

TRADE

Global Steel Trade Monitor

November 2019

Global Steel Report



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration

Introduction and Trends

At a challenging time for the steel industry, the United States is committed to providing information to the public in an accessible and transparent manner. The Global Steel Report offers a straightforward interpretation of currently available statistical data concerning the global steel trade and the regions and countries that play a large role in steel. Information in this report includes global steel export and import trends, production, capacity, and consumption data. This information will provide current, objective, and relevant global steel trade and industry data and may allow for new insights into 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 overall weakness in the global demand for steel negatively impacted steel industries across the world. Benchmark steel prices had been generally trending down between 2011 and 2016, before starting to increase in 2016. Benchmark steel prices continued to increase in the early to mid-part of the 2018 before reversing course and experiencing a sharp decrease due to changes in trade policies. At the end of the year, SteelBenchmarker's USA domestic hot-rolled band benchmark price were lower than both the peak hot-rolled band benchmark price in 2011 and more recent peak in mid-2018. From mid-2018 till the end of the year, prices fell over 15 percent. 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, 2018 was a period of relative growth for the steel industry, with higher global demand, higher levels of production, and an overall increase in the global capacity utilization rate.

Production

Global crude steel production has been growing in the majority of vears since 2006. Production totaled over 1.25 billion metric tons in 2006. 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 crude contraction in steel production worldwide. which decreased in 2015 to 1.62 billion Source: World Steel Association metric tons. Production in 2018



grew to 1.80 billion metric tons, a new record. Overall, production increased 45 percent, or an addition of 557 million metric tons, between 2006 and 2018. The World Steel Association has forecasted relatively stagnant steel demand levels for 2019 and 2020, with growth rates hovering around 1 to 2 percent. These forecasts 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 bottomed out at percent -7.8 0.3 and percent, respectively. Crude steel production declined in 2015, at a -3 percent growth rate, due to weak demand for steel. Growth in 2018 increased by 4.5 percent. 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.

Production by Region

Among eight world regions, Asia and Oceania produced 1.27 billion metric tons of the 1.80 billion metric tons of steel produced globally in 2018 — accounting for 70 percent of global production. The European Union (28) was the second-largest steel producing region in 2018 with a 9 percent share of production (167 million metric tons), followed by North America with a 7 percent share (117 million



metric tons) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) with a 6 percent share (101 million metric tons).

The distribution of shares by region has held steady in recent years but has changed markedly from 2005. 2006 and Between 2018. the majority of regions saw their shares of production decrease, led by the European Union which saw a 8 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. Other European countries,

the Middle East, and Asia and Oceania had increases in their shares of global production between 2006 and 2018 - up 0.1 percent, 1 percent and 15 percent, respectively. The table below highlights the different performances across regions.

Across all regions, steel production fell in 2015, but by 2018, global production grew overall by 4.5 percent, with only one world region having negative growth rates. At +28.0 percent, Africa had the largest positive growth, followed by Middle East with +18.7 percent, and Asia and Oceania at +10.2 percent. Only European Union had negative production growth in 2018, -0.4 percent.

Crude Steel Production Annual Growth Rates													
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	8.9%	7.8%	-0.3%	-7.8%	15.7%	7.3%	1.4%	5.8%	1.2%	-3.0%	0.4%	6.3%	4.5%
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%	-0.4%
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%	4.3%
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%	0.5%
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%	3.4%
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%	3.2%
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%	28.0%
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%	18.7%
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%	10.2%

Source: World Steel Association

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

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 over half of global production in 2018 at 51.3 percent — a total of 928.3 million metric tons. India ranked second at 5.9 percent of global production or 106.5 million metric tons production, followed by Japan at 5.8 percent (104.3 million metric tons), the United States at 4.8 percent (86.6 million metric tons), and South Korea at 4.0 percent (72.5 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 2018



Source: World Steel Association

Production by Company

ArcelorMittal, formed through the merger of Luxembourg-based Arcelor and India-based Ran Mittal in 2006, has been the world's largest steel-producing company for several years. In 2018, ArcelorMittal produced 96.4 million 2 metric tons (mmt) of steel -5 percent of global production. China's Baosteel Group and Wuhan Steel Group merged in 2017 to form 2nd-ranked China Baowu Group which produced 67.4 million metric tons, followed 6 by Japan's NSSMC Group with 49.2 million 7 metric tons. Six 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 10 company headquartered outside the Asia and Oceania region.

