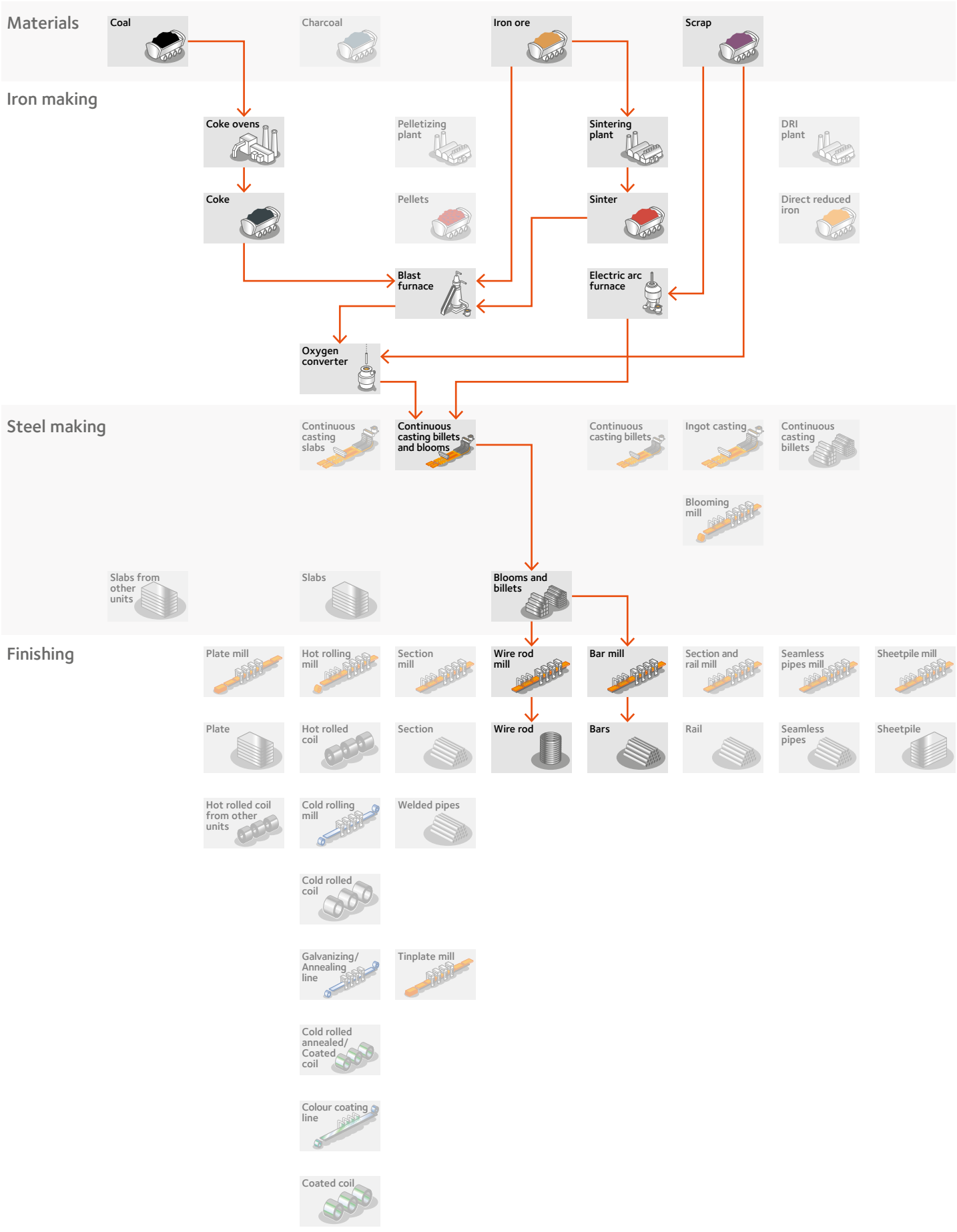
Crude steel production 2019: 5.5 million metric tonnes



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Zenica

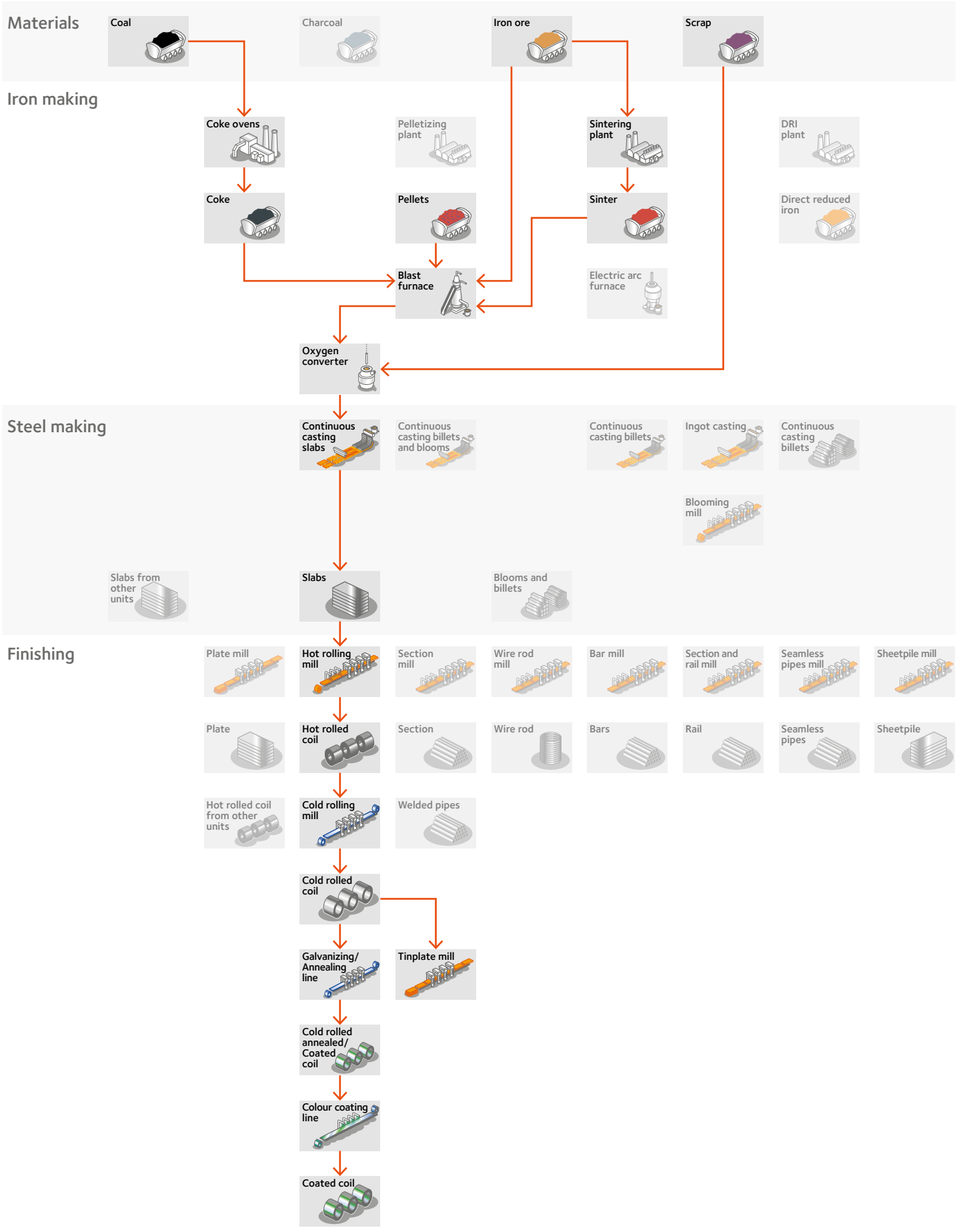
Crude steel production 2019: 0.8 million metric tonnes



