

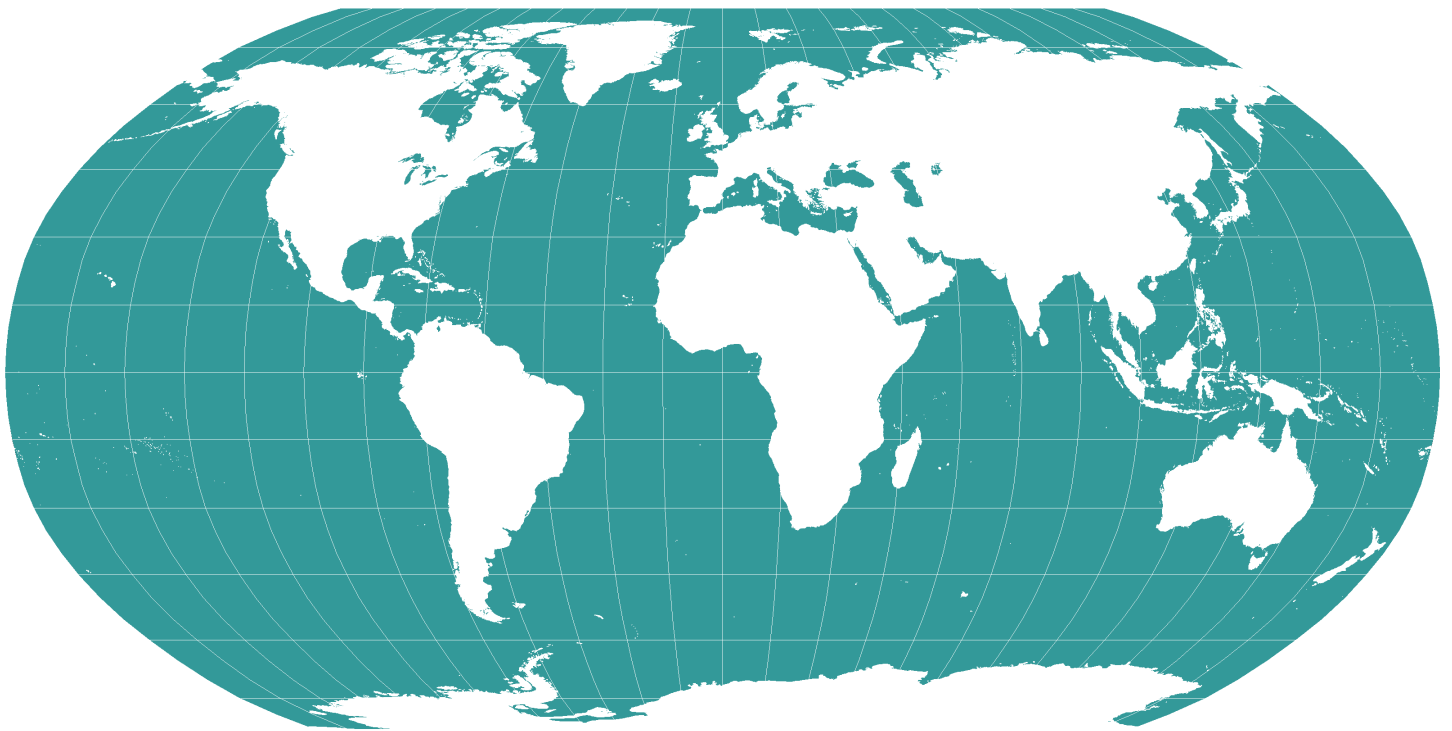


INTERNATIONAL
TRADE
ADMINISTRATION

Global Steel Trade Monitor

September 2018

Global Steel Report



Global Steel Report

Introduction and Trends

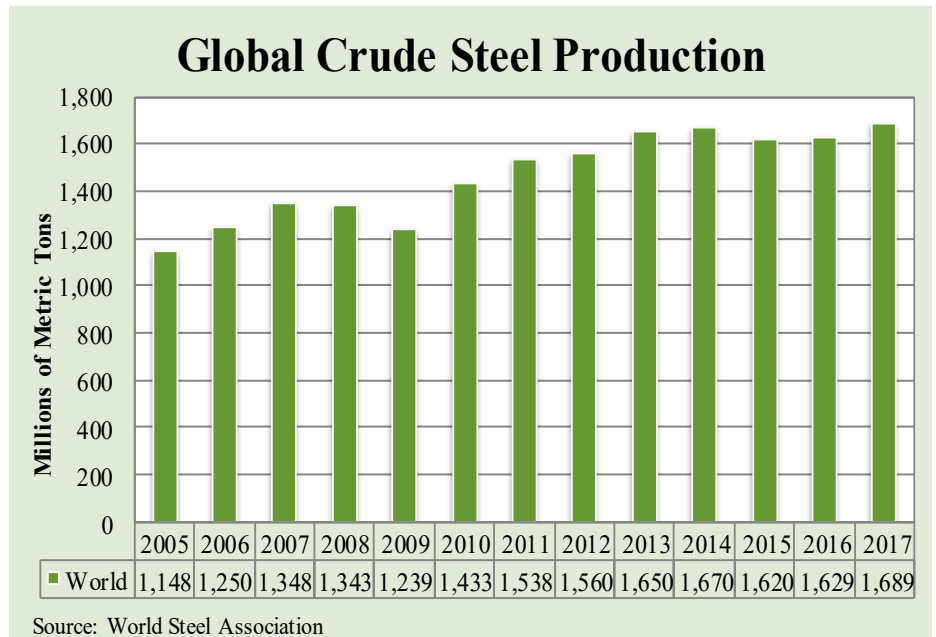
At a challenging time for the steel industry, the United States Government is committed to providing information to the public in an accessible and transparent manner. The Global Steel Report offers a straightforward look into currently available statistical data concerning the global steel trade and the regions and countries that play a large role in it. Information in this report includes global export and import trends, production, capacity, and consumption data. This information will provide current, objective, and relevant global steel trade and industry data and will allow readers to develop their own views about the global steel marketplace.

