

WORLD STEEL IN FIGURES 2013



Foreword	3
Safety and health	4
Life cycle thinking	5
Key facts about steel	6
World crude steel production, 1950 to 2012	7
Top steel-producing companies, 2012	8
Major steel-producing countries, 2011 and 2012	9
Crude steel production by process, 2012	10
Continuously-cast steel output, 2010 to 2012	11
Monthly crude steel production, 2009 to 2012	12
Steel production and use: geographical distribution, 2002	14
Steel production and use: geographical distribution, 2012	15
Apparent steel use, 2006 to 2012	16
Apparent steel use per capita, 2006 to 2012	17
Pig iron, 2011 and 2012	18
Direct reduced iron production, 2005 to 2012	19
Iron ore, 2011	20
World iron ore trade by area, 2011	21
World iron ore trade by area, 2012	22
World trade in steel products, 1975 to 2012	23
World volume of trade, 2000 to 2012	23
World steel exports, analysis by product, 2007 to 2012	24
World steel trade by area, 2012	25
Major importers and exporters of steel, 2012	26
Trade in ferrous scrap, 2011 and 2012	27
World trade in ferrous scrap by area, 2012	28
Indirect trade in steel, 2000 to 2011	29
Major indirect importers and exporters of steel, 2011	29
True steel use, 2005 to 2011	30
Apparent and true steel use per capita, 2011	30

Steel is at the core of a green economy, in which economic growth and environmental responsibility exist as a mutually beneficial partnership that serves the entire globe.

In 2012, the world steel industry produced 1.5 billion tonnes of steel – its two key components are iron (one of Earth’s most abundant elements) and recycled steel. Once steel is produced, it becomes a permanent resource, because it is 100% recyclable and has an infinite life cycle – such recyclability without loss of properties makes steel unique and valuable. The steel industry believes that sustainable development must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is for this reason that life cycle assessment (LCA) is of vital importance, as our section on page 5 illustrates.

In 2012 world average steel use per capita (page 17) was 216.9 kilogrammes, which is a slight increase on 2011 and represents the steadily increasing global usage of steel over time. It touches every aspect of our lives, and no wonder – no other material has the same unique combination of strength, formability and versatility, nor is as central to so many aspects of our daily lives, such as transport, housing, energy, agriculture, water supply and infrastructure.

The world steel industry is a key driver of the world’s economy and this publication, *World Steel in Figures 2013*, provides the latest update on the global picture – worldsteel’s *Steel Statistical Yearbook* provides a ten-year range of the figures in this publication, and will be published later in 2013.

I hope you find the information in these pages valuable. If you would like additional copies of this publication, do not hesitate to download them, free of charge, from the Online Bookshop on our website, worldsteel.org.



Dr Edwin Basson
Director General

Nothing is more important than the safety and health of the people who work in the steel industry.

The safety and health commitment, made by the worldsteel Board in 2006, is accompanied by a set of six principles:

- All injuries and work-related illnesses can and must be prevented.
- Management is responsible and accountable for safety and health performance.
- Employee engagement and training is essential.
- Working safely is a condition of employment.
- Excellence in safety and health supports excellent business results.
- Safety and health must be integrated into all business management processes.

worldsteel publishes the Safety and Health Principles Guidance Book, available in ten languages to help steelmaking companies adopt and apply these principles.

The most important work in safety and health is the collaborative effort of worldsteel member companies to identify best practices in key risk areas. Taskforces create guidelines for safe work performance. Sharing serious incident investigations and associated key learnings helps to avoid repeat events.

worldsteel reports on safety and health trends using annual metrics submitted by members. This information helps companies to prioritise implementation of best practices.

The aim is to prevent all injuries and illnesses.

worldsteel has a Safety and Health Excellence Recognition programme. This showcases practices that have had a clear impact in improving safety and health. In 2012, four member companies received recognition for their initiatives: CSC, Gerdau, Natsteel and Tata Steel Limited. The 2013 recognitions will be announced at the annual conference in October.

In 2012, the world steel industry produced 1.5 billion tonnes of crude steel.

Steel is essential for low-carbon usage of transport, construction, housing and power generation. Steel demand has been rising steadily in recent years and will continue to do so, to support global development.

The steel industry is committed to managing the challenges that climate change brings. worldsteel has an ambitious programme for every steel company in the world to measure its CO₂ emissions/tonne of steel produced on a common basis. Strong, high-tech steel products play a crucial role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, such as advanced high-strength steels for cars, speciality electrical steels for wind turbines and 'steel buildings', which are intrinsically environmentally friendly, due to steel's infinite recyclability.

Life cycle assessment (LCA)

Many everyday products, such as cars, cans and washing machines, are made of steel. Once these products reach the end of their useful lives, the steel is recycled. Recycling reduces the consumption of raw materials and energy and is therefore beneficial for the environment. To understand the environmental performance of a product, its entire life cycle needs to be taken into consideration. A life cycle assessment (LCA) of a steel product looks at resources, energy and emissions, 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.

LCA aims to support efforts to develop a consistent, rigorous and transparent methodology to enable society to make informed choices on the environmental impact of products and processes. This will prevent regulators from making decisions based on a lack of information. For example, it may seem obvious to make decisions concerning vehicle manufacturing based on the reduction of the weight of materials used thus leading to reductions in fuel consumption and also reduced emissions. However, some of the lightest materials are much more energy and CO₂ intensive to produce and are often the most expensive. To avoid the value of LCA being undermined, the steel industry has been very careful in its use – in the undertaking of studies, in the development of a peer-reviewed methodology and in the publication and interpretation of data and results.

Steel is a cornerstone and key driver for the world's economy.

The industry directly employs more than two million people worldwide, plus two million contractors and four million people in supporting industries. Including industries such as construction, transport and energy, the steel industry is a source of employment for more than 50 million people.

Steel is at the core of the green economy, in which economic growth and environmental responsibility work hand in hand.

Steel is the main material used in delivering renewable energy: solar, tidal and wind. All steel, even that which was created as long as 150 years ago, can be recycled today and used in new products and applications. The amount of energy required to produce a tonne of steel has been reduced by 50% in the past 30 years.

Steel touches every aspect of our lives. No other material has the same unique combination of strength, formability and versatility.

Steel surfaces are hygienic and easy to clean. Surgical and safety equipment and commercial kitchens are all made with steel. Almost 200 billion cans of food are produced each year. Steel cans ensure that food remains safe and nutritious, and save energy as refrigeration is not needed. The can itself is 100% recyclable.

Steel is an innovative and progressive industry committed to the safety and health of its people.

The industry is committed to the goal of an injury-free workplace. Safety metrics show that the lost-time injury frequency rate is decreasing.

Globally, the steel industry spends more than €12 billion per year on process improvements, new product development and future breakthrough technology.

