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FINANCIAL

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2002	2001	% CHANGE
FOR THE YEAR			
Net sales	\$4,801,776,537	\$4,333,706,754	+11%
Earnings:			
Earnings before income taxes	230,053,015	179,369,007	+28%
Provision for income taxes	67,973,000	66,408,000	+2%
Net earnings	162,080,015	112,961,007	+43%
Per share:			
Basic	2.08	1.45	+43%
Diluted	2.07	1.45	+43%
Dividends per share	.76	.68	+12%
Percentage of earnings to sales	3.4%	2.6%	+31%
Percentage of earnings to average equity	7.2%	5.2%	+38%
Capital expenditures	243,598,096	261,145,658	-7%
Depreciation	307,101,032	289,063,213	+6%
Sales per employee	527,581	530,961	-1%
AT YEAR END			
Working capital	\$832,602,872	\$889,507,190	-6%
Property, plant and equipment	2,932,058,102	2,365,655,061	+24%
Long-term debt	878,550,000	460,450,000	+91%
Stockholders' equity	2,322,989,489	2,201,460,329	+6%
Per share	29.71	28.29	+5%
Shares outstanding	78,180,108	77,814,511	—
Employees	9,800	8,400	+17%

Certain amounts for the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the 2002 presentation.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS Certain statements made in this annual report are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's best judgment based on current information, and although we base these statements on circumstances that we believe to be reasonable when made, there can be no assurance that other factors will not affect the accuracy of such forward-looking information. As such, the forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results may vary materially from the results and expectations discussed herein. Factors that might cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (1) the sensitivity of the results of our operations to prevailing steel prices and the changes in the supply and cost of raw materials, including steel scrap; (2) availability and cost of electricity and natural gas; (3) competitive pressure on sales and pricing, including pressure from imports and substitute materials; (4) uncertainties surrounding the global economy including excess world capacity for steel production; (5) U.S. and foreign trade policy affecting steel imports or exports including adjustments, repeals or lapses of existing U.S. tariffs on imported steel and adverse outcomes of pending and future trade cases alleging unlawful practices in connection with the importing of steel into the U.S.; (6) changes in significant government regulations affecting environmental compliance; (7) the cyclical nature of the domestic steel industry; (8) capital investments and their impact on the Company's performance; (9) our safety performance; and (10) other factors described in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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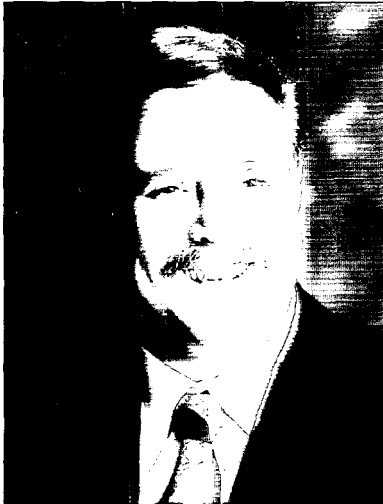
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Senior Officer Group from left to right: James M. Coblin, Vice President, Human Resources; Terry S. Lisenby, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Executive Vice President; Daniel R. DiMicco, Vice Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer; Hamilton Lott, Jr., Executive Vice President; D. Michael Parrish, Executive Vice President; Joseph A. Rutkowski, Executive Vice President; and John J. Ferriola, Executive Vice President.

**OUR GOAL IS TO TAKE CARE
OF OUR CUSTOMERS...IT'S OUR NATURE.**





Daniel R. DiMicco
Vice Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

I'd like to start by thanking the people whose names you see on the front and back covers of this report. Nucor's 9,800 employees – 1,400 more than last year – pulled this company through another challenging year in the steel industry.

Our results continue to reflect the very difficult conditions in many of our businesses. Through December, nonresidential building spending declined 27% from its seasonally adjusted peak in March 2001. Over the same period, the spending decline was even more dramatic in key nonresidential construction segments. For instance, industrial buildings declined 56%, office buildings 44% and hotels/motels 40%.

We met some but not all of our annual financial goals. Our return on average stockholders' equity for 2002 was 7.2%; our goal was 14%. Our return on sales was 3.4% compared with our goal of 8-10%. Our earnings did grow 43% over a weak 2001. Revenue grew by 10.8% to \$4,802,000,000.

We continue to increase our market share. While total North American steel production rose 3.4% in 2002, our production rose 10.6%. We produced 13,622,000 tons of steel in 2002, making us North America's largest steel producer. Through internal growth and acquisitions, we increased our steel-making capacity for 2003 by more than 25% to 18,600,000 tons. But being the largest has never been our goal. Our growth must be profitable and our goal, always, is to take care of our customers. We do it by being the safest, highest quality, lowest cost, most productive and most profitable steel and steel products company in the world.

2003 is shaping up to be a challenging and difficult year in our business. It will take extra effort on the part of our entire Nucor team to deal with the difficult business conditions because of the troubled economy and uncertainty in the marketplace.

As I've indicated many times, economic downturns are never easy or pleasant to work through. Nevertheless, Nucor has a longstanding tradition of successfully emerging from industry downturns stronger than ever. It will be no different this time.

That doesn't come about by accident. During the boom years of the late 1990s, we lowered our debt and built our cash so that we would be in a position to strategically strengthen and grow our business when the hard times arrived.

That's exactly what we did. Three years ago, we began talking about a three-sided approach to growth: acquisitions, continual improvement of existing operations and Nucor's traditional greenfield projects using new technologies. The acquisition strategy, in particular, marked a departure for Nucor. We promised to move carefully down this path, starting slowly as we learned the art and science of integrating acquired assets into the Nucor culture.

By last year, we were ready to take bolder steps. Our recent acquisitions, including Nucor Steel Auburn, Inc. (bar products) and ITEC, now known as NUCON STEEL Commercial Corporation (load bearing light gauge steel framing), had performed very well. Plus, the time was right. The tough economic conditions meant there were a number of attractive assets for sale. We reviewed many buying opportunities and wound up making two critical purchases: the assets of Trico Steel Company, LLC in Decatur, Alabama, and later in the year, the assets of Birmingham Steel Corporation. The purchase of the Birmingham assets for a cash purchase price of approximately \$615,000,000 included four bar mills from Birmingham, Alabama to Seattle, Washington and was the largest acquisition in Nucor's history.

Both of these acquisitions are in the early stages of operating as part of the Nucor family. But we are very encouraged by the progress we've made. The transitions have been virtually seamless. I'm going to take a few moments to talk about each.

In Decatur, we acquired a mill that had temporarily ceased operations. Within 60 days of completing the acquisition, our team – including some invaluable help from our Alabama Vulcraft division – successfully produced its first heat and cast its first slabs. By year's end we had produced 130,000 tons of hot rolled sheet. The quality of product has been well received in the marketplace, and we expect to produce about 1,500,000 million tons at Decatur in 2003.

Birmingham represented a very different challenge. Birmingham was our first acquisition of multiple, operating mills. We shifted support functions such as finance, accounting and sales from Birmingham's former headquarters to the individual mills, making them largely independent businesses similar to our other facilities. We also implemented our well-known production-bonus pay system. We accomplished all of this within 30 days of completing the acquisition.

Our transition team also listened carefully to the Birmingham employees about what worked well for them. Instead of trying to force everything into the Nucor mold, they viewed the transition as a chance to adopt different approaches – an extension of our BESTmarking™ program to capture and imitate successful programs from wherever we find them.

When we announced our strategy to place more emphasis on acquisitions two years ago, the conventional wisdom said we might struggle, since the company did not have a lot of experience in this arena. Instead, we've discovered that acquisitions are very similar to the greenfield projects we have been doing for decades.

It's still about people – listening, keeping them motivated, and freeing them to do their jobs with corporate guidance, not interference.

We also have learned lessons from the checkered track record of other mergers in all industries. These lessons boil down to three main points:

- > Don't over-pay.
- > Stick to businesses you know.
- > Make sure the companies have compatible cultures.

All three points guided us in our Trico and Birmingham acquisitions. We did not over-pay for the assets – quite the opposite. We paid prices that would not require smoke-and-mirror “synergy” to produce a solid return. We transitioned the assets in a matter of weeks, not years, and the integration is going smoothly. And both companies shared our culture of taking care of the customer, delivering high productivity and encouraging a strong work ethic.

Our success in large part is driven by our culture, developed over many years. It contains so many well-known elements: Commitment to our employees. Teamwork. Safety. Customer focus. High quality standards. Ethics and integrity. Continual improvement and risk-taking. Pay for performance. Environmental focus. Decentralized divisions. Entrepreneurial spirit. Profitability. We have generated solid performance year in-year out by emphasizing performance in these areas and focusing on long-term objectives. We will continue to do so.

Recognizing our role as environmental stewards, we continue to press forward with our aggressive programs. Our bar mill in Auburn, New York, was the nation's only steel facility selected to be in the EPA's National Environmental Performance Track program. We have several others that are being considered. At least 16 facilities are developing environmental management systems that will be either ISO 14001 certified or compatible with the program. Two were certified in 2002. These systems provide us with a method of managing our environmental responsibilities in a consistent, cost-effective and responsible manner. Eventually all of our facilities will be part of this program.

As the nation's largest recycler, in 2002 we effectively converted 13,200,000 tons of scrap metal into useful products. Also in 2002, Nucor introduced the President's Environmental Award, given to facilities that demonstrate high levels of environmental compliance and performance. These facilities must be actively planning for their future environmental impact while proactively working to limit their current impact. I am pleased to tell you that all eligible facilities received the award.

The President's Safety Award honors Nucor divisions that post injury/illness rates and lost-workday case rates that are less than half the national average for our industry. Last year, 18 divisions received the award, up from 12 in 2001. Despite this achievement, we continue to work in an industry with inherent safety risk. Therefore, we must redouble our efforts to make sure every Nucor employee works in a safe environment. Safety is everyone's responsibility.

Our decentralized structure gives people opportunities to do their jobs to the best of their abilities. Many companies say their most important asset is human resources. That's not quite right. You need the right human resources.

We hire the right people, give them the tools and resources they need and then get out of their way. Our culture lets people express their ideas and rewards them for a job well done. And we willingly tolerate mistakes as long as they help us to move forward. We are by no means perfect, but through the process of continual improvement we are working together to get better.

Nucor's culture is a living thing. We must feed it to keep it alive and growing. It must be part of our day-to-day actions. And perhaps now more than ever, as we welcome employees from Birmingham, Seattle, Kankakee, Jackson, Decatur, Memphis, and Florida, it is even more important to articulate through words and actions what Nucor's core values mean. It's easy for culture to become diluted through acquisitions and growth, so we must be stewards of our culture. We live it, practice it, and lead by example.

Our growth has also encouraged us to develop a deep leadership team. Two years ago, we put in place a program to improve succession planning throughout the organization. We evaluate all managers, from division department managers to chief executive officer, with an eye toward developing potential candidates for positions that open up. We meet three times a year, including once in front of our board of directors, to discuss these evaluations in depth. From these evaluations and particularly the discussions, we develop customized leadership development programs for every manager.

One important result of the program is that more of our managers are getting experience in multiple product groups.

Over the years, we've developed a list of crucial qualities for every level of management. At the top of the list are: act with integrity, listen with strong people skills, think strategically and in depth, use sound judgment, and provide direction.

While our operations remain concentrated in the United States, our size and business mix demand that we become more of a global player. We have become heavily involved in international talks to bring about fairer trade practices in steel. Last year, we made substantial progress toward getting nations to curtail the widespread practice of subsidizing their steel manufacturers, which would eliminate a major barrier to free and open global competition.

We have also continued to create joint ventures with global partners to develop promising technologies. One of these ventures is Castrip[®] LLC, with BHP-Steel and IHI. Nucor began operations of its 100% owned Castrip facility, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in May 2002. The Castrip process directly casts strip steel and represents a potentially revolutionary technology for the steel industry. Our team at Crawfordsville has succeeded in producing prime, saleable coils and shipped approximately 7,000 tons through February 2003. Initial customer reactions have been positive, and the plant is now staffed to operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

We have signed an agreement with CVRD of Brazil to explore opportunities together; and, along with Australian iron ore supplier Rio Tinto, we are building a plant in Western Australia to commercialize the Hismelt alternative iron making technology. The process uses iron ore fines and coal fines of all qualities to directly produce liquid iron with considerably better environmental results and significantly less energy consumed than standard iron-making technologies.

In closing, I want to thank all the members of the Nucor family – our stockholders, customers and suppliers, as well as our employees – for their support. Together, we are taking advantage of the opportunities available during our industry's down cycle, and we will emerge as a stronger, more profitable Nucor.

Sincerely,



Daniel R. DiMicco
Vice Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

March 14, 2003



Terry S. Lisenby
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer
and Executive Vice President

Nucor has operated profitably every year, and every quarter, since 1966. The weak economic conditions in the United States in 2002, specifically in the non-residential construction and capital goods markets important to Nucor, continued to impact our financial performance. While average sales prices recovered somewhat in 2002, they were still significantly below normal averages. In spite of this weak economic climate, Nucor was one of the few domestic steel companies that remained profitable in 2002. We also continued to execute our growth strategy with two major acquisitions. Nucor's utilization rate remained strong at 89% of production capacity (an average of all operating facilities) in a very weak economy.

Sales for 2002 were a record \$4,802,000,000, an increase of 11% from \$4,334,000,000 in 2001. Net earnings were \$162,000,000 (\$2.07 per share), an increase of 43% from \$113,000,000 (\$1.45 per share) in 2001. In 2002, Nucor had a 7.2% return on average stockholders' equity.

Subsequent to our earnings release on February 6, 2003, we reclassified shipping costs, state income taxes, minority interests and other income in our statements of earnings. The most noticeable change is the reclassification of shipping costs that resulted in an increase in our reported net sales and cost of products sold for all years presented. There was no effect on any of the quarterly or annual periods' net earnings or net earnings per share amounts.

In addition to record sales in 2002, Nucor established new records for steel production, total steel shipments and steel shipments to outside customers. Steel production in 2002 increased 11% to 13,622,000 tons, compared with 12,316,000 tons in 2001. Total steel shipments improved 11% to 13,438,000 in 2002, compared with 12,141,000 tons a year earlier. Steel sales to outside customers were up 12% to 12,314,000 tons in 2002, compared with 11,032,000 tons in 2001. Steel joist production was 462,000 tons in 2002, compared to 532,000 tons in 2001. Steel deck sales were 330,000 tons, compared to 344,000 tons in 2001. Cold finish steel sales were 226,000 tons in 2002, compared with 203,000 tons in 2001. Building systems sales were 68,000 tons in 2002, compared with 65,000 tons in 2001.

Nucor incurred pre-operating, start-up, and acquisition costs of \$87,800,000 in 2002, compared with \$98,300,000 in 2001, primarily at Nucor's newly acquired sheet mill in Decatur, Alabama, and our Castrip® sheet steel facility in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

On July 22, 2002, Nucor completed the purchase of substantially all the assets of Trico Steel Company, LLC, for a purchase price of \$117,700,000. The start-up of this sheet steel facility has progressed at a fast pace, and we expect to achieve an annual capacity rate of 1,900,000 tons by the fourth quarter of 2003, increasing our annual sheet steel production capacity by approximately 30%. On December 9, 2002, we completed the acquisition of substantially all the assets of Birmingham Steel Corporation for a cash purchase price of \$615,000,000, adding four operating steel mills and 2,000,000 tons of annual capacity. The integration of both acquisitions is continuing to exceed our expectations.

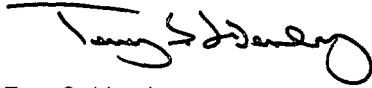
In support of our recent growth, Nucor completed two major financing activities in 2002. On October 1, 2002, we issued \$350,000,000 of 4.875% notes due in 2012. On October 4, 2002, we entered into new revolving credit facilities that provide up to \$425,000,000 in revolving loans, replacing previous credit facilities that provided up to \$248,000,000 in revolving loans. We had no borrowings against these revolving credit facilities in 2002.

Nucor's capital expenditures in 2002 were \$244,000,000 and included an accelerated renovation of our newly acquired sheet mill in Decatur, Alabama. These expenditures expand our production capabilities and also keep Nucor's present facilities modern and efficient. We expect capital expenditures for 2003 to be less than \$300,000,000.

Nucor has long practiced conservative financial and accounting practices and plain language, easy-to-understand financial reporting. We will continue this tradition. We have a simple capital structure with no off-balance sheet liabilities, and we will continue to maintain our strong balance sheet. At the end of 2002, Nucor had \$219,000,000 in cash and short-term investments, and a low percentage of debt to total capital of 26%, even after two major acquisitions. We are committed to maintaining our strong financial position and believe our industry high credit rating gives us an additional competitive advantage in a consolidating industry.