Steel is a critical industry worldwide, and steel products are a heavily traded commodity. In recent years, market changes, shifts in import and export levels, and weakness in the global demand for steel negatively impacted steel industries across the world. Along with shifting trade patterns, world benchmark steel prices began to trend downward in early 2011, and the financial outlook for many steel companies declined. In 2017, benchmark steel prices rose from 2016 levels by 5 percent. SteelBenchmarker indicated that the U.S. domestic hot-rolled band benchmark price in 2017 was 38 percent lower than the recent peak hot-rolled band benchmark price in 2011. When compared to historic trends, the financial outlook for many steel companies remained relatively weak in 2017. The 2008-2009 global financial crisis was particularly difficult for steel industries, and this period will feature prominently in the following discussion of global steel indicators. However, 2017 was a period of relative growth for the steel industry, with slightly higher global demand, higher levels of production, and an overall increase in the global capacity utilization rate.

Global Steel Report

Production

Global crude steel production has been growing in the majority of years since 2005. Production totaled nearly 1.15 billion metric tons in 2005. The global financial crisis in 2008-2009 caused a dip in production, but production rebounded quickly in 2010 and continued its upwards trajectory. In 2014, global production hit a then record high of 1.67 billion metric tons. Weak global demand for steel in 2015 caused a slight contraction in crude steel production worldwide to 1.62 billion metric tons. Production in 2017 grew by roughly 8 million



metric tons to 1.69 billion metric tons, a new record. Overall, production increased 47 percent, or an addition of 541 million metric tons, between 2005 and 2017. The World Steel Association has forecasted relatively stagnant steel demand levels for 2018 and 2019, with growth rates hovering around 1 to 2 percent. These forecasts would indicate that production may hold fairly steady at current levels in the near future.

Crude steel production growth rates reinforce the upward production trend of the past decade. Since 2006, there have been only three years with negative growth rates. In 2008 and 2009, as the global financial crisis impacted the steel industry, growth rates fell to -0.3 percent and -7.8 percent, respectively. Crude steel production declined by 3.0 percent in 2015, due to weak demand for steel.



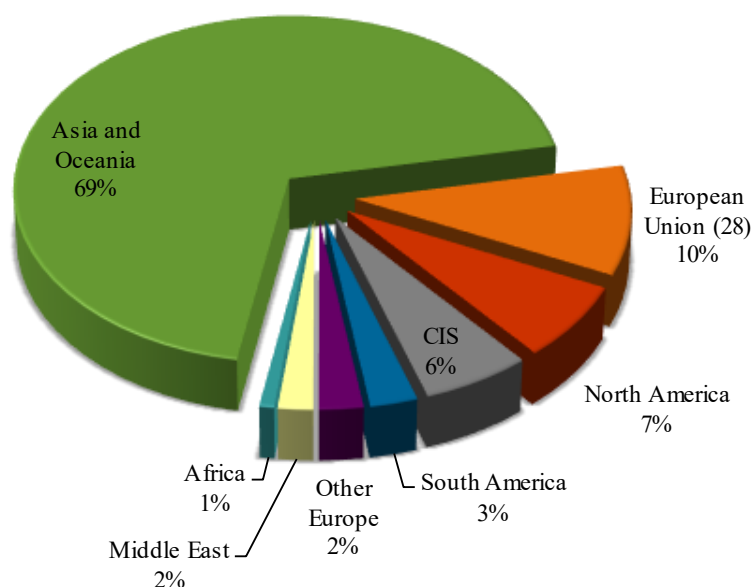
Growth in 2017 increased by 3.7%. In the majority of years in which steel demand experienced positive growth, growth rates were above 5 percent. Growth peaked in 2010 when the rate hit 15.7 percent, rebounding after the financial crisis.

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Production by Region

Among eight world regions, Asia and Oceania produced 1.15 billion metric tons of the 1.69 billion metric tons of steel produced globally in 2017 — accounting for 69 percent of global production. The European Union (28) was the second-largest steel producing region in 2017 with a 10 percent share

Regional Share of 2017 Steel Production



Source: World Steel Association

of production (168 million metric tons), followed by North America with a 7 percent share (116 million metric tons) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) with a 6 percent share (102 million metric tons).

The distribution of shares by region has held steady in recent years but has changed markedly from 2005. Between 2005 and 2017, the majority of regions have seen their shares of production decrease, led by the European Union which saw a 7 percentage point decrease in its share of global production. Shares in CIS, North America, South America, and Africa also decreased,

while the share of production held by Other Europe remained unchanged at 2 percent. Only the Middle East and Asia and Oceania had increases in their shares of global production between 2005 and 2017 — up 1 and 15 percentage points, respectively.

Across all regions, steel production fell in 2015, but by 2017, global production grew overall by 3.7 percent, with only one world region having negative growth rates. At 13.1 percent, Other Europe had the largest positive growth, followed by South America with 8.6 percent, and North America at 4.6 percent. Only CIS had negative production growth in 2017, down 1.6 percent.

Crude Steel Production Annual Growth Rates												
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	8.9%	7.8%	-0.3%	-7.8%	15.7%	7.3%	1.4%	5.8%	1.2%	-3.0%	0.5%	3.7%
European Union (28)	6.0%	1.4%	-5.5%	-29.8%	24.0%	2.8%	-5.2%	-1.3%	1.8%	-1.9%	-2.3%	3.8%
Other Europe	13.0%	8.6%	3.6%	-8.2%	15.9%	16.1%	2.1%	-3.2%	-0.7%	-5.7%	-0.7%	13.1%
CIS	5.9%	3.6%	-7.9%	-14.6%	10.8%	4.1%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-4.3%	0.8%	-1.6%
North America	3.0%	0.9%	-5.6%	-33.1%	33.2%	6.4%	2.5%	-2.1%	1.8%	-8.4%	-0.3%	4.6%
South America	-0.5%	6.5%	-1.5%	-20.5%	16.2%	9.7%	-3.7%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.5%	-8.4%	8.6%
Africa	4.1%	-0.1%	-9.1%	-9.3%	7.9%	-5.6%	-2.3%	4.1%	-6.8%	-8.0%	-4.4%	3.8%
Middle East	0.8%	7.0%	1.2%	6.7%	12.6%	16.2%	7.5%	8.0%	11.2%	-1.9%	7.0%	1.7%
Asia and Oceania	12.5%	12.2%	3.3%	3.2%	13.3%	8.2%	3.0%	9.4%	1.4%	-2.3%	1.1%	1.9%