France

Dunkerque, Mardyck, Montataire & Desvres, Florange, Mouzon, Basse-Indre

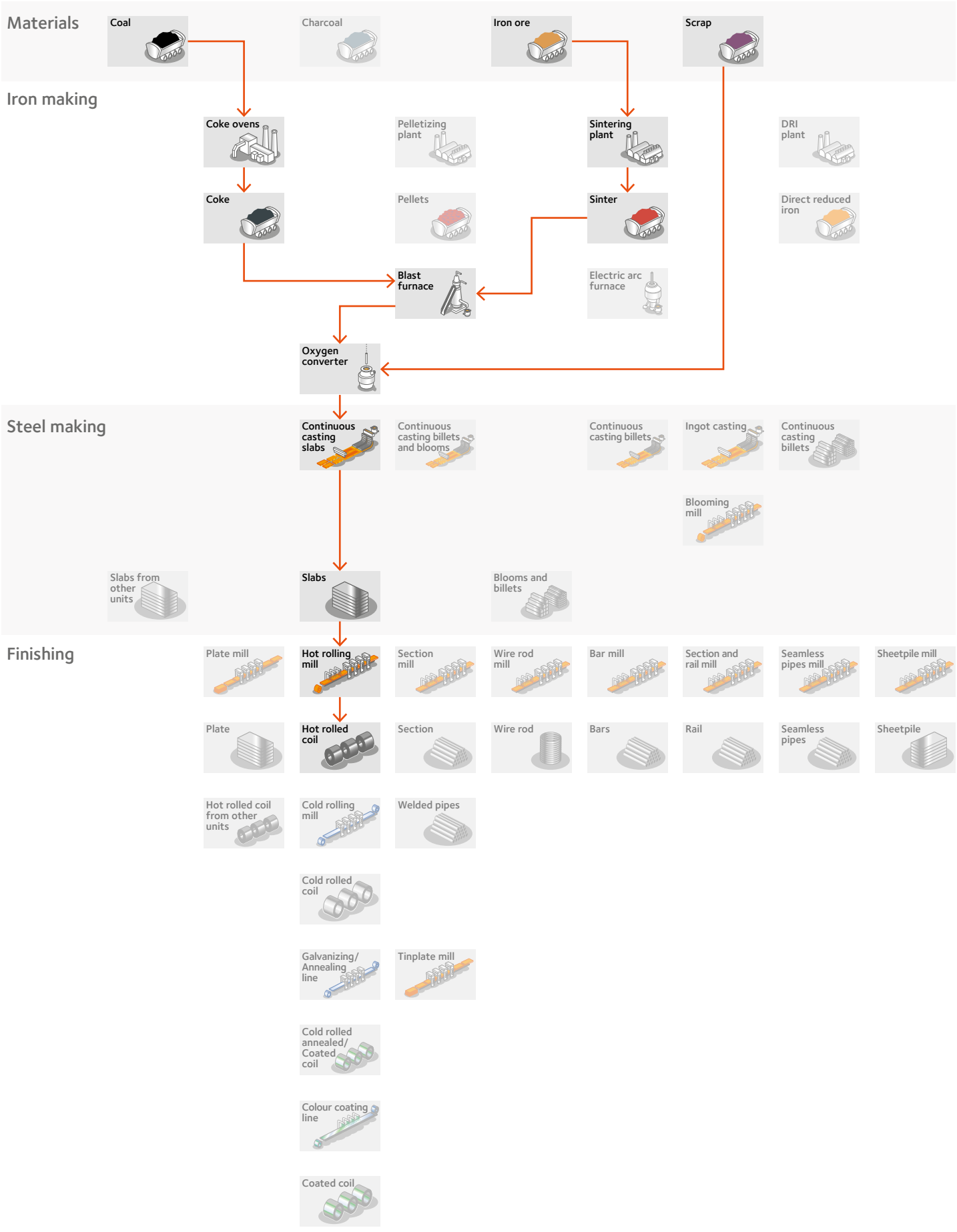
Crude steel production 2019: 6.2 million metric tonnes



France

Fos-sur-Mer

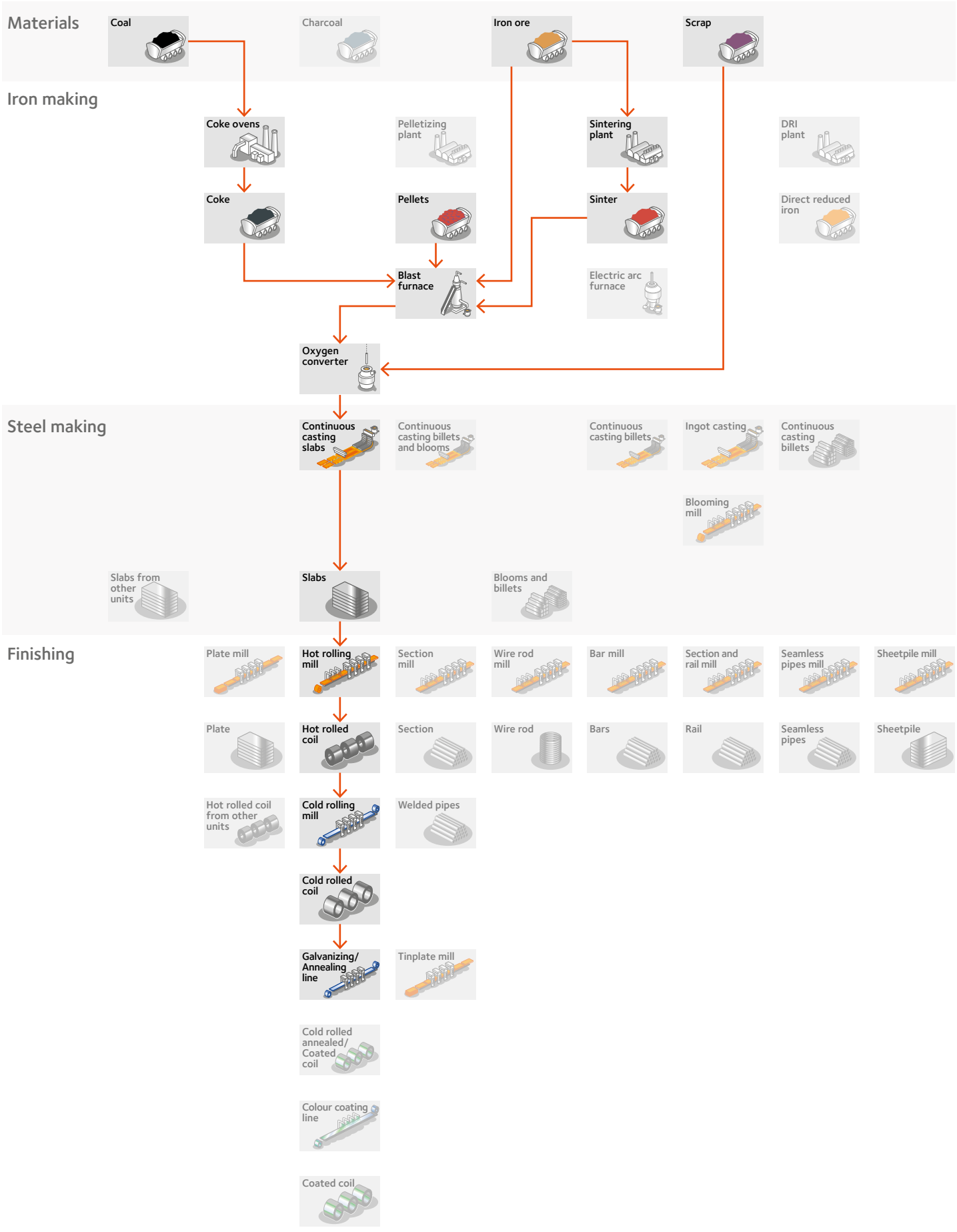
Crude steel production 2019: 3.8 million metric tonnes



Germany

Bremen, Bottrop

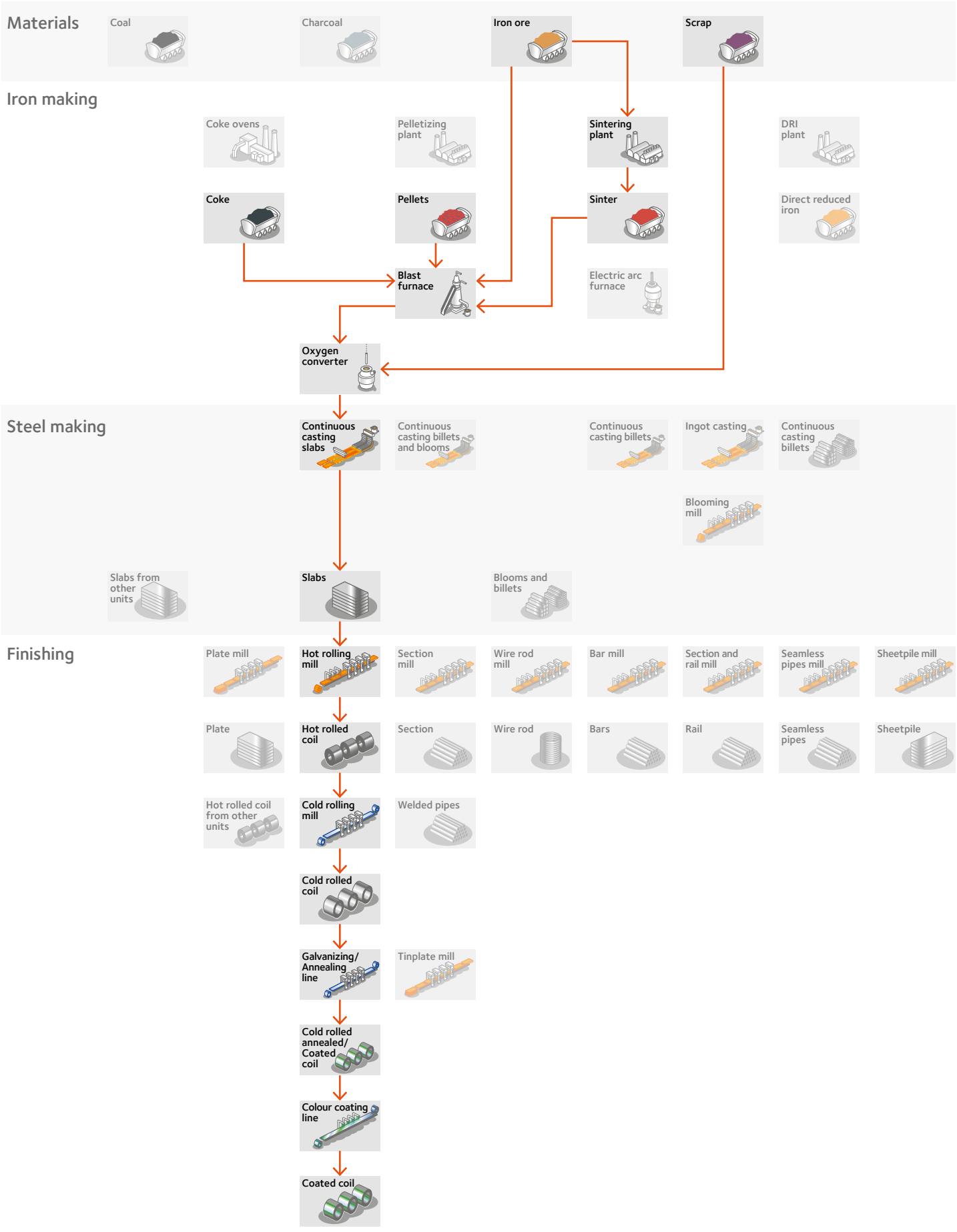
Crude steel production 2019: 3.1 million metric tonnes



