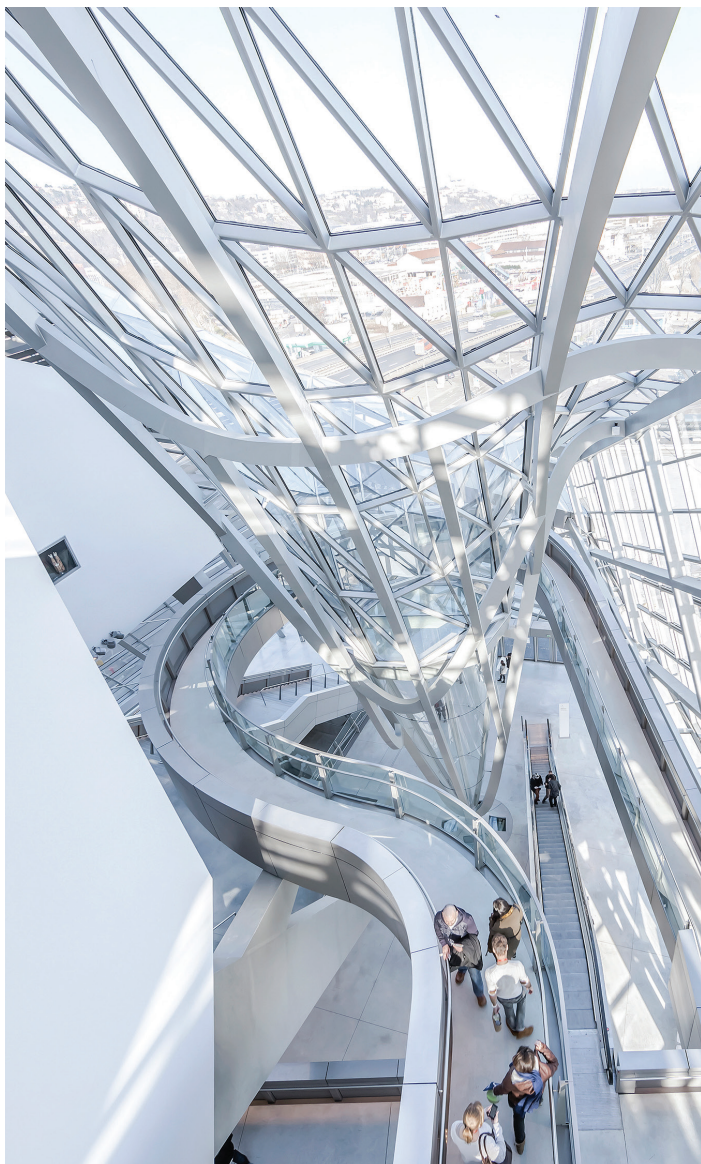


WORLD STEEL IN FIGURES 2016



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For details on the notation used in this publication, please refer to page 30.

The global economy is going through a difficult phase as markets adjust to slower levels of Chinese growth - the "new normal". However, given the expected population increase, emerging new applications for steel and new markets developing, I am convinced that we will again have growth in the steel industry. Without steel modern society could not survive.

World crude steel production reached 1,621 million tonnes (Mt) for the year 2015, down by 2.9% compared to 2014. In 2015, China accounted for 44.8% of the global market for steel (by volume), compared to 45.9% in 2014.

In 2015, concern over excess capacity once again increased. As mentioned during an OECD high level symposium on the topic, "overcapacity is a global problem requiring a global solution; structural adjustments are required." Restructuring is not new; it is an ongoing process as old as the industry itself and it requires appropriate industrial policy developed by governments in cooperation with industry. Barriers to exit as well as social and environmental impacts need to be addressed and planned for. In today's economic context it is ever more crucial that policies promote a level playing field to ensure that steel companies in one region are not put at a disadvantage with steelmakers from other regions or in relation to competing materials.

But one must never forget that the key word in any discussion about steel is "sustainable". If one longstanding challenge for the industry has been how to produce steel with lower carbon emissions, the new challenge is improving the value of steel in applications. This needs a major focus on innovation.

Steel plays a key role in the new circular business model in which all products must be designed and manufactured to be repaired, remanufactured, reused and recycled. The next few pages of this publication give you a glimpse of why steel, thanks to its strength, adaptability, flexibility and durability, is the essential material in the circular economy.

This booklet provides a comprehensive overview of steel industry activities, stretching from production to steel use to some indications of global trade flows.

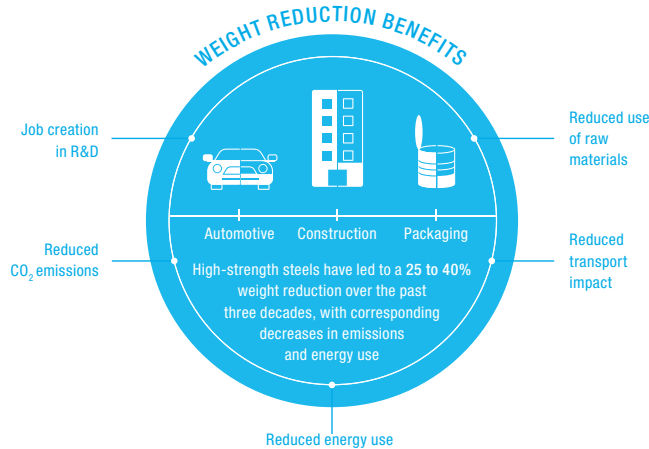


Dr Edwin Basson
Director General

As a permanent material, steel is essential to achieving a circular economy.

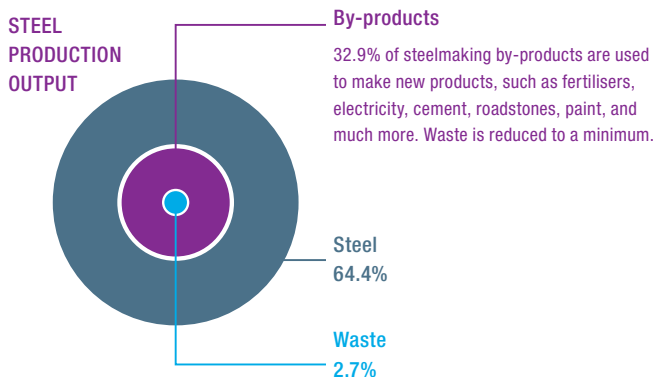
Reduce

To reduce is to decrease the amount of material, energy and other resources used to create steel as well as decreasing the weight of steel used in products by developing higher strength steels.



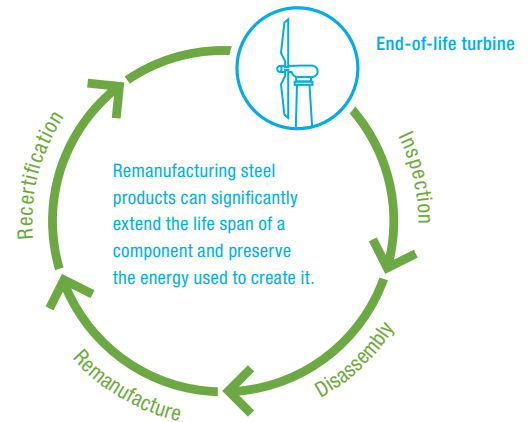
Use and reuse

Reuse is using an object or material again, either for its original purpose or for a similar purpose, without significantly altering its physical form. Rail tracks or construction beams can, for example, be reused once their initial use is fulfilled. Steelmaking by-products can also be used in new applications, such as slag in concrete.



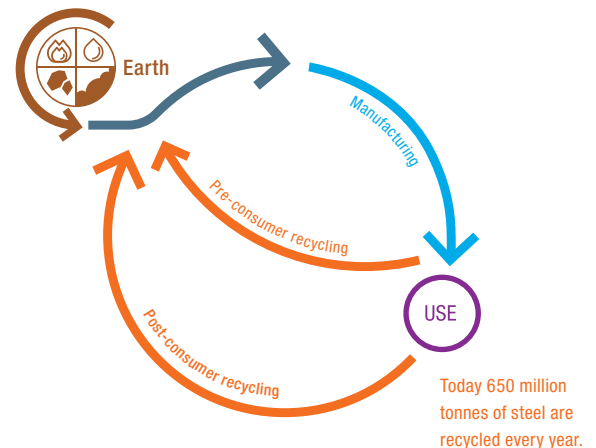
Remanufacture

Remanufacture is the process of restoring durable, used steel products to as-new condition.