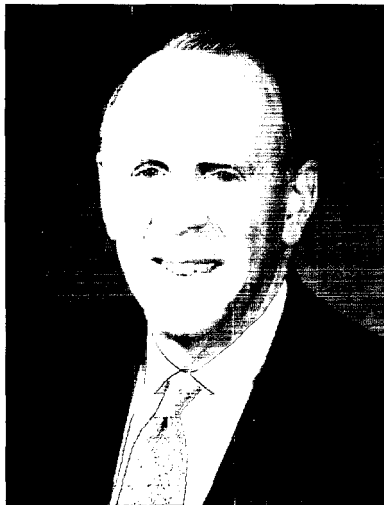
Nucor's management team appreciates the support of our customers, suppliers and stockholders. We are privileged to work with the most productive, dedicated and innovative employees in the steel and steel products industries. Together we are committed to earning your continued support through our performance.

Sincerely,



Terry S. Lisenby
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer
and Executive Vice President

March 14, 2003



Peter C. Browning
Non-Executive Chairman

The steel industry completed another tumultuous year, once again providing challenges but also opportunities for companies with a clear, long-term vision.

In this difficult environment, the board was very pleased with the performance of Nucor's leadership and the continued pursuit of its strategic objectives. Along these lines, the year's accomplishments included:

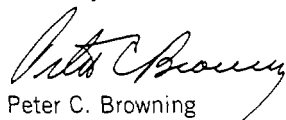
- > The acquisitions of the Trico sheet mill in Decatur, Alabama, and the former operating divisions of Birmingham Steel. In both cases, Nucor's leadership exercised careful consideration to make sure the price, strategic fit, and potential for quick and thorough integration all made sense.
- > The successful integration of key acquisitions made in 2001: the Auburn, New York, bar mill and NUCON's load bearing light gauge steel framing business.
- > The continued progress and refinement of projects involving groundbreaking technologies, including the Hlsmelt and Castrip joint ventures.
- > The continued commitment to reinvest in our businesses, in particular our bar mills in South Carolina, Nebraska and Texas, so that they continue to deliver high quality at low cost.

The board also applauds Dan DiMicco's involvement in the global steel industry. Thanks in part to Dan's efforts, the industry is beginning to come to grips with consolidation of capacity and elimination of the subsidies that have skewed steel trade for decades.

This year looks like another challenging one. Many of the industries that Nucor serves remain in the grip of a slowdown. Nucor faces the additional challenge of completing the integration of our 2002 acquisitions. The board is very confident that the company's leadership will continue to seize opportunities to grow strategically, improve operations, build our management depth and develop leapfrog technologies – all of which will lead to increasing shareholder value.

We look forward to an excellent 2003.

Sincerely,



Peter C. Browning
Non-Executive Chairman

March 14, 2003

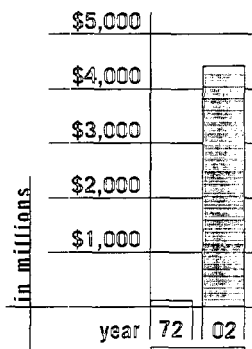
THEN & NOW A lot has changed at Nucor in the three decades since we changed our name on January 1, 1972 from Nuclear Corporation of America to Nucor Corporation and began trading later that year on the New York Stock Exchange. (We were previously listed on the American Stock Exchange.)

The number of employees, as you can probably tell by our extended front and back covers, has jumped. We employ five times as many people as we did in 1972.

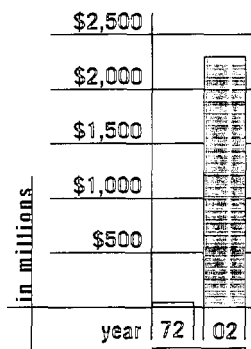
But that turns out to be a relatively small change for us. Our sales have increased 5,745% during the same time period—so, our sales per employee has increased more than tenfold. On the day Nucor stock began trading, July 12, 1972 on the NYSE, it was listed as the nation's 954th largest industrial company by Fortune magazine. Last year, Nucor ranked No. 391 on the list, which now includes service companies.

Our net earnings have increased by a factor of 34, and earnings per share by a factor of 29. Perhaps that's why a share of Nucor stock, which cost a split-adjusted 54 cents in 1972, was worth \$41.30 at year's end 2002.

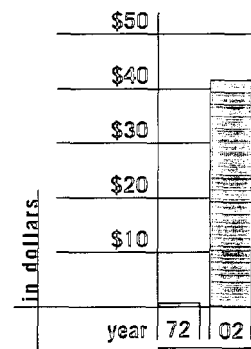
But our goal hasn't changed: take care of our customers by being the safest, highest quality, lowest cost, most productive and most profitable steel and steel products company in the world.



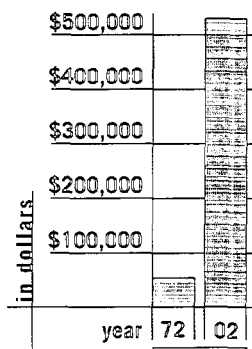
TOTAL ASSETS



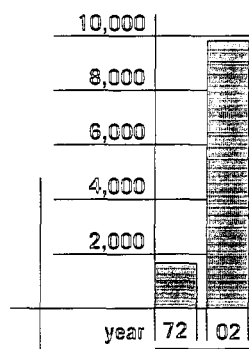
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY



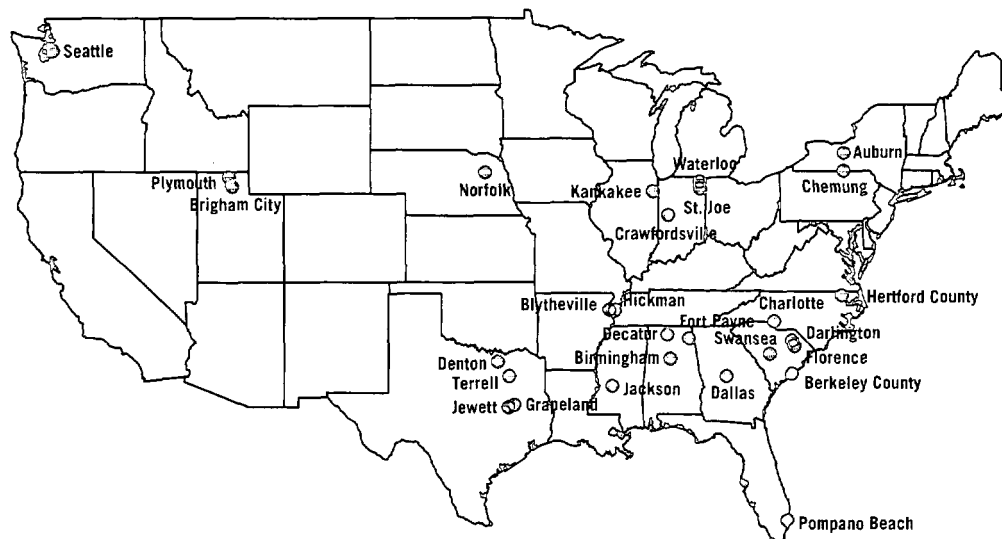
**STOCK PRICE
(split adjusted)**



SALES/EMPLOYEE



EMPLOYEES



STEEL MILLS

BAR MILLS

Products: Steel bars, angles and other products for automotive, construction, farm machinery, metal buildings, furniture and recreational equipment.

Darlington, South Carolina
 Norfolk, Nebraska
 Jewett, Texas
 Plymouth, Utah
 Auburn, New York
 (Nucor Steel Auburn, Inc.)
 Birmingham, Alabama
 (Nucor Steel Birmingham, Inc.)
 Kankakee, Illinois
 (Nucor Steel Kankakee, Inc.)
 Jackson, Mississippi
 (Nucor Steel Jackson, Inc.)
 Seattle, Washington
 (Nucor Steel Seattle, Inc.)
 Pompano Beach, Florida
 (Nucor Steel Services of Florida, Inc.)

SHEET MILLS

Products: Flat-rolled steel for automotive, appliances, pipes and tubes, construction and other industries.

Crawfordsville, Indiana
 Hickman, Arkansas
 Berkeley County, South Carolina
 Decatur, Alabama
 (Nucor Steel Decatur, LLC)

NUCOR-YAMATO STEEL COMPANY

Products: Super-wide flange steel beams, pilings, heavy structural steel products for fabricators, construction companies, manufacturers and steel service centers.

Blytheville, Arkansas

BEAM MILL

Products: Wide flange steel beams, pilings, heavy structural steel products for fabricators, construction companies, manufacturers and steel service centers.

Berkeley County, South Carolina

PLATE MILL

Products: Steel plate for manufacturers of heavy equipment, rail cars, ships and barges, refinery tanks and others.

Hertford County, North Carolina

STEEL PRODUCTS

VULCRAFT

Products: Steel joists, joist girders and steel deck for buildings.

Florence, South Carolina
 Norfolk, Nebraska
 Fort Payne, Alabama
 Grapeland, Texas
 St. Joe, Indiana
 Brigham City, Utah
 Chemung, New York
 (Vulcraft of New York, Inc.)

COLD FINISH

Products: Cold finished steel bars for shafting and precision machined parts.

Norfolk, Nebraska
 Darlington, South Carolina
 Brigham City, Utah

BUILDING SYSTEMS

Products: Metal buildings and metal building components for commercial, industrial and institutional building markets.

Waterloo, Indiana
 Swansea, South Carolina
 Terrell, Texas

FASTENER

Products: Steel hexhead cap screws, structural bolts and hex bolts for automotive, machine tools, farm implements, construction and military applications.

St. Joe, Indiana

NUCON STEEL COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

Products: Load bearing light gauge steel framing systems for the commercial and residential construction markets.

Denton, Texas (headquarters)
 Dallas, Georgia

CORPORATE OFFICE

Charlotte, North Carolina

STEEL MILLS

BAR MILLS, SHEET MILLS, STRUCTURAL MILLS AND PLATE MILL

Nucor operates scrap-based steel mills in sixteen facilities. These mills utilize modern steelmaking techniques and produce steel at a cost competitive with steel manufactured anywhere in the world.

BAR MILLS

Nucor has nine bar mills located in South Carolina, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, New York, Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi and Washington that produce bars, angles and light structural shapes in carbon and alloy steels. These products have wide usage including automotive, construction, farm equipment, metal buildings, furniture and recreational equipment. In constructing Nucor steel mills, capital cost per ton of capacity has been lower than the capital cost generally required for other steel mills. Four of the bar mills were constructed by Nucor between 1969 and 1981. Over the years, Nucor has completed extensive capital projects to keep these facilities modernized, including a modernization of the rolling mill at the Nebraska facility, a new melt shop at the Texas facility, and a new finishing end at the South Carolina facility that are currently underway. In 2001, Nucor purchased substantially all of the assets of Auburn Steel Company, Inc.'s steel bar facility in Auburn, New York for approximately \$115,000,000. This facility has the capacity to produce up to 450,000 tons of merchant and special bar quality (SBQ) steel shapes and rebar. On December 9, 2002, Nucor completed the acquisition of substantially all the assets of Birmingham Steel Corporation for a cash purchase price of approximately \$615,000,000. The four bar mills acquired from Birmingham can produce up to 2,000,000 tons annually. The total capacity of our nine bar mills is approximately 5,800,000 tons per year.

SHEET MILLS

The sheet mills produce flat-rolled steel for automotive, appliances, pipes and tubes, construction and other industries. The four sheet mills are located in Indiana, Arkansas, South Carolina and Alabama. Nucor constructed three of the sheet mills between 1989 and 1996. The constructed sheet mills utilize thin slab casters to produce hot rolled sheet, which can be further processed through cold rolling and galvanizing. In July 2002, Nucor completed the purchase of substantially all the assets of Trico Steel Company, LLC, for a cash purchase price of \$117,700,000. This sheet mill is located in Decatur, Alabama, and has an annual capacity of approximately 1,900,000 tons. The Decatur mill utilizes a medium slab caster, but is still very similar to our sheet mills equipped with thin slab casters. The restart of this acquired mill has progressed quickly, and we expect it to operate at the rated capacity by the fourth quarter of 2003. Total capacity of the four sheet mills is about 8,400,000 tons per year.

STRUCTURAL MILLS

The structural mills produce wide flange steel beams, pilings and heavy structural steel products for fabricators, construction companies, manufacturers and steel service centers. In 1988, Nucor and Yamato Kogyo, one of Japan's major producers of wide-flange beams, completed construction of a beam mill located near Blytheville, Arkansas. Nucor owns a 51% interest in Nucor-Yamato Steel Company. During 1999, Nucor started operations at its 700,000 tons-per-year steel beam mill in South Carolina. Both mills use a special continuous casting method that produces a beam blank closer in shape to that of the finished beam than traditional methods. Current annual production capacity of our two structural mills is approximately 3,200,000 tons.

PLATE MILL

Nucor's plate mill is located in North Carolina and produces steel plate for manufacturers of heavy equipment, rail cars, ships, barges, refinery tanks and others. During 2000, Nucor substantially completed construction and began operating the 1,200,000 tons-per-year steel plate mill. The start-up has been successful and the mill is producing high quality plate. With the competitive advantages of new, more efficient production technology and Nucor's strong customer service orientation, we expect to build a profitable market share position in the plate market.

OPERATIONS Nucor's steel mills are among the most modern and efficient mills in the United States. Steel scrap is melted in electric arc furnaces and poured into continuous casting systems. Highly sophisticated rolling mills convert the billets and slabs into rebar, angles, rounds, channels, flats, sheet, beams, plate and other products.

Production in 2002 was a record 13,622,000 tons, an 11% increase from 12,316,000 tons in 2001. Annual production capacity has grown from 120,000 tons in 1970 to a present total of about 18,600,000 tons.

The operations in the rolling mills are highly automated and require fewer operating employees than older mills. All Nucor steel mills have high productivity, which results in employment costs of approximately 11% of the sales dollar. This is lower than the employment costs of integrated steel companies producing comparable products. Employee turnover in our mills is extremely low. All employees have a significant part of their compensation based on their productivity. Production employees work under group incentives that provide increased earnings for increased production. This additional compensation is paid weekly.

Steel mills are large consumers of electricity and gas. However, because of the high efficiency of Nucor steel mills, these energy costs were less than 10% of the sales dollar in 2002.

Scrap and scrap substitutes are the most significant element in the total cost of steel. Their average cost increased to \$110 per ton in 2002 from \$101 per ton in 2001.

MARKETS AND MARKETING Approximately 90% of the sixteen steel mills' production in 2002 was sold to outside customers and the balance was used internally by Vulcraft, Cold Finish, Building Systems and Fastener divisions. Steel sales to outside customers in 2002 were a record 12,314,000 tons, 12% higher than the 11,032,000 tons in 2001.

Our steel mill customers are primarily manufacturers, steel service centers and fabricators. An increased focus in our marketing effort is to build long-term relationships with contract customers who purchase more value added products. The basis for these relationships is outstanding quality and service, competitive pricing and the ability to meet our commitments.

TRADE ISSUES Nucor's continued involvement in trade issues is a critical part of our efforts to support the long-term success of our steel-making operations. Unfairly traded, illegally dumped steel imports have devastated the U.S. steel industry and its workers. As the largest and most open steel market in the world, the U.S. has become the dumping ground for excess steel production. The root causes of the import surges experienced in recent years are foreign overcapacity, foreign government subsidies and foreign anti-competitive practices.

Nucor devoted significant resources to this issue in 2002 in an effort to help the Administration and Congress craft a sensible long-term solution to these critical issues, and will continue our involvement going forward in 2003.

NEWER FACILITIES AND EXPANSIONS During 2000, Nucor started operations of the second caster addition at the steel sheet mill in Berkeley County, South Carolina. This addition cost more than \$40,000,000 and increased this mill's hot-band capacity from 1,500,000 tons to 2,400,000 tons per year. During 2001, Nucor started operations of the second cold rolling facility at the South Carolina sheet mill, increasing this mill's cold rolled steel capacity from 750,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons per year, at a cost of more than \$40,000,000.

The steel plate mill in North Carolina started casting and rolling in October 2000. This facility, which has an annual capacity of 1,200,000 tons, cost about \$480,000,000.

At the end of the first quarter of 2001, Nucor completed the acquisition of the assets of Auburn Steel's merchant bar, rebar, and SBQ steel mill. Nucor Steel Auburn, Inc. is an important addition to our bar mills, as it gives Nucor a merchant bar presence in the Northeast and is also an excellent strategic fit with our new Vulcraft facility in New York. The transition and integration of this business has been extremely successful and has helped us develop our planning for more recent acquisitions.

In February 2002, Nucor announced that over \$200,000,000 would be spent on bar mill capital projects over the next three years. The projects include a modernization of the rolling mill at the Nebraska facility, a new melt shop at the Texas mill, and a new finishing end at the South Carolina facility. We expect that these investments will improve efficiencies, lower costs and improve the product quality for the related bar mills.