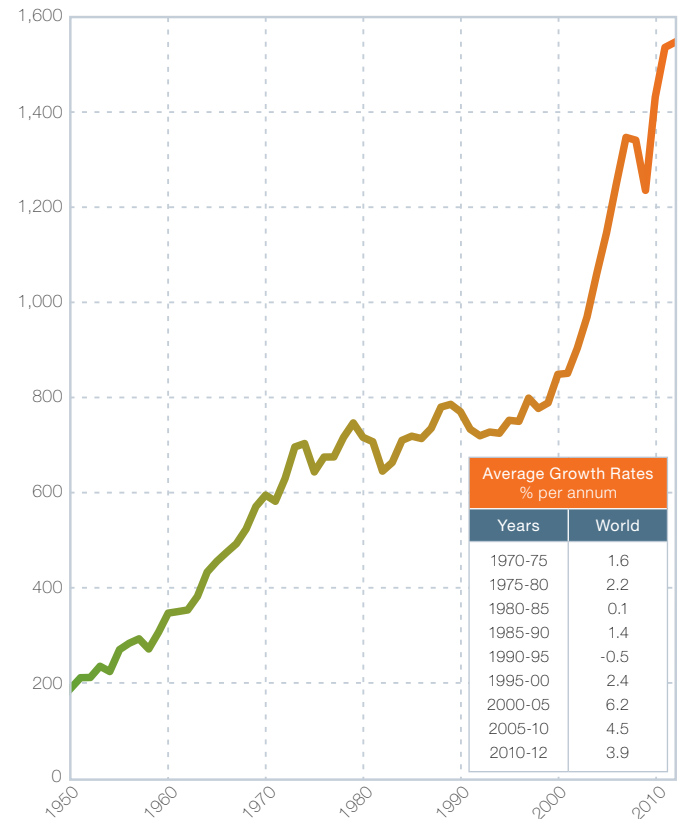
Life cycle thinking: New solutions for new times.

Life cycle assessment (LCA) considers production, manufacture, use phase and end of life recycling and disposal. Life cycle thinking leads to immediate environmental benefit. LCA is easy to implement, cost effective and produces affordable and beneficial solutions for material decision-making and product design.

million tonnes

Years	World
1970	595
1975	644
1980	717
1985	719
1990	770
1995	752
1996	750
1997	799
1998	777
1999	789
2000	849
2001	851

Years	World
2002	904
2003	970
2004	1,061
2005	1,147
2006	1,249
2007	1,347
2008	1,341
2009	1,236
2010	1,432
2011	1,536
2012	1,547



TOP STEEL-PRODUCING COMPANIES 2012

million tonnes crude steel production

Rank	Company	Tonnage	Rank	Company	Tonnage
1	ArcelorMittal ^(*)	93.6	23	IMIDRO ^(*)	13.6
2	Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation ^(*) (**)	47.9	24	SAIL ^(*)	13.5
3	Hebei Group ^(*)	42.8	25	Rizhao	13.2
4	Baosteel Group ^(*)	42.7	26	MMK ^(*)	13.0
5	POSCO ^(*)	39.9	27	China Steel Corporation ^(*)	12.7
6	Wuhan Group ^(*)	36.4	28	Metinvest ^(*)	12.5
7	Shagang Group	32.3	29	Baotou	10.2
8	Shougang Group ^(*)	31.4	30	Taiyuan	10.1
9	JFE ^(*)	30.4		Jiuquan	10.1
10	Ansteel Group ^(*)	30.2	31	Pingxiang	9.1
11	Shandong Group	23.0		Zongheng	9.1
	Tata Steel ^(*)	23.0	32	Jinxi	9.1
12	U. S. Steel ^(*)	21.4		Techint Group ^(*)	8.7
13	Nucor ^(*)	20.1	33	Xinyu	8.7
14	Gerdau ^(*)	19.8		ISD	8.5
15	Maanshan	17.3	34	JSW Steel ^(*)	8.5
16	Hyundai Steel ^(*)	17.1		Guofeng	8.0
17	RIVA Group ^(*) (**)	16.0	35	Ereğli Demir ve Çelik Fabrikalari TAS ^(*)	7.9
18	Evrast Group ^(*)	15.9	36	Anyang	7.7
19	Severstal ^(*)	15.1	37	CELSA Group ^(*)	7.6
	ThyssenKrupp ^(*)	15.1		Zenith	7.6
	Benxi Steel	15.1	38	voestalpine ^(*)	7.5
20	NLMK ^(*)	14.9	39	Jingye	7.3
21	Vain Group	14.1	40	Nanjing	7.2
22	Jianlong Group	13.8		Usiminas ^(*)	7.2

* worldsteel members

** Handan, which is part of Hebei Group, is a member of worldsteel

^(*) In October 2012, Nippon Steel Corporation and Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. were officially merged into Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation.

^(**) Restructuring within the group undertaken in January 2013 is not reflected.

Notes on company ownership and tonnage calculations:

In cases of more than 50% ownership, 100% of the subsidiary's tonnage is included. In cases of 30% to 50% ownership, pro-rata tonnage is included. Less than 30% ownership is considered a minority interest and therefore not included.

For more details about worldsteel member company ownership and tonnage calculations, go to worldsteel.org/statistics/top-producers.html

MAJOR STEEL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES 2011 AND 2012

million tonnes crude steel production

Country	2012		2011	
	Rank	Tonnage	Rank	Tonnage
China	1	716.5	1	702.0
Japan	2	107.2	2	107.6
United States	3	88.7	3	86.4
India	4	77.6	4	73.5
Russia	5	70.4	5	68.9
South Korea	6	69.1	6	68.5
Germany	7	42.7	7	44.3
Turkey	8	35.9	10	34.1
Brazil	9	34.5	9	35.2
Ukraine	10	33.0	8	35.3
Italy	11	27.3	11	28.7
Taiwan, China	12	20.7	12	20.2
Mexico	13	18.1	13	18.1
France	14	15.6	14	15.8
Iran	15	14.5	16	13.2
Spain	16	13.6	15	15.5
Canada	17	13.5	17	12.9
United Kingdom	18	9.6	18	9.5
Poland	19	8.4	19	8.8
Austria	20	7.4	22	7.5
Belgium	21	7.3	20	8.0
South Africa	22	6.9	21	7.5
Netherlands	23	6.9	23	6.9
Egypt	24	6.6	24	6.5
Malaysia (e)	25	6.0	26	5.9
Saudi Arabia	26	5.2	29	5.3
Czech Republic	27	5.1	28	5.6
Argentina	28	5.0	27	5.6
Vietnam (e)	29	4.9	30	4.9
Australia	30	4.9	25	6.4
Slovak Republic	31	4.4	34	4.2
Sweden	32	4.3	31	4.9
Thailand (e)	33	4.3	33	4.2
Finland	34	3.8	35	4.0
Kazakhstan	35	3.7	32	4.7
Indonesia (e)	36	3.7	37	3.6
Romania	37	3.3	36	3.8
United Arab Emirates (e)	38	2.8	42	2.0
Byelorussia	39	2.7	39	2.6
Venezuela	40	2.4	38	3.1
Luxembourg	41	2.2	40	2.5
Qatar	42	2.1	41	2.0
Portugal (e)	43	1.9	44	1.9
Chile	44	1.7	46	1.6
Hungary	45	1.5	45	1.7
Switzerland (e)	46	1.5	47	1.4
Colombia	47	1.3	49	1.3
Greece	48	1.2	43	1.9
Philippines (e)	49	1.2	50	1.2
Peru	50	1.0	51	0.9
Other		13.0		13.9
World		1,546.8		1,536.2