Top 10 Steel Production Companies in 2018

k	Company	Production (mmt)
	ArcelorMittal	96.42
	China Baowu Group	67.43
	NSSMC Group	49.22
	HBIS Group	46.80
	POSCO	42.86
	Shagang Group	40.66
	Ansteel Group	37.36
	JFE Steel Corporation	29.15
	Jianlong Group	27.88
	Shougang Group	27.34

Source: World Steel Association

Capacity

For more than a decade, until 2016, global steelmaking capacity grew every year. Between 2006 and 2018, just under one billion metric tons of capacity were added globally – an increase of 53 percent. Unlike production, which fell during the global financial crisis in 2008-2009, steelmaking capacity continued grow, though by nature, to capacity is slower to respond to weak market conditions than production. Capacity peaked in 2015 at 2.3 billion metric tons.



Afterwards global capacity growth began to slow. In 2018, capacity decreased about 6 million metric tons from 2017 levels— to 2.23 billion metric tons.

Capacity by Region

Between 2006 and 2018, each region except the EU had increases in its total amount of steelmaking capacity. Middle East saw the largest increase, adding 46.1 million metric tons of capacity over the period, for a total capacity of 67.3 million metric tons in 2018. Notably, Asia and Oceania accounted for 90 percent of the 768.4 million metric tons of global steelmaking capacity added since 2006. The



Other Europe ranked second with a capacity increase of 29.9 million metric tons, followed by South America with 17.5, Africa with 10.5 million metric tons, CIS with 12.6 million metric tons, and North America with 1.2 million metric tons of capacity. Capacity in the European Union decreased by 24.8 million metric tons between 2006 and 2018. The chart below indicates annual growth rates of both global steelmaking capacity and regional steelmaking capacity. Growth rates at the global level averaged 3.9 percent between 2006 and 2018, peaking at 8.6 percent in 2007 and 8.3 percent in 2013. After 2013's peak, global growth rates slowed to their lowest levels in recent years, at 0.6 percent in 2015, then declined beginning in 2016— -2.0 percent in 2016, -1.5 percent in 2017, and -0.3 percent in 2018.

Regional capacity growth rates have showed mixed trends. The European Union saw negative or stagnant growth rates for the majority of years, averaging -0.8 percent over the period. North America maintained the second-lowest average growth rate at just 0.2 percent. South America has alternated between moderate growth and minimal growth, while Africa has seen a recent spike in positive growth. Other Europe began the period with high growth rates, peaking at 12.1 percent in 2007, but ended the period with stagnant growth. The Middle East had the highest average growth rate at 9.5 percent, while Asia and Oceania was the only region to have consistently positive capacity growth rates, at least until 2016, averaging 5.9 percent.

Steelmaking Capacity Annual Growth Rates													
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	6.8%	8.6%	5.2%	5.6%	7.0%	4.8%	5.3%	8.3%	2.1%	0.6%	-2.0%	-1.5%	-0.3%
European Union (28)*	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	-0.7%	0.7%	-1.2%	-2.8%	-1.5%	-0.2%	-2.7%	-1.5%	-1.4%	0.0%
Other Europe	7.9%	12.1%	5.3%	9.8%	11.3%	8.6%	3.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-3.3%	-0.2%	2.7%	0.0%
CIS	4.2%	1.7%	6.0%	-3.2%	1.9%	2.2%	-0.1%	-1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	-0.3%
North America	2.3%	0.3%	-0.7%	0.9%	-1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	-1.9%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%
South America	4.4%	8.1%	1.4%	3.0%	8.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	4.4%	0.8%	0.0%
Africa	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%	2.2%	4.0%	-3.3%	12.3%	0.0%	-2.2%	7.0%	2.1%	6.7%
Middle East	0.5%	16.5%	12.6%	12.6%	11.5%	12.6%	15.5%	22.9%	7.0%	3.0%	0.7%	4.0%	4.5%
Asia and Oceania	10.9%	14.0%	7.5%	9.1%	10.0%	6.8%	8.1%	12.4%	2.7%	1.3%	-3.4%	-2.1%	-0.3%

Capacity Utilization

Global capacity utilization rates have declined in the majority of years since 2006. Between 2006 and 2008, capacity utilization remained above 80 percent globally. Capacity utilization dropped to 70.1 percent in 2009 following the global financial crisis — a 15 percentage point decline from its peak of 85.3 percent in 2006. The global capacity utilization rate began to recover between 2009 and 2011,

growing by 7.5 percentage points to 77.5 percent. After 2011, however, the annual rate began a steady downward trend. Capacity utilization reached an eleven-year low in 2015 at 69.8 percent. In 2018, global capacity utilization increased to 80.9 percent returning closer to the previous high seen in the 2006 to 2008 period.