Recycle

Recycling is melting steel products at the end of their useful life to create new steels. Recycling alters the physical form of the steel object so that a new application can be created from the recycled material.



For more examples, visit the circular economy section of worldsteel.org

Life Cycle Assessment

worldsteel continues to promote the use of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) as the only way to establish with accuracy the environmental performance of any given product throughout its full lifetime. An LCA of a steel product looks at resource and energy use, as well as by-products and emissions released to air, water and land, from the raw material extraction phase to its end-of-life phase, including recycling and disposal. LCA can be used to identify priorities for improvements in process operations and product design and development. This ensures that improvements in one life cycle phase do not result in unintended consequences in another phase or impact category.

steeluniversity

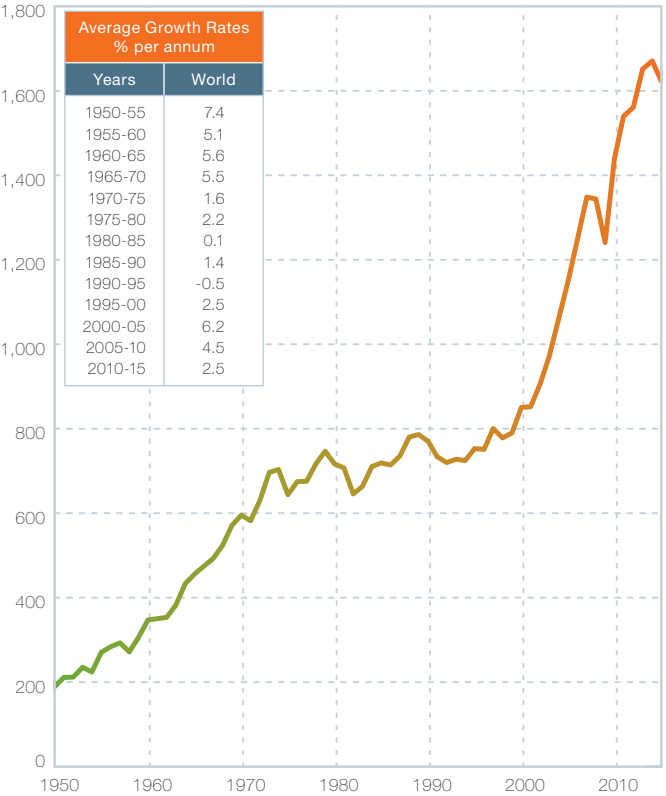
The steel industry needs to attract and retain young talent to drive the process of innovation forward. steeluniversity, a worldsteel initiative, is an industry university delivering education and training to current and future employees of steel companies and related businesses. steeluniversity delivers online courses on steel manufacturing, steel applications, ferrous metallurgy, business, environment and safety. A new steel competitive game called steelBusiness has been launched to provide training to understand steel company finances as you run a virtual steel company. Annual highlights include steelManagement (a four-day residential course on steel business strategy) and steelChallenge (a global competition for young people using a manufacturing simulation).

Safety and health

Nothing is more important than the safety and health of people who work in the steel industry. worldsteel is set up to support its members to achieve the ‘zero’ goal, an injury-free and healthy workplace for employees and contractors. This year, worldsteel produced an updated position paper on safety and health in which the organisation outlines its activities. One of the key initiatives is the Steel Safety Day held every year on 28 April. Its aim is to reinforce the leadership needed to eliminate the top five causes of serious injury: moving machinery, falling from heights, falling objects, gas and asphyxiation, and overhead cranes. Other worldsteel activities include safety workshops, shop floor audits, sharing of metrics and best practices, and an annual safety and health recognition programme.

million tonnes

Years	World	Years	World	Years	World
1950	189	1997	800	2008	1,343
1955	270	1998	779	2009	1,239
1960	347	1999	790	2010	1,433
1965	456	2000	850	2011	1,538
1970	595	2001	852	2012	1,560
1975	644	2002	905	2013	1,650
1980	717	2003	971	2014	1,670
1985	719	2004	1,063	2015	1,621
1990	770	2005	1,148		
1995	753	2006	1,250		
1996	751	2007	1,348		



TOP STEEL-PRODUCING COMPANIES 2015

million tonnes crude steel production

Rank	Company	Tonnage
1	ArcelorMittal	97.14
2	Hesteel Group	47.75
3	NSSMC	46.37
4	POSCO	41.97
5	Baosteel Group ⁽¹⁾	34.94
6	Shagang Group	34.21
7	Ansteel Group	32.50
8	JFE Steel Corporation	29.83
9	Shougang Group	28.55
10	Tata Steel Group	26.31
11	Wuhan Steel Group ⁽²⁾	25.78
12	Shandong Steel Group	21.69
13	Hyundai Steel	20.48
14	Nucor Corporation	19.62
15	Maanshan Steel	18.82
16	thyssenkrupp	17.34
17	Gerdau	17.03
18	Tianjin Bohai Steel	16.27
19	NLMK	16.05
20	Jianlong Group	15.14
21	Benxi Steel	14.99
22	Valin Group	14.87
23	China Steel Corporation	14.82
24	U. S. Steel Corporation	14.52
25	EVRAZ	14.35

- (1) Baosteel now has minority ownership in Ningbo therefore Ningbo tonnage is not included.
 (2) Liuzhou Steel is no longer part of Wuhan Steel Group and is now listed separately.

Notes on company ownership and tonnage calculations: For worldsteel members, the data was sourced from their official tonnage declaration. For Chinese companies, the official CISA tonnage publication was used. In cases of more than 50% ownership, 100% of the subsidiary's tonnage is included. In cases of 30%-50% ownership, pro-rata tonnage is included. Unless otherwise specified, less than 30% ownership is considered a minority interest and therefore not included.

For an extended company listing, go to worldsteel.org/statistics/top-producers.

MAJOR STEEL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES 2014 AND 2015

million tonnes crude steel production

Country	2015		2014	
	Rank	Tonnage	Rank	Tonnage
China	1	803.8	1	822.8
Japan	2	105.2	2	110.7
India	3	89.4	4	87.3
United States	4	78.8	3	88.2
Russia	5	70.9	6	71.5
South Korea	6	69.7	5	71.5
Germany	7	42.7	7	42.9
Brazil	8	33.3	9	33.9
Turkey	9	31.5	8	34.0
Ukraine	10	23.0	10	27.2
Italy	11	22.0	11	23.7
Taiwan, China	12	21.4	12	23.1
Mexico	13	18.2	13	18.9
Iran	14	16.1	14	16.3
France	15	15.0	15	16.1
Spain	16	14.8	16	14.2
Canada	17	12.5	17	12.7
United Kingdom	18	10.9	18	12.1
Poland	19	9.2	19	8.6
Austria	20	7.7	20	7.9
Belgium	21	7.3	21	7.3
Netherlands	22	7.0	22	7.0
South Africa	23	6.4	24	6.4
Viet Nam (e)	24	6.1	26	5.8
Egypt	25	5.5	23	6.5
Czech Republic	26	5.3	28	5.4
Saudi Arabia	27	5.2	25	6.3
Argentina	28	5.0	27	5.5
Australia	29	4.9	30	4.6
Slovak Republic	30	4.6	29	4.7
Sweden	31	4.4	31	4.5
Indonesia (e)	32	4.2	32	4.4
Malaysia (e)	33	4.1	33	4.3
Finland	34	4.0	35	3.8
Kazakhstan	35	3.9	36	3.7
Thailand	36	3.7	34	4.1
Romania	37	3.4	37	3.2
United Arab Emirates	38	3.0	41	2.4
Pakistan	39	2.9	40	2.4
Qatar	40	2.6	38	3.0
Byelorussia	41	2.5	39	2.5
Luxembourg	42	2.1	42	2.2
Portugal (e)	43	2.0	43	2.1
Oman (e)	44	2.0	44	1.5
Hungary	45	1.7	50	1.2
Switzerland (e)	46	1.5	46	1.5
Venezuela	47	1.3	45	1.5
North Korea (e)	48	1.3	47	1.3
Colombia	49	1.2	48	1.2
Philippines (e)	50	1.1	49	1.2
Others		14.8		14.8
World		1,620.9		1,669.9