(e): estimate

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION BY PROCESS, 2012

	Million tonnes	Oxygen %	Electric %	Open hearth %	Other %	Total %
Austria	7.4	90.9	9.1	-	-	100.0
Belgium	7.3	63.6	36.4	-	-	100.0
Bulgaria	0.6	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Czech Republic	5.1	92.7	7.3	-	-	100.0
Finland	3.8	67.8	32.2	-	-	100.0
France	15.6	60.9	39.1	-	-	100.0
Germany	42.7	67.7	32.3	-	-	100.0
Greece	1.2	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Hungary	1.5	96.5	3.5	-	-	100.0
Italy	27.3	34.2	65.8	-	-	100.0
Latvia (e)	0.8	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Luxembourg	2.2	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Netherlands	6.9	98.0	2.0	-	-	100.0
Poland	8.4	50.6	49.4	-	-	100.0
Portugal (e)	1.9	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Romania	3.3	46.8	53.2	-	-	100.0
Slovak Republic	4.4	91.4	8.6	-	-	100.0
Slovenia	0.6	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Spain	13.6	25.1	74.9	-	-	100.0
Sweden	4.3	66.9	33.1	-	-	100.0
United Kingdom	9.6	78.6	21.4	-	-	100.0
European Union (27)	168.5	58.3	41.7	-	-	100.0
Turkey	35.9	26.0	74.0	-	-	100.0
Others	2.7	12.8	87.2	-	-	100.0
Other Europe	38.6	25.1	74.9	-	-	100.0
Russia	70.4	63.4	27.0	9.6	-	100.0
Ukraine	33.0	69.4	4.5	26.0	-	100.0
Other CIS	8.4	44.0	55.0	1.0	-	100.0
CIS	111.8	63.7	22.5	13.8	-	100.0
Canada	13.5	57.8	42.2	-	-	100.0
Mexico	18.1	27.6	72.4	-	-	100.0
United States	88.7	40.9	59.1	-	-	100.0
NAFTA	120.3	40.8	59.2	-	-	100.0
Argentina	5.0	44.3	55.7	-	-	100.0
Brazil	34.5	76.3	23.7	-	-	100.0
Chile	1.7	71.0	29.0	-	-	100.0
Venezuela	2.4	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Others	3.8	10.2	89.8	-	-	100.0
Central and South America	47.4	63.5	36.5	-	-	100.0
Egypt (e)	6.6	8.0	92.0	-	-	100.0
South Africa	6.9	56.3	43.7	-	-	100.0
Other Africa	2.0	28.3	71.7	-	-	100.0
Africa	15.5	32.1	67.9	-	-	100.0
Iran	14.5	14.9	85.1	-	-	100.0
Saudi Arabia	5.2	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Other Middle East	2.4	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Middle East	22.1	9.8	90.2	-	-	100.0
China	716.5	89.8	10.1	-	0.1	100.0
India (e)	77.6	31.2	67.5	1.3	-	100.0
Japan	107.2	76.8	23.2	-	-	100.0
South Korea	69.1	62.4	37.6	-	-	100.0
Taiwan, China	20.7	51.0	49.0	-	-	100.0
Other Asia	20.9	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Asia	1,012.0	79.4	20.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Australia	4.9	77.2	22.8	-	-	100.0
New Zealand	0.9	68.6	31.4	-	-	100.0
Total of above countries	1,542.0	69.6	29.3	1.1	0.0	100.0

(e): estimate The countries in this table accounted for more than 99% of world crude steel production in 2012.

CONTINUOUSLY-CAST STEEL OUTPUT 2010 TO 2012

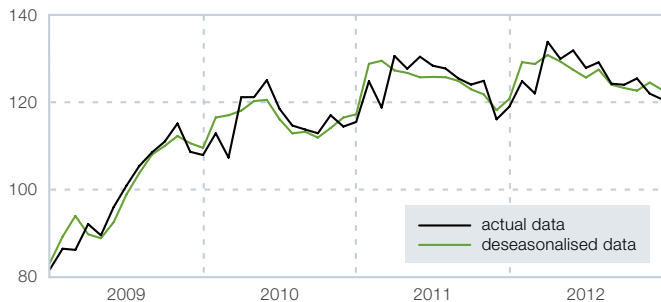
	Million tonnes			% Crude steel output		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Austria	6.9	7.2	7.1	96.2	95.8	96.2
Belgium	8.0	8.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	0.7	0.8	0.6	100.0	100.0	99.1
Czech Republic	4.7	5.0	4.6	89.9	90.1	91.1
Finland	4.0	4.0	3.7	99.6	99.5	99.5
France	14.8	15.0	15.0	95.9	95.3	96.1
Germany	42.4	42.6	41.2	96.7	96.3	96.7
Greece	1.8	1.9	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	1.7	1.7	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	24.6	27.4	26.0	95.7	95.2	95.4
Latvia (e)	0.7	0.6	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	2.5	2.5	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	6.5	6.8	6.7	98.1	97.5	98.0
Poland	7.8	8.6	8.2	97.4	97.4	97.6
Portugal (e)	1.3	1.4	1.9	88.5	72.2	99.1
Romania	3.6	3.7	3.2	97.1	96.4	97.2
Slovak Republic	4.6	4.2	4.4	99.7	99.7	99.7
Slovenia	0.5	0.5	0.5	82.2	81.8	82.6
Spain	16.1	15.3	13.4	98.6	98.6	98.5
Sweden	4.3	4.2	3.8	88.5	86.9	87.4
United Kingdom	9.6	9.3	9.4	98.4	97.8	98.0
European Union (27)	167.1	170.7	163.0	96.7	96.1	96.7
Turkey	29.1	34.1	35.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	2.5	2.7	2.8	99.2	99.3	99.7
Other Europe	31.6	36.8	38.7	99.9	99.9	100.0
Russia	54.0	55.6	56.8	80.7	80.7	80.7
Ukraine	18.0	19.0	17.8	53.8	53.9	53.9
Other CIS	7.8	8.5	7.5	99.3	99.7	99.8
CIS	79.8	83.0	82.1	73.7	73.7	74.0
Canada	12.9	12.7	13.1	99.0	98.5	97.2
Mexico	16.7	18.1	18.1	98.9	99.8	99.9
United States	78.4	84.5	87.5	97.4	97.8	98.6
NAFTA	108.0	115.2	118.7	97.8	98.2	98.6
Argentina	5.1	5.6	5.0	99.7	99.8	99.7
Brazil	31.8	34.1	33.6	96.6	96.7	97.3
Venezuela	2.2	3.1	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Latin America	4.1	5.1	5.1	90.5	93.1	92.7
Central and South America	43.2	47.8	46.0	96.5	96.9	97.2
Egypt (e)	6.7	6.5	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Africa	7.6	7.5	6.9	99.5	99.4	99.5
Other Africa	2.2	1.5	1.9	99.8	99.6	99.7
Africa	16.5	15.5	15.5	99.7	99.7	99.7
Iran	12.0	13.2	14.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Saudi Arabia	5.0	5.3	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Middle East	2.3	2.3	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle East	19.3	20.8	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	626.7	690.5	704.7	98.1	98.4	98.4
India (e)	51.0	56.9	62.0	73.9	77.4	79.9
Japan	107.7	106.1	105.9	98.2	98.6	98.8
South Korea	57.7	67.2	67.9	98.0	98.1	98.3
Taiwan, China	19.4	19.4	19.9	98.2	96.2	96.4
Other Asia	15.3	15.8	15.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asia	877.8	955.8	976.3	96.3	96.8	97.0
Australia	7.2	6.3	4.8	99.3	99.1	98.9
New Zealand	0.9	0.8	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total of above countries	1,351.3	1,453.0	1,468.1	95.0	95.3	95.6

(e): estimate The countries in this table accounted for more than 99% of world crude steel production in 2012.