Germany

Eisenhüttenstadt

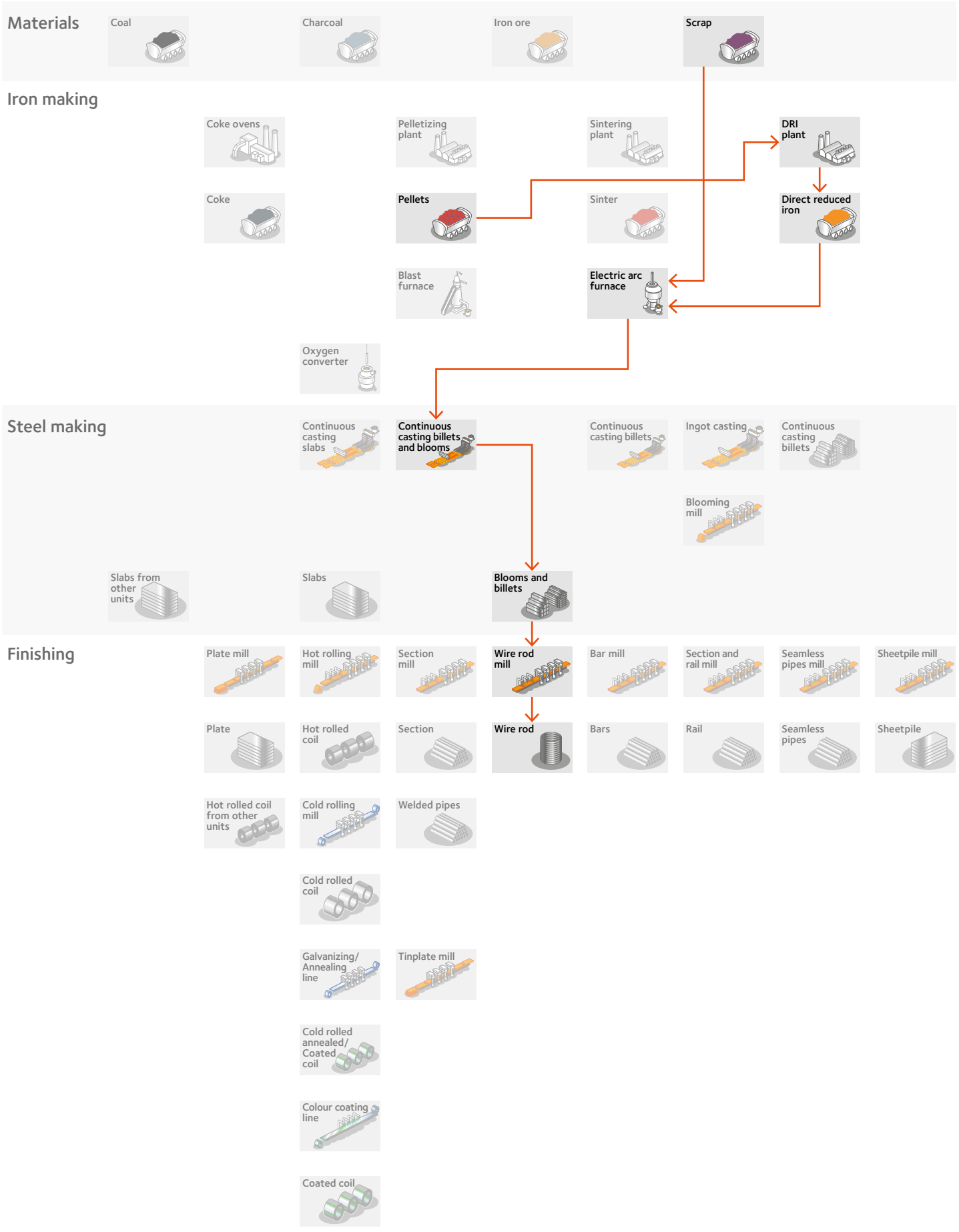
Crude steel production 2019: 2.0 million metric tonnes