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION BY PROCESS, 2015

	Million tonnes	Oxygen %	Electric %	Open hearth %	Other %	Total %
Austria	7.7	91.3	8.7	-	-	100.0
Belgium	7.3	66.3	33.7	-	-	100.0
Bulgaria	0.5	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Croatia	0.1	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Czech Republic	5.3	93.2	6.8	-	-	100.0
Finland	4.0	65.8	34.2	-	-	100.0
France	15.0	65.6	34.4	-	-	100.0
Germany	42.7	70.4	29.6	-	-	100.0
Greece	0.9	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Hungary	1.7	90.0	10.0	-	-	100.0
Italy	22.0	21.8	78.2	-	-	100.0
Luxembourg	2.1	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Netherlands	7.0	98.5	1.5	-	-	100.0
Poland	9.2	57.8	42.2	-	-	100.0
Portugal (e)	2.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Romania	3.4	59.7	40.3	-	-	100.0
Slovak Republic	4.6	92.9	7.1	-	-	100.0
Slovenia	0.6	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Spain	14.8	31.7	68.3	-	-	100.0
Sweden	4.4	66.1	33.9	-	-	100.0
United Kingdom	10.9	83.8	16.2	-	-	100.0
European Union (28)	166.1	60.6	39.4	-	-	100.0
Turkey	31.5	35.0	65.0	-	-	100.0
Others	4.7	38.1	61.9	-	-	100.0
Other Europe	36.2	35.4	64.6	-	-	100.0
Russia	70.9	67.7	29.0	2.4	0.9	100.0
Ukraine	23.0	71.8	5.6	22.6	-	100.0
Other CIS	7.7	47.1	52.9	-	-	100.0
CIS	101.6	67.0	25.5	6.9	0.6	100.0
Canada	12.5	53.8	46.2	-	-	100.0
Mexico	18.2	29.7	70.3	-	-	100.0
United States	78.8	37.3	62.7	-	-	100.0
NAFTA	109.5	37.9	62.1	-	-	100.0
Argentina	5.0	56.1	43.9	-	-	100.0
Brazil	33.3	78.5	19.9	-	1.6	100.0
Chile	1.1	69.5	30.5	-	-	100.0
Venezuela	1.3	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Others	4.2	7.0	93.0	-	-	100.0
Central and South America	44.9	66.8	32.0	-	1.2	100.0
Egypt (e)	5.5	10.5	89.5	-	-	100.0
South Africa	6.4	61.1	38.9	-	-	100.0
Other Africa	1.7	38.5	61.5	-	-	100.0
Africa	13.6	37.8	62.2	-	-	100.0
Iran	16.1	14.9	85.1	-	-	100.0
Saudi Arabia	5.2	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Other Middle East	7.9	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Middle East	29.3	8.2	91.8	-	-	100.0
China	803.8	93.9	6.1	-	-	100.0
India	89.4	42.7	57.3	-	-	100.0
Japan	105.2	77.1	22.9	-	-	100.0
South Korea	69.7	69.6	30.4	-	-	100.0
Taiwan, China	21.4	62.4	37.6	-	-	100.0
Other Asia	21.0	4.6	92.4	-	3.0	100.0
Asia	1,110.4	84.4	15.5	-	0.1	100.0
Australia	4.9	77.1	22.9	-	-	100.0
New Zealand	0.8	73.5	26.5	-	-	100.0
Total of above countries	1,617.3	74.4	25.1	0.4	0.1	100.0

The countries in this table accounted for more than 99% of world crude steel production in 2015.

CONTINUOUSLY-CAST STEEL OUTPUT 2013 TO 2015

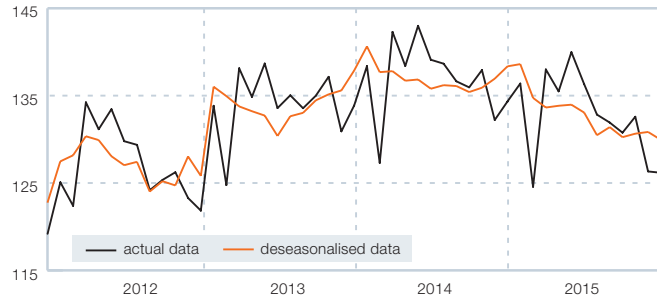
	Million tonnes			% Crude steel output		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Austria	7.7	7.6	7.4	96.4	96.3	96.6
Belgium	7.1	7.3	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	0.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Croatia	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Czech Republic	4.7	4.9	4.8	91.1	91.6	91.2
Finland	3.5	3.8	4.0	99.5	99.5	99.6
France	15.1	15.5	14.4	96.3	96.2	96.1
Germany	41.3	41.6	41.4	96.9	96.8	97.0
Greece	1.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	0.9	1.2	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	22.9	22.3	20.8	95.0	94.2	94.3
Latvia (e)	0.2	-	-	100.0	-	-
Luxembourg	2.1	2.2	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	6.6	6.8	6.9	98.0	98.2	98.5
Poland	7.8	8.4	9.0	97.9	98.1	98.3
Portugal (e)	2.0	2.1	2.0	99.5	99.2	98.8
Romania	2.9	3.1	3.3	97.2	98.2	97.9
Slovak Republic	4.5	4.7	4.6	99.7	99.8	99.8
Slovenia	0.5	0.5	0.5	82.3	80.2	80.1
Spain	13.9	13.9	14.6	97.8	97.8	98.2
Sweden	3.9	4.0	3.8	87.6	87.6	88.0
United Kingdom	11.7	11.9	10.8	98.7	98.6	98.6
European Union (28)	160.9	163.6	160.8	96.7	96.6	96.8
Turkey	34.7	34.0	31.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	4.0	4.3	4.6	99.7	99.8	99.7
Other Europe	38.6	38.4	36.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Russia	56.0	58.5	58.0	81.2	81.9	81.8
Ukraine	17.0	14.7	11.2	52.0	54.1	48.9
Other CIS	6.6	7.4	7.7	99.9	99.9	99.9
CIS	79.7	80.6	76.9	73.5	76.0	75.7
Canada	12.1	12.5	12.2	97.1	98.0	97.6
Mexico	18.2	18.9	18.2	99.7	99.9	99.9
United States	85.8	86.9	78.1	98.8	98.5	99.0
NAFTA	116.0	118.3	108.5	98.7	98.7	99.0
Argentina	5.2	5.5	5.0	99.7	99.7	99.7
Brazil	33.4	33.4	32.9	97.9	98.5	99.0
Venezuela	2.1	1.5	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Latin America	5.1	5.0	5.0	94.0	100.0	94.7
Central and South America	45.8	45.4	44.3	97.7	98.8	98.6
Egypt (e)	6.8	6.5	5.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Africa	7.1	6.4	6.4	99.7	99.5	99.4
Other Africa	1.9	1.9	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	15.8	14.7	13.5	99.9	99.8	99.7
Iran	15.4	16.3	16.1	100.0	100.0	99.8
Saudi Arabia	5.5	6.3	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Middle East	5.9	7.2	7.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle East	26.8	29.8	29.2	100.0	100.0	99.9
China	808.2	809.0	790.0	98.3	98.3	98.3
India (e)	66.3	72.3	74.5	81.5	82.8	83.4
Japan	108.9	108.5	103.1	98.5	98.1	98.1
South Korea	65.0	70.4	68.7	98.4	98.4	98.6
Taiwan, China	22.2	23.0	21.3	99.6	99.6	99.6
Other Asia	12.7	14.7	13.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asia	1,083.4	1,097.9	1,071.3	97.2	97.2	97.1
Australia	4.6	4.6	4.9	98.7	99.4	99.5
New Zealand	0.9	0.9	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total of above countries	1,572.6	1,594.2	1,546.4	95.8	96.1	96.1

The countries in this table accounted for more than 99% of world crude steel production in 2015.