Source: World Steel Association

Note: See Glossary for a list of countries in each region

Global Steel Report

Production by Country

Four of the world's ten largest steel producing countries are in Asia and Oceania: China, Japan, India, and South Korea. China is the world's largest steel producing country and accounted for nearly half of global production in 2017 at 49.7 percent — a total of 831.7 million metric tons. Japan ranked second at 6.3 percent of global production or 104.7 million metric tons production, followed by India at 6.1 percent (101.4 million metric tons), the United States at 4.9 percent (81.6 million metric tons), and Russia at 4.3 percent (71.3 million metric tons). In 2017, Ukraine dropped from the top 10 producing countries, and Italy joined in Ukraine's place.

Top 10 Crude Steel Producing Countries in 2017



Source: World Steel Association

Production by Company

ArcelorMittal, formed through the merger of Luxembourg-based Arcelor and India-based Mittal in 2006, has been the world's largest steel-producing company for several years. In 2017, ArcelorMittal produced 97.0 million metric tons (mmt) of steel — 6 percent of global production. China's Baosteel Group and Wuhan Steel Group merged in 2016 to form 2nd-ranked China Baowu Group which produced 65.4 million metric tons, followed by Japan's NSSMC Group with 47.4 million metric tons. Five of the top 10 steel companies are headquartered in China, and nine of the top 10 are headquartered in Asia and Oceania. ArcelorMittal is the only top 10 steel company headquartered outside the Asia and Oceania region.

Top 10 Steel Producing Companies in 2017

Rank	Company	Production (mmt)
1	ArcelorMittal	97.0
2	China Baowu Group	65.4
3	NSSMC Group	47.4
4	HBIS Group	45.6
5	POSCO	42.2
6	Shagang Group	38.4
7	Ansteel Group	35.8
8	JFE Steel Corporation	30.2
9	Shougang Group	27.6
10	Tata Steel Group	25.1