Germany

Hamburg

Crude steel production 2019: 0.9 million metric tonnes



Germany

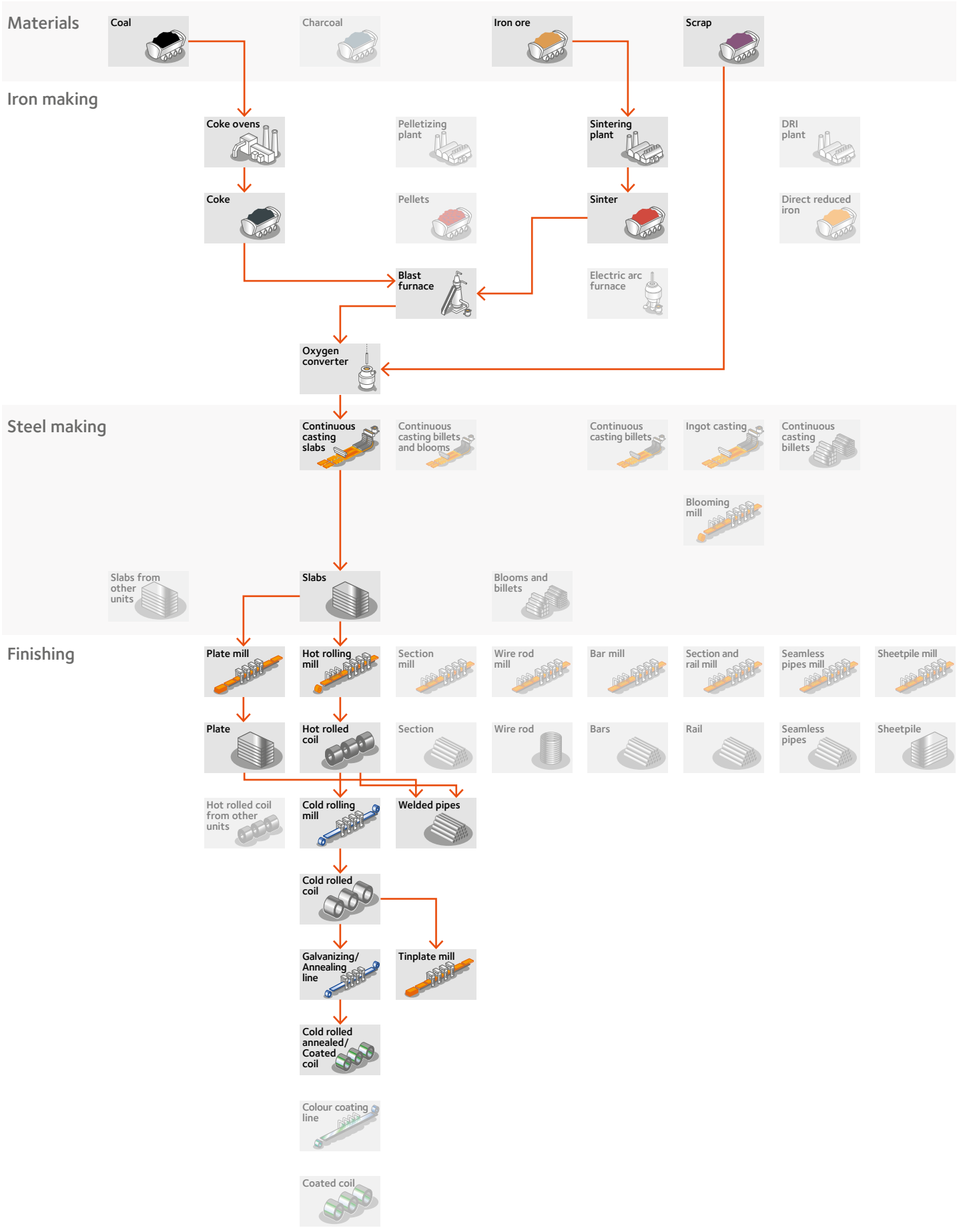
Ruhrort, Hochfeld

Crude steel production 2019: 0.9 million metric tonnes

Italy

Taranto, Genova, Novi Ligure

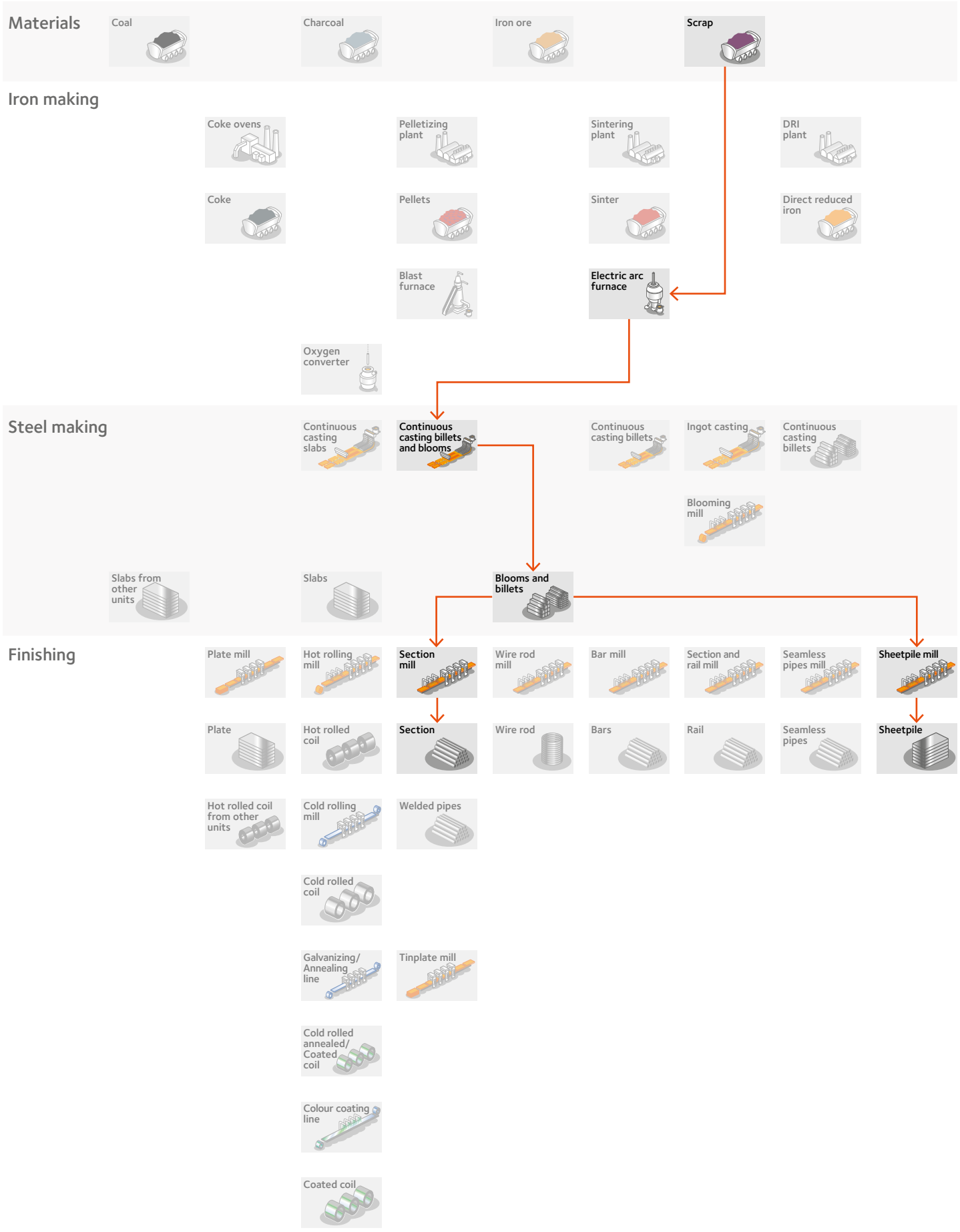
Crude steel production 2019: 4.3 million metric tonnes



Luxembourg

Esch-Belval, Differdange

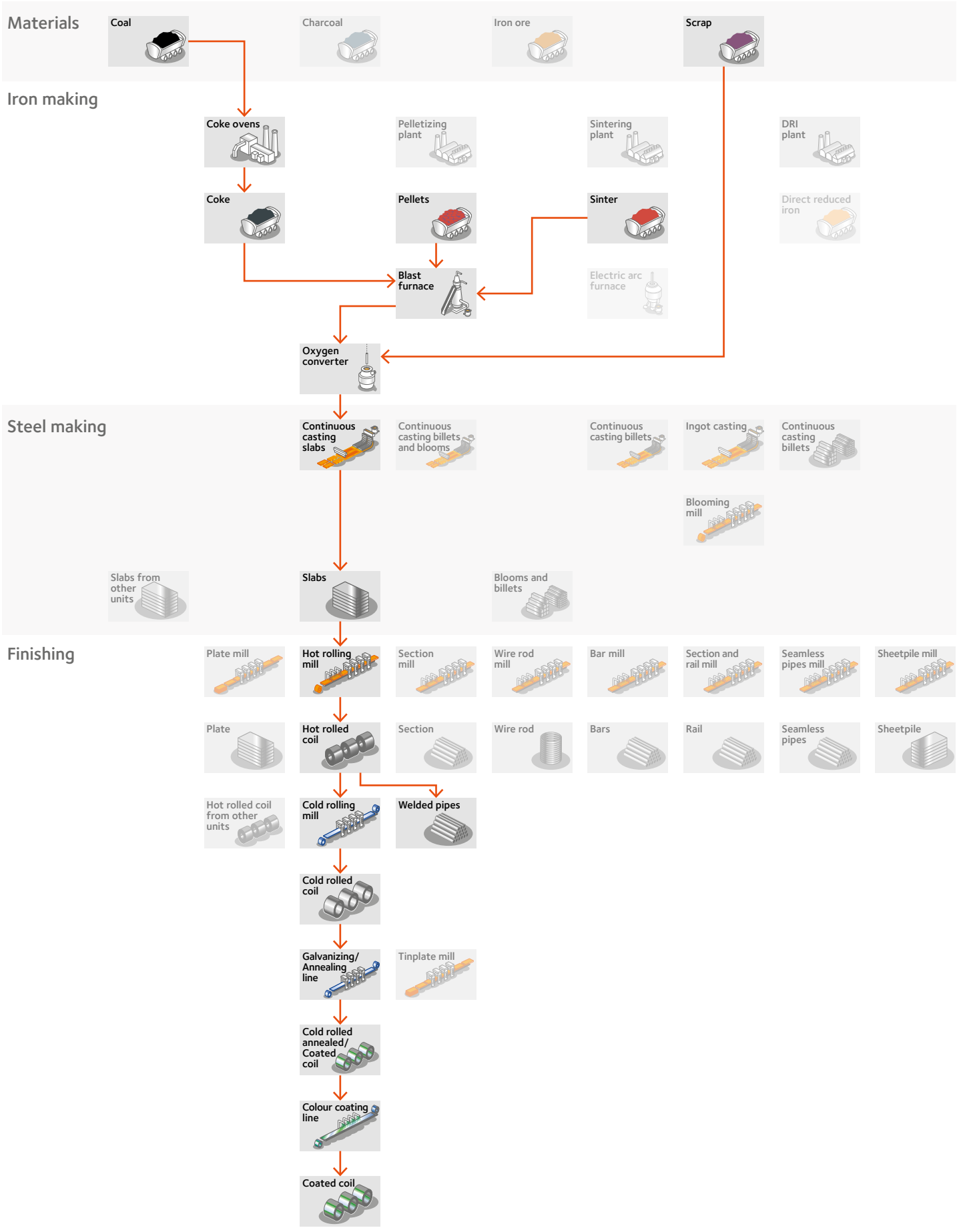
Crude steel production 2019: 2.1 million metric tonnes



