

Global Steel Trade Monitor

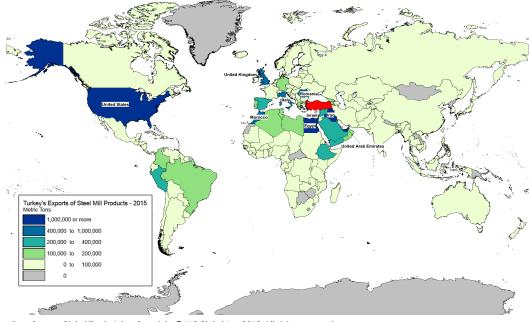
Steel Exports Report: **Turkey**

Background December 2016

Turkey is the world's ninth-largest steel exporter. In year to date 2016 (through September), further referred to as YTD 2016, Turkey exported 11.147 million metric tons of steel, a 0.02 percent increase from 11.145 million metric tons in YTD 2015. Turkey's exports represented about 3.2 percent of all steel exported globally in 2015. The volume of Turkey's 2015 steel exports was roughly equal to that of France or Belgium, and just over one-eighth that of the largest exporter, China. In value terms, steel represented just 5.3 percent of the total amount of goods Turkey exported in 2015.

Turkey exports steel to more than 180 countries and territories. The nine countries labeled in the map below represent the top markets for Turkey's exports of steel, receiving more than 400 thousand metric tons each and accounting for 59 percent of Turkey's steel exports in 2015.

Turkey's Exports of Steel Mill Products - 2015



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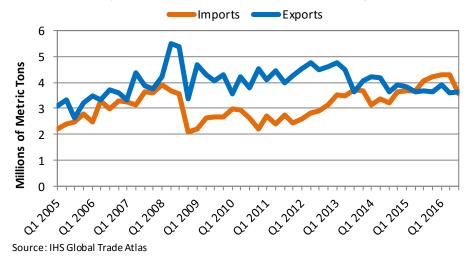
Quick Facts:

- World's ninth-largest steel exporter: 11.1 million metric tons (YTD 2016)
- 20% decline in steel exports since 2012
- Exports as a share of production volume at 45.6% in YTD 2016 from 47.5% in YTD 2015
- YTD export volume up 0.02% while export value down 15.5%
- Top three markets:
 United States, United
 Arab Emirates, Egypt
- Largest producers:
 Erdemir Group, İçdaş,
 Habaş
- 13 trade remedies in effect in 4 countries involving steel mill imports from Turkey

Steel Trade Balance

2015, Turkey Until had maintained a nearly continuous trade surplus in steel. In 2013, exports started to decline while imports continued to climb. By mid-2014, steel exports and imports neared equilibrium, and between Q2 2015 and Q2 2016, Turkev's imports outpaced exports, causing the steel trade surplus to become a trade deficit. A drop in imports in Q₃ 2016 returned the trade balance to a

Turkey's Trade in Steel Mill Products by Quarter

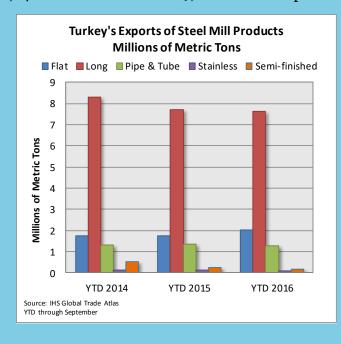


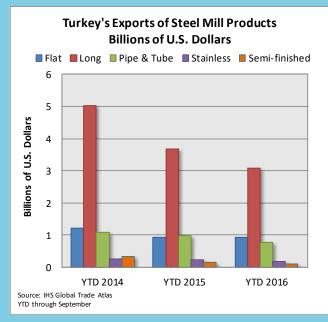
surplus, though in YTD 2016, Turkey has a total steel trade deficit of -1 million metric tons - a record high deficit.

Export Volume, Value, and Product

Turkey's steel exports recently peaked in 2012, reaching a high of 18.4 million metric tons, an increase of 14.3 percent from 2010. By 2015, Turkey's steel exports had fallen 20 percent from the 2012 high to 14.8 million metric tons. In YTD 2016, the volume of Turkey's steel exports was nearly unchanged from YTD 2015 at 11.1 million metric tons. By contrast, the value of Turkey's YTD 2016 steel exports declined by 15.5 percent to \$5 billion from \$6 billion in YTD 2015, which can be attributed to a significant drop in global steel prices.

In YTD 2016, long products accounted for a significant share of Turkey's steel exports at 68 percent, or 7.6 million metric tons. Flat products accounted for 18 percent, or 2 million metric tons, of Turkey's exports, followed by pipe and tube (11% or 1.3 million metric tons), semi-finished (2% or 167.4 thousand metric tons), and stainless products (1% or 92.6 thousand metric tons).