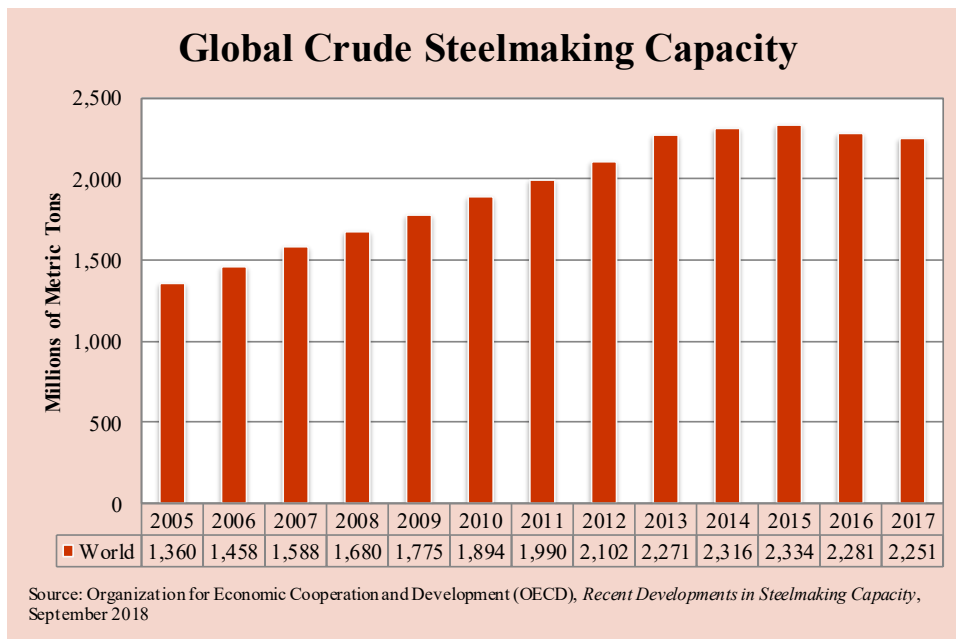
Source: World Steel Association

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Capacity

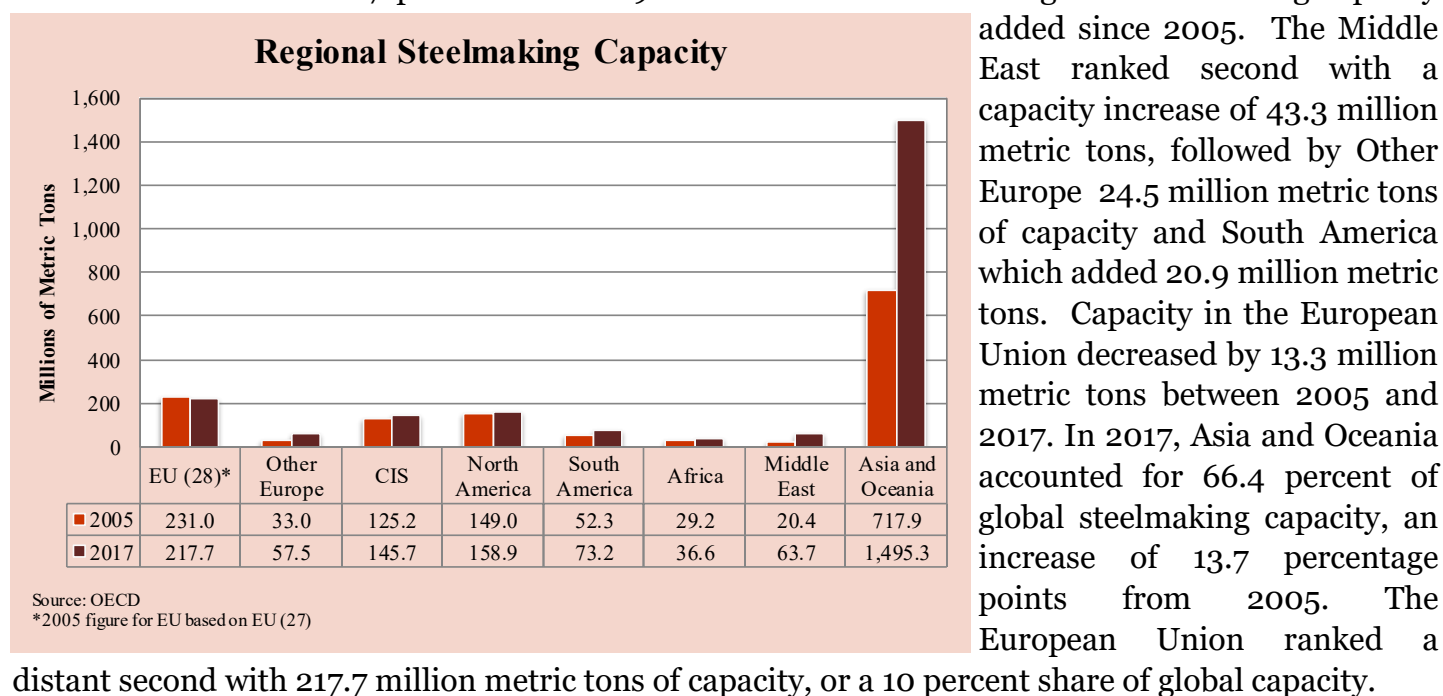
For more than a decade, until 2016, global steelmaking capacity has grown in size every year. Between 2005 and 2017, just under one billion metric tons of capacity were added globally — an increase of 68 percent. Unlike production, which fell during the global financial crisis in 2008-2009, steelmaking capacity continued to grow, though by nature, capacity is slower to respond to market conditions than production. After an 8 percent jump in capacity levels between

2012 and 2013, global capacity growth began to slow. In 2017, capacity decreased by 1.3 percent — a decrease of about 30 million metric tons from 2016 — to 2.25 billion metric tons.



Capacity by Region

Between 2005 and 2017, each region except the European Union had increases in its total amount of steelmaking capacity. Asia and Oceania saw the largest increase, adding 777.4 million metric tons of capacity over the period, for a total capacity of 1.495 billion metric tons in 2017. Notably, Asia and Oceania accounted for 87 percent of the 890.8 million metric tons of global steelmaking capacity



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The chart below indicates annual growth rates of both global steelmaking capacity and regional steelmaking capacity. As noted previously, global capacity has grown almost every year since 2006. Growth rates at the global level averaged 4.3 percent over the period, peaking at 8.9 percent in 2007 and 8.0 percent in 2013. After 2013's peak, global growth rates slowed or declined to their lowest levels in recent years, at 0.8 percent in 2015, -2.3 percent in 2016, and -1.3 percent in 2017.

Steelmaking Capacity Annual Growth Rates												
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	7.2%	8.9%	5.8%	5.6%	6.7%	5.1%	5.6%	8.0%	2.0%	0.8%	-2.3%	-1.3%
European Union (28)*	-0.1%	-2.6%	1.4%	0.4%	-0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	-3.7%	-0.9%	-1.7%	-2.2%	-1.3%
Other Europe	10.3%	15.3%	5.3%	10.1%	11.2%	8.6%	3.4%	0.8%	0.3%	-3.4%	0.0%	2.7%
CIS	2.2%	5.9%	7.3%	-2.1%	2.1%	1.4%	-1.5%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
North America	4.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	1.6%	-1.9%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
South America	1.6%	2.9%	6.4%	1.2%	5.4%	3.9%	0.2%	3.0%	0.0%	1.3%	5.2%	0.8%
Africa	0.0%	-0.1%	-2.7%	5.5%	2.3%	3.8%	-5.2%	10.1%	2.1%	3.2%	0.0%	2.5%
Middle East	0.0%	19.2%	21.8%	6.0%	13.7%	8.4%	19.7%	25.8%	8.8%	3.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Asia and Oceania	8.8%	14.1%	7.7%	9.3%	10.1%	6.9%	8.4%	12.1%	2.7%	1.3%	-3.4%	-2.1%

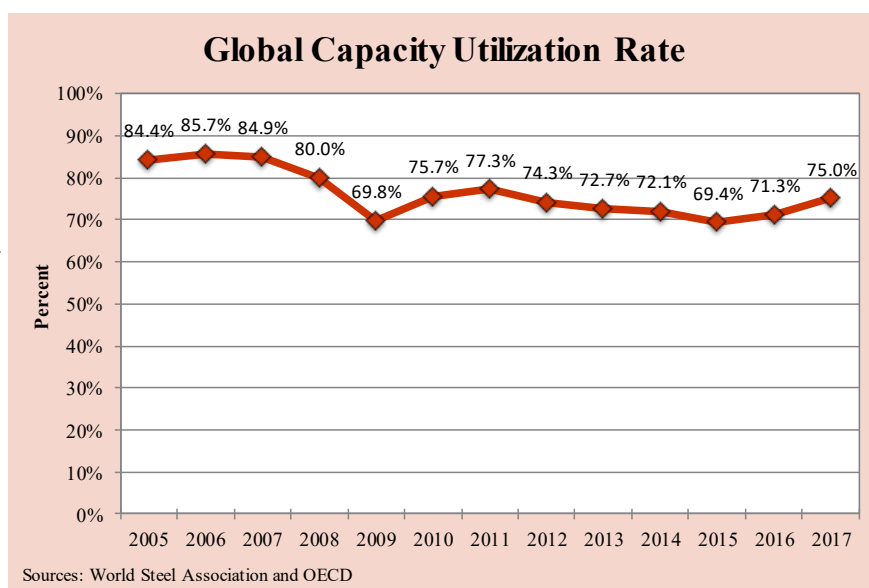
Source: OECD

*2006 EU figure based on EU (27)

Regional capacity growth rates have showed mixed trends. The European Union saw negative or stagnant growth rates for the majority of years, averaging -0.9 percent over the period. North America maintained the second-lowest average growth rate at just 0.7 percent. South America has alternated between moderate growth and minimal growth, while CIS and Africa have ranged between moderate and negative growth. Other Europe began the period with high growth rates, peaking at 15.3 percent in 2007, but ended the period with stagnant growth. The Middle East had the highest average growth rate at 10.9 percent, while Asia and Oceania was the only region to have consistently positive capacity growth rates, at least until 2016 and 2017, averaging 6.3 percent.