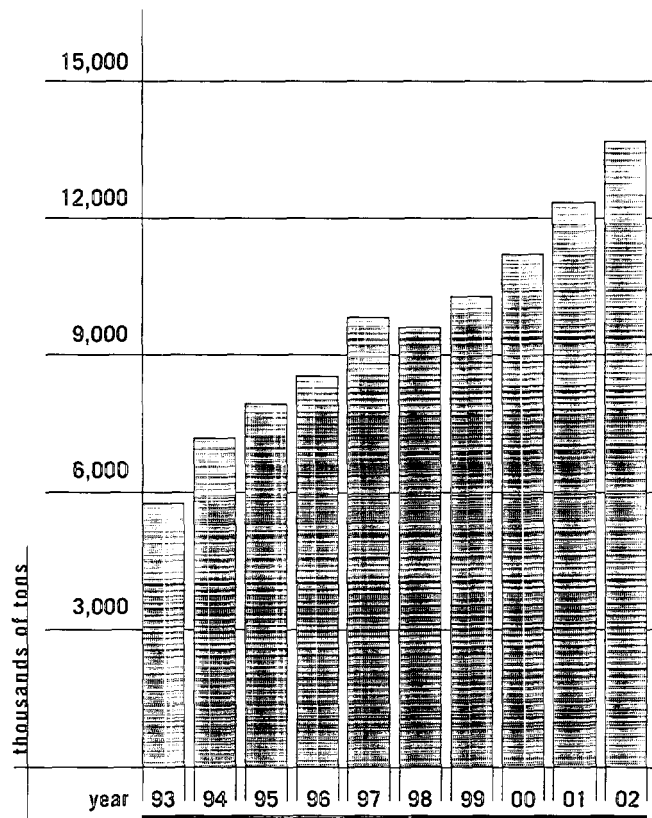
On July 22, 2002 Nucor's wholly owned subsidiary, Nucor Steel Decatur, LLC, purchased substantially all the assets of Trico Steel Company, LLC for a purchase price of \$117,700,000 million. This 1,900,000-ton sheet mill, located in Decatur, Alabama, began operations in 1997 but had been shut down as the result of bankruptcy. The purchase strategy called for a major renovation of the facility including: the scrap handling system, both electric arc furnaces, the alloy system, the water systems, the tunnel furnace, rolling mill gearing and the finished coil handling equipment. The related capital investment was over \$68,000,000 in 2002. Within 60 days of acquisition, our team at Decatur successfully produced its first heat and cast its first slabs. The restart of this mill has continued at a very fast pace, and we expect to produce approximately 1,500,000 tons at Decatur in 2003.

On December 9, 2002, we completed the acquisition of substantially all the assets of Birmingham Steel Corporation for a cash purchase price of approximately \$615,000,000, including \$116,900,000 in inventory and receivables. Primary assets purchased were four operating steel mills that produce rebar and other bar products and have combined annual capacity of about 2,000,000 tons. These plants are very similar to the ones we have operated, and the employees are not represented by unions. The compatibility of the four purchased bar mills has helped to facilitate what has been a very smooth transition and integration process.

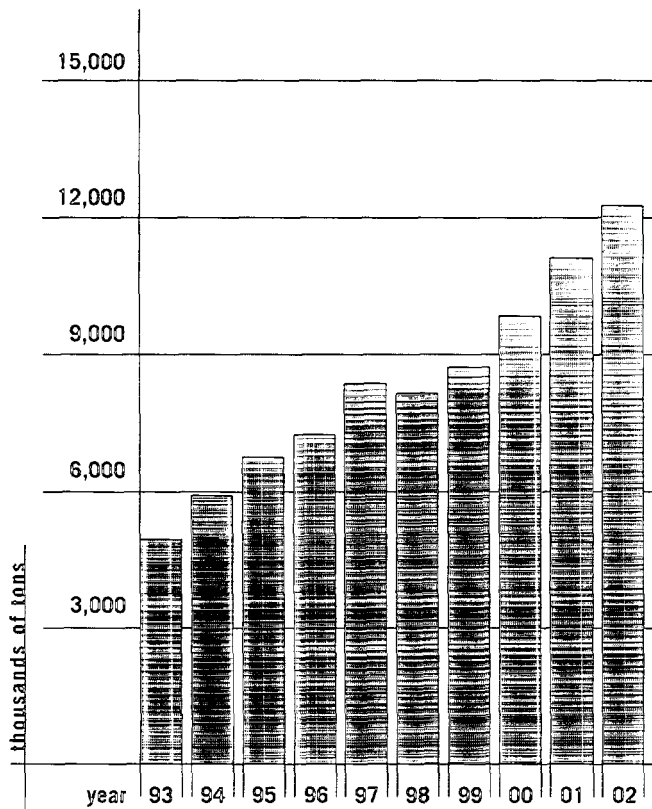
COMMERCIALIZATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES Nucor began operations of its 100% owned Castrip facility in Crawfordsville, Indiana in May 2002. This facility uses the breakthrough technology of strip casting, to which Nucor holds exclusive rights in the United States and Brazil. Strip casting involves the direct casting of molten steel into final shape and thickness without further hot or cold rolling. This process allows lower investment and operating costs, reduced energy consumption and smaller scale plants than can be economically built with current technology. This process also reduces the overall environmental impact of producing steel by generating significantly lower emissions, particularly NOx. Our team at Crawfordsville has succeeded in producing prime, saleable coils, and the plant is now staffed to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

In April 2002, Nucor entered a joint venture with The Rio Tinto Group, Mitsubishi Corporation and Chinese steel maker Shougang Corporation, to construct a commercial Hismelt plant in Kwinana, Western Australia. Demolition of the pilot plant is completed and construction of the commercial facility has begun. The Hismelt process converts iron ore fines and coal fines to liquid metal, eliminating the need for a blast furnace, sinter/pellet plants and coke ovens. Nucor has a 25% interest in the joint venture that owns the Hismelt commercial plant.

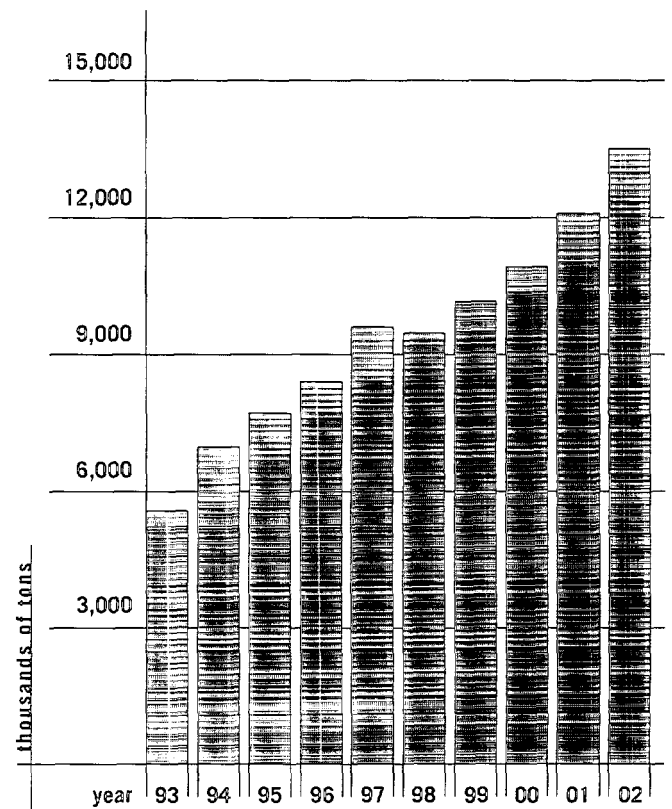
OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE The manufacture of steel will continue to be a key factor in Nucor's future performance. Total steel production is anticipated to increase significantly over the next several years from the 13,622,000 tons produced in 2002. Nucor expects to obtain additional capacity through expansions at our existing steel mills, greenfield construction or acquisitions. We expect to generate above-average earnings from our steelmaking operations in the future, but recognize that uncertainty in external factors such as the economy and the level of imports will have a significant impact on our results. While we cannot control these outside forces, Nucor has a long-standing tradition of emerging from cyclical downturns stronger than before entering them. We will take advantage of the economic downturn to gain market share, penetrate new markets and emphasize cost reduction and quality improvement initiatives.



STEEL PRODUCTION



STEEL SALES TO OUTSIDE CUSTOMERS



TOTAL STEEL SHIPMENTS

STEEL PRODUCTS

VULCRAFT is the nation's largest producer of open-web steel joists, joist girders and steel deck, which are used for building construction.

OPERATIONS Steel joists and joist girders are produced and marketed nationally through seven Vulcraft facilities located in South Carolina, Nebraska, Alabama, Texas, Indiana, Utah and New York. Current annual production capacity is more than 685,000 tons. In 2002, Vulcraft produced 462,000 tons of steel joists and joist girders, a decrease of 13% from the 532,000 tons produced in 2001.

Materials, primarily steel, were 51% of the joist sales dollar in 2002. Vulcraft obtained 97% of its steel requirements for joists and joist girders from the Nucor bar mills. For 2002, freight costs for joists and joist girders were less than 10% of the sales dollar. Vulcraft maintains an extensive fleet of trucks to ensure and control on-time delivery.

The Vulcraft facilities in South Carolina, Nebraska, Alabama, Texas, Indiana and New York produce steel deck. Current deck annual production capacity is in excess of 400,000 tons. Vulcraft steel deck sales decreased 4% from 344,000 tons in 2001 to 330,000 tons in 2002. Coiled sheet steel was about 69% of the steel deck sales dollar in 2002. Vulcraft obtained 96% of its steel requirements for steel deck production from the Nucor sheet mills. For 2002, freight costs for deck were less than 10% of the sales dollar.

Almost all of the production employees of Vulcraft work with a group incentive system, which provides increased compensation each week for increased performance.

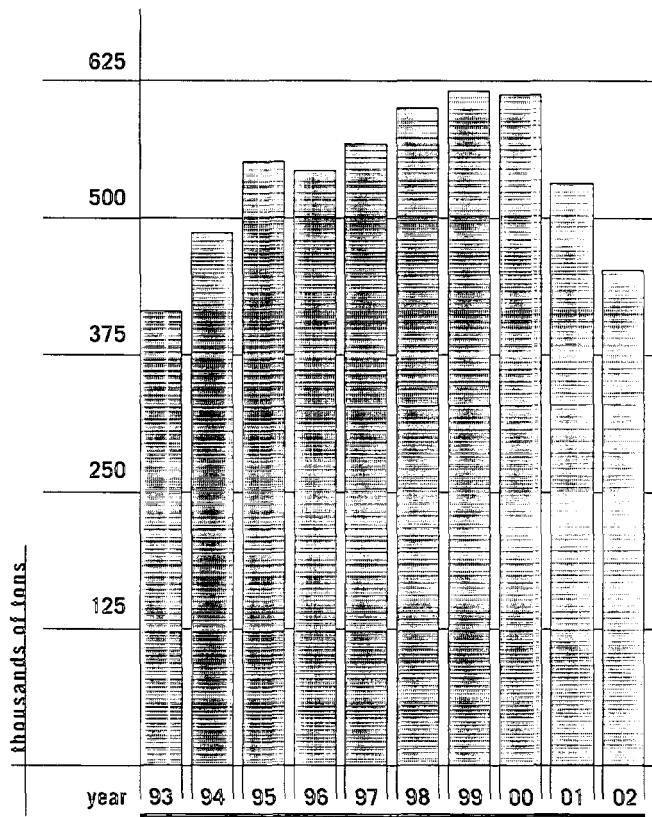
MARKETS AND MARKETING Steel joists, joist girders and steel decking are used extensively as part of the roof and floor support systems in manufacturing buildings, retail stores, shopping centers, warehouses, schools, churches, hospitals and, to a lesser extent, in multi-story buildings and apartments. Building support systems using joists, joist girders and steel deck are frequently more economical than other systems.

Steel joists and joist girder sales are obtained by competitive bidding. Vulcraft quotes on a significant percentage of the domestic buildings using steel joists and joist girders as part of the support systems. In 2002, Vulcraft supplied more than 40% of total domestic sales of steel joists. Steel deck is specified in the majority of buildings using steel joists and joist girders. In 2002, Vulcraft supplied more than 30% of total domestic sales of steel deck.

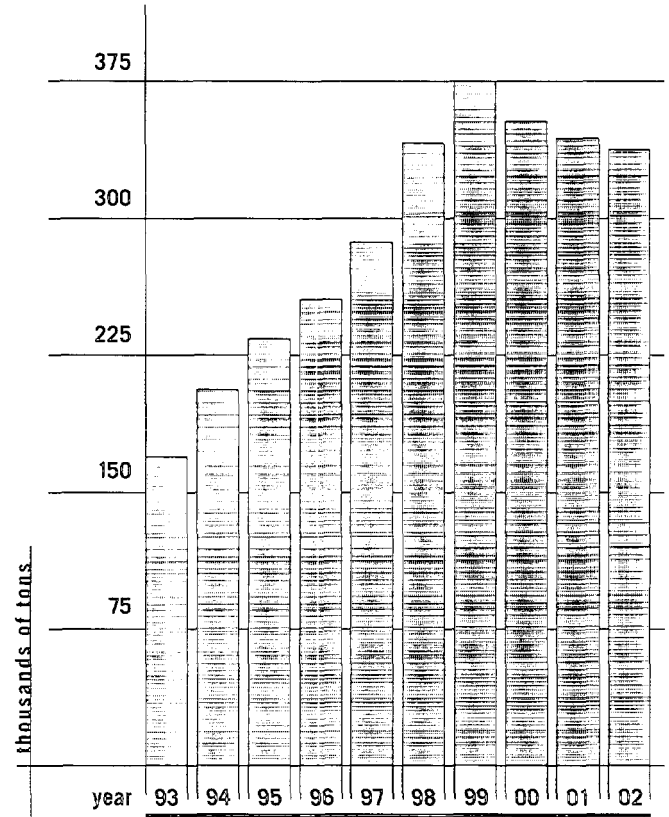
Sales of steel joists, joist girders and steel deck are dependent on the non-residential building construction market.

NEWER FACILITIES Nucor began construction on a Vulcraft facility in Chemung, New York (Vulcraft of New York, Inc.) in 2000. Start-up of the facility began in the second half of 2001. This facility produces steel joists, joist girders and steel deck and cost about \$50,000,000. The majority of the raw materials for this facility are supplied by Nucor's steel mills in Auburn, New York and Crawfordsville, Indiana. The Chemung Vulcraft facility represents a continuation of our successful value-added strategy, as well as expansion into a new geographic market for Vulcraft.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE The depressed level of construction over the past two years has unfavorably impacted the volume of non-residential buildings supplied by Vulcraft. Prevailing economic projections call for continued slow-down of building construction in 2003, which will affect the sales of steel joists, joist girders and steel deck and the earnings of Vulcraft.



STEEL JOIST PRODUCTION



STEEL DECK SALES

GOLD FINISH AND FASTENER Nucor manufactures a variety of products using steel from Nucor mills.

GOLD FINISH

Nucor Cold Finish has facilities in Nebraska, South Carolina and Utah. These facilities produce cold drawn and turned, ground and polished steel bars that are used extensively for shafting and precision machined parts. Nucor Cold Finish produces rounds, hexagons, flats and squares in carbon and alloy steels. These bars, in turn, are purchased by the automotive, farm machinery, hydraulic, appliance and electric motor industries, as well as by service centers. Nucor Cold Finish bars are used in tens of thousands of products. A few examples include anchor bolts, farm machinery, hydraulic cylinders, and shafting for air conditioner compressors, ceiling fan motors, garage door openers, electric motors and lawn mowers.

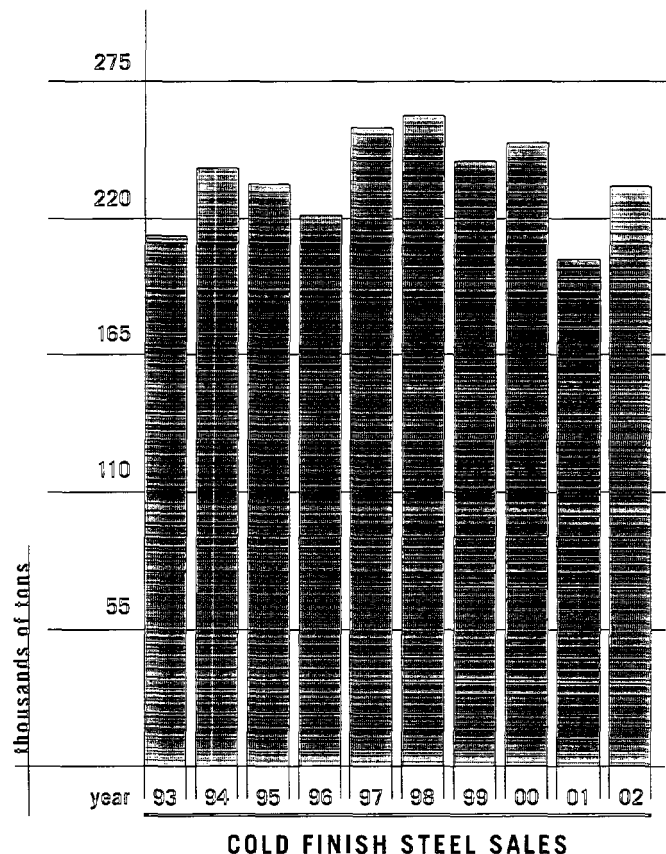
The total capacity of the three facilities is about 350,000 tons per year. All three facilities are among the most modern in the world and use in-line electronic testing to ensure outstanding quality. Nucor Cold Finish obtains most of its steel from the Nucor bar mills. This factor, along with the efficient facilities using the latest technology, results in highly competitive pricing.