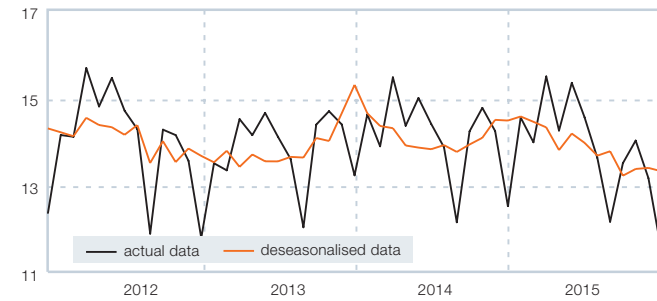
MONTHLY CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION 2012 TO 2015

million tonnes

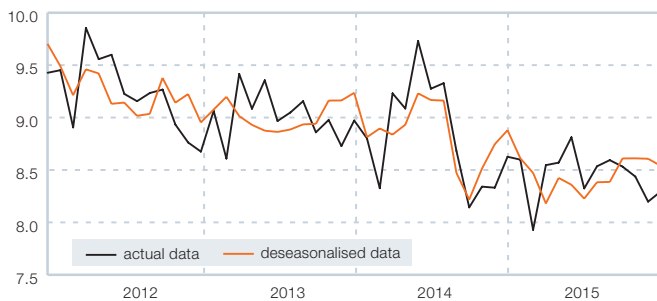
Total 66 reporting countries



European Union (28)



CIS (6)



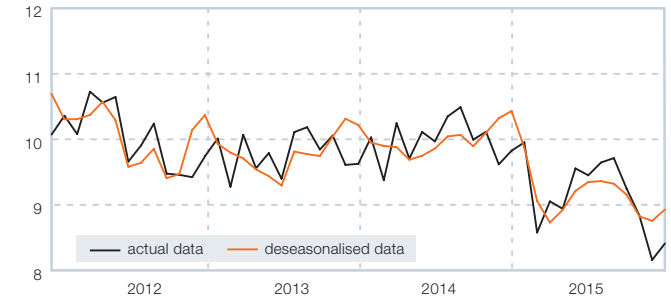
The 66 reporting countries

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, China, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela.

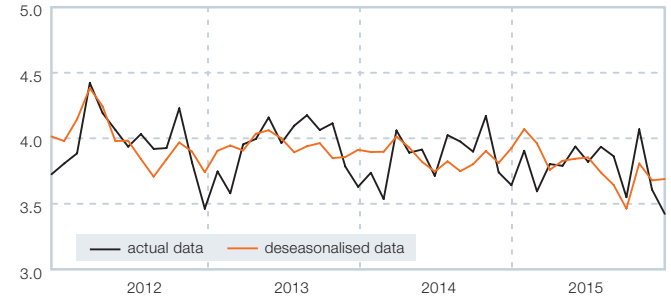
In 2015, these 66 countries accounted for more than 98% of world crude steel production.

million tonnes

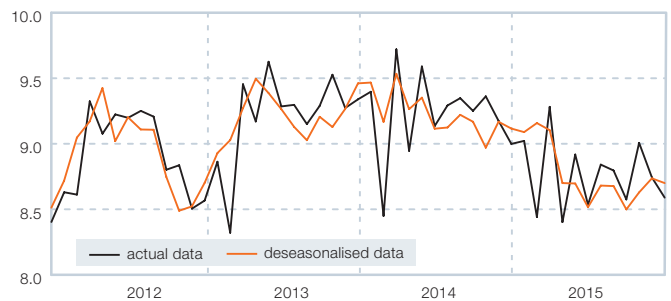
NAFTA



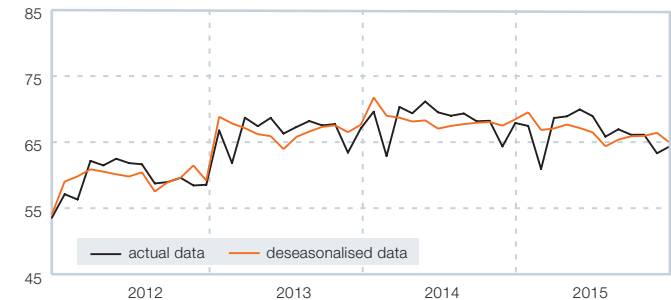
Central and South America



Japan



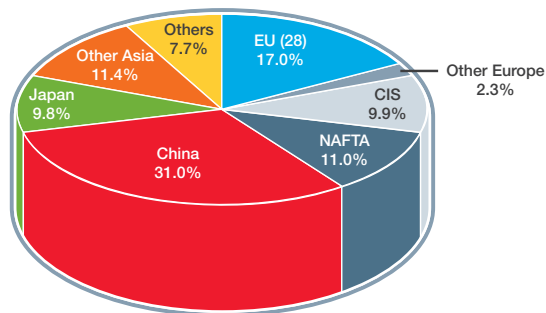
China



STEEL PRODUCTION AND USE: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION 2005

Crude steel production

World total: 1,149 million tonnes

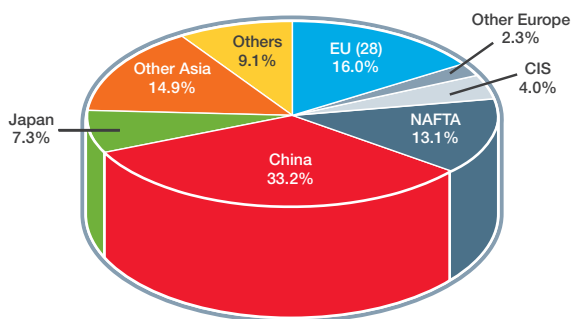


Others comprise:

Africa	1.6%	Central and South America	4.1%
Middle East	1.3%	Australia and New Zealand	0.8%

Apparent steel use (finished steel products)

World total: 1,046 million tonnes



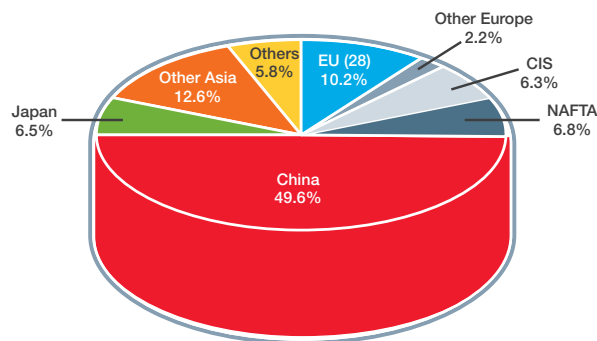
Others comprise:

Africa	1.9%	Central and South America	3.1%
Middle East	3.3%	Australia and New Zealand	0.8%

STEEL PRODUCTION AND USE: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION 2015

Crude steel production

World total: 1,621 million tonnes

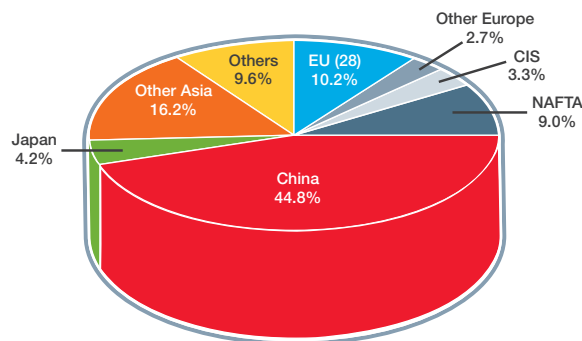


Others comprise:

Africa	0.8%	Central and South America	2.8%
Middle East	1.8%	Australia and New Zealand	0.4%

Apparent steel use (finished steel products)

World total: 1,500 million tonnes



Others comprise:

Africa	2.6%	Central and South America	3.0%
Middle East	3.5%	Australia and New Zealand	0.5%