Capacity Utilization

Global capacity utilization rates have declined in the majority of years since 2005. Between 2005 and 2008, capacity utilization remained above 80 percent worldwide. Capacity utilization dropped to 69.8 percent in 2009 during the global financial crisis — a nearly 16 percentage point decline from its peak of 85.7 percent in 2006. The global capacity utilization rate began to recover between 2009 and 2011, growing by 7.5 percentage points to 77.3 percent. After 2011, however, the annual rate began a downtrend. Capacity utilization reached an eleven-year low in 2015 at 69.4 percent, before increasing in 2016. In 2017, global capacity utilization increased to 75.0 percent.



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Capacity Utilization by Region

At the regional level, capacity utilization has maintained significantly different rates. However, all regions experienced similar trends since 2005: sharp declines in the capacity utilization rate in 2008 and 2009 during the global financial crisis and then lower average rates in the post-financial crisis period than in the pre-financial crisis period. Between 2007 and 2009, capacity utilization rates in all regions had decreased, with North America and the European Union experiencing the largest percentage point declines of 33 and 31 percentage points, respectively. Between 2005 and 2007, capacity utilization nearly reached or exceeded 80.0 percent in all regions except Africa. Notably, CIS had capacity utilization rates above 90 percent.

While the average capacity utilization rates were relatively high before the 2008-2009 financial crisis, average capacity utilization rates have generally been lower since. During the post-crisis 2010-2017 period, the Asia and Oceania region has had the highest average capacity utilization rate, at 75.0 percent. This region also had the highest annual utilization rate during the post-crisis period in 2011, when it reached 80.1 percent, though its capacity utilization rate has decreased since.

Regional Capacity Utilization Rates														
Region	Trend	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
European Union (28)*		80.4%	85.3%	88.8%	82.8%	57.9%	72.3%	74.2%	70.1%	71.8%	73.7%	73.6%	73.6%	77.4%
Other Europe		79.9%	81.9%	77.1%	75.8%	63.3%	65.9%	70.5%	69.6%	66.8%	66.2%	64.6%	64.2%	70.7%
CIS		91.0%	94.2%	92.2%	79.1%	69.0%	74.9%	76.9%	76.7%	75.4%	73.3%	70.2%	70.3%	69.2%
North America		86.9%	85.5%	86.2%	80.5%	53.5%	71.0%	74.9%	75.5%	75.3%	76.5%	70.6%	69.8%	72.9%
South America		85.2%	83.4%	86.4%	79.9%	62.8%	69.2%	73.0%	70.2%	67.3%	66.1%	63.6%	55.4%	59.7%
Africa		60.2%	62.7%	62.6%	58.5%	50.3%	53.1%	48.3%	49.8%	47.1%	43.0%	38.4%	36.7%	37.1%
Middle East		80.2%	80.9%	72.6%	60.3%	60.7%	60.1%	64.4%	57.8%	49.7%	50.7%	48.3%	51.7%	50.3%
Asia and Oceania		83.5%	86.4%	84.9%	81.5%	76.9%	79.2%	80.1%	76.1%	74.3%	73.3%	70.7%	74.0%	77.1%

Sources: World Steel Association and OECD

*2005-2006 EU figures based on EU (27)

North America, CIS, and the European Union Average were the only other regions to have average capacity utilization rates above 70 percent between 2010 and 2016 at 73.5 percent, 72.7 percent, and 72.6 percent, respectively. The capacity utilization for Other Europe averaged 66.8 percent while South America averaged 65.7 percent. Average rates in the Middle East and Africa were even lower, at 54.5 percent and 44.5 percent, respectively.

It is worth noting that capacity utilization rates, though on average lower than the pre-crisis period, have ticked up in all regions except Africa between 2016 and 2017.

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Apparent Steel Use

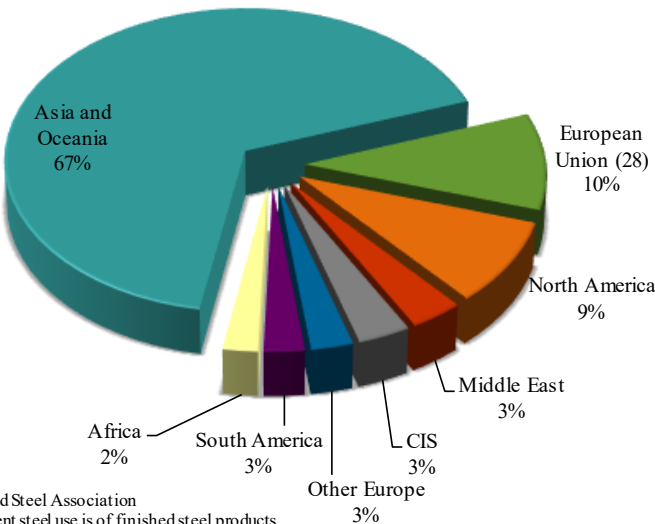
Since 2005, global apparent steel use of finished products, a measure of demand, has tracked productions relatively closely and maintained a similar trend line. Demand continued to grow through 2008 and then declined by over 6.0 percent in 2009. As markets recovered from the global financial crisis, steel demand has steadily increased — growing by 38.0 percent from 1.2 billion metric tons in 2009 to a peak of 1.6 billion metric tons in 2017. Since 2010, demand for steel has increased in each year except in 2015, when it decreased by 3.0 percent — the same percentage decline as production that year. In 2017, demand grew nearly 5.0 percent to 1.6 billion metric tons. Despite the drop in 2015, demand for steel grew by over 51.0 percent between 2005 and 2017 — an increase of 541.0 million metric tons.