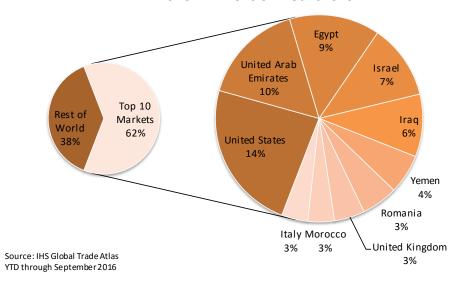




Exports by Top Market

Exports to Turkey's top 10 steel markets represented 62 percent of Turkey's steel export volume in YTD 2016 at 6.9 million metric tons (mmt). The United States received the largest share of Turkey's exports with 14 percent (1.6 mmt), followed by the United Arab Emirates at 10 percent (1.1 mmt), Egypt at 9 percent (1 mmt), Israel at 7 percent (0.8 mmt), and Iraq at 6 percent (0.7 mmt).

Turkey's Steel Exports - Top 10 Markets YTD 2016 - Millions of Metric Tons



Trends in Exports to Top Markets

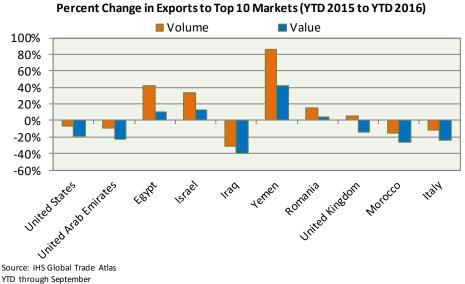
The volume of Turkey's steel exports decreased in five of Turkey's top 10 steel export markets between YTD 2015 and YTD 2016. However, the overall value of Turkey's steel exports decreased in six of Turkey's top 10 steel export markets, reflecting the decline in global steel prices. Markets that experienced considerable decreases in steel value between YTD 2015 and YTD 2016 included Iraq (down 39.8%), Morocco (down 26.3%), Italy (down 23.6%), and the United Arab Emirates (down 22.1%).

Yemen, Israel, Egypt, and Romania saw increases in export value from Turkey in YTD 2016, up 42.7 percent, 12.3 percent, 10.6 percent, and 4 percent, respectively.

Percent Change in Exports to Top 10 Markets (YTD 2015 to YTD 2016)

Yemen, Egypt, Israel, and Romania also experienced the largest increases in Turkey's steel export volume in YTD 2016, with volumes to Yemen up 86.7 percent, 42.2 percent to Egypt, 33.7 percent to Israel, and 14.8 percent to Romania.

Sizeable decreases in Turkey's steel export volume occurred in Iraq (down 31.3% from YTD 2015), Morocco (down 15.2%), and Italy (down 11.9%). In YTD 2016, the



United States experienced a decrease of 6.8 percent in steel export volume and a decrease of 19.4 percent in steel export value from Turkey.

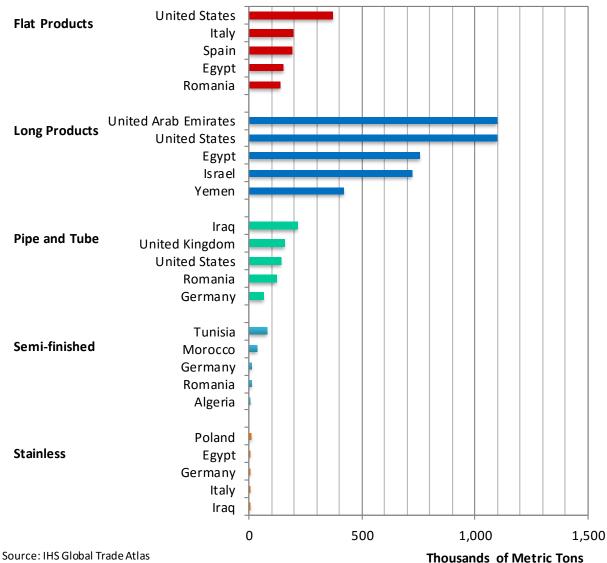
Top Markets by Steel Product Category

Turkey's top export markets by volume vary across types of steel products. The United States accounted for the largest share of Turkey's exports of flat products in YTD 2016, receiving 19 percent (372.7 thousand metric tons). The United Arab Emirates accounted for the largest share of Turkey's exports of long products, receiving 14 percent (1.1 million metric tons), followed by the U.S. at 14 percent (1.1 million metric tons).

Iraq received the largest share of Turkey's pipe and tube exports in YTD 2016 at 17 percent (218.3 thousand metric tons), with the United Kingdom a close second at 13 percent (156.9 thousand metric tons).

Tunisia received the largest share of semi-finished exports at 47 percent (78.5 thousand metric tons), and Poland received the largest share of stainless exports at 11 percent (9.9 thousand metric tons).