In 2002, sales of cold finished steel products were 226,000 tons, an increase of 11% from 2001's 203,000 tons. The total cold finish market is estimated to be more than 1,800,000 tons. Nucor Cold Finish anticipates opportunities for significant increases in sales and earnings during the next several years.

FASTENER

Nucor Fastener's state-of-the-art steel bolt-making facility in Indiana produces standard steel hexhead cap screws, hex bolts, structural bolts and custom engineered fasteners. Fasteners are used in a broad range of markets, including automotive, machine tools, farm implements, construction and military applications.

Annual capacity is more than 75,000 tons, which is less than an estimated 20% of the total market for these products. The modern facility allows Nucor Fastener to maintain highly competitive pricing in a market currently dominated by foreign suppliers. This operation is highly automated and has fewer employees than comparable facilities. The Fastener division obtains much of its steel from the Nucor bar mills.



COLD FINISH STEEL SALES

BUILDING SYSTEMS AND LIGHT GAUGE STEEL FRAMING Nucor

manufactures metal buildings and steel framing systems for commercial, industrial and residential construction markets.

BUILDING SYSTEMS

Nucor Building Systems produces pre-engineered metal building systems and components in Indiana, South Carolina and Texas. With the start-up of the building systems facility in Terrell, Texas during 2000, the annual capacity is now more than 145,000 tons. The size of the buildings that can be produced ranges from less than 500 square feet to more than 1,000,000 square feet.

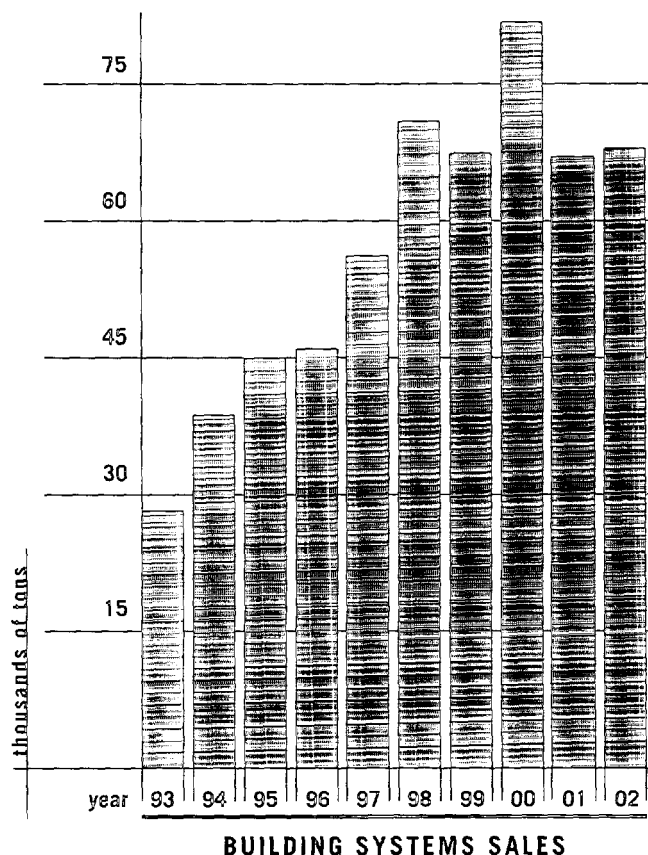
Complete metal building packages can be customized and combined with other materials such as glass, wood and masonry to produce a cost effective, aesthetically pleasing building designed for customers' special requirements. The buildings are sold through a builder distribution network in order to provide fast-track, customized solutions for building owners.

Building systems sales in 2002 were approximately 68,000 tons, an increase of 5% from the 65,000 tons sold in 2001. The primary markets are commercial, industrial and institutional buildings, including distribution centers, automobile dealerships, retail centers, schools, warehouses and manufacturing facilities. Nucor Building Systems obtains a significant portion of its steel requirements from the Nucor bar and sheet mills.

LIGHT GAUGE STEEL FRAMING

In November 2001, Nucor acquired ITEC Steel, Inc. (now called NUCON STEEL Commercial Corporation). NUCON STEEL specializes in light gauge steel framing systems for the commercial and residential construction markets with facilities in Texas and Georgia. As a leader in the emerging load bearing light gauge steel framing industry, NUCON STEEL will provide Nucor with a platform to enter this rapidly expanding new market. Nucor plans to aggressively broaden NUCON STEEL's opportunities through geographic expansion and the introduction of new products.

In January 2002, Nucor announced that the company had entered into a strategic alliance with Truswal Systems Corporation. The alliance includes a software development and license agreement for proprietary design, engineering and layout software. NUCON STEEL will use Truswal's software in its operations and Truswal will market NUCON STEEL's light gauge steel framing products through its fabricator network.



OPERATIONS

Nucor's business is the manufacture and sale of steel and steel products. During the last five years, the sales of Nucor have increased 11% from \$4,340,000,000 in 1997 to \$4,802,000,000 in 2002. Total tons sold by Nucor have increased 37% from 9,786,000 tons in 1997 to 13,442,000 tons in 2002. This growth has been generated through acquisitions, continual improvement of existing operations, and greenfield projects using new technologies.

While Nucor has historically grown through greenfield projects and the continual improvement of existing operations, 2002 was noteworthy for two critical acquisitions: the assets of Trico Steel Company, LLC in Decatur, Alabama purchased in July 2002 and the assets of Birmingham Steel Corporation purchased in December 2002. Both of these acquisitions are in the early stages of operating as part of Nucor; however, we are very pleased by the transition progress at these facilities. Since these acquisitions occurred in the latter part of the year, the impact on sales in 2002 was minimal.

Nucor reports its results in two segments, steel mills and steel products. The steel mills segment includes carbon and alloy steel in sheet, bars, structural and plate. The steel products segment includes steel joists and joist girders, steel deck, cold finished steel, steel fasteners, metal building systems and light gauge steel framing.

NET SALES Net sales for 2002 increased 11% to \$4,802,000,000, compared with \$4,334,000,000 in 2001. The average sales price per ton increased less than 1% from \$354 in 2001 to \$357 in 2002, while total shipments to outside customers increased 10%. The increase in steel shipments to outside customers occurred in the steel mills segment as imports subsided after March 5, 2002, when President Bush imposed a series of tariffs relating to dumped imported steel. Our steel products segment weakened further in 2002 with lower selling prices and volumes reflecting a depressed non-residential construction market.

Net sales for 2001 decreased 9% to \$4,334,000,000, compared with \$4,757,000,000 in 2000. The decrease was primarily due to a 17% decrease in average sales price per ton from \$425 in 2000 to \$354 in 2001. Sales prices were unfavorably impacted at our steel mills segment by increased imports, while the downturn in the economy impacted our steel products segment. The strong sales experienced in 2000 were primarily due to the performance in the first half of the year. In the second half of 2000, demand decreased and import levels increased significantly – a trend that continued in 2001. The decrease in net sales in 2001 was mitigated to some extent by increased volume in our steel mills segment.

Nucor established new annual tonnage records in the steel mills segment for total shipments and shipments to outside customers in 2002. Total shipments were 13,438,000 tons in 2002, compared with 12,141,000 tons in 2001 and 10,980,000 tons in 2000. Steel sales to outside customers were 12,314,000 tons in 2002, compared with 11,032,000 tons in 2001 and 9,779,000 tons in 2000. In the steel products segment, production and shipment volumes were generally lower. Steel joist production for 2002 was 462,000 tons, compared with 532,000 tons in 2001 and 613,000 tons in 2000. Steel deck sales were 330,000 tons in 2002, compared with 344,000 tons in 2001 and 353,000 tons in 2000. Cold finish steel sales were 226,000 tons in 2002, compared with 203,000 tons in 2001 and 250,000 tons in 2000.

COST OF PRODUCTS SOLD The major component of cost of products sold is raw material costs. The average price of raw materials increased 8% from 2001 to 2002. The average price of raw materials in the steel mills segment and the steel products segment increased 9% and 1%, respectively, in 2002. The average scrap and scrap substitute cost per ton used in our steel mills segment was \$110 in 2002, an increase of 9% from \$101 in 2001. By the fourth quarter of 2002, the average scrap cost per ton used had increased to \$118.

The average price of raw materials decreased 13% from 2000 to 2001. The average price of raw materials in the steel mills segment and the steel products segment decreased by 14% and 10%, respectively, in 2001. The average scrap and scrap substitute cost per ton used in our steel mills segment decreased 16% to \$101 in 2001 from \$120 in 2000.

In December 2000, Nucor entered into a consent decree with the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") and certain states in order to resolve alleged environmental violations. Under the terms of this decree, Nucor will conduct testing at some of its facilities, perform corrective action where necessary, and pilot certain pollution control technologies. In conjunction with the consent decree, and other necessary facility remediation, Nucor increased environmental reserves by approximately \$36,000,000 in 2000.

During 2001, Nucor made \$21,000,000 in cash payments for remedial efforts including a \$9,000,000 penalty payment to the USEPA in conjunction with the consent decree and \$6,000,000 as a minimum settlement for a particular cleanup. Nucor also made net reductions to reserves of approximately \$4,000,000 in 2001. As part of the consent decree, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act site initial assessments were nearly completed which more clearly defined probable exposures.

During 2002, Nucor revised estimates for environmental reserves as additional information became available. Nucor made approximately \$6,000,000 in cash payments for remedial efforts during 2002 and made approximately \$23,000,000 in net reductions to reserves. The most significant components of the decrease related to an agreement with the USEPA that certain technologies identified in the consent decree were not feasible and a favorable court ruling that implicated additional potentially responsible parties for the cleanup of an off-site waste-recycling facility.

GROSS MARGIN Gross margins were 10% in 2002 and 2001 and 17% in 2000. In addition to the net sales and cost of products sold factors discussed above, gross margins were affected by pre-operating and start-up costs at several Nucor facilities. Pre-operating and start-up costs of new facilities were \$84,400,000 in 2002, compared with \$97,800,000 in 2001 and \$50,900,000 in 2000. In 2002, these costs primarily related to the start-up of the newly acquired sheet mill in Decatur, Alabama (\$31,400,000) and the new Castrip facility at our sheet mill in Crawfordsville, Indiana (\$23,500,000). In 2001, these costs primarily related to the start-up of the new plate mill in Hertford County, North Carolina and the new Vulcraft facility in Chemung, New York.

We expect our Decatur facility to operate near full capacity by the fourth quarter of 2003 and start-up expenses to be completed in that period. Our Castrip facility is an experimental implementation of a new steel making technology; therefore, it is uncertain when start-up expenses for that operation will end.

MARKETING, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENSES The major components of marketing, administrative and other expenses are freight and profit sharing costs. Unit freight costs were unchanged from 2001 to 2002. Profit sharing costs, which are based upon and fluctuate with pre-tax earnings, increased by 69% from 2001 to 2002. Unit freight costs increased less than 5% from 2000 to 2001. Profit sharing costs decreased 73% from 2000 to 2001. In 2000, profit sharing costs included over \$6,200,000 for an extraordinary bonus paid to employees for the achievement of record earnings during the year. Every employee except for senior officers received \$800.

INTEREST EXPENSE (INCOME) Interest expense, net of interest income, increased in 2002 and 2001 as a result of increased average long-term debt and decreased average interest rates earned on short-term investments.

MINORITY INTERESTS Minority interests represent the income attributable to the minority partners of Nucor's less than 100% owned joint venture, Nucor-Yamato Steel Company. Income attributable to minority interests was approximately \$79,500,000 in 2002, \$103,100,000 in 2001 and \$151,500,000 in 2000. Cash distributions to minority interests were \$146,700,000 in 2002, \$120,500,000 in 2001 and \$119,900,000 in 2000. Under the partnership agreement, the minimum amount of cash to be distributed each year to the partners of Nucor-Yamato Steel Company is the amount needed by each partner to pay applicable U.S. federal and state income taxes. In 2002 and 2001, the amount of cash distributed to minority interests exceeded amounts allocated to minority interests based on mutual agreement of the general partners; however, the cumulative amount of cash distributed to partners was less than the cumulative net earnings of the partnership.

OTHER INCOME In the second quarter of 2002, Nucor received \$29,900,000 related to a graphite electrodes anti-trust settlement. In 2001, Nucor sold Nucor Iron Carbide, Inc. in Trinidad, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$20,200,000.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES The effective tax rate was 29.55% in 2002 compared with 37.02% in 2001 and 37.00% in 2000. The lower tax rate in 2002 is primarily due to state income tax credits recognized in 2002. In the fourth quarter of 2002, Nucor recorded state income tax credits of \$16,200,000, of which \$6,100,000 is non-recurring.

NET EARNINGS The increase in 2002 net earnings resulted primarily from increased volume in the steel mills segment, partly offset by a decline in volume and earnings in the steel products segment caused by a depressed non-residential construction market. In addition, the increase in net earnings in 2002 compared to 2001 was attributable to decreased pre-operating and start-up costs, increased other income related to the graphite electrodes anti-trust settlement, and reductions in environmental reserves due to changes in estimates.

The decrease in 2001 earnings resulted primarily from decreased margins and increased pre-operating and start-up costs, partially offset by decreased profit sharing costs and decreased income taxes. Nucor's net earnings were also favorably affected in the fourth quarter of 2001 by a gain of \$20,200,000 related to the sale of Nucor Iron Carbide, Inc.

Earnings were 7% of average equity in 2002, compared with 5% in 2001 and 14% in 2000.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

In 2002, working capital decreased 6% from \$889,500,000 to \$832,600,000. The current ratio was 2.4 in 2002, 2.8 in 2001 and 2.5 in 2000. We have a simple capital structure with no off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated special purpose entities. Nucor sometimes uses natural gas purchase contracts to partially manage its exposure to the price risk of natural gas which is used during the manufacturing process. The use of these contracts is immaterial for all periods presented.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES Nucor generated cash provided by operating activities of \$497,200,000 in 2002, compared with \$495,100,000 in 2001 and \$820,800,000 in 2000. Gross margins deteriorated in 2002 and 2001 due to depressed market conditions and increased pre-operating and start-up costs of new facilities. Additionally, in 2002, changes in operating assets and liabilities (exclusive of acquisitions and dispositions) used cash of \$82,600,000, compared with changes in operating assets and liabilities using cash of \$2,700,000 in 2001 and providing cash of \$79,000,000 in 2000.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES Cash used in investing activities increased to \$901,400,000 in 2002 compared with \$360,400,000 in 2001 and \$410,300,000 in 2000. Capital expenditures for new facilities and expansion of existing facilities decreased to \$243,600,000 in 2002 compared with \$261,100,000 in 2001 and \$415,400,000 in 2000.

On July 22, 2002, Nucor acquired substantially all of the assets of Trico Steel Company, LLC ("Trico") for a purchase price of \$117,700,000. On December 9, 2002, Nucor acquired substantially all of the assets of Birmingham Steel Corporation ("Birmingham Steel") for a cash purchase price excluding transaction costs of approximately \$615,000,000, including \$116,900,000 in inventory and receivables. In connection with these acquisitions, Nucor assumed \$86,000,000 in bonds and \$17,400,000 in other liabilities.

During 2001, Nucor sold Nucor Iron Carbide, Inc. and sold the assets of the Nucor Bearing Products facility. Total proceeds from these two sales as well as the sale of other equipment at existing facilities were \$22,700,000 in 2001. Also in 2001, Nucor purchased substantially all of the assets of Auburn Steel Company, Inc.'s steel bar facility in Auburn, New York for approximately \$115,000,000 and acquired ITEC Steel, Inc. (now called NUCON STEEL Commercial Corporation) for approximately \$7,000,000 (excluding liabilities assumed).