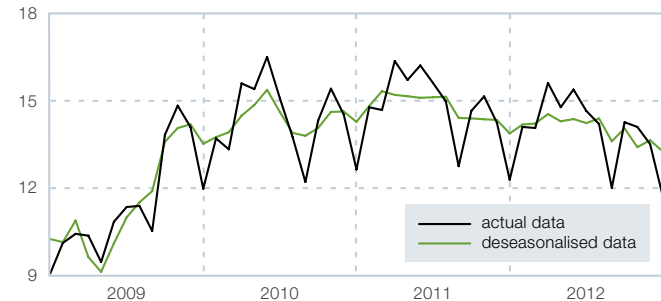
MONTHLY CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION 2009 TO 2012

million tonnes

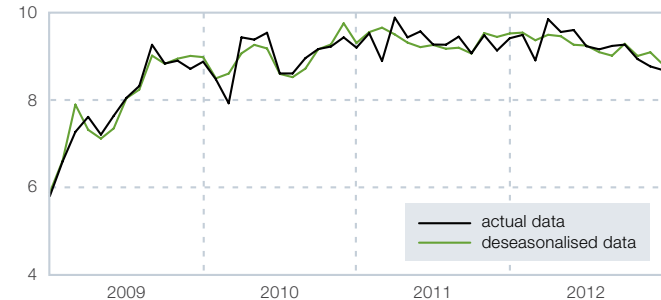
Total 63 reporting countries



European Union (27)



CIS (6)



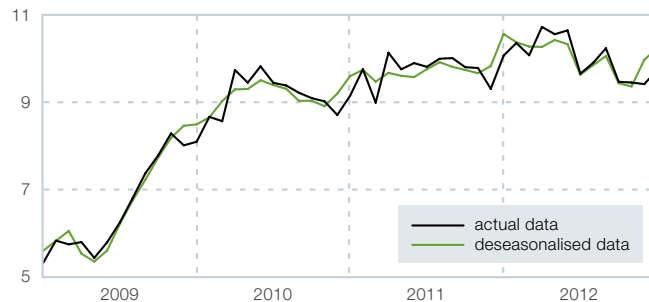
The 63 reporting countries

Algeria, 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, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, China, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela.

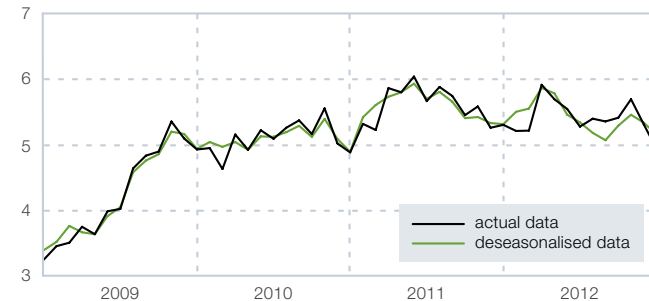
In 2012, these 63 countries accounted for more than 98% of world crude steel production.

million tonnes

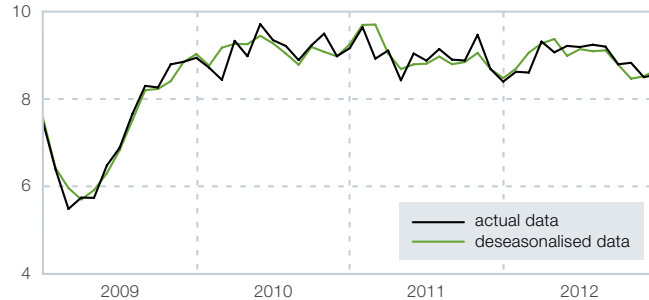
NAFTA



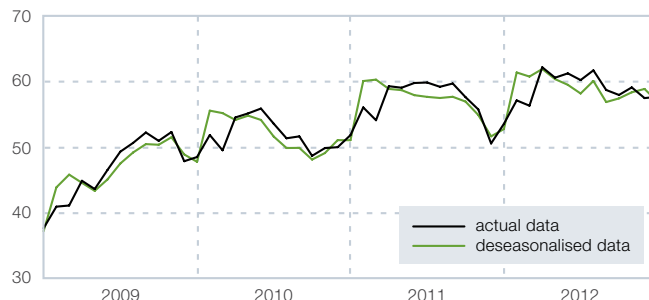
Central and South America



Japan



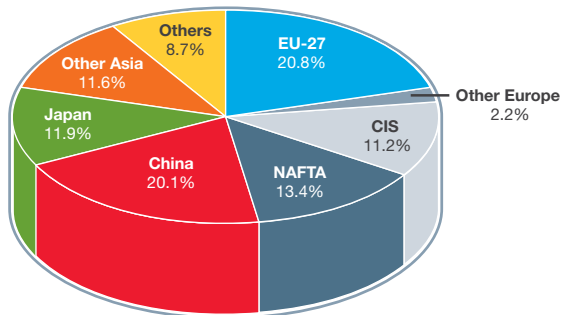
China



STEEL PRODUCTION AND USE: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION 2002

Crude steel production

World total: 905 million tonnes



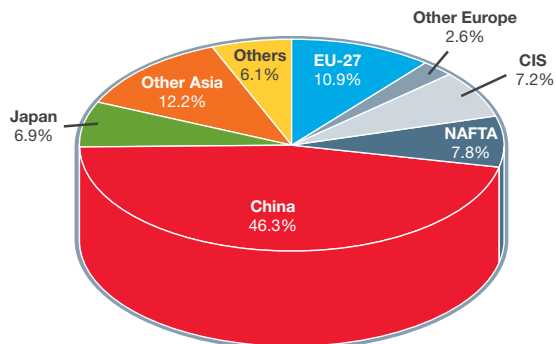
Others comprise:

Africa	1.7%	Central and South America	4.7%
Middle East	1.4%	Australia and New Zealand	0.9%

STEEL PRODUCTION AND USE: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION 2012

Crude steel production

World total: 1,547 million tonnes

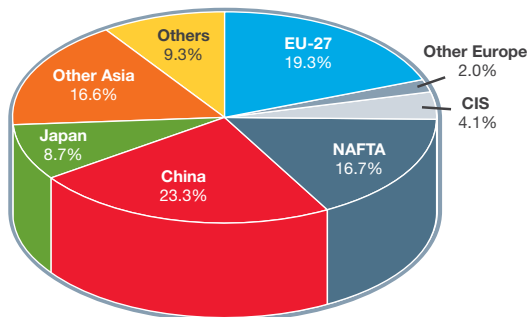


Others comprise:

Africa	1.0%	Central and South America	3.1%
Middle East	1.6%	Australia and New Zealand	0.4%

Apparent steel use (finished steel products)

World total: 822 million tonnes

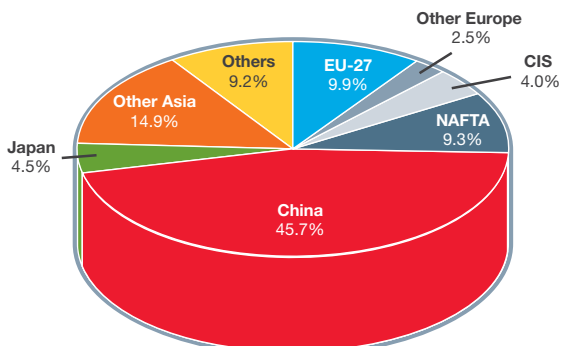


Others comprise:

Africa	2.1%	Central and South America	3.3%
Middle East	3.0%	Australia and New Zealand	0.9%

Apparent steel use (finished steel products)