Capacity Utilization by Region

At the regional level, capacity utilization has maintained significantly different rates. However, all regions experienced similar trends since 2006: 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 32 and 29 percentage points, respectively. Between 2006 and 2007, capacity utilization nearly reached or exceeded 80.0 percent in all regions except Africa and Middle East. 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 2010-2018 period, the North American region has had the highest average capacity utilization rate, at 75.9 percent. Asia and Oceania region 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	2018
European Union (28)*	2-1	81.5%	85.9%	87.1%	81.9%	57.9%	71.2%	74.2%	72.3%	72.5%	73.9%	74.5%	73.9%	77.8%	61.2%
Other Europe	W	75.5%	79.0%	76.5%	75.3%	63.0%	65.6%	70.2%	69.3%	66.8%	66.2%	64.5%	64.2%	70.7%	73.7%
CIS	The	90.9%	92.4%	94.1%	81.7%	72.1%	78.4%	79.8%	78.5%	77.7%	74.9%	71.7%	71.8%	70.5%	71.3%
North America	The	85.3%	85.8%	86.3%	82.0%	54.4%	73.4%	77.4%	78.0%	77.8%	79.2%	72.9%	72.1%	75.3%	77.5%
South America	Mr.	87.3%	83.2%	82.0%	79.7%	61.5%	66.1%	72.4%	69.7%	68.3%	67.1%	64.3%	56.4%	60.8%	60.4%
Africa	The	57.7%	60.1%	60.0%	53.9%	48.7%	51.5%	46.7%	47.2%	43.7%	40.8%	38.4%	34.3%	34.9%	41.8%
Middle East	The	72.3%	72.5%	66.6%	59.9%	56.8%	57.3%	59.1%	55.0%	48.3%	50.2%	47.9%	50.9%	49.7%	56.5%
Asia and Oceania		84.7%	85.9%	84.5%	81.2%	76.8%	79.1%	80.1%	76.3%	74.3%	73.3%	70.7%	74.0%	77.1%	73.3% <mark>.</mark>

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

Asia and Oceania, CIS, and the European Union were the only other regions to have average capacity utilization rates above 70 percent between 2010 and 2018 at 75.4 percent, 75.0 percent, and 72.4 percent, respectively. The capacity utilization for Other Europe averaged 67.9 percent while South America averaged 65.1 percent. Average rates in the Middle East and Africa were even lower, at 52.8 percent and 42.1 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 the European Union and South America regions between 2017 and 2018.

Apparent Steel Use

Since 2006, 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 1.7 billion metric tons in 2018. 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 2018, demand grew nearly 8.0 percent to 1.7 billion metric tons. Despite the drop in 2015, demand for steel grew by over 49 percent between 2006 and 2018 — an increase of 567.0 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 1.2 billion metric tons in 2018, two-thirds of global demand. The European Union accounted for 10 percent of demand at 169.7 million metric tons, followed by North



America at 8.3 percent (142.9 million metric tons) and the Middle East at 3 percent (51.1 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.



Apparent Steel Use, Production, and Capacity Comparison

The graph to the left charts global apparent steel use, crude production, steel and steelmaking capacity. On a global level, apparent steel use steel production and 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 2006, 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 2006, outpacing both demand and crude steel production every year. While capacity was approximately 208 million metric tons larger than production at the beginning of the period, capacity was over 562 million metric tons larger than production in 2017 and over 425 million metric tons larger than production in 2018. Compared to demand, capacity was over 764 million metric tons larger in 2015 and over 663 million metric tons larger in 2016.