APPARENT STEEL USE 2009 TO 2015

million tonnes finished steel products

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Austria	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.1	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Czech Republic	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.6
France	11.0	13.1	14.0	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5
Germany	28.2	36.2	40.7	37.5	38.0	39.6	39.0
Italy	20.1	25.7	26.6	21.5	22.0	22.0	23.9
Netherlands	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6
Poland	8.2	10.0	11.0	10.4	10.4	12.3	12.5
Romania	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.9
Spain	11.9	13.1	13.1	10.4	10.7	11.6	12.7
Sweden	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
United Kingdom	7.9	9.9	10.2	9.7	9.6	10.7	10.5
Other EU (28)	14.1	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.6	15.5	16.6
European Union (28)	121.2	146.4	156.7	140.3	142.0	149.1	153.3
Turkey	18.0	23.6	26.9	28.5	31.3	30.8	34.4
Others	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.7
Other Europe	23.2	28.8	32.7	34.1	36.9	37.1	40.1
Russia	24.8	36.7	41.5	42.8	43.3	43.0	39.4
Ukraine	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.6	4.3	3.3
other CIS	7.2	7.2	7.5	8.6	9.8	8.8	7.3
CIS	35.9	49.5	55.3	57.7	58.7	56.0	50.0
Canada	9.5	14.1	14.2	15.6	14.1	16.9	14.5
Mexico	15.2	17.8	19.8	20.9	20.1	22.9	24.2
United States	59.2	79.9	89.2	96.2	95.7	107.0	95.7
NAFTA	83.9	111.7	123.2	132.7	129.9	146.7	134.5
Argentina	3.2	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3
Brazil	18.6	26.7	26.1	26.6	28.0	25.6	21.3
Venezuela	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.0	1.8
Others	8.8	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.4	16.3	17.0
Central and South America	33.3	45.2	47.1	48.7	51.3	48.9	45.4
Egypt	11.1	9.3	7.8	9.5	9.2	10.2	10.9
South Africa	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.4
Other Africa	16.4	14.1	16.3	18.2	21.5	22.1	22.8
Africa	31.9	28.4	29.4	32.9	36.4	37.4	39.0
Iran	17.5	19.7	21.1	19.0	18.8	18.9	18.7
Other Middle East	28.5	29.0	30.1	31.8	32.9	34.6	34.3
Middle East	46.0	48.7	51.3	50.7	51.7	53.5	53.0
China	551.4	587.6	641.2	660.1	735.1	710.8	672.3
India	57.9	64.9	69.8	72.4	73.7	76.1	79.5
Japan	52.8	63.6	64.1	64.0	65.2	67.7	62.9
South Korea	45.4	52.4	56.4	54.1	51.8	55.5	56.0
Taiwan, China	11.3	17.8	18.1	17.8	18.6	19.6	17.5
Other Asia	51.5	57.6	63.3	71.0	76.2	81.0	89.2
Asia	770.3	843.9	912.8	939.3	1,020.6	1,010.6	977.5
Oceania	6.0	7.8	6.9	7.3	6.7	7.4	7.3
World	1,151.7	1,310.5	1,415.4	1,443.7	1,534.2	1,546.9	1,500.1

APPARENT STEEL USE PER CAPITA 2009 TO 2015

kilogrammes finished steel products

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Austria	386.3	433.9	462.3	428.1	416.7	421.3	418.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	361.2	402.2	436.4	384.1	376.1	384.5	381.3
Czech Republic	430.8	525.4	575.6	554.8	556.2	587.6	627.4
France	175.6	207.5	221.5	198.4	197.5	195.3	194.2
Germany	350.3	450.5	506.2	465.9	471.8	491.6	483.8
Italy	337.6	430.5	444.9	360.2	367.6	367.8	400.5
Netherlands	175.0	190.0	230.3	206.7	206.1	201.1	209.8
Poland	212.5	258.0	285.6	269.5	269.2	317.9	324.6
Romania	129.0	161.9	187.1	166.6	166.5	194.9	199.9
Spain	256.5	280.4	280.8	223.7	229.5	250.2	275.3
Sweden	276.1	388.0	411.3	366.9	373.0	349.2	344.0
United Kingdom	126.6	157.8	161.9	152.2	150.0	165.6	161.9
Other EU (28)	188.5	197.1	196.4	187.3	197.3	210.4	225.2
European Union (28)	242.1	291.6	311.6	278.5	281.6	295.5	303.5
Turkey	253.0	325.9	366.3	380.3	410.6	396.9	436.8
Others	163.3	167.4	183.7	177.0	175.6	197.1	178.8
Other Europe	225.5	277.8	311.4	319.8	341.3	338.6	362.0
Russia	173.5	256.7	289.7	298.7	302.1	299.8	274.6
Ukraine	84.6	119.9	139.2	138.7	123.6	94.8	74.7
other CIS	102.7	102.0	104.1	118.8	133.4	118.5	97.0
CIS	138.6	190.4	212.3	220.9	224.1	213.5	190.0
Canada	282.5	412.9	410.8	446.7	400.1	473.7	404.6
Mexico	129.9	149.7	164.5	171.3	162.7	182.5	190.6
United States	192.7	257.8	285.5	305.6	301.8	335.0	297.4
NAFTA	183.3	241.6	263.6	281.3	272.9	305.4	277.4
Argentina	78.5	112.1	128.1	116.4	119.0	116.5	121.0
Brazil	94.4	134.3	130.1	131.3	137.2	124.3	102.6
Venezuela	94.0	78.1	88.6	100.1	94.9	66.3	57.4
Others	48.6	63.7	70.2	75.8	78.9	82.4	85.8
Central and South America	73.1	98.3	101.1	103.5	107.9	101.8	93.5
Egypt	137.4	113.7	92.9	110.5	105.1	113.7	118.7
South Africa	87.4	96.9	102.1	99.7	106.5	94.7	98.5
Other Africa	18.6	15.6	17.6	19.1	22.0	22.0	22.0
Africa	31.5	27.4	27.6	30.1	32.5	32.5	33.1
Iran	239.1	265.2	280.9	249.1	243.5	242.1	236.6
Other Middle East	251.4	248.2	248.0	250.4	253.0	267.3	261.2
Middle East	221.1	228.3	235.2	228.2	228.1	232.0	225.4
China	413.4	438.2	475.6	487.0	539.5	519.0	488.6
India	47.7	52.8	55.9	57.3	57.6	58.7	60.6
Japan	414.6	499.3	503.7	503.0	513.8	533.9	497.3
South Korea	930.5	1,067.2	1,142.5	1,089.9	1,038.4	1,108.8	1,113.6
Taiwan, China	487.7	766.8	778.0	762.8	795.8	837.2	750.6
Other Asia	54.8	60.6	65.7	72.7	77.1	80.8	87.9
Asia	209.0	226.7	242.9	247.5	266.4	261.3	250.5
Oceania	168.2	215.4	185.2	194.9	174.2	191.5	185.1
World	171.4	192.8	205.7	207.4	217.8	217.1	208.2