World total: 1,413 million tonnes



Others comprise:

Africa	1.9%	Central and South America	3.3%
Middle East	3.5%	Australia and New Zealand	0.5%

APPARENT STEEL USE 2006 TO 2012

million tonnes finished steel products

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.1	4.6	5.0	4.4
Czech Republic	6.0	6.6	6.5	4.5	5.5	6.1	6.0
France	16.2	16.6	15.3	11.0	13.1	13.7	12.6
Germany	39.2	42.7	42.4	28.2	36.2	40.8	37.7
Italy	36.4	35.9	33.3	20.1	25.7	26.5	21.7
Netherlands	3.5	4.1	4.3	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.4
Poland	10.7	12.1	11.5	8.2	10.0	11.0	10.4
Romania	4.6	5.6	5.2	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.8
Spain	23.6	24.5	18.0	11.9	13.1	13.1	10.7
Sweden	4.5	4.9	4.3	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.5
United Kingdom	12.9	12.8	11.8	7.0	8.8	9.1	9.0
Other EU (27)	21.7	23.4	21.4	13.2	14.0	13.9	12.9
European Union (27)	188.7	198.9	183.5	119.5	144.6	154.4	140.1
Turkey	21.2	23.8	21.5	18.0	23.6	26.9	28.5
Others	8.2	8.3	7.3	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.3
Other Europe	29.4	32.1	28.7	23.9	29.6	33.4	34.7
Russia	34.9	40.4	35.4	24.9	35.6	40.9	41.8
Ukraine	6.6	8.1	6.9	3.8	5.4	6.3	5.7
Other CIS	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.6	9.0
CIS	48.9	56.4	50.0	36.0	48.3	54.7	56.5
Canada	18.1	15.5	14.7	9.5	14.1	14.2	14.4
Mexico	17.1	17.9	17.4	14.8	17.2	18.3	20.1
United States	119.6	108.3	98.4	59.2	79.9	89.2	96.7
NAFTA	154.9	141.7	130.5	83.5	111.2	121.7	131.2
Argentina	4.5	4.6	4.8	3.2	4.6	5.3	4.9
Brazil	18.5	22.1	24.0	18.6	26.1	25.0	25.2
Venezuela	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.0
Others	11.3	10.7	11.6	9.0	11.6	12.7	13.9
Central and South America	37.6	41.0	43.9	33.5	44.6	45.7	46.9
Egypt	4.7	5.5	6.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.0
South Africa	5.9	5.8	6.1	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.1
Other Africa	9.4	9.5	11.6	13.1	11.2	12.0	13.5
Africa	20.0	20.7	24.3	26.9	24.8	24.9	26.6
Iran	12.7	18.5	14.9	17.2	19.5	20.9	18.2
Other Middle East	21.7	25.0	30.8	24.9	27.2	28.6	30.7
Middle East	34.4	43.6	45.6	42.1	46.8	49.5	48.9
China	377.7	418.4	446.9	551.4	587.6	634.3	646.2
India	45.6	51.5	51.4	57.9	64.9	69.8	71.6
Japan	79.0	81.2	78.0	52.8	63.6	64.1	64.0
South Korea	50.2	55.2	58.6	45.4	52.4	56.4	54.1
Taiwan, China	19.8	18.1	16.9	11.3	17.8	18.1	17.9
Other Asia	45.4	51.7	51.9	49.7	56.1	61.4	66.6
Asia	617.6	676.0	703.7	768.5	842.4	904.2	920.4
Australia and New Zealand	7.9	8.3	8.4	6.0	7.8	6.9	7.2
World	1,139.4	1,218.7	1,218.6	1,140.0	1,300.1	1,395.3	1,412.6

APPARENT STEEL USE PER CAPITA 2006 TO 2012

kilogrammes finished steel products

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	496.2	498.6	479.3	385.9	433.8	470.6	484.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	502.7	508.4	487.0	367.4	410.0	443.7	392.5
Czech Republic	581.9	636.8	629.8	431.6	526.1	575.5	565.0
France	263.3	269.2	246.8	176.1	208.1	216.6	198.1
Germany	474.9	517.7	513.7	342.2	439.8	496.6	459.8
Italy	616.8	603.9	555.8	333.2	423.6	436.1	355.2
Netherlands	215.0	250.8	260.9	173.7	192.4	219.4	205.2
Poland	279.3	315.6	301.3	214.2	260.0	287.8	271.1
Romania	210.1	257.3	239.5	123.0	153.1	175.9	177.2
Spain	537.1	549.3	398.6	260.2	283.6	282.3	228.4
Sweden	491.6	530.0	469.8	275.9	388.1	409.6	367.7
United Kingdom	212.3	210.7	192.9	113.6	141.7	145.0	143.8
Other EU (27)	307.7	332.3	303.2	187.1	197.8	196.7	181.8
European Union (27)	383.0	402.0	369.3	239.6	289.0	307.7	278.5
Turkey	307.3	339.6	302.5	250.9	323.9	365.7	381.9
Others	206.1	215.9	199.1	161.1	163.2	174.7	170.3
Other Europe	272.4	297.3	267.3	220.5	270.0	302.0	311.8
Russia	243.3	281.8	247.4	174.4	249.2	286.0	293.2
Ukraine	142.6	174.0	149.5	83.9	119.6	139.1	126.1
Other CIS	107.2	115.5	111.8	103.0	103.1	106.8	126.2
CIS	189.2	218.3	193.7	139.1	186.8	211.4	218.2
Canada	555.3	470.4	440.4	283.1	414.2	412.6	415.5
Mexico	158.9	164.0	157.1	132.0	152.1	159.3	172.8
United States	399.2	358.2	322.7	192.4	257.4	284.9	306.2
NAFTA	351.9	318.8	290.6	184.2	243.0	263.2	281.1
Argentina	115.2	117.3	120.5	80.0	114.3	130.9	119.0
Brazil	98.6	116.2	125.5	96.1	133.9	127.3	126.8
Venezuela	119.2	132.2	121.2	94.1	78.2	88.5	99.3
Others	64.8	60.7	65.2	49.7	63.2	68.7	74.0
Central and South America	86.2	93.0	98.4	74.2	97.8	99.2	100.7
Egypt	61.7	71.0	83.5	117.4	106.2	91.2	95.0
South Africa	121.4	118.9	124.2	89.6	99.2	105.4	101.2
Other Africa	20.0	19.6	23.5	25.9	21.6	22.6	24.8
Africa	33.6	34.1	39.1	42.4	38.1	37.4	39.2
Iran	180.3	259.4	205.6	235.0	264.3	280.0	240.4
Other Middle East	225.6	250.7	297.2	221.5	237.2	238.8	248.3
Middle East	180.0	221.8	226.4	203.6	221.3	229.2	221.9
China	287.3	316.6	336.4	413.1	438.1	470.7	477.4
India	39.4	43.9	43.2	47.9	53.0	56.2	56.9
Japan	624.6	641.7	616.0	417.1	502.4	506.7	506.0
South Korea	1,061.5	1,162.2	1,227.0	946.8	1,087.3	1,165.3	1,114.1
Taiwan, China	867.1	787.1	733.0	487.2	766.3	777.9	769.8
Other Asia	50.4	56.7	56.3	53.2	59.3	64.1	68.7
Asia	173.1	187.6	193.3	209.1	227.1	241.4	243.5
Australia and New Zealand	312.5	326.1	322.8	225.0	289.1	249.0	257.0
World	186.3	197.1	195.1	180.5	203.8	216.4	216.9