FINANCING ACTIVITIES Cash provided by financing activities was \$160,800,000 in 2002, compared with cash used in financing activities of \$162,900,000 in 2001 and \$492,100,000 in 2000. On October 1, 2002, Nucor issued \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.875% notes due 2012. During 2002 Nucor retired \$1,900,000 aggregate principal amount of industrial revenue bonds. No additional long-term debt was incurred in 2001. Net long-term debt borrowings were \$70,000,000 in 2000. Existing cash and short-term investments, and the \$350,000,000 in new notes, funded the acquisition of the assets of Trico and Birmingham Steel in 2002. The acquisitions of the bar mill in Auburn, New York and of ITEC Steel, Inc. in 2001 were funded by Nucor's existing cash and short-term investments. Unused long-term credit facilities total \$425,000,000 at the end of 2002. The percentage of long-term debt to total capital (long-term debt plus minority interests plus stockholders' equity) was 26% in 2002 and 16% in both 2001 and 2000.

Nucor's directors have approved the purchase of up to 15,000,000 shares of Nucor common stock. There were no repurchases during 2002 or 2001. Since the inception of the stock repurchase program in 1998, a total of approximately 10,800,000 shares have been repurchased at a cost of about \$444,500,000.

MARKET RISK Some of Nucor's industrial revenue bonds have variable interest rates that are adjusted weekly, monthly or annually. Future changes in interest rates are not expected to significantly impact earnings. Additionally, Nucor entered into an interest rate swap agreement, converting a note payable of \$175,000,000 from a fixed rate obligation to a variable rate obligation. Nucor's remaining debt is at fixed rates. Nucor's investment practice is to invest in securities that are highly liquid with short maturities. As a result, we do not expect changes in interest rates to have a significant impact on the value of our investment securities.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and other commercial commitments as of December 31, 2002, not including related interest expense, if any, for the periods presented.

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due By Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	\$ 894,550,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ —	\$877,300,000
Operating leases	4,013,000	1,083,000	2,679,000	251,000	—
Unconditional purchase obligations ⁽¹⁾	60,736,000	60,003,000	733,000	—	—
Other long-term obligations ⁽²⁾	45,897,000	34,653,000	11,244,000	—	—
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$1,005,196,000</u>	<u>\$111,739,000</u>	<u>\$15,906,000</u>	<u>\$251,000</u>	<u>\$877,300,000</u>

Other Commercial Commitments	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period				
	Total Amounts Committed	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Guarantees ⁽³⁾	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(1) Purchase obligations on operating machinery and equipment.

(2) Our share of estimated costs to construct and start-up the joint venture HIs melt mill in Western Australia.

(3) Financial guarantees on environmental remediation.

OUTLOOK Nucor's objective is to maintain a strong balance sheet. Capital expenditures are currently projected to be less than \$300,000,000 in 2003. Funds provided from operations, existing credit facilities and new borrowings are expected to be adequate to meet future capital expenditure and working capital requirements for existing operations. Nucor believes that it has the financial ability to borrow significant additional funds and still maintain reasonable leverage in order to finance major acquisitions.

The past year was one of the toughest that the steel industry has experienced in decades. Nucor's earnings in 2003 will be impacted by the state of the economy, specifically the construction industry, and the maintenance and implementation of remedies for relief from dumped steel imports.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

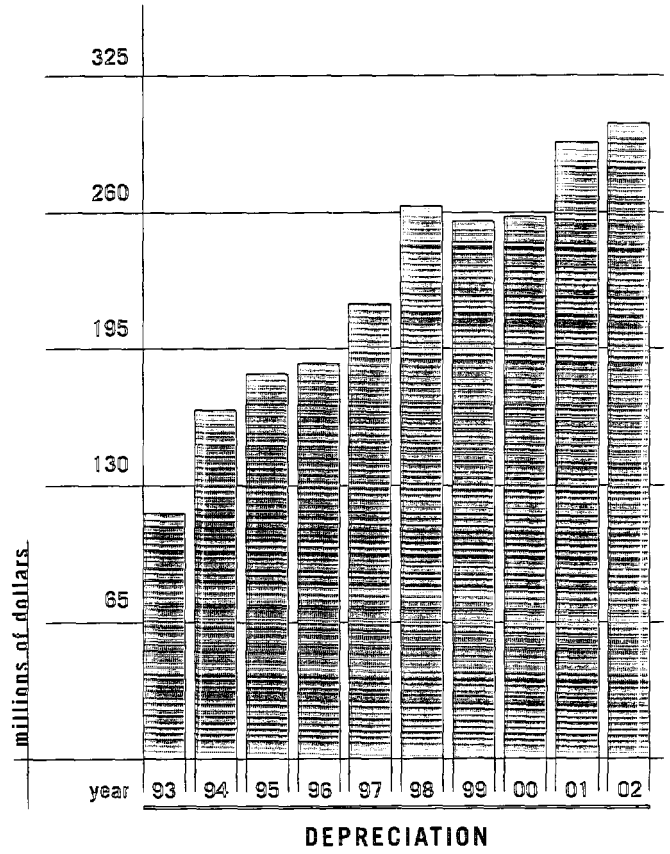
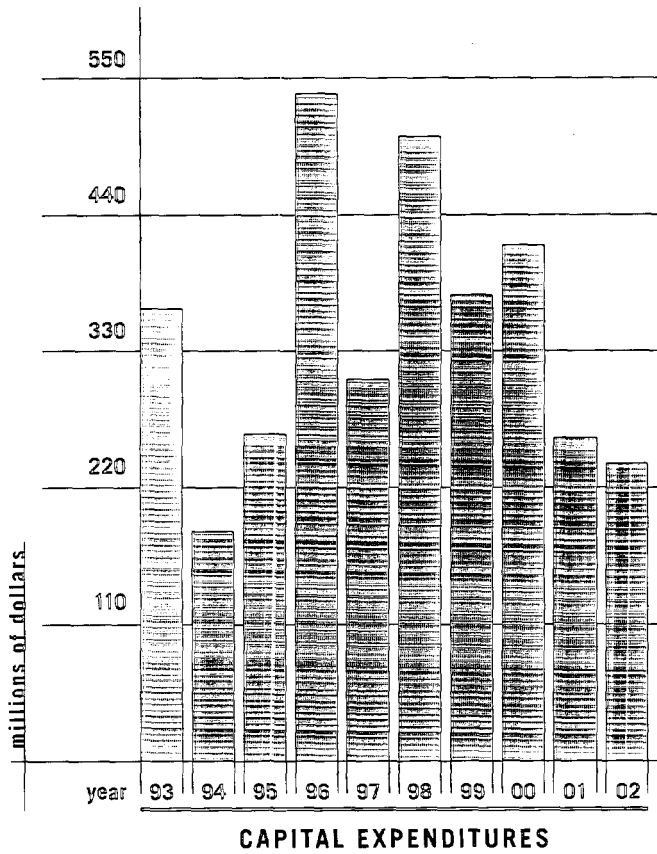
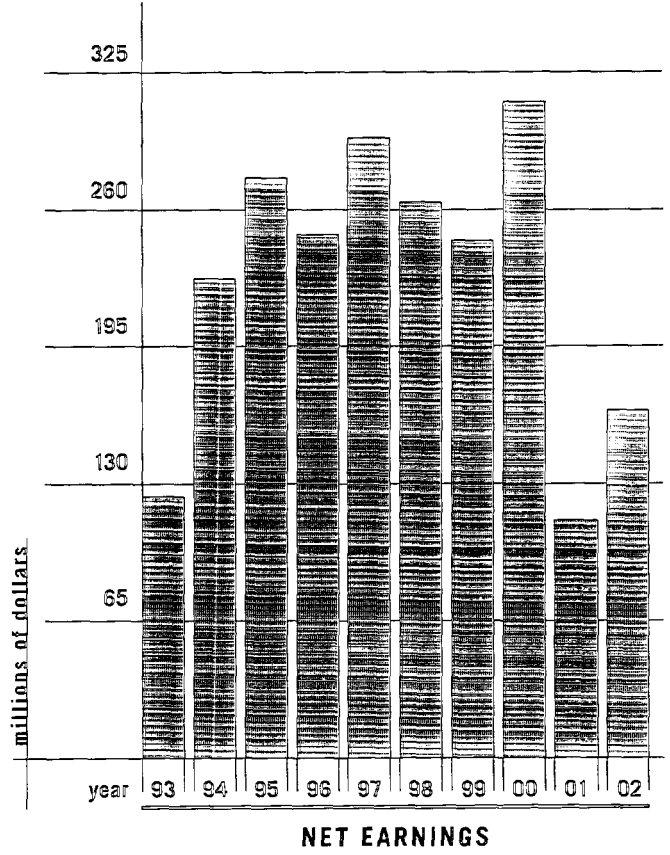
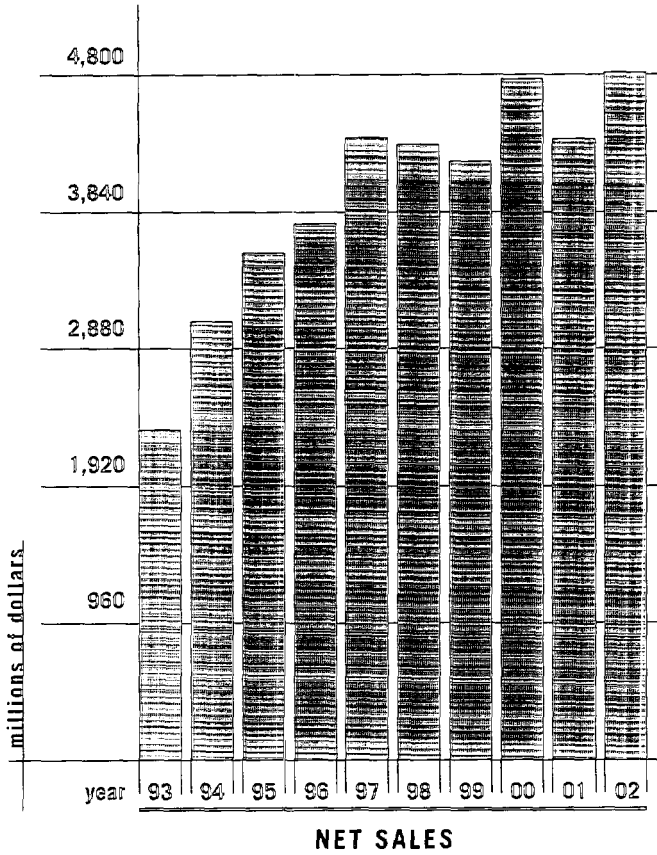
Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at year-end, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the year. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to the valuation allowances for receivables, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and environmental obligations. Our estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Accordingly, actual costs could differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

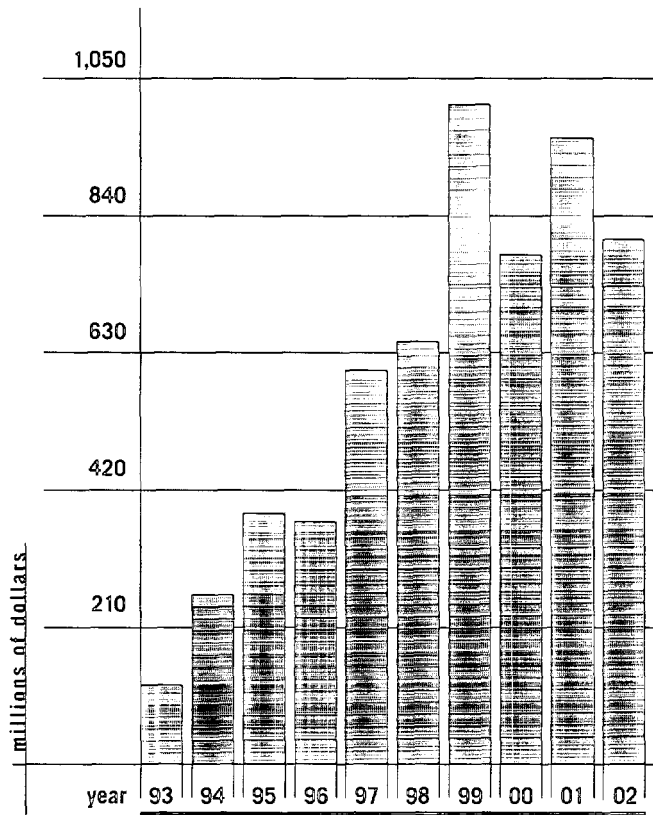
We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

ALLOWANCES FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

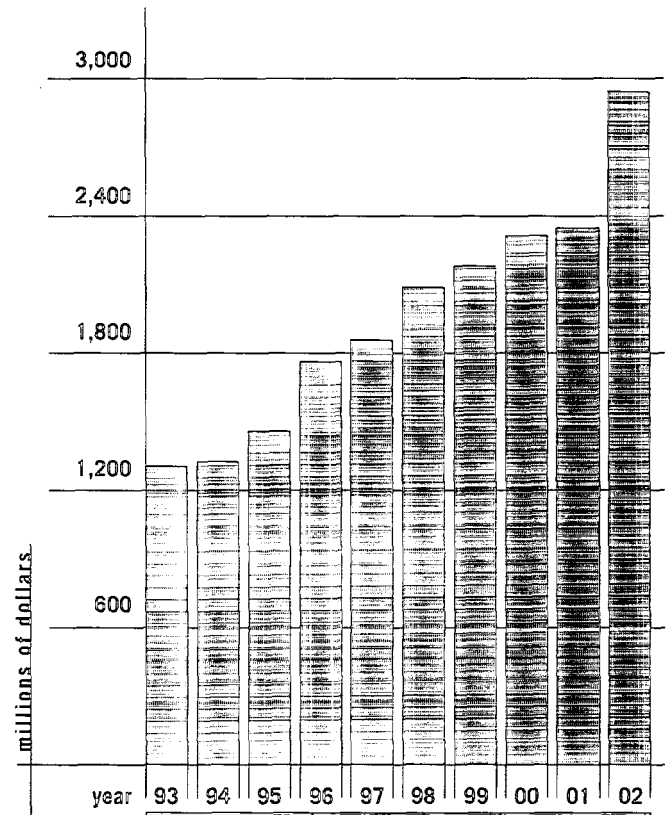
ASSET IMPAIRMENTS We evaluate the impairment of our property, plant and equipment on an individual asset basis or by logical groupings of assets. Asset impairments are recognized whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of those productive assets exceeds their aggregate projected undiscounted cash flows.

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION We are subject to environmental laws and regulations established by federal, state and local authorities, and make provision for the estimated costs related to compliance. Undiscounted remediation liabilities are accrued based on estimates of known environmental exposures. The accruals are reviewed periodically and, as investigations and remediation proceed, adjustments are made as we believe are necessary. The accruals are not reduced by possible recoveries from insurance carriers or other third parties, and do not reflect anticipated allocations among potentially responsible parties at federal Superfund sites or similar state-managed sites after an assessment is made of the likelihood that such parties will fulfill their obligations at such sites. Our measurement of environmental liabilities is based on currently available facts, present laws and regulations, and current technology.