PIG IRON 2014 AND 2015

million tonnes

	Production 2014	Production 2015	- Exports 2015	+ Imports 2015	Apparent = Consumption 2015
Austria	6.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	5.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.4	4.2	0.1	0.2	4.3
Czech Republic	4.2	4.0	0.0	0.1	4.1
Finland	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
France	10.9	10.1	0.0	0.1	10.2
Germany	27.4	27.8	0.1	0.5	28.2
Hungary	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Italy	6.4	5.1	0.1	1.7	6.7
Netherlands	5.9	6.1	0.2	0.4	6.2
Poland	4.6	4.8	0.1	0.2	5.0
Romania	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Slovak Republic	3.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.8
Spain	4.0	4.4	0.0	0.2	4.7
Sweden	3.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	2.8
United Kingdom	9.7	8.8	0.0	0.0	8.8
Other EU	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
European Union (28)	95.2	93.4	0.8	3.9	96.4
Turkey	9.4	10.2	0.0	1.2	11.4
Others	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Other Europe	10.9	12.0	0.1	1.2	13.2
Kazakhstan	3.2	3.2	0.0	-	3.2
Russia	51.5	52.6	5.3	0.0	47.2
Ukraine	24.8	21.8	2.2	0.0	19.6
Other CIS	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
CIS	79.5	77.6	7.5	0.1	70.2
Canada	6.7	5.9	0.0	0.1	5.9
Mexico	5.1	4.6	0.0	0.8	5.4
United States	29.4	25.4	0.1	4.5	29.9
NAFTA	41.2	35.9	0.1	5.4	41.2
Argentina	2.8	2.7	-	0.1	2.7
Brazil	27.0	27.8	2.8	0.0	25.1
Chile	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other Latin America	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
Central and South America	30.7	31.4	2.8	0.1	28.8
South Africa	4.4	4.5	0.4	0.0	4.0
Other Africa	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.0
Africa	5.3	5.3	0.4	0.2	5.0
Iran	2.8	2.5	-	-	2.5
Other Middle East	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
Middle East	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.1	2.6
China	716.5	691.4	0.2	0.2	691.4
India	55.2	57.3	0.5	0.0	56.8
Japan	83.9	81.0	0.1	0.1	81.1
South Korea	46.9	47.6	0.0	0.4	48.1
Taiwan, China	14.4	14.4	0.0	0.6	14.9
Other Asia	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.8
Asia	918.7	893.6	1.3	1.8	894.1
Australia	3.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6
New Zealand	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other Oceania	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Oceania	4.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
World	1,188.0	1,155.9	13.0	12.9	1,155.8

DIRECT REDUCED IRON PRODUCTION 2008 TO 2015

million tonnes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Germany	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
European Union (28)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Russia	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	-
Canada	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5
Mexico	6.0	4.1	5.4	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.5
United States	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAFTA	7.0	4.5	6.0	6.6	6.4	7.3	7.5	7.0
Argentina	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3
Brazil	0.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	1.6	2.2
Venezuela	6.8	5.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	2.7	1.4	1.4
Central and South America	11.8	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.4	7.6	4.8	4.9
Egypt	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.5
Libya	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4
South Africa	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1 (e)
Africa	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.1	5.7	5.5	4.0
Iran	7.4	8.1	9.4	10.4	11.6	14.5	14.6	14.5
Oman	-	-	-	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5 (e)
Qatar	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Saudi Arabia	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.8
United Arab Emirates	-	-	1.2	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.4	3.2
Middle East	14.0	15.2	18.3	21.4	23.8	27.5	26.5	26.7
China	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	21.2	22.0	23.4	22.0	20.1	16.9	20.4	17.4
Indonesia	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2 (e)
Malaysia	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.0 (e)
Asia	24.5	25.6	27.1	26.1	22.9	19.0	21.5	18.6
World	67.9	64.3	70.5	73.2	73.4	73.1	71.8	61.9

IRON ORE 2014

WORLD IRON ORE TRADE BY AREA 2015

million tonnes actual weight

	Production	- Exports	+ Imports	= Apparent Consumption
Austria	2.4	0.0	5.1	7.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	0.0	6.8	6.8
Czech Republic	-	0.0	6.3	6.3
France	-	0.1	17.1	17.0
Germany	0.4	0.1	43.0	43.4
Italy	-	0.0	9.5	9.5
Netherlands	-	21.8	29.7	7.9
Poland	-	0.1	7.4	7.4
Romania	-	0.0	2.2	2.2
Slovakia	-	0.1	6.0	5.9
Spain	-	0.0	5.7	5.7
Sweden	28.1	23.7	0.0	4.4
United Kingdom	-	0.0	14.5	14.5
Other EU	-	2.3	4.4	2.1
European Union (28)	30.9	48.2	157.8	140.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.7
Norway	3.5	4.0	0.0	-0.5
Turkey	7.0	1.0	8.5	14.5
Other Europe	-	0.1	0.5	0.5
Europe	43.5	53.6	166.9	156.8
CIS	199.5	78.4	13.7	134.8
Canada	44.2	40.3	9.0	12.9
Mexico	17.2	2.3	1.6	16.5
United States	54.3	12.4	5.1	47.0
NAFTA	115.7	55.0	15.6	76.4
Brazil	399.4	344.4	0.0	55.0
Chile	14.5	14.5	-	0.0
Peru	11.6	11.5	-	0.0
Venezuela	8.0	3.7	-	4.3
Other America	2.0	1.8	11.9	12.1
Central and South America	435.5	375.9	11.9	71.5
Liberia	4.3	5.0	-	-0.7
Mauritania	13.1	14.6	0.0	-1.5
South Africa	66.9	64.8	0.5	2.6
Other Africa	28.9	20.7	5.0	13.2
Africa	113.2	105.1	5.5	13.5
Middle East	48.5	23.1	26.5	51.9
China ⁽¹⁾	193.2	0.1	933.1	1,126.2
India	129.8	9.8	7.4	127.4
Japan	-	0.0	136.4	136.4
South Korea	-	0.1	73.5	73.4
Other Asia	28.5	31.3	92.4	89.6
Asia	351.5	41.5	1,242.9	1,553.0
Australia	723.7	754.3	3.0	-27.6
New Zealand and Other Oceania	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
World	2,033.2	1,489.1	1,486.1	2,030.2

⁽¹⁾ Production adjusted so that Fe content is similar to world average. Source: United Nations.

million tonnes actual weight

Exporting Region										
Destination	European Union (28)	Other Europe	CIS	NAFTA	Other America	Africa and Middle East	Asia	Oceania	Total imports	of which: extra-regional imports*
European Union (28)	37.0	4.0	27.1	17.7	54.0	13.2	0.0	-	153.1	116.0
Other Europe	1.3	0.1	4.6	0.7	5.0	0.3	0.5	-	12.5	12.4
CIS	0.0	0.0	11.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	11.1	0.0
NAFTA	0.2	0.0	-	8.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	-	12.1	3.2
Other America	0.0	-	-	1.4	13.7	-	0.0	0.0	15.2	1.5
Africa and Middle East	5.2	0.0	-	0.2	24.8	0.0	0.6	-	30.8	30.8
China	0.2	0.2	30.1	8.1	207.6	72.8	26.8	607.6	953.4	926.6
Japan	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.4	37.7	6.9	0.1	80.0	131.1	131.0
Other Asia	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.8	51.6	6.0	1.7	122.9	186.4	184.7
Oceania	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.1	2.8	1.7
Total exports	44.1	4.3	75.2	45.2	397.4	99.3	31.2	811.6	1,508.2	1,407.8
of which: extra-regional exports*	7.0	4.2	64.1	36.3	383.7	99.3	2.7	810.5	1,407.8	
Net exports (exports - imports)	-109.0	-8.2	64.1	33.1	382.2	68.6	-1,239.6	808.9		

* Excluding intra-regional trade marked

TRADE IN FERROUS SCRAP 2014 AND 2015

million tonnes

	Exports		Imports	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Austria	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Belgium	3.9	3.2	4.8	4.2
Bulgaria	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Czech Republic	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.5
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
France	6.2	5.4	2.5	2.2
Germany	8.4	7.5	5.0	4.2
Greece	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4
Italy	0.3	0.3	5.1	4.6
Netherlands	4.0	4.1	1.9	1.6
Poland	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.7
Slovak Republic	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
Spain	0.6	0.3	4.8	5.0
Sweden	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	7.0	7.3	0.4	0.3
Other EU	7.3	5.6	4.0	3.4
European Union (28)	45.6	40.1	31.9	29.1
Turkey	0.2	0.1	19.1	16.3
Others	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.9
Other Europe	1.8	1.6	20.0	17.1
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russia	5.8	5.9	0.3	0.2
Ukraine	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0
Other CIS	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3
CIS	6.7	7.1	1.8	0.5
Canada	4.5	3.4	1.5	1.5
Mexico	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.5
United States	15.3	13.0	4.2	3.5
NAFTA	20.6	16.8	6.6	6.5
Brazil	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other Central and South America	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.7
Central and South America	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.7
South Africa	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.1
Other Africa	0.8	0.7	3.4	1.5
Africa	2.3	2.0	3.5	1.6
Middle East	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.7
China	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.3
Japan	7.4	7.8	0.4	0.1
South Korea	0.3	0.4	8.0	5.8
Taiwan, China	0.1	0.1	4.3	3.4
Other Asia	2.7	1.2	14.4	15.1
Asia	10.4	9.6	29.6	26.7
Australia and New Zealand	2.8	2.3	0.0	0.0
World	94.3	82.8	95.3	82.9