Poland

Kraków, Świętochłowice

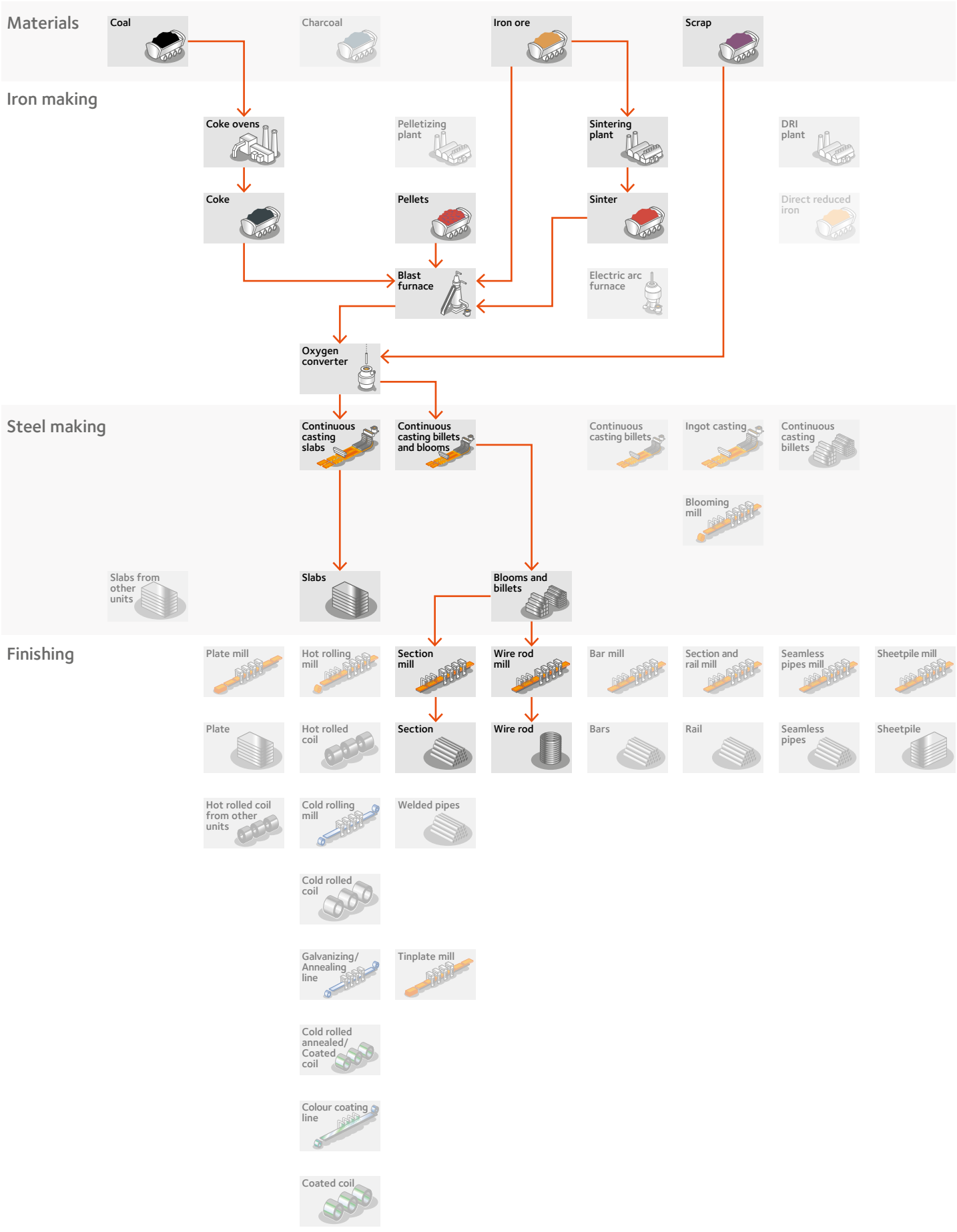
Crude steel production 2019: 1.2 million metric tonnes



Poland

Dąbrowa Górnicza, Sosnowiec, ZKZ

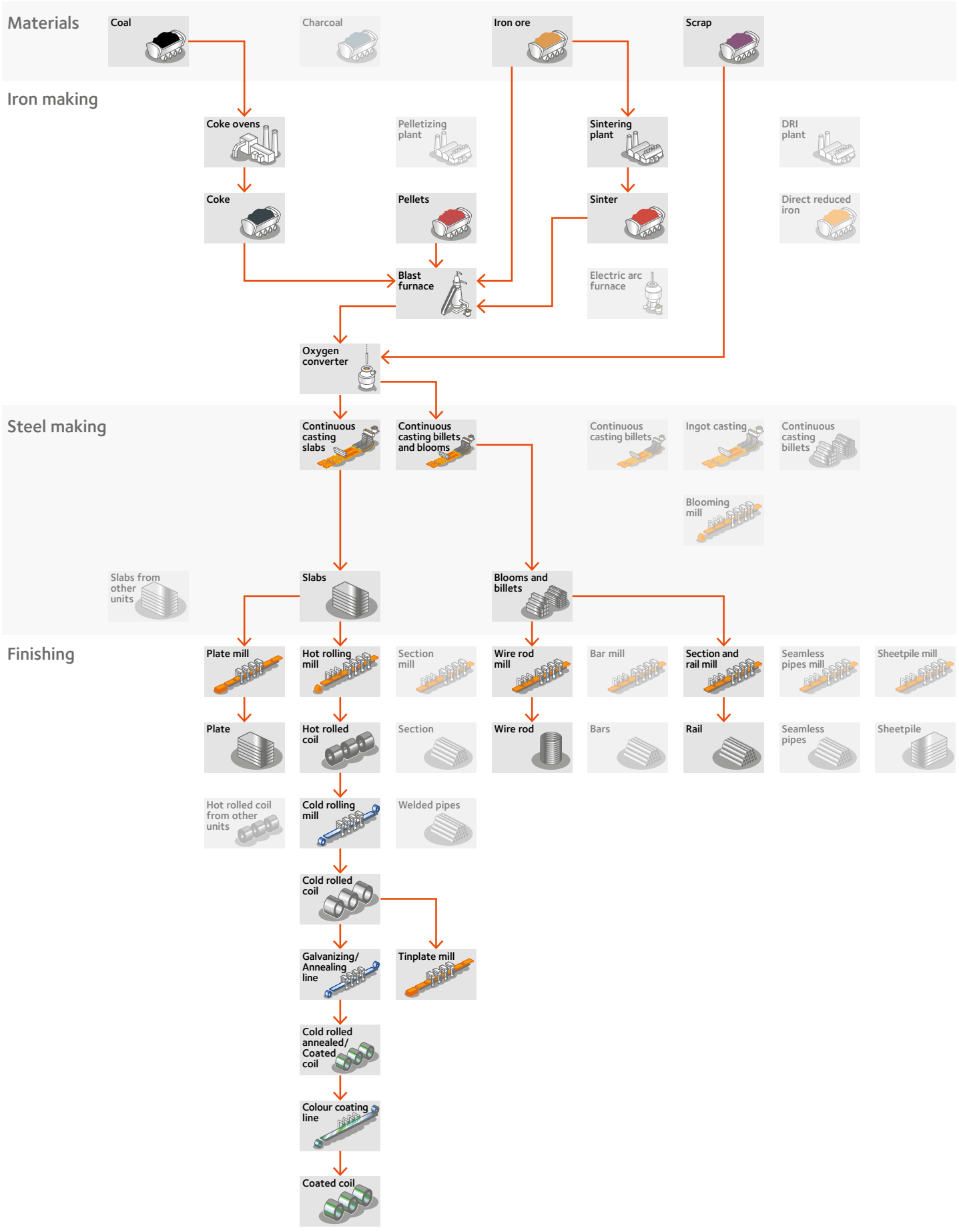
Crude steel production 2019: 3.6 million metric tonnes



Spain

Avilés, Gijón, Etxebarri, Lesaka, Sagunto

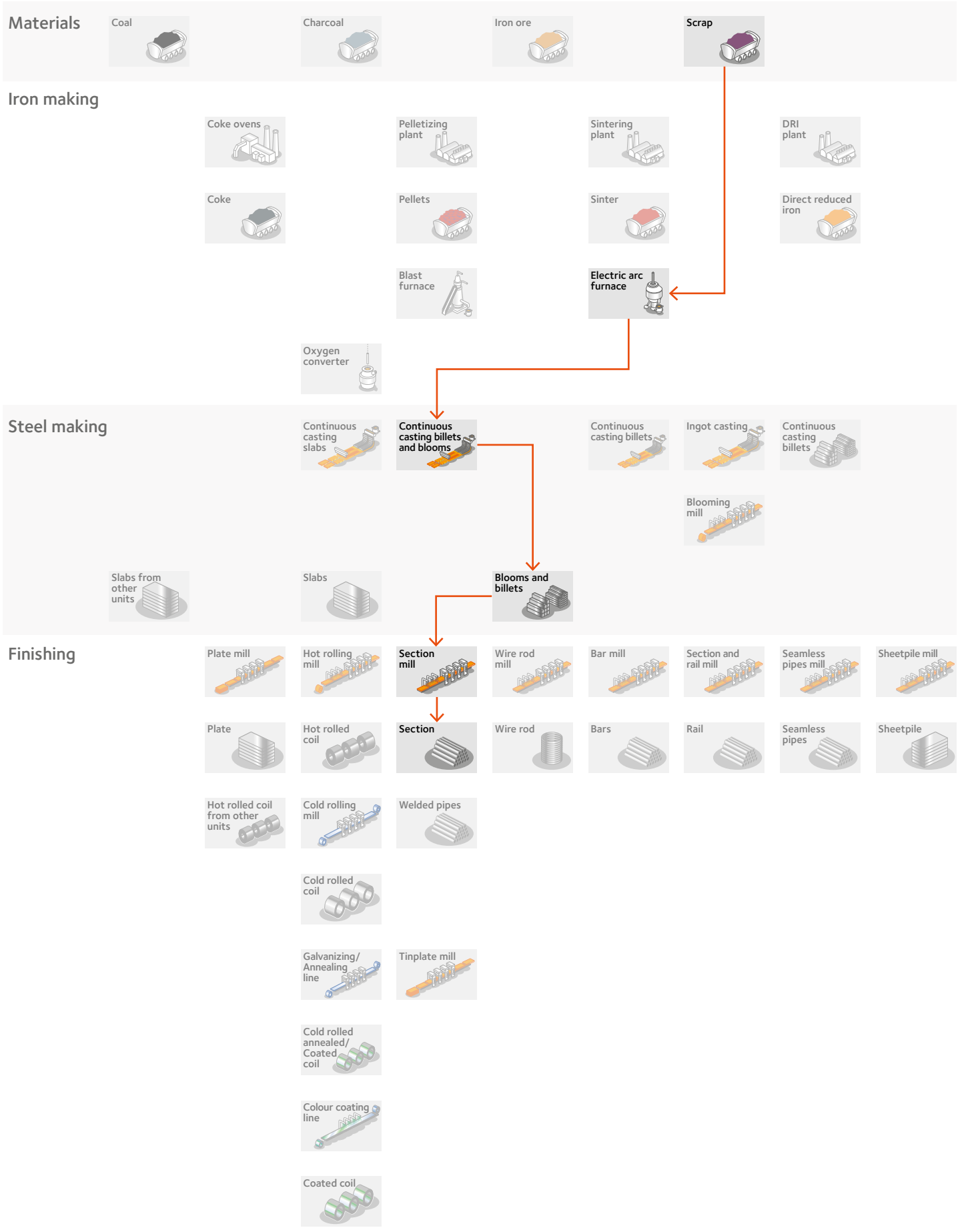
Crude steel production 2018: 4.2 million metric tonnes