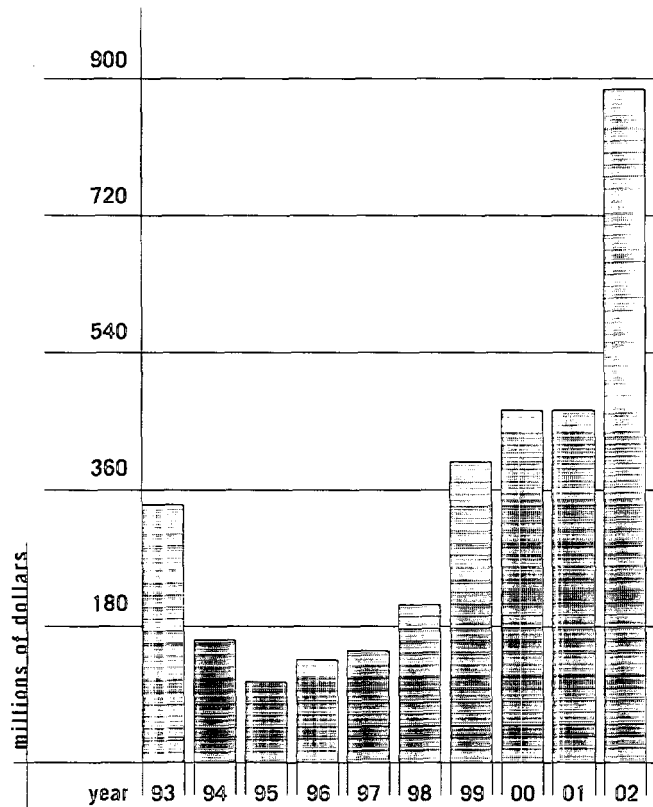




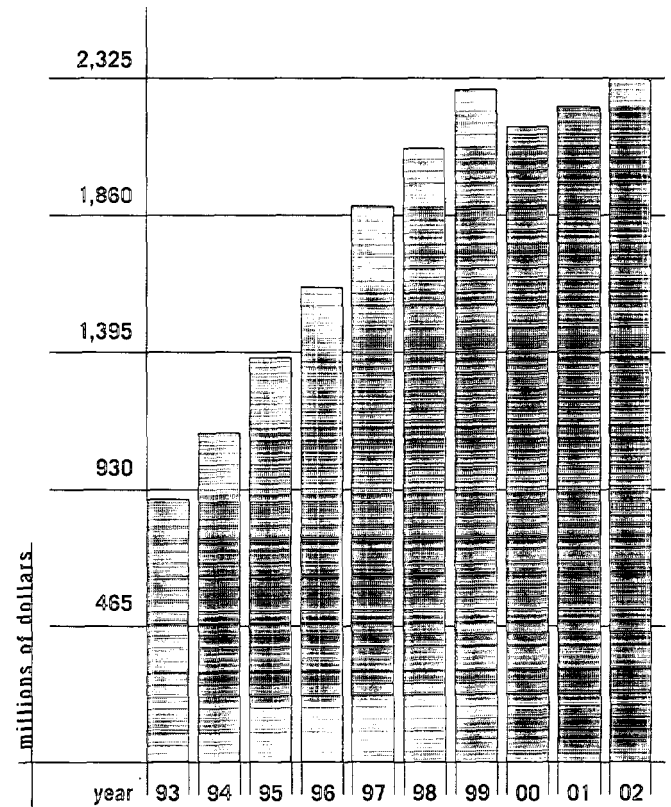
WORKING CAPITAL



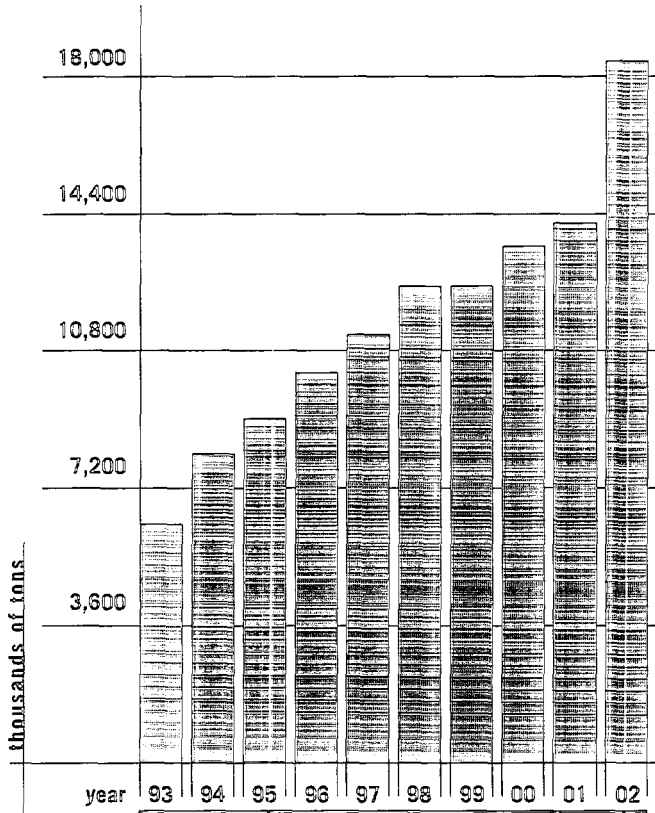
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT



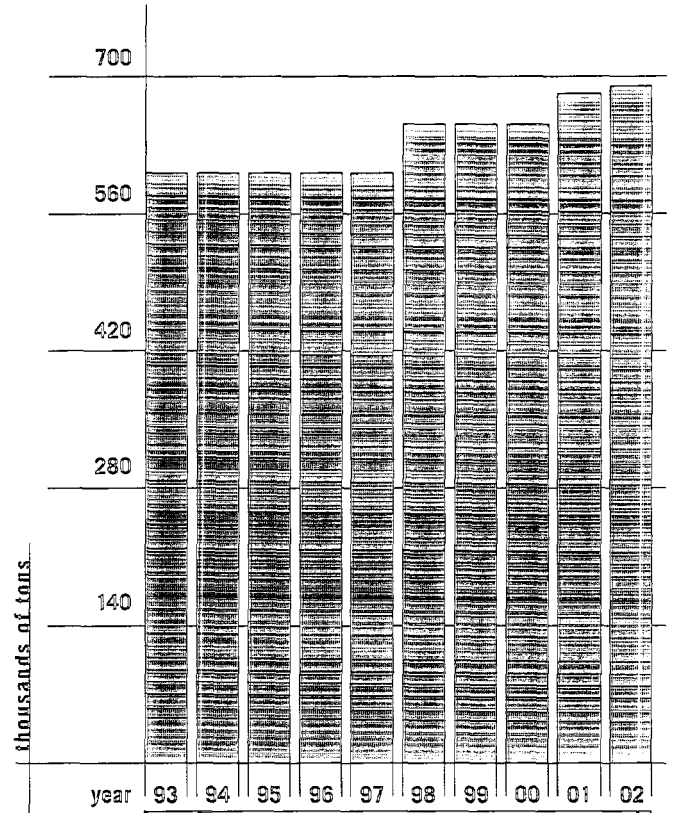
LONG-TERM DEBT



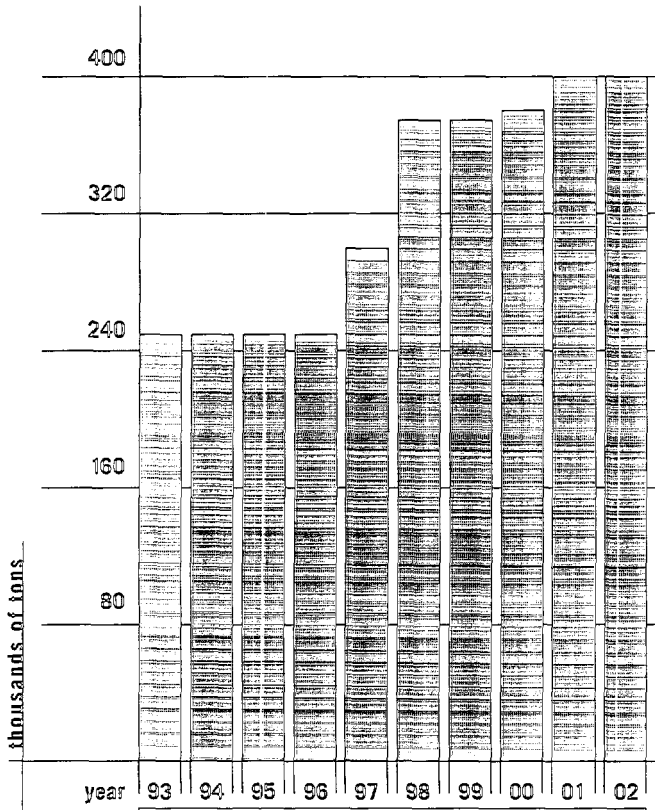
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY



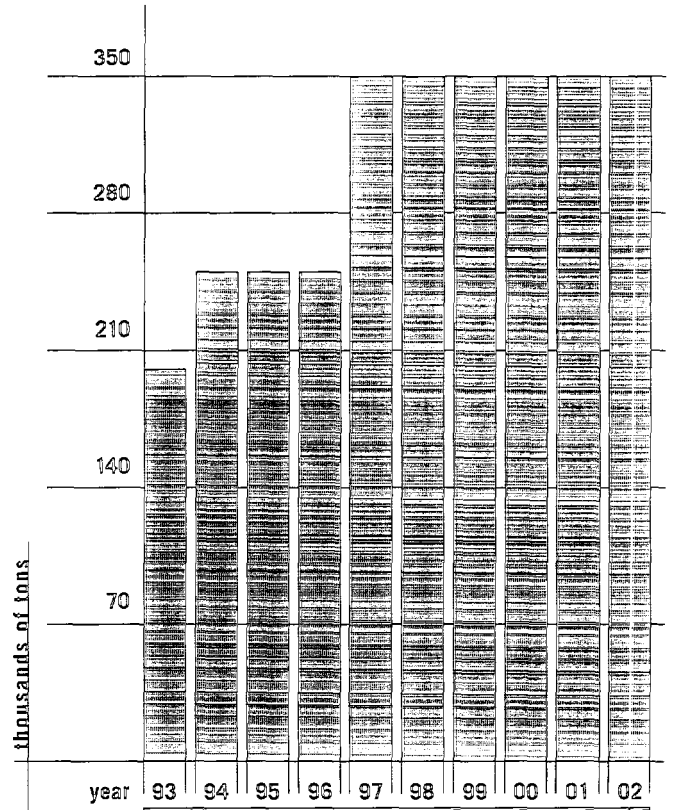
STEEL CAPACITY



STEEL JOIST CAPACITY



STEEL DECK CAPACITY



COLD FINISH STEEL CAPACITY

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
FOR THE YEAR						
Net sales	\$4,801,776,537	\$4,333,706,754	\$4,756,521,134	\$4,158,293,140	\$4,305,450,408	\$4,339,951,794
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of products sold	4,332,277,330	3,914,278,371	3,929,181,904	3,531,896,413	3,632,637,842	3,625,212,399
Marketing, administrative and other expenses	175,588,347	150,665,488	183,175,557	154,773,600	147,973,101	145,409,693
Interest expense (income)	14,285,934	6,525,057	(816,104)	(5,095,299)	(3,832,252)	(35,318)
Minority interests	79,471,911	103,068,831	151,461,789	85,783,332	91,641,121	90,516,580
Other income	(29,900,000)	(20,200,000)	—	—	—	—
	4,571,723,522	4,154,337,747	4,263,003,146	3,767,358,046	3,868,419,812	3,861,103,354
Earnings before income taxes	230,053,015	179,369,007	493,517,988	390,935,094	437,030,596	478,848,440
Provision for income taxes	67,973,000	66,408,000	182,610,000	146,346,000	173,322,000	184,366,000
Net earnings	162,080,015	112,961,007	310,907,988	244,589,094	263,708,596	294,482,440
Net earnings per share:						
Basic	2.08	1.45	3.80	2.80	3.00	3.35
Diluted	2.07	1.45	3.80	2.80	3.00	3.35
Dividends declared per share	.76	.68	.60	.52	.48	.40
Percentage of earnings to sales	3.4%	2.6%	6.5%	5.9%	6.1%	6.8%
Return on average equity	7.2%	5.2%	14.2%	11.3%	13.4%	16.9%
Capital expenditures	243,598,096	261,145,658	415,404,602	374,717,759	502,910,263	306,749,422
Depreciation	307,101,032	289,063,213	259,365,173	256,637,460	264,038,622	218,764,101
Sales per employee	527,581	530,961	619,379	568,112	613,574	645,682
AT YEAR END						
Current assets	\$1,424,138,700	\$1,373,665,916	\$1,379,529,050	\$1,538,508,511	\$1,129,467,383	\$1,125,508,464
Current liabilities	591,535,828	484,158,726	558,068,452	531,030,898	486,897,157	524,453,610
Working capital	832,602,872	889,507,190	821,460,598	1,007,477,613	642,570,226	601,054,854
Current ratio	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.1
Property, plant and equipment	2,932,058,102	2,365,655,061	2,329,420,798	2,180,419,463	2,086,158,459	1,858,874,894
Total assets	4,381,001,217	3,759,348,176	3,710,867,705	3,718,927,974	3,215,625,842	2,984,383,358
Long-term debt	878,550,000	460,450,000	460,450,000	390,450,000	215,450,000	167,950,000
Percentage of debt to capital	26.0%	15.6%	15.9%	13.4%	8.4%	7.2%
Stockholders' equity	2,322,989,489	2,201,460,329	2,130,951,640	2,262,247,906	2,072,551,781	1,876,425,866
Per share	29.71	28.29	27.47	25.96	23.73	21.32
Shares outstanding	78,180,108	77,814,511	77,582,948	87,133,737	87,352,906	87,996,583
Stockholders	64,000	47,000	51,000	55,000	62,000	50,000
Employees	9,800	8,400	7,900	7,500	7,200	6,900

Certain amounts for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the 2002 presentation.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
NET SALES	\$4,801,776,537	\$4,333,706,754	\$4,756,521,134
COSTS AND EXPENSES:			
Cost of products sold	4,332,277,330	3,914,278,371	3,929,181,904
Marketing, administrative and other expenses	175,588,347	150,665,488	183,175,557
Interest expense (income), net (Note 10)	14,285,934	6,525,057	(816,104)
Minority interests	79,471,911	103,068,831	151,461,789
Other income (Note 11)	(29,900,000)	(20,200,000)	—
	4,571,723,522	4,154,337,747	4,263,003,146
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	230,053,015	179,369,007	493,517,988
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES (Note 12)	67,973,000	66,408,000	182,610,000
NET EARNINGS	\$ 162,080,015	\$ 112,961,007	\$ 310,907,988
NET EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 13):			
Basic	\$2.08	\$1.45	\$3.80
Diluted	\$2.07	\$1.45	\$3.80

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	TREASURY STOCK (at cost)	
	Shares	Amount			Shares	Amount
BALANCES, December 31, 1999	90,102,518	\$36,041,007	\$70,906,567	\$2,216,091,023	2,968,781	\$ 60,790,691
Net earnings in 2000				310,907,988		
Employee stock options	9,620	3,848	409,508			
Employee stock compensation and service awards			401,879		(108,647)	(3,921,444)
Treasury stock acquired			(223,284)		9,669,056	398,504,348
Cash dividends (\$.60 per share)				(48,213,301)		
BALANCES, December 31, 2000	90,112,138	36,044,855	71,494,670	2,478,785,710	12,529,190	455,373,595
Net earnings in 2001				112,961,007		
Employee stock options	214,253	85,701	8,830,541			
Employee stock compensation and service awards			864,944		(17,310)	(629,219)
Cash dividends (\$.68 per share)				(52,862,723)		
BALANCES, December 31, 2001	90,326,391	36,130,556	81,190,155	2,538,883,994	12,511,880	454,744,376
Net earnings in 2002				162,080,015		
Employee stock options	352,242	140,897	16,088,074			
Employee stock compensation and service awards			2,117,577		(13,355)	(485,454)
Cash dividends (\$.76 per share)				(59,382,857)		
BALANCES, December 31, 2002	90,678,633	\$36,271,453	\$99,395,806	\$2,641,581,152	12,498,525	\$454,258,922

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

December 31,	2002	2001
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 219,004,868	\$ 462,348,547
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	483,607,972	330,855,074
Inventories (Note 3)	588,989,548	466,690,217
Other current assets	<u>132,536,312</u>	<u>113,772,078</u>
Total current assets	1,424,138,700	1,373,665,916
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Note 4)	2,932,058,102	2,365,655,061
OTHER ASSETS	<u>24,804,415</u>	<u>20,027,199</u>
	<u>\$4,381,001,217</u>	<u>\$3,759,348,176</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Long-term debt due within one year (Note 5)	\$ 16,000,000	\$ —
Accounts payable	247,229,067	189,235,046
Federal income taxes	8,948,999	—
Salaries, wages and related accruals	116,246,817	92,769,688
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 8)	<u>203,110,945</u>	<u>202,153,992</u>
Total current liabilities	591,535,828	484,158,726
LONG-TERM DEBT DUE AFTER ONE YEAR (Note 5)	<u>878,550,000</u>	<u>460,450,000</u>
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES (Notes 8, 9 and 12)	<u>371,271,399</u>	<u>329,392,145</u>
MINORITY INTERESTS	<u>216,654,501</u>	<u>283,886,976</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 6):		
Common stock	36,271,453	36,130,556
Additional paid-in capital	99,395,806	81,190,155
Retained earnings	<u>2,641,581,152</u>	<u>2,538,883,994</u>
	2,777,248,411	2,656,204,705
Treasury stock	<u>(454,258,922)</u>	<u>(454,744,376)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	2,322,989,489	2,201,460,329
	<u>\$4,381,001,217</u>	<u>\$3,759,348,176</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net earnings	\$162,080,015	\$112,961,007	\$310,907,988
Adjustments:			
Depreciation	307,101,032	289,063,213	259,365,173
Gain on sale of facility	—	(20,200,000)	—
Deferred income taxes	31,200,000	13,000,000	20,200,000
Minority interests	79,468,625	103,034,717	151,275,438
Changes in (exclusive of acquisitions and dispositions):			
Accounts receivable	(99,777,898)	33,788,641	43,579,322
Inventories	(58,371,867)	26,302,845	3,831,738
Accounts payable	57,994,021	(20,991,631)	(51,895,123)
Accrued environmental costs	(22,192,000)	(25,187,000)	30,932,000
Other	39,717,977	(16,656,467)	52,558,131
Cash provided by operating activities	497,219,905	495,115,325	820,754,667
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(243,598,096)	(261,145,658)	(415,404,602)
Investment in affiliates	(5,573,268)	—	—
Disposition of plant and equipment	448,546	22,650,119	5,128,217
Acquisitions (net of cash acquired)	(652,688,811)	(121,904,000)	—
Cash used in investing activities	(901,411,629)	(360,399,539)	(410,276,385)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in long-term debt	350,000,000	—	70,000,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,900,000)	—	—
Issuance of common stock	18,832,002	10,410,405	4,736,679
Distributions to minority interests	(146,701,100)	(120,491,200)	(119,883,200)
Cash dividends	(59,382,857)	(52,862,723)	(48,213,301)
Acquisition of treasury stock	—	—	(398,727,632)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	160,848,045	(162,943,518)	(492,087,454)
DECREASE IN CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	(243,343,679)	(28,227,732)	(81,609,172)
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS—BEGINNING OF YEAR	462,348,547	490,576,279	572,185,451
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS—END OF YEAR	\$219,004,868	\$462,348,547	\$490,576,279

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002, 2001 AND 2000

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

NATURE OF OPERATIONS Nucor is a domestic manufacturer of steel products whose customers are located primarily in the United States of America.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION The consolidated financial statements include Nucor and all of its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions are eliminated. Investments in joint ventures with ownership of 50% or less are accounted for under the equity method. Distributions are made to minority interest partners in Nucor-Yamato Steel Company in accordance with the limited partnership agreement by mutual agreement of the general partners. At a minimum, sufficient cash is distributed so that each partner may pay applicable U.S. federal and state income taxes payable.

CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS Short-term investments are recorded at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates market, and have original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. Cash and short-term investments are maintained primarily with a few high-credit quality financial institutions.

INVENTORIES VALUATION Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined principally using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of accounting.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Repairs and maintenance are expensed on a pro-rata basis throughout the year. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable.

NATURAL GAS CONTRACTS Nucor sometimes uses natural gas purchase contracts to partially manage its exposure to the price risk of natural gas used during the manufacturing process. The use of these contracts is immaterial for all periods presented.

REVENUE RECOGNITION Revenue is recognized at the time products are shipped to customers. Prior to 2002, some of the shipping costs incurred were recorded in net sales as an offset to the amounts billed to customers for the shipping costs. Nucor has reclassified the shipping costs as cost of products sold for all years presented. The effect of the reclassifications increased net sales and cost of products sold by \$233,500,854, \$194,458,176 and \$170,375,153 in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Operating results were not affected by the reclassification. Internal fleet and some common carrier costs are included in marketing, administrative and other expenses. These costs included in marketing, administrative and other expenses were \$43,917,530 in 2002, \$48,282,035 in 2001 and \$52,949,732 in 2000.

ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK OPTIONS Nucor accounts for stock options granted to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method, under which no compensation expense is recorded since the exercise price of the stock options is equal to the market price of the underlying stock on the grant date. Had compensation cost for the stock options issued been determined consistent with FASB Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS No. 123"), net earnings and net earnings per share would have been reduced to the following pro forma amounts:

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
Net earnings – as reported	\$162,080,015	\$112,961,007	\$310,907,988
Pro forma stock-based compensation cost	(5,172,756)	(4,463,762)	(4,324,257)
Net earnings – pro forma	<u>\$156,907,259</u>	<u>\$108,497,245</u>	<u>\$306,583,731</u>
Net earnings per share – as reported:			
Basic	\$2.08	\$1.45	\$3.80
Diluted	2.07	1.45	3.80
Net earnings per share – pro forma:			
Basic	2.02	1.40	3.75
Diluted	2.01	1.40	3.75

USE OF ESTIMATES The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual costs could differ from these estimates.

RECLASSIFICATIONS Certain amounts for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the 2002 presentation.

2. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

An allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Accounts receivable are stated net of the allowance for doubtful accounts of \$20,040,651 in 2002 (\$20,182,830 in 2001 and \$27,573,485 in 2000).

3. INVENTORIES:

Inventories consist of approximately 40% raw materials and supplies, and 60% finished and semi-finished products in 2002 and 2001. Nucor's manufacturing process consists of a continuous, vertically integrated process from which products are sold to customers at various stages throughout the process. Since most steel products can be classified as either finished or semi-finished products, these two categories of inventory are combined.

Inventories valued using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of accounting represent approximately 77% of total inventories in 2002 (85% in 2001). If the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method of accounting had been used, inventories would have been \$42,607,667 higher in 2002 (\$8,291,126 higher in 2001). Use of the lower of cost or market reduced inventories by \$1,319,314 in 2002 (\$6,319,664 in 2001).

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

December 31,	2002	2001
Land and improvements	\$ 122,624,444	\$ 99,960,257
Buildings and improvements	452,382,223	387,104,084
Machinery and equipment	4,475,430,898	3,605,131,629
Construction in process and equipment deposits	43,793,154	134,370,438
	<u>5,094,230,719</u>	<u>4,226,566,408</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	2,162,172,617	1,860,911,347
	<u>\$2,932,058,102</u>	<u>\$2,365,655,061</u>

The estimated useful lives range from 10 to 20 years for buildings and land improvements and range from 3 to 12 years for machinery and equipment.

5. LONG-TERM DEBT AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS:

December 31,	2002	2001
Industrial revenue bonds:		
1.63% to 2.475%, variable, due from 2014 to 2033	\$292,300,000	\$206,300,000
5.75% to 8%, fixed, due from 2003 to 2023	77,250,000	79,150,000
Notes, 6%, due 2009	175,000,000	175,000,000
Notes, 4.875%, due in 2012	350,000,000	—
	<u>894,550,000</u>	<u>460,450,000</u>
Less current maturities	(16,000,000)	—
	<u>\$878,550,000</u>	<u>\$460,450,000</u>

At December 31, 2002, Nucor had an interest rate swap agreement of \$175,000,000 outstanding that is accounted for as a fair value hedge. Under the agreement, Nucor pays a variable rate of interest and receives a fixed rate of interest over the term of the interest rate swap agreement. The interest rate swap agreement converted the \$175,000,000 note payable from a fixed rate obligation to a variable rate obligation. The change in the fair value of this agreement is recorded in earnings as an equal offset to the change in fair value of the underlying debt obligation. Since this fair value hedge is 100% effective, there is no impact to net earnings. The variable interest rate is the six-month LIBOR rate in arrears plus 1.495%.

In October 2002, Nucor entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility that provides for up to \$425,000,000 in revolving loans. The credit facility consists of (a) a \$125,000,000 364-day revolver with an option to convert amounts outstanding under this facility to a one-year term loan, and (b) a \$300,000,000 five-year multi-currency revolver. This new facility replaced the previous credit facilities that provided up to \$248,000,000 in revolving loans. No borrowings were outstanding under the former credit facilities as of the date they were replaced, and no borrowings are outstanding under the new credit facility at December 31, 2002. The new credit facility includes customary financial and other covenants, including a limit on the ratio of debt to total capital of 50% and a limit on Nucor's ability to pledge the Company's assets.

Annual aggregate long-term debt maturities are: \$16,000,000 in 2003; none in 2004; none in 2005; \$1,250,000 in 2006; and none in 2007.

The fair value of Nucor's long-term debt approximates the carrying value.

In January 2003, approximately \$45,000,000 aggregate principal amounts of the fixed rate industrial revenue bonds outstanding at December 31, 2002 were redeemed and reissued in the form of new variable rate industrial revenue bonds in like principal amount.

6. CAPITAL STOCK:

The par value of Nucor's common stock is \$.40 per share and there are 200,000,000 shares authorized.

Nucor's Key Employees' Incentive Stock Option Plans provide that common stock options may be granted to key employees and officers with exercise prices at 100% of the market value on the date of the grant. Outstanding options are exercisable six months after grant date and have a term of seven years. At December 31, 2002, 1,291,962 shares (1,737,789 in 2001 and 2,180,737 in 2000) were reserved for future grants.

Effective January 1, 2001, Nucor established a Non-Employee Director Equity Plan that provides that common stock options may be granted to members of the Board of Directors of Nucor who are not employees of Nucor. The Plan grants options to purchase Nucor's common stock with exercise prices at 100% of the market value on the date of the grant. Outstanding options are exercisable six months after grant date and have a term of seven years. At December 31, 2002, 291,525 shares (295,689 in 2001) were reserved for future grants.

250,000 shares of preferred stock, par value of \$4.00 per share, are authorized, with preferences, rights and restrictions as may be fixed by Nucor's Board of Directors. No shares of preferred stock have been issued since their authorization in 1964.

A summary of Nucor's stock option plans is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2002		2001		2000	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Number of shares under option:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,154,864	\$45.48	990,630	\$44.60	685,317	\$48.35
Granted	458,810	52.66	470,338	46.64	482,431	41.33
Exercised	(352,242)	46.07	(214,253)	41.62	(9,620)	42.60
Canceled	(15,346)	54.88	(91,851)	51.02	(167,498)	50.65
Outstanding at end of year	<u>1,246,086</u>	<u>\$47.84</u>	<u>1,154,864</u>	<u>\$45.48</u>	<u>990,630</u>	<u>\$44.60</u>
Options exercisable at end of year	<u>993,331</u>	<u>\$47.54</u>	<u>924,932</u>	<u>\$44.61</u>	<u>710,386</u>	<u>\$47.93</u>

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2002:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$36.01 - \$42.00	161,434	4.2 years	\$36.59	161,434	\$36.59
42.01 - 48.00	279,277	4.4 years	44.89	279,277	44.89
48.01 - 54.00	605,893	5.5 years	49.09	353,138	49.16
54.01 - 60.00	199,482	6.1 years	57.25	199,482	57.25
36.01 - 60.00	<u>1,246,086</u>	5.2 years	47.84	<u>993,331</u>	47.54

The pro forma net earnings and pro forma net earnings per share amounts calculated according to SFAS No. 123 are disclosed in Note 1, above. The weighted-average fair value of options granted was \$18.69 in 2002 (\$14.59 in 2001 and \$16.54 in 2000). The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
Expected dividend yield	1.55%	1.39%	1.66%
Expected stock price volatility	49.03%	41.02%	40.57%
Risk-free interest rate	2.32% - 4.14%	3.45% - 4.43%	6.02% - 6.53%
Expected life of options (in years)	3.5	3.5	3.5

7. STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN:

On March 8, 2001, the Board of Directors adopted a Stockholder Rights Plan ("Plan") in which one right ("Right") was declared as a dividend for each Nucor common share outstanding. Each Right entitles Nucor common stockholders to purchase, under certain conditions, one five-thousandth of a share of newly authorized Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock ("Preferred Stock"), with one five-thousandth of a share of Preferred Stock intended to be the economic equivalent of one share of Nucor common stock. Until the occurrence of certain events, the Rights are represented by and traded in tandem with Nucor common stock. Rights will be exercisable only if a person or group acquires beneficial ownership of 15 percent (15%) or more of the Nucor common shares or commences a tender or exchange offer, upon the consummation of which such person or group would beneficially own 15 percent (15%) or more of the common shares. Upon such an event, the Rights enable dilution of the acquiring person's or group's interest by providing that other holders of Nucor common stock may purchase, at an exercise price of \$150.00, Nucor common stock, or in the discretion of the Board of Directors, Preferred Stock, having double the value of such exercise price. Nucor will be entitled to redeem the Rights at \$.001 per Right under certain circumstances set forth in the Plan. The Rights themselves have no voting power and will expire on March 8, 2011, unless earlier exercised, redeemed or exchanged. Each one five-thousandth of a share of Preferred Stock has the same voting rights as one share of Nucor common stock, and each share of Preferred Stock has 5,000 times the voting power of one share of Nucor common stock.

8. CONTINGENCIES:

Nucor is subject to environmental laws and regulations established by federal, state and local authorities; and makes provision for the estimated costs related to compliance. Of the undiscounted total \$82,768,000 of accrued environmental costs at December 31, 2002 (\$104,960,000 in 2001 and \$130,147,000 in 2000), \$37,418,000 was classified in accrued expenses and other current liabilities (\$49,210,000 in 2001 and \$63,097,000 in 2000) and \$45,350,000 was classified in deferred credits and other liabilities (\$55,750,000 in 2001 and \$67,050,000 in 2000). During the year ended December 31, 2002, Nucor revised estimates as additional information was obtained. Environmental reserves included in deferred credits and other liabilities decreased by \$22,943,000 during the year as a result of the revised estimates. In December 2000, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Justice announced an agreement with Nucor and certain states that resolved alleged environmental violations. Nucor continues to implement the various components of the consent decree, which involve air and water pollution control technology demonstrations along with other environmental management practices. The accrued environmental costs include the expenses that we expect to incur as a result of the consent decree.

Other contingent liabilities with respect to product warranties, legal proceedings and other matters arise in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, no such matters exist which would have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

9. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN:

Nucor has a Profit Sharing and Retirement Savings Plan for qualified employees. Nucor's expense for these benefits was \$25,898,823 in 2002 (\$18,998,950 in 2001 and \$49,280,977 in 2000). Nucor also has a medical plan covering certain eligible early retirees. The unfunded obligation, included in deferred credits and other liabilities in the balance sheet, totaled \$38,211,081 in 2002 (\$33,256,696 in 2001). Expense associated with this plan was \$1,753,035 in 2002 (\$1,085,758 in 2001 and \$3,038,714 in 2000). The discount rate used was 6.5% in 2002 (7% in 2001 and 7.5% in 2000). The health care cost trend rate used was 12% in 2002 (13% in 2001 and 9.5% in 2000). The health care cost trend rate is projected to decline gradually to 5% by 2011.

10. INTEREST EXPENSE (INCOME):

Interest expense is stated net of interest income of \$8,632,181 in 2002 (\$15,476,840 in 2001 and \$23,264,824 in 2000). Interest paid was \$19,886,247 in 2002 (\$22,028,671 in 2001 and \$21,625,267 in 2000).

11. OTHER INCOME:

In 2002, Nucor received \$29,900,000 related to a graphite electrodes anti-trust settlement. In 2001, Nucor sold Nucor Iron Carbide, Inc. in Trinidad, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$20,200,000.

12. INCOME TAXES:

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
Current:			
Federal	\$54,000,000	\$49,900,000	\$148,000,000
State	(17,227,000)	3,508,000	14,410,000
Total current	<u>36,773,000</u>	<u>53,408,000</u>	<u>162,410,000</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	31,400,000	11,000,000	19,400,000
State	(200,000)	2,000,000	800,000
Total deferred	<u>31,200,000</u>	<u>13,000,000</u>	<u>20,200,000</u>
Total provision for income taxes	<u>\$67,973,000</u>	<u>\$66,408,000</u>	<u>\$182,610,000</u>

A reconciliation of the federal statutory tax rate (35%) to the total provision is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
Taxes computed at statutory rate	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	(4.92)	2.00	2.00
Penalties	—	1.77	—
Other, net	(.53)	(1.75)	—
Provision for income taxes	<u>29.55%</u>	<u>37.02%</u>	<u>37.00%</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities resulted from the following:

December 31,	2002	2001
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued liabilities and reserves	\$114,759,338	\$106,829,351
Allowance for doubtful accounts	6,271,704	6,457,742
Inventory	69,957,269	68,725,327
Post retirement benefits	13,878,074	12,078,666
Total deferred tax assets	<u>204,866,385</u>	<u>194,091,086</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(273,173,385)	(237,091,086)
Total net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(68,307,000)</u>	<u>\$(43,000,000)</u>

Net federal and state income taxes paid were \$31,693,000 in 2002 (\$20,397,000 in 2001 and \$162,339,000 in 2000).

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE:

The computations of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
Basic earnings per share:			
Basic net earnings	<u>\$162,080,015</u>	<u>\$112,961,007</u>	<u>\$310,907,988</u>
Average shares outstanding	<u>78,089,501</u>	<u>77,707,832</u>	<u>81,762,429</u>
Basic net earnings per share	<u>\$2.08</u>	<u>\$1.45</u>	<u>\$3.80</u>
Diluted earnings per share:			
Diluted net earnings	<u>\$162,080,015</u>	<u>\$112,961,007</u>	<u>\$310,907,988</u>
Diluted average shares outstanding:			
Basic shares outstanding	78,089,501	77,707,832	81,762,429
Dilutive effect of stock options	160,039	75,412	14,825
	<u>78,249,540</u>	<u>77,783,244</u>	<u>81,777,254</u>
Diluted net earnings per share	<u>\$2.07</u>	<u>\$1.45</u>	<u>\$3.80</u>

14. SEGMENTS:

Nucor reports its results in two segments, steel mills and steel products. The steel mills segment includes carbon and alloy steel in sheet, bars, structural and plate. The steel products segment includes steel joists and joist girders, steel deck, cold finished steel, steel fasteners, metal building systems and light gauge steel framing. The segments are consistent with the way Nucor manages its business, which is primarily based upon the similarity of the types of products produced and sold by each segment.