PIG IRON 2011 AND 2012

million tonnes

	Production 2011	Production 2012	- Exports 2012	+ Imports 2012	Apparent = Consumption 2012
Austria	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.7	4.1	0.2	0.3	4.1
Czech Republic	4.1	3.9	0.1	0.1	3.9
Finland	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
France	9.7	9.5	0.0	0.1	9.6
Germany	27.9	27.0	0.1	0.6	27.5
Hungary	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Italy	9.8	9.4	0.1	1.1	10.5
Netherlands	5.9	5.9	0.3	0.3	6.0
Poland	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.2	4.1
Romania	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.6
Slovak Republic	3.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5
Spain	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.3	3.3
Sweden	3.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	2.8
United Kingdom	6.6	7.2	0.0	0.1	7.2
Other EU	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
European Union (27)	94.4	91.5	1.1	3.3	93.7
Turkey	8.2	8.6	0.0	1.4	10.0
Others	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.0
Other Europe	10.2	9.8	0.2	1.4	11.0
Kazakhstan	3.2	2.8	0.0	-	2.8
Russia	48.1	50.5	4.0	0.0	46.5
Ukraine	28.9	28.5	2.0	0.0	26.6
Other CIS	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.1
CIS	80.2	81.9	6.0	0.2	76.0
Canada	7.3	7.7	0.1	0.0	7.5
Mexico	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.2	4.8
United States	30.2	32.1	0.1	4.3	36.2
NAFTA	42.2	44.3	0.2	4.5	48.6
Argentina	2.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Brazil	33.3	26.9	3.0	0.0	23.9
Chile	1.1	1.1	-	0.0	1.1
Venezuela	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Other Latin America	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7
Central and South America	37.5	30.5	3.0	0.4	27.8
Egypt	0.6	0.6	-	0.0	0.6
South Africa	4.6	4.6	0.6	0.0	4.0
Other Africa	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Africa	5.6	5.5	0.6	0.0	4.9
Iran	2.2	2.1	-	-	2.1
Other Middle East	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
China	645.4	657.9	0.3	0.6	658.2
India	43.6	48.0	0.4	0.0	47.6
Japan	81.0	81.4	0.4	0.1	81.1
South Korea	42.2	41.7	0.0	0.8	42.5
Taiwan, China	12.7	11.8	0.0	0.8	12.5
Other Asia	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.9
Asia	826.6	842.4	1.3	2.8	843.9
Australia	5.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
New Zealand	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other Oceania	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Oceania	5.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4
World	1,104.7	1,112.4	12.6	12.6	1,112.4

DIRECT REDUCED IRON PRODUCTION 2005 TO 2012

million tonnes

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Germany	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
European Union (27)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Russia	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.2
Canada	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8
Mexico	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0	4.1	5.4	5.9	5.6
United States	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-
NAFTA	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.0	4.5	6.0	6.6	6.4
Argentina	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
Brazil	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	-	-	-
Peru	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.7
Venezuela	8.9	8.4	7.8	6.8	5.5	3.8	4.5	4.5
Central and South America	13.3	12.9	12.1	10.7	7.6	7.2	7.9	7.9
Egypt	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1
Libya	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.6
Nigeria	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5 (e)
Africa	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.2
Iran	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.4	8.1	9.4	10.4	11.6
Qatar	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
Saudi Arabia	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.0
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.8	3.0 (e)
Middle East	11.3	11.4	12.8	13.6	14.8	17.7	19.7	22.0
China	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	-	-
India	12.1	15.0	20.1	20.9	23.4	24.8	21.3	19.7
Indonesia	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3 (e)
Malaysia	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9 (e)
Myanmar	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	15.0	17.7	23.5	24.2	27.0	28.5	25.4	23.8
World	56.7	59.2	66.4	66.0	64.5	70.0	69.8	71.1

(e): estimate

million tonnes actual weight

	Fe Content ⁽¹⁾	Production	- Exports	+ Imports	= Apparent Consumption
Austria	(32)	2.1	0.0	6.7	8.8
Belgium-Luxembourg		-	0.5	7.4	7.0
Bulgaria		-	-	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic		-	0.0	7.4	7.4
France		-	0.1	13.5	13.4
Germany		0.5	0.1	42.0	42.4
Italy		-	0.0	14.7	14.7
Netherlands		-	18.5	33.4	14.9
Poland		-	0.0	6.0	6.0
Romania		-	0.0	2.2	2.2
Slovakia		-	0.0	5.1	5.1
Spain		-	0.0	5.1	5.1
Sweden	(63)	26.1	21.1	0.1	5.0
United Kingdom		-	0.2	9.2	9.0
Other EU		-	0.6	4.9	4.3
European Union (27)		28.7	41.1	157.7	145.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	..	1.9	0.4	0.1	1.6
Norway	(65)	2.7	2.4	0.1	0.4
Turkey	..	5.2	0.3	6.6	11.6
Other Europe	..	-	0.0	1.6	1.6
Europe		38.5	44.3	166.2	160.4
CIS	(60)	202.6	69.2	2.0	135.4
Canada	(63)	37.1	33.6	7.1	10.6
Mexico	(65)	14.5	4.9	1.5	11.1
United States	(60)	53.6	11.1	5.3	47.8
NAFTA		105.2	49.6	13.9	69.4
Brazil	(66)	391.0	330.8	0.0	60.2
Chile	(61)	12.0	10.3	0.0	1.7
Peru	(60)	9.8	9.0	0.0	0.8
Venezuela	(64)	16.0	6.3	0.2	9.8
Other America	..	0.2	1.0	11.4	10.6
Central and South America		429.0	357.5	11.6	83.1
Mauritania	(65)	11.5	11.5	-	0.0
South Africa	(65)	52.9	53.3	0.4	0.0
Other Africa	..	4.6	0.4	4.5	8.7
Africa		69.0	65.2	4.9	8.7
Middle East		35.5	24.4	27.1	38.2
China ⁽²⁾	(28)	322.4	0.0	686.7	1,009.1
India	(61)	196.0	39.2	1.3	158.2
Japan	(57)	-	0.0	128.5	128.5
South Korea	..	0.5	0.1	64.9	65.2
Other Asia	..	33.4	35.6	29.6	27.4
Asia		552.3	74.9	911.0	1,388.4
Australia	(65)	487.9	465.6	5.0	27.3
New Zealand and Other Oceania	..	2.3	0.2	0.0	2.1
World		1,922.4	1,151.1	1,141.7	1,913.0

⁽¹⁾ of domestic production: percentage Fe of total weight

⁽²⁾ production adjusted so that Fe content is similar to world average

million tonnes actual weight

Exporting Region	Destination										Total imports	of which: extra-regional imports*
	European Union (27)	Other Europe	CIS	NAFTA	Central and South America	Africa and Middle East	Asia	Oceania				
European Union (27)	32.7	1.8	29.2	12.0	67.6	13.3	0.2	1.0	157.9	125.2		
Other Europe	1.9	0.7	2.5	0.2	3.5	0.1	-	-	8.9	8.2		
CIS	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	1.7	0.0		
NAFTA	0.1	0.0	-	11.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.3	2.2		
Central and South America	0.0	-	-	1.9	9.2	0.1	0.0	-	11.2	2.0		
Africa and Middle East	4.6	0.0	-	1.6	22.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	30.5	28.9		
China	1.9	0.2	34.6	19.9	170.4	65.0	72.0	322.5	686.4	614.4		
Japan	0.0	-	0.6	1.2	38.3	4.6	3.5	80.3	128.5	125.0		
Other Asia	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.8	41.9	4.0	0.3	61.4	110.5	110.2		
Oceania	0.0	-	-	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3		
Total exports	41.2	3.2	69.2	49.6	356.8	88.9	76.1	465.3	1,150.2	1,017.4		
of which: extra-regional exports*	8.4	2.5	67.4	38.5	347.5	87.3	0.3	465.3	1,017.4			
Net exports (exports - imports)	-116.7	-5.7	67.4	36.3	345.5	58.4	-34.4	464.0				