Spain

Olaberría, Bergara

Crude steel production 2019: 1.0 million metric tonnes



Section 8

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany

Steel making process

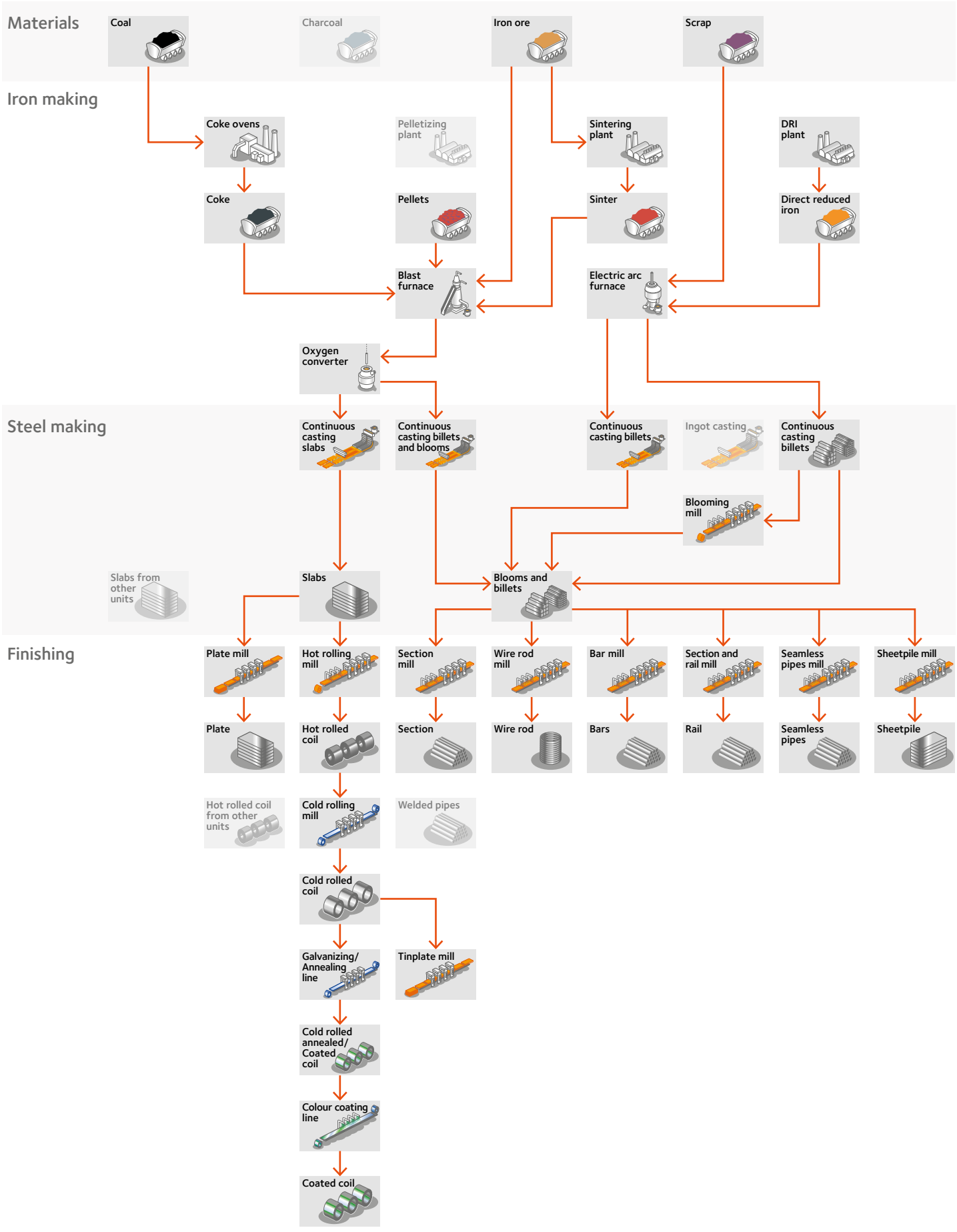
Steel is produced from iron ore or scrap. Iron ore is a mineral aggregate that can be converted economically into iron. The quality of the iron ore is mainly determined by its composition; a high iron content and low sulphur and phosphorus contents are favorable. Iron ore can be found all over the world, but its iron content varies.

Steel scrap has been selectively collected for several decades and is recycled as a valuable raw material for steel production.

In the steel production, following stages are identified: production of pig iron; production of liquid steel; hot rolling and cold rolling; applying a metallic and/or organic coating.

There are two main processes for producing steel: by means of a blast furnace (= indirect reduction) in combination with a converter, or by means of an electric furnace. In the former process, iron ore is the main raw material. In an electric furnace, scrap iron is used and occasionally also sponge iron. Sponge is an intermediate product, which is produced from iron ore by means of direct reduction (= DRI or directly reduced iron) and that is then further reduced and smelted in an electric furnace.

Steel making process



Products and services

ArcelorMittal is the only producer offering the full range of steel products and services. From commodity steel to value-added products, from long products to flat, from standard to specialty products, from carbon steel to stainless steel and alloys, ArcelorMittal offers a complete spectrum of steel products – and supports it with continuous investment in process and product research. This section provides you with an overview of ArcelorMittal's product portfolio.

Consult www.arcelormittal.com for an overview of all products.

Glossary

0-9

000's Mt
Thousands of metric tonnes.

A

Alloy Steels
Alloy steels have enhanced properties due to the presence of one or more special elements, or to the presence of larger proportions of elements such as manganese and silicon that are present in carbon steels.

Apparent Consumption
Total shipments minus exports plus imports of steel.

B

Bar
A finished steel product, commonly in flat, square, round or hexagonal shapes. Rolled from billets, bars are produced in two major types, merchant and special.

Basic Oxygen Steelmaking
The process whereby hot metal and steel scrap are charged into a Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF). High purity oxygen is then blown into the metal bath, combining with carbon and other elements to reduce the impurities in the molten charge and convert it into steel.

Billet
A piece of semi-finished iron or steel that is nearly square and is longer than a bloom. Bars and rods are made from billets.

Blast Furnace
A large cylindrical structure into which iron ore is combined with coke and limestone to produce molten iron.

Bloom
A semi-finished product, large and mostly square in cross-section. Blooms are shaped

C

Carbon Steels
The largest percentage of steel production. Common grades have a carbon content ranging from 0.06% to 1.0%.

Coal
The primary fuel used by integrated iron and steel producers.

Coil
A finished steel product such as sheet or strip which has been wound or coiled after rolling.

Coke
A form of carbonised coal burned in blast furnaces to reduce iron ore pellets or other iron-bearing materials to molten iron.

Coke Ovens
Ovens where coke is produced. Coal is usually dropped into the ovens through openings in the roof, and heated by gas burning in flues in the walls between ovens within the coke oven battery. After heating for about 18 hours, the end doors are removed and a ram pushes the coke into a quenching car for cooling before delivery to the blast furnace.

Cold Rolling
The passing of sheet or strip that has previously been hot rolled and pickled through cold rolls, i.e. below the softening temperature of the metal. Cold rolling makes a product that is thinner, smoother, and stronger than can be made by hot rolling alone.

Continuous Casting
A process for solidifying steel in the form of a continuous strand rather than individual ingots. Molten steel is poured into open bottomed, water-cooled moulds. As the molten steel passes through the mould, the outer shell solidifies.

CRC
Cold rolled coil (see Cold Rolling).

Crude Steel
Steel in the first solid state after melting, suitable for further processing or for sale. Synonymous to raw steel.

D

Direct Reduction
A family of processes for making iron from ore without exceeding the melting temperature. No blast furnace is needed.