WORLD TRADE IN FERROUS SCRAP BY AREA, 2015

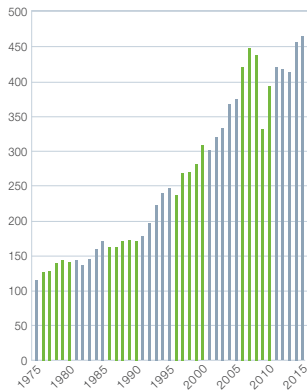
million tonnes

Exporting Region \ Destination	European Union (28)	Other Europe	CIS	NAFTA	Other America	Africa and Middle East	China	Japan	Other Asia	Oceania	Total imports	of which: extra-regional imports*
European Union (28)	26.4	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	3.1
Other Europe	8.9	0.1	3.2	4.2	-	0.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	16.9	16.8
CIS	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.8	0.0
NAFTA	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.4
Other America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.7	0.5
Africa	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5
Middle East	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6
China	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	1.9	0.1	0.0	2.3	2.3
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other Asia	2.9	0.1	0.9	5.4	1.4	2.7	0.0	5.9	2.3	2.1	23.6	21.4
Oceania	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total exports	39.8	1.6	7.1	16.1	1.8	3.5	0.0	7.8	2.6	2.3	82.6	46.6
of which: extra-regional exports*	13.5	1.4	5.4	11.1	1.5	3.3	0.0	7.8	0.3	2.3	46.6	
Net exports (exports-imports)	10.4	-15.3	5.3	10.7	1.0	1.2	-2.3	7.7	-21.0	2.2		

* Excluding intra-regional trade marked

WORLD STEEL TRADE IN PRODUCTS 1975 TO 2015

million tonnes finished steel

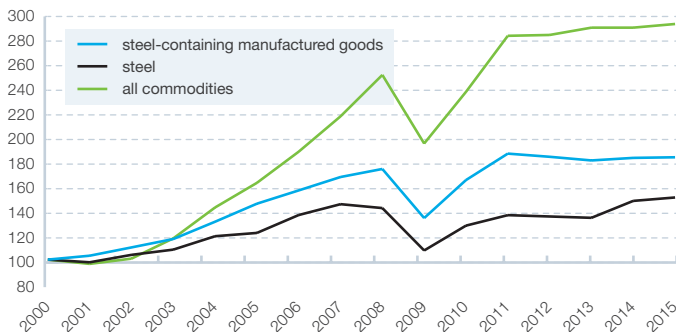


Exports are of finished and semi-finished steel products. Production of finished steel, where not available from national sources, is calculated from crude steel production, taking into account the continuous casting ratio.

Year	Exports	Production	Exports share %
1975	114.7	506.9	22.6
1980	140.6	578.7	24.3
1985	171.0	599.0	28.5
1990	171.0	654.0	26.2
1991	177.1	660.1	26.8
1992	196.1	658.2	29.8
1993	222.5	665.0	33.5
1994	238.6	656.3	36.3
1995	246.6	685.7	36.0
1996	236.4	687.2	34.4
1997	267.9	730.3	36.7
1998	268.7	713.5	37.7
1999	280.8	725.8	38.7
2000	307.1	783.5	39.2
2001	300.4	785.8	38.2
2002	319.0	837.0	38.1
2003	332.3	899.0	37.0
2004	366.2	985.4	37.2
2005	374.3	1,065.3	35.1
2006	419.7	1,161.0	36.1
2007	446.9	1,253.5	35.6
2008	437.1	1,248.7	35.0
2009	330.1	1,154.2	28.6
2010	392.9	1,335.9	29.4
2011	419.1	1,433.6	29.2
2012	416.0	1,456.0	28.6
2013	412.6	1,540.4	26.8
2014	455.3	1,557.9	29.2
2015	463.7	1,511.3	30.7

WORLD VOLUME OF TRADE 2000 TO 2015

Quantum indices 2000 = 100



WORLD STEEL EXPORTS, ANALYSIS BY PRODUCT 2010 TO 2015

million tonnes

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ingots and semi-finished material	58.7	57.7	58.5	54.1	54.3	51.5
Railway track material	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.1
Angles, shapes and sections	18.8	21.0	21.8	22.1	24.6	21.7
Concrete re-inforcing bars	18.1	17.5	21.9	18.9	22.2	18.9
Bars and rods, hot-rolled	11.6	13.6	15.4	18.1	29.7	40.7
Wire rod	20.0	21.8	23.2	24.2	29.4	29.0
Drawn wire	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.9	8.4
Other bars and rods	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.9	6.0	5.3
Hot-rolled strip	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.9
Cold-rolled strip	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.8
Hot-rolled sheets and coils	65.3	63.4	64.4	67.3	75.8	77.8
Plates	29.1	32.9	31.0	29.0	34.5	30.1
Cold-rolled sheets and coils	33.9	34.4	32.7	33.0	37.2	32.8
Electrical sheet and strip	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1
Tinmill products	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.3
Galvanised sheet	35.1	36.1	36.1	37.1	40.7	37.6
Other coated sheet	11.9	14.5	15.2	15.4	17.9	16.3
Steel tubes and fittings	36.1	41.4	41.6	39.7	43.6	35.3
Wheels (forged and rolled) and axles	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Castings	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Forgings	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	374.0	389.9	396.4	393.8	447.7	426.9

Exports in World Steel in Figures include intra-EU trade, trade between countries of the CIS, and trade between NAFTA countries. The figures are based on a broad definition of the steel industry and its products, including ingots, semi-finished products, hot-rolled and cold-finished products, tubes, wire, and unworked castings and forgings. The above table comprises the exports of 62 countries, which represents approximately 92 per cent of total world trade in 2015.

WORLD STEEL TRADE BY AREA 2015

million tonnes

Exporting Region \ Destination	European Union (28)	Other Europe	CIS	NAFTA	Other America	Africa and Middle East	China	Japan	Other Asia	Oceania	Total imports	of which: extra-regional imports*
European Union (28)	106.4	5.5	14.5	0.4	2.0	1.4	8.5	0.3	4.9	0.1	144.1	37.7
Other Europe	10.3	0.7	8.8	0.0	1.0	0.1	3.2	0.4	1.3	0.0	25.8	25.2
CIS	1.3	0.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	12.5	3.7
NAFTA	7.3	2.5	3.1	17.4	6.4	0.6	4.4	4.3	9.1	0.4	55.5	38.1
Other America	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.9	0.0	8.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	18.3	15.5
Africa	7.3	3.2	6.8	0.2	0.4	1.6	9.2	1.3	1.4	0.0	31.3	29.7
Middle East	1.8	4.9	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	10.7	1.7	4.9	0.1	29.1	29.1
China	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	5.2	6.1	0.0	13.2	13.2
Japan	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	-	4.5	0.0	5.9	5.9
Other Asia	2.9	0.1	4.4	0.4	1.7	0.8	63.5	25.9	23.0	0.3	122.9	99.9
Oceania	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.3	3.8	3.5
Total exports	140.2	18.5	51.7	19.9	14.8	4.7	111.6	40.8	59.0	1.2	462.4	301.4
of which: extra-regional exports*	33.8	17.8	43.0	2.5	11.9	3.1	111.6	40.8	36.0	0.9	301.4	
Net exports (exports - imports)	-3.9	-7.3	39.2	-35.6	-3.5	-55.7	98.4	34.9	-63.9	-2.6		

* Excluding intra-regional trade marked

MAJOR IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF STEEL 2015

million tonnes

Rank	Total Exports	Mt
1	China	111.6
2	Japan	40.8
3	European Union (28) ⁽¹⁾	33.8
4	South Korea	31.2
5	Russia	29.7
6	Germany ⁽²⁾	25.1
7	Ukraine	17.7
8	Italy ⁽²⁾	16.5
9	Belgium ⁽²⁾	15.2
10	Turkey	15.0
11	France ⁽²⁾	14.0
12	Brazil	13.7
13	Taiwan, China	11.2
14	Netherlands ⁽²⁾	10.6
15	United States	10.0
16	Spain ⁽²⁾	9.6
17	India	7.6
18	Austria ⁽²⁾	7.4
19	United Kingdom ⁽²⁾	7.3
20	Canada	6.0