* excluding intra-regional trade marked

WORLD IRON ORE TRADE BY AREA 2012

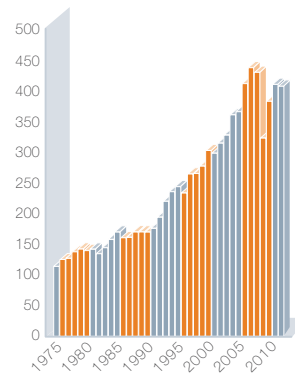
million tonnes actual weight

Exporting Region \ Destination	European Union (27)	Other Europe	CIS	NAFTA	Central and South America	Africa and Middle East	Asia	Oceania	Total imports	of which: extra-regional imports*
European Union (27)	21.4	2.8	31.0	10.4	57.0	12.2	0.2	10.7	145.7	124.3
Other Europe	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.5	3.9	0.4	-	-	7.7	7.7
CIS	0.0	0.0	3.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	3.1	0.0
NAFTA	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.4	1.6
Central and South America	0.0	-	-	1.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	-	12.1	1.9
Africa and Middle East	5.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	23.8	0.1	0.0	-	30.6	30.5
China	2.3	1.6	35.7	24.2	189.2	65.2	60.3	366.8	745.4	685.0
Japan	0.0	-	1.2	1.4	39.3	5.6	2.7	80.9	131.1	128.4
Other Asia	14.1	1.6	0.5	0.9	28.6	7.4	0.5	63.6	117.1	116.7
Oceania	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.0
Total exports	44.9	6.0	73.4	51.0	353.4	91.0	64.6	522.2	1,206.4	1,097.2
of which: extra-regional exports*	23.4	6.0	70.3	40.2	343.3	90.9	1.1	522.0	1,097.2	
Net exports (exports - imports)	-100.9	-1.8	70.3	38.6	341.4	60.4	-52.5	521.0		

* excluding intra-regional trade marked

WORLD TRADE IN STEEL PRODUCTS 1975 TO 2012

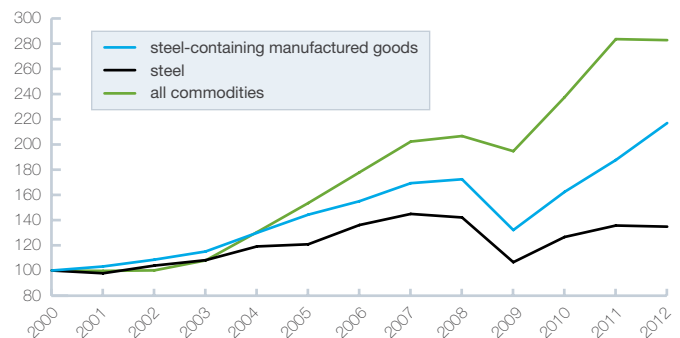
million tonnes finished steel



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.

WORLD VOLUME OF TRADE 2000 TO 2012

Quantum indices 2000 = 100



WORLD STEEL EXPORTS, ANALYSIS BY PRODUCT 2007 TO 2012

million tonnes crude steel production

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (e)
Ingots and semi-finished material	62.4	62.6	51.2	56.6	55.4	58.1
Railway track material	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.4
Angles, shapes and sections	26.3	24.1	16.5	19.6	21.9	22.8
Concrete re-inforcing bars	21.1	26.1	21.8	17.3	18.7	19.4
Bars and rods, hot-rolled	15.1	16.8	7.6	11.2	13.1	13.6
Wire rod	22.8	21.9	16.6	20.2	20.9	21.8
Drawn wire	6.8	7.0	5.3	6.4	6.8	7.1
Other bars and rods	6.5	6.0	3.1	4.6	5.5	5.7
Hot-rolled strip	4.6	3.6	2.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
Cold-rolled strip	5.1	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.6
Hot-rolled sheets and coils	62.0	60.8	50.0	61.1	60.1	59.1
Plates	37.8	38.1	24.0	28.7	32.1	31.5
Cold-rolled sheets and coils	29.9	29.5	24.9	31.2	32.1	31.6
Electrical sheet and strip	4.1	4.2	3.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
Tinmill products	6.3	6.1	5.2	6.2	5.8	5.7
Galvanised sheet	32.1	29.8	23.1	31.7	33.1	32.5
Other coated sheet	9.7	10.9	8.1	11.4	13.7	13.5
Steel tubes and fittings	33.9	35.4	29.4	33.4	41.0	40.7
Wheels (forged and rolled) & axles	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Castings	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Forgings	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total	392.1	392.5	299.8	355.8	376.4	379.4

(e): estimate

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 37 countries, which represents approximately 92% of total world trade in 2012.

WORLD STEEL TRADE BY AREA 2012

million tonnes

Exporting Region	Destination										Total Imports	of which: extra-regional imports*
	European Union (27)	Other Europe	CIS	NAFTA	Other America	Africa and Middle East	China	Japan	Other Asia	Oceania		
European Union (27)	101.8	4.5	17.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	3.9	0.4	3.6	0.0	133.3	31.6
Other Europe	10.3	0.7	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	18.3	17.6
CIS	1.9	0.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	15.1	5.6
NAFTA	7.1	1.7	2.0	19.4	4.6	0.3	3.1	3.5	8.3	0.3	50.2	30.8
Other America	2.0	1.3	0.8	2.6	3.5	0.1	5.0	1.1	1.6	0.1	18.2	14.7
Africa	8.2	3.6	3.2	0.2	0.1	1.4	3.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	22.1	20.7
Middle East	2.9	8.6	9.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.6	2.0	5.7	0.1	33.6	33.3
China	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	5.8	6.1	0.0	13.6	13.6
Japan	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	-	4.7	0.0	5.7	5.7
Other Asia	5.9	0.6	7.9	0.9	2.0	0.6	30.6	26.8	24.0	0.3	99.5	75.6
Oceania	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.6	0.3	4.9	4.6
Total Exports	141.5	21.9	55.1	24.4	11.5	3.5	54.8	41.5	59.2	1.1	414.5	253.7
of which: extra-regional exports*	39.8	21.2	45.7	4.9	8.1	1.8	54.8	41.5	35.2	0.8	253.7	
Net Exports (exports-imports)	8.2	3.6	40.0	-25.9	-6.6	-52.2	41.2	35.8	-40.3	-3.8		

* excluding intra-regional trade marked

MAJOR IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF STEEL 2012

million tonnes

Rank	Total Exports	Mt
1	China	54.8
2	European Union (27) ⁽¹⁾	47.1
3	Japan	41.5
4	South Korea	30.2
5	Russia	26.7
6	Germany ⁽²⁾	26.0
7	Ukraine	24.1
8	Turkey	18.7
9	Italy ⁽²⁾	18.3
10	France ⁽²⁾	14.6
11	Belgium ⁽²⁾	14.5
12	United States	13.6
13	Taiwan, China	10.5
14	Netherlands ⁽²⁾	9.7
15	Brazil	9.7
16	Spain ⁽²⁾	9.5
17	India	8.2
18	Austria ⁽²⁾	6.8
19	United Kingdom ⁽²⁾	6.4
20	Canada	6.2