Glossary

E

Electrical Steels
Specially manufactured cold rolled sheet and strip containing silicon, processed to develop definite magnetic characteristics for use by the electrical industry.

Electric Arc Furnace
An electric furnace used to melt steel scrap or direct reduced iron.

€ or EUR
Euro.

F

Flat Products
A term referring to a class of products including sheet, strip and plate that are made from slabs.

G

Galvanised Steel
Produced when hot or cold rolled sheet or strip is coated with zinc either by the hot dipping or electrolytic deposition process. Zinc coating applied by the hot dip method is normally heavy enough to resist corrosion without additional protective coating. Materials electrolytically galvanised are not used for corrosion resistant applications without subsequent chemical treatment and painting, except in mild corrosive conditions, due to the thin coating of zinc. Galvanise is a pure zinc coating. A special heat-treating process converts the pure zinc coating to a zinc/iron alloy coating, and the product is known as Galvanneal.

H

HDG
Hot Dip Galvanised (see Galvanised Steel).

Hot Metal
Molten iron produced in the blast furnace.

Hot Rolling
Rolling semi-finished steel after it has been reheated.

HRC
Hot Rolled Coil (see Hot Rolling).

I

Inferred mineral resources
An inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

Integrated Steelmaker
A producer that converts iron ore into semi-finished or finished steel products. Traditionally, this process required coke ovens, blast furnaces, steelmaking furnaces, and rolling mills. A growing number of integrated mills use the direct reduction process to produce sponge iron without coke ovens and blast furnaces.

Iron Ore
The primary raw material in the manufacture of steel.

L

Ladle Metallurgy
The process whereby conditions (temperature, pressure and chemistry) are controlled within the ladle of the steelmaking furnace to improve productivity in preceding and subsequent steps and the quality of the final product.

Limestone
Used by the steel industry to remove impurities from the iron made in blast furnaces. Magnesium-containing limestone, called dolomite, is also sometimes used in the purifying process.

Line Pipe
Used for transportation of gas, oil or water generally in a pipeline or utility distribution system.

M

Mechanical Tubing
Welded or seamless tubing produced in a large number of shapes to closer tolerances than other pipe.

Mini-mill
A small non-integrated or semi-integrated steel plant, generally based on electric arc furnace steelmaking. Mini-mills produce rods, bars, small structural shapes and flat rolled products.

Glossary

N

Net Debt
Net debt refers to long-term debt, plus short-term debt, less cash and cash equivalents.

Net Ton
See Ton.

O

Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG)
Pipe used in wells in oil and gas industries, consisting of casing, tubing, and drill pipe. Casing is the structural retainer for the walls; tubing is used within casing oil wells to convey oil to ground level; drill pipe is used to transmit power to a rotary drilling tool below ground level.

Open Hearth Process
A process for making steel from molten iron and scrap. The open-hearth process has been replaced by the basic oxygen process in most modern facilities.

P

Pellets
An enriched form of iron ore shaped into small balls.

Pig Iron
High carbon iron made by the reduction of iron ore in the blast furnace.

Plate
A flat rolled product rolled from slabs or ingots, of greater thickness than sheet or strip.

R

Rolling Mill
Equipment that reduces and transforms the shape of semi-finished or intermediate steel products by passing the material through a gap between rolls that is smaller than the entering materials.

S

Semi-Finished Products
Products such as slabs, billets, and blooms which must be rolled or otherwise processed to create usable steel shapes.

Sheet
A flat rolled product over 12 inches in width and of less thickness than plate.

Sheet Piling
Rolled sections with interlocking joints (continuous throughout the entire length of the piece) on each edge to permit being driven edge-to-edge to form continuous walls for retaining earth or water.

Sintering
A process which combines ores too fine for efficient blast furnace use with flux stone. The mixture is heated to form lumps, which allow better draft in the blast furnace.

Slab
A wide semi-finished product made from an ingot or by continuous casting. Flat rolled steel products are made from slabs.

Sponge Iron
The product of the direct reduction process. Also known as direct reduced iron (DRI).

Stainless Steels
Stainless steels offer a superior corrosion resistance due to the addition of chromium and/or nickel to the molten steel.

Standard Pipe
Used for low-pressure conveyance of air, steam, gas, water, oil or other fluids and for mechanical applications. Used primarily in machinery, buildings, sprinkler systems, irrigation systems, and water wells rather than in pipelines or distribution systems.

Strip
A flat rolled product customarily narrower in width than sheet, and often produced to more closely controlled thicknesses.

Structural Pipe And Tubing
Welded or seamless pipe and tubing generally used for structural or load-bearing purposes above ground by the construction industry, as well as for structural members in ships, trucks, and farm equipment.

Structural Shapes
Rolled flange sections, sections welded from plates, and special sections with at least one dimension of their cross-section three inches or greater. Included are angles, beams, channels, tees and zeds.

Glossary

T

Tin Coated Steel
Cold rolled sheet, strip, or plate coated with tin or chromium.

Tonne (T)
A metric tonne, equivalent to 1,000 kilograms or 2,204.6 pounds or 1.1023 short ton.

Ton (t)
a) A unit of weight in the US Customary System equal to 2,240 pounds. Also known as long ton.

b) A unit of weight in the US Customary System equal to 2,000 pounds. Also known as short ton. Also known as net ton.

U

US$ or $
US Dollar.

W

Wet Recoverable
The quantity of iron ore or coal recovered after the material from the mine has gone through a preparation and/or concentration process excluding drying.

Wire: Drawn And/Or Rolled
The broad range of products produced by cold reducing hot rolled steel through a die, series of dies, or through rolls to improve surface finish, dimensional accuracy, and physical properties.

Wire Rods
Coiled bars of up to 18.5 millimetres in diameter, used mainly in the production of wire.

Dislaimer

Forward-looking statements

This document may contain forward-looking information and statements about ArcelorMittal and its subsidiaries. These statements include financial projections and estimates and their underlying assumptions, statements regarding plans, objectives and expectations with respect to future operations, products and services, and statements regarding future performance. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the words believe, expect, anticipate, target or similar expressions. Although ArcelorMittal's management believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, investors and holders of ArcelorMittal's securities are cautioned that forward-looking information and statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of ArcelorMittal, that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially and adversely from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include those discussed or identified in the documents filed with or furnished to the Luxembourg Stock Market Authority for the Financial Markets (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier) and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). ArcelorMittal undertakes no obligation to publicly update its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Non-GAAP measures

This document may include supplemental financial measures that are or may be non-GAAP financial measures, as defined in the rules of the SEC. They may exclude or include amounts that are included or excluded, as applicable, in the calculation of the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS. Accordingly, they should be considered in conjunction with ArcelorMittal's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, which are available in the documents filed or furnished by ArcelorMittal with the SEC, including its annual report on Form 20-F and its interim financial report furnished on Form 6-K. A reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to IFRS is available on the ArcelorMittal website.

Published in April 2020.

To download the fact book for 2019, visit our download centre.

For more information on the company visit the ArcelorMittal website.

Download the Investor Relations app for iOS or Android.

Any comments or feedback on this report please contact Hetal.Patel@arcelormittal.com.

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SAFER, SMARTER, GREENER

DNV·GL

Independent Limited Assurance Report

to the Directors of ArcelorMittal Société Anonyme

DNV GL Business Assurance Services UK Limited ("DNV GL", "us" or "we") were engaged by ArcelorMittal Purchasing S.A.S. to provide limited assurance to ArcelorMittal Société Anonyme ("ArcelorMittal") over Selected Information presented in the ArcelorMittal Fact book 2019 (the "Fact book") for the reporting year ended 31 December 2019.

Our conclusion: Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained overleaf.

Our observations and areas for improvement will be raised in a separate report to ArcelorMittal's Management. Selected observations are provided below. These observations do not affect our conclusion set out above.

- We note that ArcelorMittal has responded to our recommendation from last year's assurance process to review and update emissions factors, and have used an updated global warming potential for methane emissions this year.
- We found some of ArcelorMittal's Mining sites had misreported methane emissions data. The majority of these errors were corrected prior to publication by ArcelorMittal, however there could be a possibility that low materiality errors remain in the data. To improve data quality in the future, we recommend that ArcelorMittal provides additional training on environmental data reporting processes for sites within the Mining business.
- We recommend that the Basis of Reporting document is updated over the coming year to specify the requirements for environmental data reporting from power plants linked to integrated steel sites. We recommend that these requirements should be aligned to the approach taken for EU ETS reporting of Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- As noted in the Basis of Reporting, a small number of sites have been excluded from the scope of reported data. We restate our recommendation for ArcelorMittal to consider implementing an online database for improving the accuracy and completeness of environmental data. Such a system could reduce the risk of errors arising from manual manipulation of data, and from issues linked to the sale or acquisition of sites.
- A number of omissions and areas for improvement were identified in the Basis of Reporting document, which could potentially impact the consistency of how data is reported in the future. The majority of these changes have been addressed, and we understand that this document will continue to be updated during the coming year.
- Neither the Basis of Reporting nor the Fact book currently define the sites and legal entities covered by the data. We recommend that a list of sites and legal entities are included and also aligned with those used for 20-F reporting.
- ArcelorMittal may wish to consider a broader range of high materiality KPIs, for instance safety indicators, for external assurance in the future.
- We note ArcelorMittal's target to reduce CO2 emissions by 30% by 2030 within ArcelorMittal Europe – Flat Products. We recommend including the company's reported progress towards this target within the scope of next year's external assurance.