Apparent Steel Use by Region

Asia and Oceania's represents the lion's share of global apparent steel use. Its demand for finished steel products totaled over 1.0 billion metric tons in 2017, two-thirds of global demand. The European Union accounted for 10 percent of demand at 162.3 million metric tons, followed by North

Regional Share of 2017 Apparent Steel Use



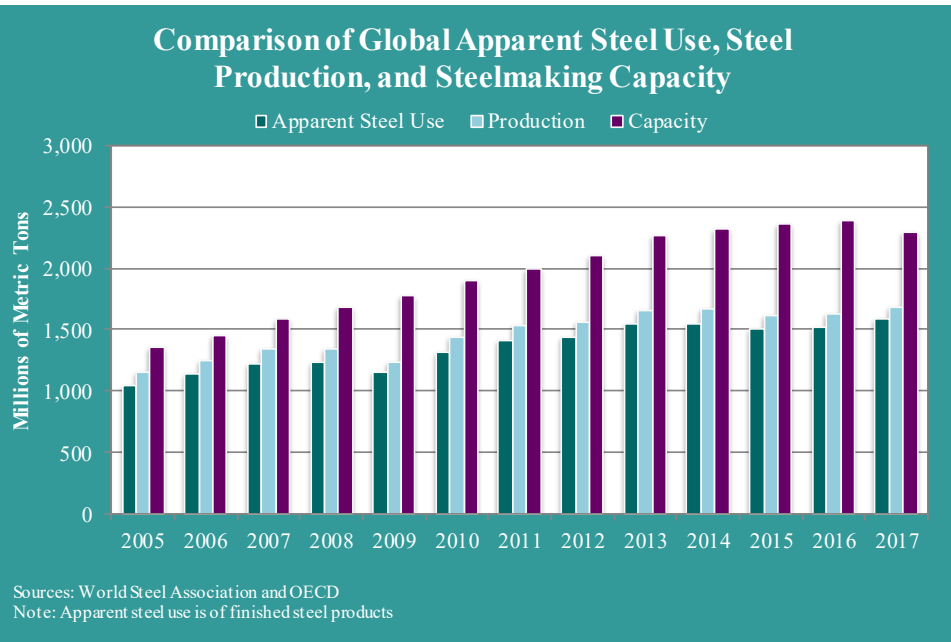
America at 9 percent (140.7 million metric tons) and the Middle East at 3 percent (53.3 million metric tons). CIS, Other Europe, and South America each accounted for about 3 percent of demand, while Africa accounted for a 2 percent share. Notably, apparent steel use shares for each region sometimes diverged from their corresponding shares of global crude steel production, indicating a regional gap between demand and production. North America, the Middle East, Other Europe, and Africa all had slightly larger shares of demand than shares of production. The European Union and South America had roughly equal shares of demand and production. Asia and Oceania and CIS each had slightly smaller shares of demand

than shares of production.

Global Steel Report

Apparent Steel Use, Production, and Capacity Comparison

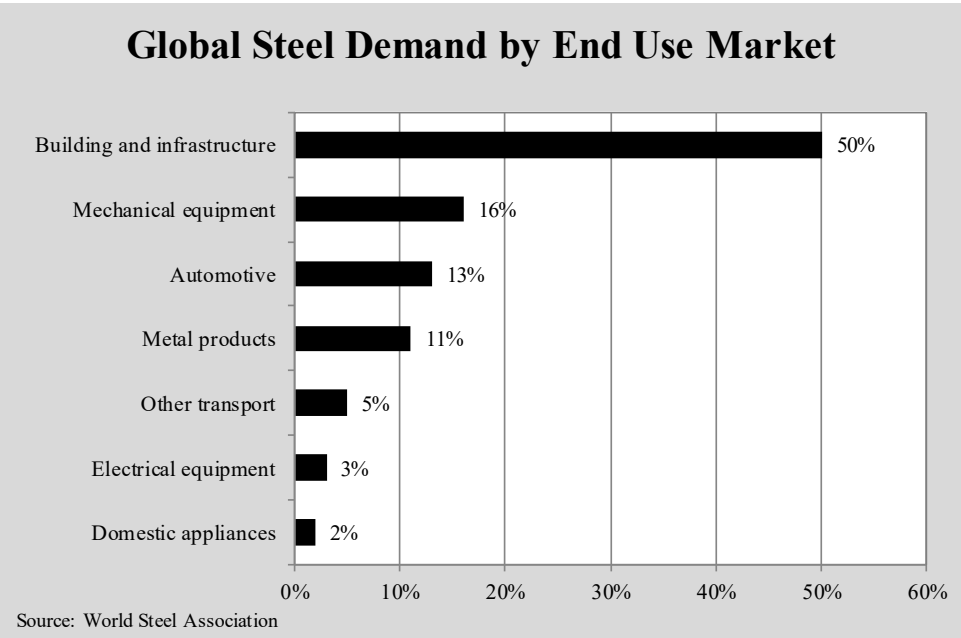
The graph below charts global apparent steel use, crude steel production, and steelmaking capacity. On a global level, apparent steel use and steel production have tracked closely with one another over



the past decade. Apart from a narrowing of the gap in 2009, production has held at roughly 100 to 125 million metric tons more than demand since 2005, and much of the surplus can be accounted for through the stocking of inventories. On the other hand, global steelmaking capacity has increased greatly since 2005, outpacing both demand and crude steel production every year. While capacity was approximately 212 million metric tons larger than production at the beginning of the period, capacity was over 652 million metric tons larger than production in 2016 and over 562 million metric tons larger than production in 2017. Compared to demand, capacity was over 764 million metric tons larger in 2015 and over 663 million metric tons larger in 2016.