Rank	Net Exports (exports - imports)	Mt
1	China	98.4
2	Japan	34.9
3	Russia	25.3
4	Ukraine	16.9
5	Brazil	10.5
6	South Korea	9.5
7	Netherlands ⁽²⁾	3.8
8	Taiwan, China	3.7
9	Austria ⁽²⁾	3.2
10	Belgium ⁽²⁾	3.1
11	Slovakia ⁽²⁾	2.2
12	Luxembourg	1.8
13	Singapore	1.7
14	Kazakhstan	1.2
15	Finland ⁽²⁾	0.9

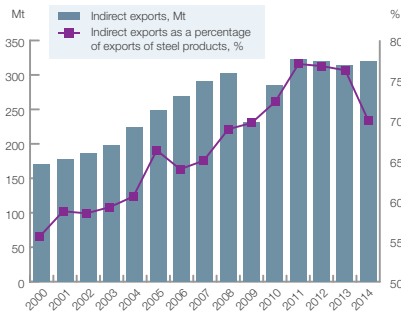
⁽¹⁾ Excluding intra-regional trade

⁽²⁾ Data for individual European Union (28) countries include intra-European trade

Rank	Total Imports	Mt
1	European Union (28) ⁽¹⁾	37.7
2	United States	36.5
3	Germany ⁽²⁾	24.8
4	South Korea	21.7
5	Italy ⁽²⁾	19.9
6	Turkey	18.6
7	Viet Nam	16.3
8	Thailand	14.6
9	France ⁽²⁾	13.7
10	India	13.3
11	China	13.2
12	Mexico	12.7
13	Belgium ⁽²⁾	12.1
14	Indonesia	11.4
15	Poland ⁽²⁾	9.2
16	Spain ⁽²⁾	8.9
17	Canada	8.0
18	Egypt	7.9
19	Taiwan, China	7.5
20	United Kingdom ⁽²⁾	7.2

Rank	Net Imports (imports - exports)	Mt
1	United States	26.5
2	Viet Nam	14.9
3	Thailand	13.4
4	Indonesia	9.4
5	Mexico	8.6
6	Egypt	7.7
7	Saudi Arabia	6.4
8	Algeria	6.4
9	United Arab Emirates	6.0
10	India	5.7
11	Poland ⁽²⁾	4.1
12	Bangladesh	4.0
13	European Union (28) ⁽¹⁾	3.9
14	Iran	3.8
15	Turkey	3.7

INDIRECT TRADE IN STEEL 2000 TO 2014



Indirect trade in steel takes place through exports and imports of steel containing goods and is expressed in finished steel equivalent of products used.

Further explanation on definitions and methodology of indirect trade in steel can be found in Indirect Trade in Steel report (March 2015) on worldsteel.org.

MAJOR INDIRECT IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF STEEL 2014

million tonnes, finished steel equivalent

Rank	Indirect Exports	Mt
1	China	67.5
2	Germany*	32.1
3	Japan	23.0
4	United States	22.3
5	South Korea	22.3
6	Mexico	13.9
7	Italy*	13.0
8	Poland*	9.1
9	Spain*	8.9
10	France*	7.9

Rank	Net Indirect Exports (exports - imports)	Mt
1	China	55.1
2	South Korea	16.2
3	Japan	15.6
4	Germany*	10.3
5	Italy*	6.2

*Data for individual European Union (28) countries include intra-European trade

Rank	Indirect Imports	Mt
1	United States	39.1
2	Germany*	21.8
3	China	12.3
4	Canada	12.2
5	United Kingdom*	11.4
6	France*	11.2
7	Mexico	10.3
8	Russia	9.4
9	Belgium-Luxembourg*	7.8
10	Japan	7.4

Rank	Net Indirect Imports (imports - exports)	Mt
1	United States	16.8
2	Russia	7.5
3	Canada	6.4
4	United Kingdom*	5.5
5	Australia	4.8

TRUE STEEL USE 2008 TO 2014

million tonnes, finished steel equivalent

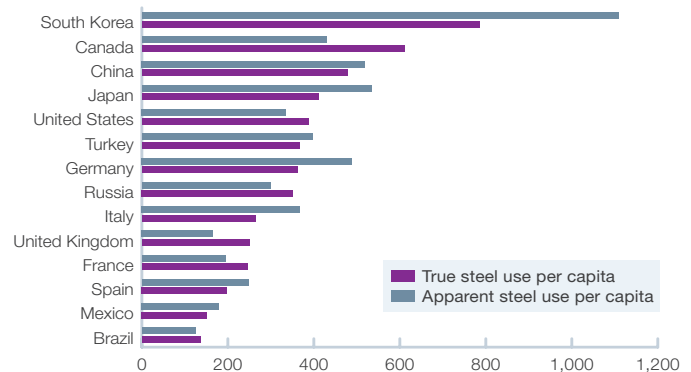
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Germany	33.0	22.2	29.9	32.8	28.6	28.3	29.4
France	18.4	14.2	16.0	17.9	15.8	15.9	15.8
Italy	28.5	17.5	22.6	22.3	15.4	15.5	15.8
Spain	16.9	9.7	11.9	10.3	7.4	8.7	9.3
United Kingdom	17.0	10.7	13.7	14.0	13.4	14.1	16.2
European Union (28)	179.4	115.5	141.1	146.8	123.6	126.3	135.7
Turkey	18.7	16.2	22.3	25.9	27.1	29.8	28.4
Other Europe	26.7	21.8	28.9	32.8	34.4	37.2	36.0
Russia	44.4	28.1	42.8	50.5	52.4	52.3	50.5
CIS	58.2	37.2	53.1	62.3	65.5	65.7	61.3
Canada	20.2	14.0	20.0	20.7	22.6	21.8	23.3
Mexico	17.7	14.5	16.6	17.5	19.1	17.2	19.4
United States	111.3	68.9	91.2	101.6	112.5	113.5	123.8
NAFTA	149.1	97.3	127.8	139.9	154.2	152.4	166.4
Brazil	23.8	19.1	28.1	28.1	28.5	30.4	27.9
South America	45.2	34.9	48.7	52.2	53.6	55.4	51.6
Africa and Middle East	76.9	72.6	73.4	80.5	82.1	84.7	88.4
China	399.7	515.7	537.4	583.4	603.5	680.5	655.6
Japan	55.2	36.7	43.0	43.8	44.0	48.1	52.1
South Korea	44.2	29.1	33.8	35.6	35.1	35.6	39.3
Asia and Oceania	628.4	703.9	760.2	815.5	847.9	935.3	920.5
Total ⁽¹⁾	1,163.9	1,083.3	1,233.2	1,330.0	1,361.3	1,457.0	1,460.0

⁽¹⁾ Total comprises 74 countries, the most significant users of steel products worldwide

Note: True steel use (TSU) is obtained by subtracting net indirect exports of steel from apparent steel use (ASU).

APPARENT AND TRUE STEEL USE PER CAPITA, 2014

kilogrammes, finished steel equivalent



The World Steel Association (worldsteel) is one of the largest and most dynamic industry associations in the world. worldsteel represents approximately 150 steel producers (including 9 of the world's 10 largest steel companies), national and regional steel industry associations, and steel research institutes. worldsteel members represent around 85% of world steel production.

worldsteel's mission is to act as the focal point for the steel industry. worldsteel provides global leadership on all major strategic issues affecting the industry, particularly focusing on economic, environmental and social sustainability. worldsteel promotes steel and the steel industry to customers, the industry, media and the general public. It assists its members to develop the market for steel. worldsteel has major projects in the automotive and construction sectors.

Notation used in this publication:

(e)	indicates a figure that has been estimated.
0.0	indicates that the quantity concerned is less than 0.05.
-	indicates zero or no data.

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