Turkey's Top 5 Export Markets by Product - YTD 2016



Turkey's Import Market Share in Top Destinations

Among Turkey's top export destinations for which 2015 data are available, the import market share for Turkey's steel products decreased in the majority of destinations. The share of imports from Turkey saw the largest decreases in Egypt, Israel, and Morocco, down 11.8, 11.4, and 8.1 percentage

points, respectively. In contrast. countries increases in their share of steel imports from Turkey included the United States (up 2.3 percentage points from 2014) Romania and (up while percentage points), Italy's share remained virtually the same.

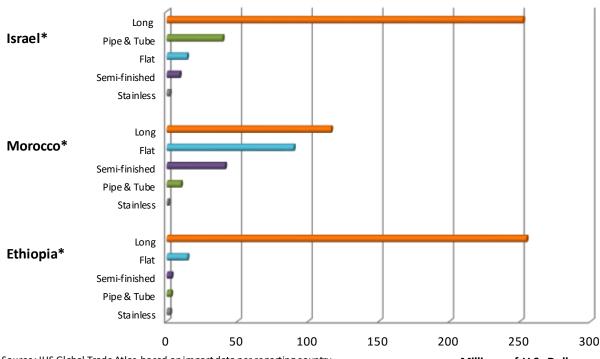
Among Turkey's top export markets, Israel, Morocco, and Ethiopia received the largest shares of their total steel imports from Turkey. In 2015, largest share of steel import Note: Import data for Iraq and 2015 data for United Arab Emirates not available value from Turkey in each

Turkey's Steel Import Market Share						
Top 10 Export	Share of	Turkey's Rank	Share of	Turkey's Rank		
Destinations	Imports from	in 2014	Imports from	in 2015		
	Turkey - 2014		Turkey - 2015			
United States	4.9%	8	7.3%	4		
United Arab						
Emirates	19.9%	2	N/A	N/A		
Egypt	13.7%	4	1.9%	3		
Iraq	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Israel*	33.8%	1	22.4%	2		
Morocco	28.1%	1	20.0%	1		
Italy	2.1%	12	2.1%	13		
Romania	12.0%	1	13.1%	1		
United Kingdom	7.0%	6	5.9%	7		
Ethiopia	26.2%	1	22.9%	2		

long products accounted for the | Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas, based on import data per reporting country *Israel data based on value; 2014/2015 quantity data not available

Israel (80%), Morocco (45%), and Ethiopia (92%).

Steel Import Composition of Top Market-Share Countries - 2015

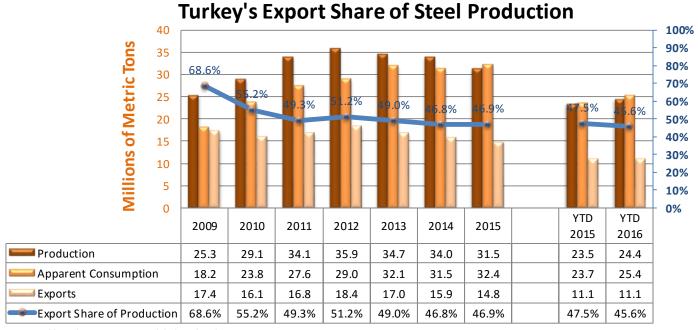


Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas, based on import data per reporting country

Millions of U.S. Dollars

^{*}Data used are value data, so as to be consistent with a vailable data for Israel

Overall Production and Export Share of Production



Source: World Steel Association; IHS Global Trade Atlas YTD through September 2016

Turkey's crude steel production increased to 24.4 million metric tons in YTD 2016, from YTD 2015's total of 23.5 million metric tons. The gap between production and apparent consumption (a measure of steel demand), which stood at 7.1 million metric tons or 28 percent of production in 2009, shrank steadily over the next six years. By 2015, Turkey's demand outpaced the country's production by over 800 thousand metric tons. Between YTD 2015 and YTD 2016, crude steel production grew by 3.8 percent, while apparent consumption increased by 7 percent, outpacing production by just over 1 million metric tons. Increasing production coupled with flat export levels meant exports as a share of production decreased slightly in YTD 2016 to 45.6 percent.

Top Producers

Though steel production in Turkev began with emergence of state-owned companies in the 1930s, steel works were all privatized by The majority 2002. of crude Turkey's steel production uses electric arc furnace technology, and long products make up majority of Turkey's finished steel production.