End Use Markets

Along with being a widely-traded commodity, steel is also consumed in many end use markets. Based on available estimates, half of the steel produced globally is used in the building and infrastructure sector, which includes housing, rail, bridge, and green energy construction. The mechanical equipment and automotive sectors together account for roughly 30 percent of steel demand, followed by metal products (consisting of consumer and other goods) and other transport (including shipbuilding and trains).



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Trade — Exports

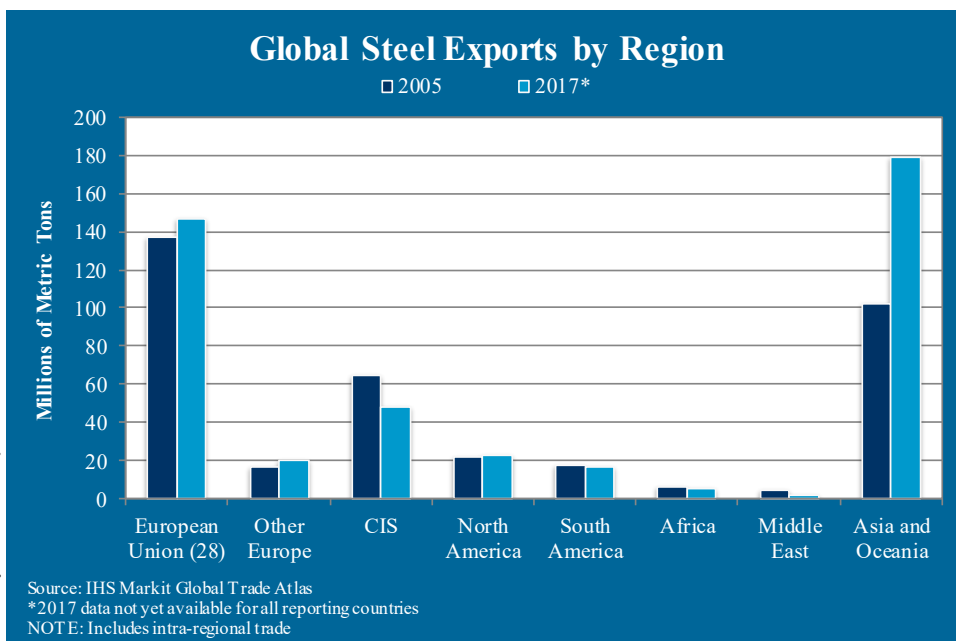
Exports of steel mill products have shown an upward trend in recent years. Between 2005 and 2007, exports increased by 21 percent to 446 million metric tons before declining through the global financial crisis period in 2008-2009. By 2009, exports had dropped by 26 percent from 2007, a decrease of 115.7 million metric tons. Market recovery in 2010 caused a 21 percent jump in the volume of global steel exports, and exports increased relatively consistently after that.



By 2014, exports had recovered to peak levels seen prior to the global financial crisis. Exports grew 6 percent between 2014 and 2015 to a record-high of 482.3 million metric tons. 2016 exports decreased by 3 percent to 466.6 million metric tons, and based on currently available data, 2017 exports decreased another 6 percent to 440.1 million metric tons.

Trade — Exports by Region

Between 2005 and 2017, there were significant changes in the volume of exports at the regional level, as half of the regions saw declines while half saw gains. Export volumes decreased the most from CIS, down 16.0 million metric tons between 2005 and 2017, followed by the Middle East (-2.1 million metric tons) and Africa (-1.5 million metric tons). The volume of exports from Asia and Oceania increased by 76 percent between 2005 and 2017 — a growth of 77.0 million metric tons. The European Union's export level



increased by 9.3 million metric tons over the period, followed by Other Europe (+3.6 million metric tons), and North America (+0.9 million metric tons).

Global Steel Report

Trade — Imports

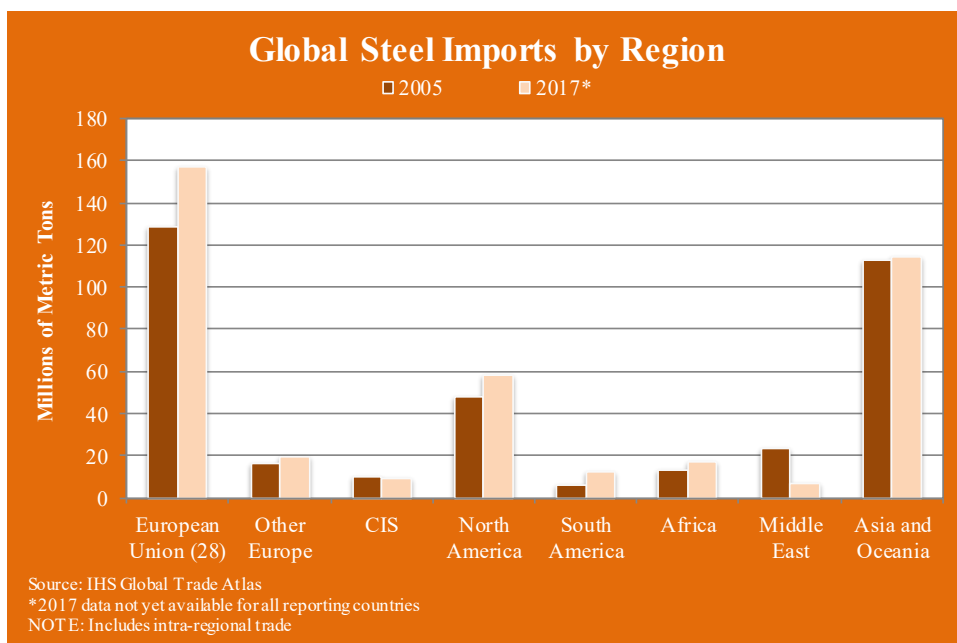
The volume of steel mill products imported globally has fluctuated considerably since 2005. Imports grew 22 percent from 2005 to 436.4 million metric tons in 2007. As with production, apparent steel use, and exports, imports dropped in 2009 to their lowest level in recent years, down 30 percent from 2007, due to the global financial crisis. As markets improved and trade recovered, steel imports quickly rose. By 2012, imports had reached 440.7



million metric tons, similar to 2007 levels, before declining in 2013 and again in 2014. Imports reached a new peak in 2015 at 440.9 million metric tons — an increase of 5 percent from 2014. Based on currently available data, imports decreased by 10 percent from 2016 to 394 million metric tons in 2017, though this number is subject to change.