Management evaluates the operating performance of each of its segments based upon division contribution. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Nucor accounts for intercompany sales at prices approximating current market value. Interest expense (income), minority interests, other income and certain marketing, administrative and other expenses, such as changes in the LIFO reserve and environmental accruals, are shown under Corporate/eliminations/other. Corporate assets primarily include cash and short-term investments, deferred income tax assets and investments in affiliates.

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
Net sales to external customers:			
Steel mills	\$4,062,589,428	\$3,449,645,631	\$3,614,182,529
Steel products	739,187,109	884,061,123	1,142,338,605
	<u>\$4,801,776,537</u>	<u>\$4,333,706,754</u>	<u>\$4,756,521,134</u>
Intercompany sales:			
Steel mills	\$ 355,586,154	\$ 337,776,416	\$ 429,505,350
Steel products	5,350,019	6,492,677	7,463,767
Corporate/eliminations/other	(360,936,173)	(344,269,093)	(436,969,117)
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Depreciation expense:			
Steel mills	\$ 288,879,257	\$ 274,015,541	\$ 248,139,764
Steel products	18,221,775	15,047,672	11,225,409
	<u>\$ 307,101,032</u>	<u>\$ 289,063,213</u>	<u>\$ 259,365,173</u>
Earnings before income taxes:			
Steel mills	\$ 401,820,248	\$ 207,358,153	\$ 562,416,100
Steel products	(407,489)	98,405,118	171,787,255
Corporate/eliminations/other	(171,359,744)	(126,394,264)	(240,685,367)
	<u>\$ 230,053,015</u>	<u>\$ 179,369,007</u>	<u>\$ 493,517,988</u>
Segment assets:			
Steel mills	\$4,017,013,672	\$3,253,454,574	\$3,216,124,842
Steel products	302,444,958	297,581,986	336,062,351
Corporate/eliminations/other	61,542,587	208,311,616	158,680,512
	<u>\$4,381,001,217</u>	<u>\$3,759,348,176</u>	<u>\$3,710,867,705</u>
Capital expenditures:			
Steel mills	\$ 237,528,578	\$ 206,561,688	\$ 389,809,591
Steel products	6,069,518	53,482,338	25,595,011
Corporate/eliminations/other	—	1,101,632	—
	<u>\$ 243,598,096</u>	<u>\$ 261,145,658</u>	<u>\$ 415,404,602</u>

Net sales by product were as follows. Further product breakdown is impracticable.

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000
Net sales to external customers:			
Sheet	\$1,905,516,770	\$1,421,651,648	\$1,524,409,147
Bars	863,373,558	804,899,153	745,676,938
Structural	1,026,991,446	1,073,351,752	1,338,440,460
Plate	266,707,654	149,743,078	5,655,984
Steel products	739,187,109	884,061,123	1,142,338,605
	<u>\$4,801,776,537</u>	<u>\$4,333,706,754</u>	<u>\$4,756,521,134</u>

15. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS:

On July 22, 2002, Nucor's wholly owned subsidiary, Nucor Steel Decatur, LLC, purchased substantially all of the assets of Trico Steel Company, LLC ("Trico") for a purchase price of \$117,700,000. The purchase price included approximately \$86,000,000 of Trico's debt that was assumed by Nucor. Located in Decatur, Alabama, the sheet steel facility originally began operations in 1997 and has an annual capacity of approximately 1,900,000 tons. This acquisition was not material to the consolidated financial statements and did not result in material goodwill or other intangible assets.

On December 9, 2002, Nucor purchased substantially all of the assets of Birmingham Steel Corporation ("Birmingham Steel") for a cash purchase price excluding transaction costs of approximately \$615,000,000, including \$116,900,000 in inventory and receivables. Primary assets purchased are Birmingham Steel's four operating mills in Birmingham, Alabama; Kankakee, Illinois; Jackson, Mississippi; and Seattle, Washington with an estimated combined annual capacity of approximately 2,000,000 tons. Other included assets are the corporate office located in Birmingham, Alabama; the mill in Memphis, Tennessee, which is currently not in operation; the assets of Port Everglades Steel Corporation; the assets of the Klean Steel Division; and Birmingham Steel's ownership in Richmond Steel Recycling Limited. This acquisition was financed with proceeds from the issuance of \$350,000,000 of 4.875% notes due in 2012 and internal cash flows.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Birmingham Steel as of the date of acquisition:

Current assets	\$122,868,464
Property, plant and equipment	515,016,742
Other assets	550,000
Total assets acquired	<u>638,435,206</u>
Current liabilities	(13,690,000)
Deferred credits and other liabilities	(3,121,443)
Total liabilities assumed	<u>(16,811,443)</u>
	<u>\$621,623,763</u>

The results of Birmingham Steel have been included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. Unaudited pro forma operating results for Nucor, assuming the acquisition of Birmingham Steel occurred on January 1, 2001, are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001
Net sales	\$5,292,505,537	\$4,884,697,754
Net earnings	156,837,015	128,994,007
Net earnings per share:		
Basic	<u>\$2.01</u>	<u>\$1.66</u>
Diluted	<u>\$2.00</u>	<u>\$1.66</u>

Non-cash investing and financing activities in 2002 included the assumption of \$86,000,000 of bonds and \$17,415,025 of other liabilities acquired with the purchase of substantially all of the assets of Trico and Birmingham Steel.

On March 31, 2001, Nucor purchased substantially all of the assets of Auburn Steel Company, Inc.'s steel bar facility in Auburn, New York for approximately \$115,000,000. This facility produces merchant bar quality steel shapes, SBQ and rebar. On November 19, 2001, Nucor acquired ITEC Steel, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Steel Truss and Frame Corp., with facilities in Texas and Georgia, for approximately \$11,000,000, including liabilities assumed. These facilities, now known as NUCON STEEL Commercial Corporation, produce light gauge steel framing. The acquisitions were not material to the consolidated financial statements and did not result in material goodwill or other intangible assets.

In February 2001, Nucor finalized the sale of the Bearing Products operation in North Carolina. In November 2001, Nucor sold Nucor Iron Carbide, Inc. in Trinidad, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$20,200,000. Both operations accounted for small percentages of Nucor's sales.

16. QUARTERLY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED):

Nucor has restated previously reported quarterly financial results for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 to give effect to the reclassification of shipping costs (see Note 1), state income taxes, minority interests and other income (2001 only, see Note 11). There was no effect on any of the quarterly or annual periods' net earnings or net earnings per share amounts. The effect of this restatement on the statement of earnings is as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2002	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter
	Previously Reported	As Restated	Previously Reported	As Restated	Previously Reported	As Restated	
Net sales	\$1,028,164,467	\$1,080,636,981	\$1,141,677,480	\$1,198,032,206	\$1,165,641,454	\$1,228,529,423	\$1,294,577,927
Gross margin	71,148,114	100,899,364	105,458,586	128,386,346	122,217,407	121,930,407	118,283,090
Net earnings ⁽¹⁾	20,262,295	20,262,295	59,748,302	59,748,302	39,178,800	39,178,800	42,890,618
Net earnings per share:							
Basic	.26	.26	.77	.77	.50	.50	.55
Diluted	.26	.26	.76	.76	.50	.50	.55

Year Ended December 31, 2001	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
	Previously Reported	As Restated	Previously Reported	As Restated	Previously Reported	As Restated	Previously Reported	As Restated
Net sales	\$1,028,017,720	\$1,073,934,223	\$1,078,574,872	\$1,127,767,240	\$1,053,088,039	\$1,102,777,578	\$979,567,947	\$1,029,227,713
Gross margin	84,245,334	114,901,904	100,011,733	116,827,348	74,911,842	100,009,495	59,776,643	87,689,636
Net earnings ⁽²⁾	32,738,976	32,738,976	33,292,863	33,292,863	20,463,277	20,463,277	26,465,891	26,465,891
Net earnings per share:								
Basic	.42	.42	.43	.43	.26	.26	.34	.34
Diluted	.42	.42	.43	.43	.26	.26	.34	.34

(1) The second quarter of 2002 includes a gain of \$29,900,000 related to a graphite electrodes anti-trust settlement.

(2) The fourth quarter of 2001 includes a pre-tax gain of \$20,200,000 resulting from the sale of Nucor Iron Carbide Inc. in Trinidad.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

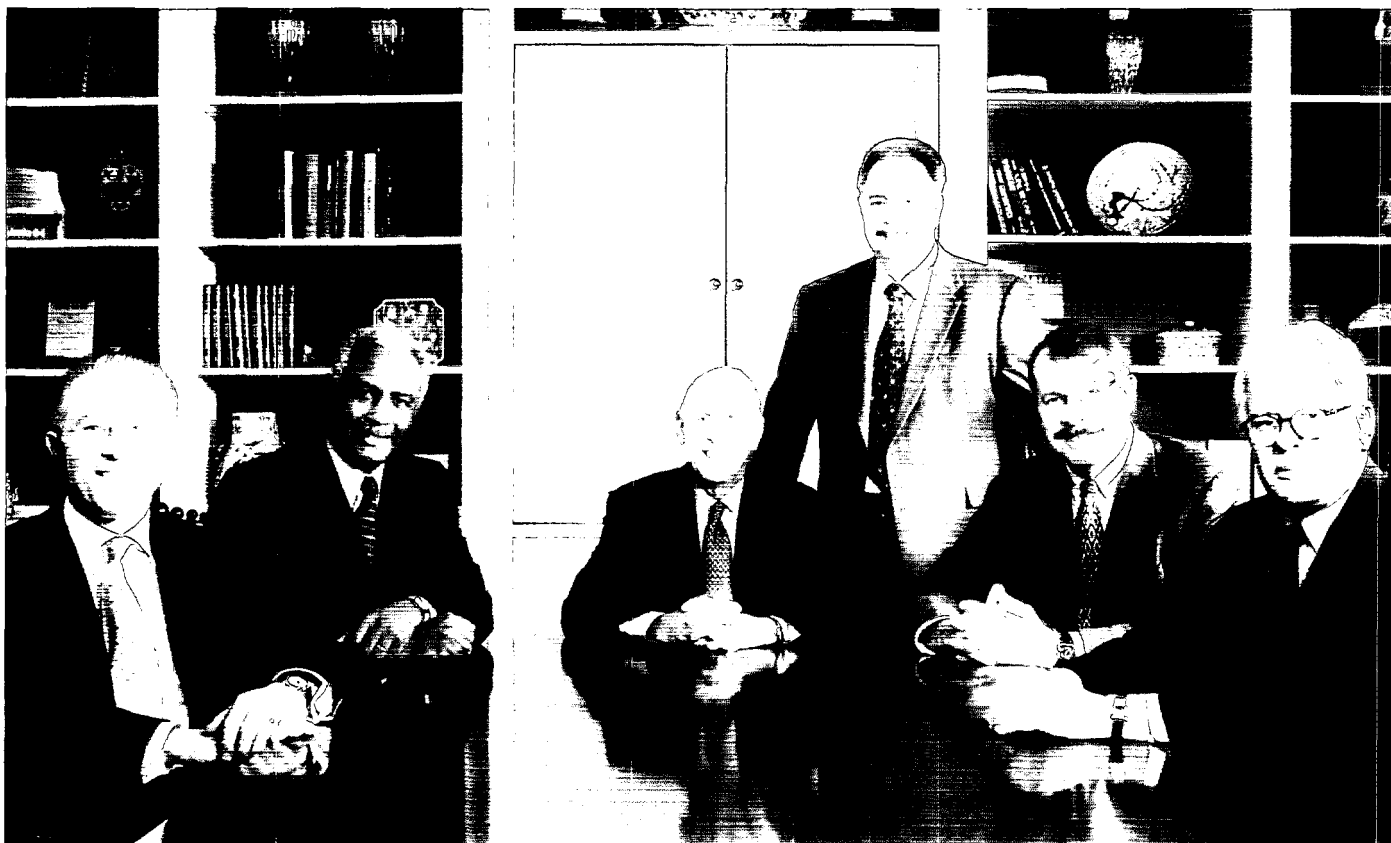
February 6, 2003

Stockholders and Board of Directors
Nucor Corporation

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nucor Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of Nucor's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Charlotte, North Carolina



Board of Directors from left to right: Raymond J. Milchovich, Harvey B. Gantt, Peter C. Browning, Daniel R. DiMicco, Clayton C. Daley, Jr. and James D. Hlavacek. Not Pictured: Victoria F. Haynes and Thomas A. Waltermire.

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Nucor Corporation
Dean, McColl Graduate School of Business

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Chief Executive Officer,
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Thomas A. Waltermire
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EXECUTIVE OFFICES

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Chief Executive Officer

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Executive Vice President

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General Manager and
Corporate Controller

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Sheet Mills

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General Manager of Business
Development and Strategic Planning

Norman L. Maero

General Manager of Construction

Steven J. Rowlan

General Manager of
Environmental Affairs

A. Rae Eagle

Corporate Secretary

OPERATIONS

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Vulcraft Division, Cold Finish Division
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A. Jay Bowcutt

Vice President, General Manager
Bar Mill Division
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James E. Campbell

Vice President, General Manager
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General Manager
Building Systems Division
Swansea, South Carolina

David L. Chase

Vice President, General Manager
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Decatur, Alabama

Samuel E. Commella, Jr.

General Manager
Sheet Mill Division
Hickman, Arkansas

James R. Darsey

Vice President, General Manager
Bar Mill Division
Jewett, Texas

Giffin F. Daughtridge

Vice President, General Manager
Plate Mill Division
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Jerry V. DeMars

Vice President
SBQ Products

Ronald L. Dickerson

General Manager
Sheet Mill Division
Crawfordsville, Indiana

Francis W. Griggs

General Manager
Nucor Steel Birmingham, Inc.
Birmingham, Alabama

Michael S. Gurley

Vice President, General Manager
Bar Mill Division, Cold Finish Division
Darlington, South Carolina

Ladd R. Hall

Vice President, General Manager
Sheet Mill Division, Beam Mill Division
Berkeley County, South Carolina

Donald N. Holloway

Vice President, General Manager
Vulcraft Division, Cold Finish Division
Norfolk, Nebraska

Douglas J. Jellison

General Manager
Nucor Steel Seattle, Inc.
Seattle, Washington

James R. Landrum

Vice President, General Manager
Vulcraft Division
Grapeland, Texas

Michael D. Lee

Vice President, General Manager
Bar Mill Division
Norfolk, Nebraska

Harry R. Lowe

Vice President
Building Systems

Donald R. Moody

General Manager
NUCON STEEL Commercial Corporation

Raymond Napolitan, Jr.

General Manager
Building Systems Division
Terrell, Texas

John Ohm

General Manager
Nucor Steel Kankakee, Inc.
Kankakee, Illinois

Dirk A. Petersen

General Manager
Building Systems Division
Waterloo, Indiana

Robert M. Proia

Vice President, General Manager
Vulcraft of New York, Inc.
Chemung, New York

K. Rex Query

Vice President, General Manager
Nucor Steel Auburn, Inc.
Auburn, New York

James W. Ronner

Vice President, General Manager
Vulcraft Division
St. Joe, Indiana

James A. Sheble

General Manager
Nucor Steel Jackson, Inc.
Jackson, Mississippi

R. Joseph Stratman

Vice President, General Manager
Nucor-Yamato Steel Company
Blytheville, Arkansas

Lynn E. Strock

Vice President, General Manager
Vulcraft Division
Florence, South Carolina

G. Wayne Studebaker

General Manager
Research and Development
Norfolk, Nebraska

Scott Wulff

General Manager
Fastener Division
St. Joe, Indiana

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

2100 Rexford Road
Charlotte, North Carolina 28211
Phone 704/366-7000
Fax 704/362-4208

STOCK TRANSFERS
DIVIDEND DISBURSING
DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company
59 Maiden Lane
New York, New York 10038
Phone 800/937-5449
Fax 718/236-2641

ANNUAL MEETING**Place -**

The Park Hotel
2200 Rexford Road
Morrison A & B
Charlotte, North Carolina

Time/Date -

10:00 a.m., Thursday
May 8, 2003

STOCK LISTING

New York Stock Exchange
Trading Symbol - NUE

STOCK PRICE AND DIVIDENDS PAID

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2002				
Stock Price:				
High	\$66.35	\$70.15	\$65.31	\$51.36
Low	49.86	57.05	38.80	36.00
Dividends Paid	.17	.19	.19	.19
2001				
Stock Price:				
High	\$47.55	\$56.20	\$53.15	\$54.15
Low	37.50	38.48	33.45	35.80
Dividends Paid	.15	.17	.17	.17

FORM 10-K

A copy of Nucor's 2002 annual report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on Form 10-K is available to stockholders on request.

INTERNET ACCESS

Nucor's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to these reports are available through our website, www.nucor.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Various other financial and statistical data is also available.