Selected information

The scope and boundary of our work is restricted to the Key Performance Indicators included within the Fact book (the "Selected Information"), listed below:

- CO2e intensity (steel) (tonnes CO2e per tonne of steel)
- Absolute CO2e footprint (total) (million tonnes)
- Absolute CO2e footprint (steel) (million tonnes)
- Absolute CO2e footprint (mining) (million tonnes)
- Primary energy consumption (steel) (petajoules)

To assess the Selected Information, which includes an assessment of the risk of material misstatement in the Fact book, we have used ArcelorMittal's Basis of Reporting (the "Criteria"), which can be found here. We have not performed any work, and do not express any conclusion, on any other information that may be published in the Fact book or on ArcelorMittal's website for the current reporting period or for previous periods.

Our competence, independence and quality control

DNV GL established policies and procedures are designed to ensure that DNV GL, its personnel and, where applicable, others are subject to independence requirements (including personnel of other entities of DNV GL) and maintain independence where required by relevant ethical requirements. This engagement work was carried out by an independent team of sustainability assurance professionals. DNV GL holds other contracts with ArcelorMittal, none of which conflict with the scope of this work. Our multi-disciplinary team consisted of professionals with a combination of environmental and sustainability assurance experience.

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Standard and level of assurance

We performed a **limited** assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance.

DNV GL applies its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/IEC 17021:2011 - Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement; and the level of assurance obtained is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. We planned and performed our work to obtain the evidence we considered sufficient to provide a basis for our opinion, so that the risk of this conclusion being in error is reduced but not reduced to very low.

Basis of our conclusion

We are required to plan and perform our work in order to consider the risk of material misstatement of the Selected Information; our work included, but was not restricted to:

- Assessing the appropriateness of the Criteria for the Selected Information;
- Conducting interviews with ArcelorMittal management to obtain an understanding of the key processes, systems and controls in place to generate, aggregate and report the Selected Information;
- Site visits to the following sites to review process and systems for preparing site level data consolidated at Head Office for the Selected Information listed on the previous page. DNV GL were free to choose the sites on the basis of materiality and their contribution to the Group's overall data.
    - ArcelorMittal Temirtau, Kazakhstan (steel)
    - ArcelorMittal Lázaro Cárdenas Flat, Mexico (steel)
    - ArcelorMittal Lázaro Cárdenas Long, Mexico (steel)
    - ArcelorMittal Gent, Belgium (steel)
    - ArcelorMittal Belval, Luxembourg (steel)
    - ArcelorMittal Bremen, Germany (steel)
    - ArcelorMittal Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany (steel)
    - ArcelorMittal Abayskaya, Kazakhstan (mining)
    - ArcelorMittal Kostenko, Kazakhstan (mining)
- Planning a site visit to ArcelorMittal Fos-sur-Mer, France. Due to the impacts of COVID-19 this was not completed, however the exclusion of this site visit does not affect our conclusion set out above.
- Performing limited substantive testing on a selective basis of the Selected Information to check that data had been appropriately measured, recorded, collated and reported;
- Recalculating the Selected Information using suitable conversion factors and/or as established by ArcelorMittal's Criteria;
- Reviewing data at source and following this through to consolidated Group data;
- Reviewing that the evidence, measurements and their scope provided to us by ArcelorMittal for the Selected Information is prepared in line with the Criteria; and
- Reviewing the Fact book with regard to the Criteria.

DNV GL Business Assurance Services UK Limited
London, UK
30 April 2020

DNV·GL

Inherent limitations

All assurance engagements are subject to inherent limitations as selective testing (sampling) may not detect errors, fraud or other irregularities. Non-financial data may be subject to greater inherent uncertainty than financial data, given the nature and methods used for calculating, estimating and determining such data. The selection of different, but acceptable, measurement techniques may result in different quantifications between different entities. Our assurance relies on the premise that the data and information provided to us by ArcelorMittal have been provided in good faith. DNV GL expressly disclaims any liability or co-responsibility for any decision a person or an entity may make based on this Independent Limited Assurance Report.

Responsibilities of the Directors of ArcelorMittal and DNV GL

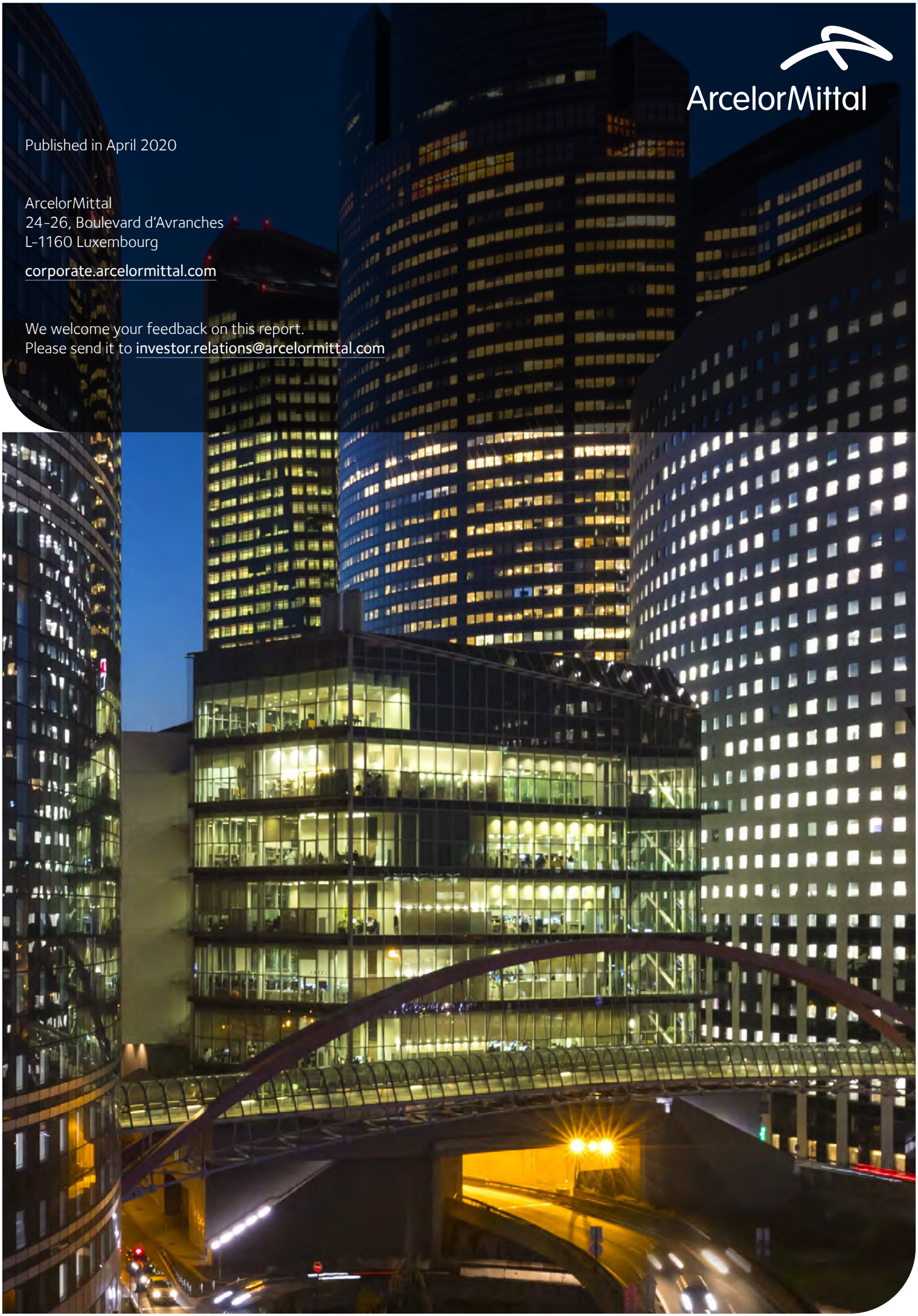
The Directors of ArcelorMittal have sole responsibility for:

- Preparing and presenting the Selected information in accordance with the Criteria;
- Designing, implementing and maintaining effective internal controls over the information and data, resulting in the preparation of the Selected Information that is free from material misstatements;
- Measuring and reporting the Selected Information based on their established Criteria; and
- Contents and statements contained within the Fact book and the Criteria.

Our responsibility is to plan and perform our work to obtain limited assurance about whether the Selected Information has been prepared in accordance with the Criteria and to report to ArcelorMittal in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion, based on the work performed and the evidence obtained. We have not been responsible for the preparation of the Fact book.

DNV GL Business Assurance

DNV GL Business Assurance Services UK Limited is part of DNV GL – Business Assurance, a global provider of certification, verification, assessment and training services, helping customers to build sustainable business performance.
www.dnvgl.co.uk/BetterAssurance



ArcelorMittal

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We welcome your feedback on this report.
Please send it to investor.relations@arcelormittal.com