Trade — Imports by Region

The majority of regions saw increases in their total steel import volumes in 2016 compared to 2005. Only CIS and the Middle East imported less in 2017 than in 2005, down 541 thousand metric tons and 17.1 million metric tons, respectively. The European Union had the largest increase in steel imports between 2005 and 2017, (up 28.5 million metric tons), followed by North America (up 9.8 million metric tons), South America (up 6.7 million metric tons), and Africa (up 4.1 million metric tons). In 2005, the European Union, Asia and Oceania, and North America accounted for the largest shares of global imports at 36 percent, 32 percent, and 13 percent, respectively. In 2017, the European Union's share had increased to 40 percent, Asia and Oceania's share had decreased to 29 percent, and North America's share increased to 15 percent.

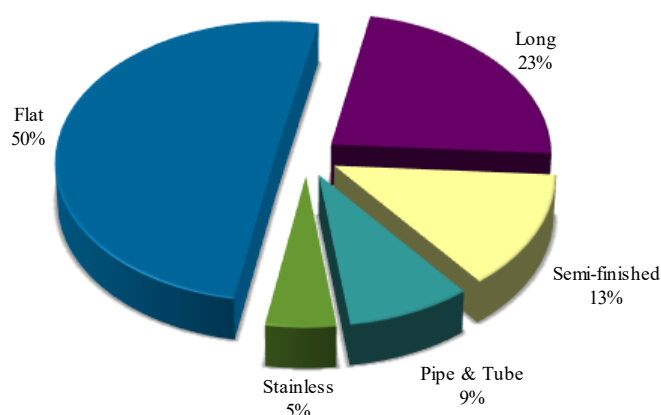


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Trade by Product

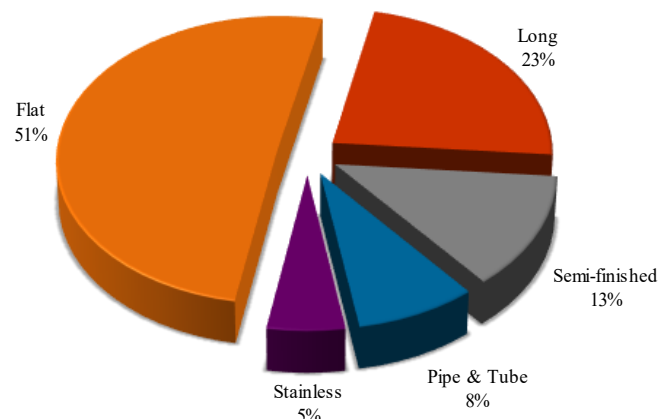
At the product category level, trade in steel mill products was dominated by exports and imports of flat products in 2017, which accounted for roughly 50 percent of trade at 192 million metric tons. Exports and imports of long products accounted for 23 percent of the global steel trade, or 87 million metric tons. Semi-finished products were 13 percent, pipe and tube products 8 percent and stainless products approximately 5 percent.

Global Steel Exports by Product - 2017



Source: IHS Markit Global Trade Atlas

Global Steel Imports by Product - 2017



Source: IHS Markit Global Trade Atlas

Trade by Country

In 2017, China again ranked as the largest exporter of steel mill products in the world, exporting 73.3 million metric tons, while the United States was the largest importer, receiving 34.5 million metric tons. Countries from the European Union accounted for eight of the top 20 countries for both exports and imports, while countries from Asia and Oceania accounted for five of the top exporters, and eight of the top importers.

Top Steel Exporting Countries in 2017						Top Steel Importing Countries in 2017					
Rank	Country	Metric Tons	Rank	Country	Metric Tons	Rank	Country	Metric Tons	Rank	Country	Metric Tons
1	China	73.3	11	Ukraine	15.2	1	United States	34.5	11	Mexico	10.8
2	Japan	37.4	12	France	14.7	2	Germany	27.7	12	Poland	10.7
3	Russia	31.1	13	Taiwan	12.0	3	Italy	19.9	13	Netherlands	9.9
4	South Korea	31.0	14	Netherlands	11.4	4	South Korea	19.1	14	Spain	9.9
5	Germany	26.5	15	United States	10.1	5	France	14.9	15	India	8.9
6	Belgium	18.0	16	Spain	9.1	6	Belgium	14.8	16	Canada	8.7
7	Italy	17.5	17	Austria	7.8	7	Thailand	14.2	17	Philippines	7.9
8	Turkey	16.2	18	Iran	7.4	8	China	13.8	18	Malaysia	7.6
9	India	16.0	19	Canada	6.7	9	Turkey	13.4	19	Taiwan	7.4
10	Brazil	15.3	20	Poland	6.0	10	Indonesia	11.4	20	Czech Republic	7.0

Global Steel Report: Glossary

Apparent Steel Use: Apparent steel use of finished steel products, or demand for steel, is calculated as finished steel shipments minus finished exports plus finished imports.

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.

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.

Steelmaking Capacity: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development defines steelmaking capacity as “the maximum production possible under normal working conditions.”

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.

Region definitions

European Union (28): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Other Europe: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

North America: Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, United States

South America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Middle East: Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates

Asia and Oceania: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

NOTE: Countries included per region vary by data source. The above definitions consolidate OECD and World Steel Association definitions of each region. Import and export data presented in this report include additional countries that report trade data to IHS Global Trade Atlas.

Global Steel Trade Monitor: The monitor provides global import and export trends for the top countries trading in steel products. The interactive monitor, along with 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, the interactive monitor and the 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 the 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 regularly.

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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