Trade – Exports

Exports of steel mill products have shown an upward trend in recent years. Between 2006 and 2007, exports increased by 6 percent to 437 million metric tons before declining through the global financial crisis period in 2008-2009. Bv 2009, exports had dropped by 26 percent from 2007, a decrease of 115.7 million metric tons. Market recovery in 2010 may have spurred the 21 percent jump in the volume of global steel exports, and exports



increased relatively consistently after that. By 2014, exports had exceeded levels seen prior to the global financial crisis. Exports grew 1 percent between 2015 and 2016 to a record-high of 462 million metric tons. In 2017 exports decreased by 3 percent to 446.4 million metric tons, and based on currently available data, 2018 exports decreased by 2 percent to 435.8 million metric tons.

Trade — Exports by Region

Between 2006 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 11.8 million metric tons between 2006 and 2018, followed by the European Union (5.9 million metric tons) and Africa (-4.4 million metric tons). The volume of exports from Asia and Oceania increased by 24 percent between 2006 and 2018 - a



growth of 32.5 million metric tons. The Middle East's export level increased by 9.2 million metric tons over the period, followed by Other European countries (+5.1 million metric tons), and North America (+1.1 million metric tons).

Trade – Imports

The volume of steel mill products imported globally has fluctuated considerably since 2006. Imports grew by 2 percent from 2007 to 380.1 million metric tons in 2008. As with production, apparent steel use, and exports, imports dropped in 2009 to their lowest level in recent years, down 26 percent from 2008, due to the global financial crisis. As markets improved and trade recovered, steel imports quickly rose. Bv 2012, imports had reached 393.6



million metric tons, a new peak, before declining in 2013. Imports reached 374.7 million metric tons in 2015 — an increase of 5 percent from 2014. Based on currently available data, imports decreased by 2 percent from 2017 to 374.3 million metric tons in 2018, though this number is subject to change.

Trade – Imports by Region

The majority of regions saw increases in their total steel volumes in 2018 import compared to 2006. Only North America, Africa and Other European countries imported less in 2018 than in 2006, down 952 million metric tons, 3.7 million metric tons, 206 million metric tons, respectively. Asia and Oceania had the largest increase in steel imports between 2006 and 2018, (+ 13.8 million metric tons), followed by European Union (+5.2)the



million metric tons), South America (+3.7 million metric tons), and the Middle East (+2.4 million metric tons). In 2006, 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 2018, the European Union's share had increased to 47 percent, Asia and Oceania's share increased to 4 percent, and North America's share increased to 7 percent.

Trade by Product

At the product category level, trade in steel mill products was dominated by exports and imports of flat products in 2018, which accounted for 49 percent of exports, at 214 million metric tons and 58 percent of imports, at 187 million metric tons. Exports of long products accounted for 23 percent of the global steel trade, or 101 million metric tons, and imports of long products accounted for 26 percent, or 85 million metric tons. Semi-finished product exports were 14 percent, pipe and tube products 9 percent and stainless products approximately 5 percent. Pipe and tube product imports were 9 percent and stainless products were approximately 7 percent.



Trade by Country

In 2018, China again ranked as the largest exporter of steel mill products in the world, exporting 66.9 million metric tons, while the United States was the largest importer, receiving 30.8 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 Sto	eel Exportir	ng Cou	ntries in 20	018	Top Steel Importing Countries in 2018							
Rank	Country	Metric Tons	Rank	Country	Metric Tons	Rank	Country	Metric Tons	Rank	Country	Metric Tons		
1	China	66.9	11	Brazil	13.9	1	United States	30.8	11	Indonesia	11.6		
2	Japan	35.8	12	Taiwam	12.2	2	Germany	27.1	12	Mexico	11.0		
3	Russia	33.3	13	Netherlands	10.9	3	Italy	20.9	13	Spain	10.7		
4	South Korea	29.8	14	India	10.6	4	Thailand	15.3	14	Netherlands	10.2		
5	Germany	25.7	15	Iran	9.2	5	Belgium	15.0	15	Philippines	9.0		
6	Turkey	19.7	16	Spain	8.9	6	France	14.8	16	Canada	9.0		
7	Belgium	18.1	17	United States	8.5	7	South Korea	14.8	17	India	9.0		
8	Italy	17.4	18	Austria	7.3	8	China	14.2	18	Malaysia	7.9		
9	Ukraine	15.1	19	Canada	6.5	9	Poland	12.0	19	Taiwan	7.6		
10	France	14.2	20	Poland	5.7	10	Turkey	12.0	20	Czech Republic	7.3		

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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