	Turkey's Top Steel Producers in 2015				
Rank	Company	Production (mmt)	Main Products		
1	Erdemir Group	8.9	Flat products, wire rod, pipe		
2	İçdaş	3.7 (2014)	Billets, reinforcing bars, wire rod		
3	Habaş	3	Carbon, stainless, hot-rolled		
4	İsdemir (owned by Erdemir)	N/A	Hot-rolled flat, billets, reinforcing bars, profiles, structural steel		
5	Çolakoğlu Metalurji	N/A	Billets, slabs, hot-rolled coil, hot-rolled sheet, reinforcing bars		
6	Kardemir	N/A	Billets, profiles, reinforcing bars		
Sources: World Steel Association; Turkish Steel Producers Association; Hoover's; Company websites					

Trade Remedies in the Steel Sector

Antidumping duties (AD), countervailing duties (CVD), associated suspension agreements, and safeguards are often referred to collectively as trade remedies. These are internationally agreed upon mechanisms to address the market-distorting effects of unfair trade, or serious injury or threat of serious injury caused by a surge in imports. Unlike anti-dumping and countervailing measures, safeguards do not require a finding of an "unfair" practice. Before applying these duties or measures, countries investigate allegations and can remedy or provide relief for the injury caused to a domestic industry. The table below provides statistics on the current number of trade remedies various countries have against steel mill products from Turkey.

Steel Mill Trade Remedies in Effect Against Turkey				
Country	AD	Suspension Agreements AD CVD and Undertakings Total		
Canada	3	CVD	and Ondertakings	3
Dominican Republic	1			1
Morocco	1			1
United States	4	4		8
TOTAL	9	4	0	13
Source: World Trade Organization, through December 1, 2016				

Global Steel Mill Safeguards in Effect			
Country	Product(s)		
Chile	Steel wire rod		
	1) Seamless pipes, tubes and hollow profiles of iron or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and		
India	stainless steel); 2) Hot-rolled steel in coils; 3) Hot-rolled steel flat sheets and plates		
	1) Articles of finished casing and tubing; 2) Articles of iron or steel wire; 3) Flat-rolled products		
Indonesia	of iron or non-alloy steel; 4) I and H sections of other alloy steel		
Malaysia	Hot-rolled steel plate		
Morocco	1) Cold-rolled sheets and plated or coated sheets; 2) Reinforcing bars and wire rods		
Philippines	Steel angle bars		
	1) Hot-rolled steel flat products with certain amounts of alloying elements; 2) Unalloyed hot-		
Thailand	rolled steel flat products in coils and not in coils		
Ukraine	Casing and pump compressor seamless steel pipes		
Vietnam	Semi-finished and certain finished products of alloy and non-alloy steel		
Source: World Trade Organization, through November 25, 2016			

Steel Exports Report: Glossary

Apparent Consumption: Domestic crude steel production plus steel imports minus steel exports. Shipment data are not available for all countries, therefore crude steel production is used as a proxy.

Export Market: Destination of a country's exports.

Flat Products: Produced by rolling semi-finished steel through varying sets of rolls. Includes sheets, strips, and plates. Used most often in the automotive, tubing, appliance, and machinery manufacturing sectors.

Import Penetration: Ratio of imports to apparent consumption.

Import Source: Source of a country's imports.

Long Products: Steel products that fall outside the flat products category. Includes bars, rails, rods, and beams. Used in many sectors but most commonly in construction.

Pipe and Tube Products: Either seamless or welded pipe and tube products. Used in many sectors but most commonly in construction and energy sectors.

Semi-finished Products: The initial, intermediate solid forms of molten steel, to be re-heated and further forged, rolled, shaped, or otherwise worked into finished steel products. Includes blooms, billets, slabs, ingots, and steel for castings.

Stainless Products: Steel products containing at minimum 10.5% chromium (Cr) offering better corrosion resistance than regular steel.

Steel Mill Products: Carbon, alloy, or stainless steel produced by either a basic oxygen furnace or an electric arc furnace. Includes semi-finished steel products and finished steel products. For trade data purposes, steel mill products are defined at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level as: 720610 through 721650, 721699 through 730110, 730210, 730240 through 730290, and 730410 through 730690. The following discontinued HS codes have been included for purposes of reporting historical data (prior to 2007): 722520, 722693, 722694, 722910, 730410, 730421, 730610, 730620, and 730660.

Global Steel Trade Monitor: The monitor provides global import and export trends for the top countries trading in steel products. The current reports expand upon the early release information already provided by the Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) system that collects and publishes data on U.S. imports of steel mill products. Complementing the SIMA data, these reports provide objective and current global steel industry information about the top countries that play an essential role in the global steel trade. Information in these reports includes global exports and import trends, production and consumption data and, where available, information regarding trade remedy actions taken on steel products. The reports will be updated quarterly.

Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) System: The Department of Commerce uses a steel import licensing program to collect and publish aggregate data on near real-time steel mill imports into the United States. SIMA incorporates information collected from steel license applications with publicly released data from the U.S. Census Bureau. By design, this information provides stakeholders with valuable information on the steel trade with the United States. For more information about SIMA, please go to http://enforcement.trade.gov/steel/license/.



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