Rank	Net Exports (exports - imports)	Mt
1	China	40.6
2	Japan	35.7
3	Ukraine	22.3
4	Russia	19.8
5	European Union (27) ⁽¹⁾	17.6
6	South Korea	9.8
7	Turkey	7.2
8	Brazil	5.9
9	Italy ⁽²⁾	4.3
10	Belgium ⁽²⁾	3.9
11	Austria ⁽²⁾	3.1
12	Germany ⁽²⁾	3.1
13	Taiwan, China	3.0
14	Slovakia ⁽²⁾	2.6
15	Spain ⁽²⁾	2.2

⁽¹⁾ excluding intra-regional trade

⁽²⁾ data for individual EU countries include intra-European trade

Rank	Total Imports	Mt
1	United States	31.5
2	European Union (27) ⁽¹⁾	29.5
3	Germany ⁽²⁾	22.9
4	South Korea	20.4
5	Thailand	15.2
6	China	14.2
7	Italy ⁽²⁾	13.9
8	France ⁽²⁾	13.2
9	Indonesia	12.2
10	Turkey	11.5
11	Belgium ⁽²⁾	10.6
12	Canada	9.6
13	India	9.3
14	Mexico	9.3
15	Saudi Arabia	8.1
16	Poland ⁽²⁾	7.9
17	Vietnam	7.8
18	Netherlands ⁽²⁾	7.6
19	Taiwan, China	7.5
20	Spain ⁽²⁾	7.3

Rank	Net Imports (imports - exports)	Mt
1	United States	17.9
2	Thailand	13.6
3	Indonesia	11.3
4	Saudi Arabia	7.8
5	Vietnam	6.5
6	United Arab Emirates	6.0
7	Iran	5.3
8	Algeria	5.0
9	Mexico	4.3
10	Philippines	4.3
11	Iraq	4.0
12	Canada	3.5
13	Egypt	3.4
14	Singapore	3.1
15	Lebanon	3.0

TRADE IN FERROUS SCRAP 2011 AND 2012

million tonnes

	Exports		Imports	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Austria	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Belgium	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.1
Bulgaria	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1
Czech Republic	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.5
Finland	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2
France	6.2	6.1	2.7	2.7
Germany	10.0	8.9	6.7	5.5
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5
Italy	0.3	0.3	5.7	5.3
Netherlands	4.5	4.8	1.6	1.9
Poland	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.4
Slovak Republic	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Spain	0.4	0.7	4.6	4.3
Sweden	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.2
United Kingdom	7.8	7.3	0.4	0.3
Other EU	8.6	7.4	4.3	4.1
European Union (27)	49.3	46.8	34.8	31.4
Turkey	0.1	0.1	21.5	22.4
Others	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.9
Other Europe	2.5	2.5	22.6	23.3
Byelorussia	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4
Kazakhstan	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Russia	4.1	4.4	0.0	0.0
Ukraine	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other CIS	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
CIS	6.3	5.8	2.1	1.8
Canada	4.8	4.2	1.9	2.3
Mexico	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
United States	24.4	21.4	4.0	3.7
NAFTA	30.3	26.5	6.6	7.0
Brazil	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other Central and South America	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.5
Central and South America	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.5
South Africa	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
Other Africa	1.2	1.0	3.1	2.5
Africa	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.5
Middle East	2.7	1.2	0.2	0.2
China	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.0
Japan	5.5	8.6	0.6	0.2
South Korea	0.4	0.2	8.6	10.1
Taiwan, China	0.1	0.1	5.3	5.0
Other Asia	3.0	2.8	15.1	17.4
Asia	9.0	11.7	36.4	37.6
Australia and New Zealand	2.2	2.8	0.1	0.0
World	106.7	101.7	106.4	104.5

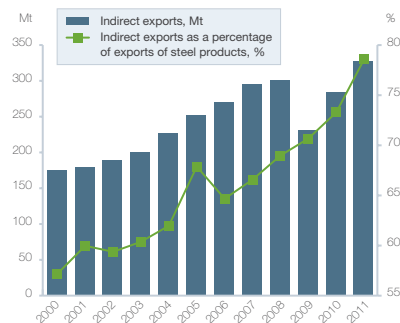
WORLD TRADE IN FERROUS SCRAP BY AREA, 2012

million tonnes

Exporting Region	Destination										Total Imports	of which: extra-regional imports*
	European Union (27)	Other Europe	CIS	NAFTA	Other America	Africa and Middle East	Japan	Other Asia	Oceania			
European Union (27)	27.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.5	3.8
Other Europe	11.7	0.7	2.7	6.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	22.7
CIS	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.0
NAFTA	0.3	0.0	-	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.4
Other America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Africa and Middle East	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.7
China	0.1	-	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.2	5.0	1.5	1.5
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other Asia	4.7	0.0	1.1	10.9	1.5	3.9	5.5	2.4	2.3	32.3	29.9	29.9
Oceania	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Exports	46.8	2.4	5.8	26.6	1.8	5.6	8.6	3.2	2.9	103.7	62.4	62.4
of which: extra-regional exports*	19.1	1.8	5.3	20.3	1.7	5.6	5.5	0.4	2.8			
Net Exports (exports-imports)	15.4	-20.9	4.3	19.9	1.4	2.8	8.4	-34.1	2.8			

* excluding intra-regional trade marked

INDIRECT TRADE IN STEEL 2000 TO 2011



Year	Indirect Exports, Mt
2000	175.6
2001	180.1
2002	189.6
2003	201.1
2004	226.9
2005	252.0
2006	270.6
2007	295.7
2008	301.1
2009	230.6
2010	283.6
2011	327.8

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 working paper Indirect trade in steel: definitions, methodology and applications, World Steel Association, April 2012.

MAJOR INDIRECT IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF STEEL 2011

million tonnes, finished steel equivalent

Rank	Indirect Exports	Mt
1	China	71.4
2	Japan	34.1
3	Germany ⁽¹⁾	30.4
4	South Korea	26.9
5	United States	22.9
6	Italy ⁽¹⁾	12.9
7	Mexico	10.7
8	France ⁽¹⁾	9.4
9	Spain ⁽¹⁾	9.1
10	Poland ⁽¹⁾	7.8

Rank	Indirect Imports	Mt
1	United States	35.3
2	Germany ⁽¹⁾	22.4
3	China	13.6
4	France ⁽¹⁾	13.3
5	Canada	12.2
6	Russia	10.2
7	United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾	9.9
8	Italy ⁽¹⁾	8.9
9	Mexico	8.4
10	Belgium-Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾	7.5

Rank	Net Indirect Exports (exports - imports)	Mt
1	China	57.8
2	Japan	27.5
3	South Korea	20.8
4	Germany ⁽¹⁾	8.0
5	Italy ⁽¹⁾	4.1

Rank	Net Indirect Imports (imports - exports)	Mt
1	United States	12.4
2	Russia	9.0
3	Canada	6.6
4	Australia	4.7
5	France ⁽¹⁾	3.9

⁽¹⁾ Data for individual European Union (27) countries include intra-European trade

million tonnes, finished steel equivalent

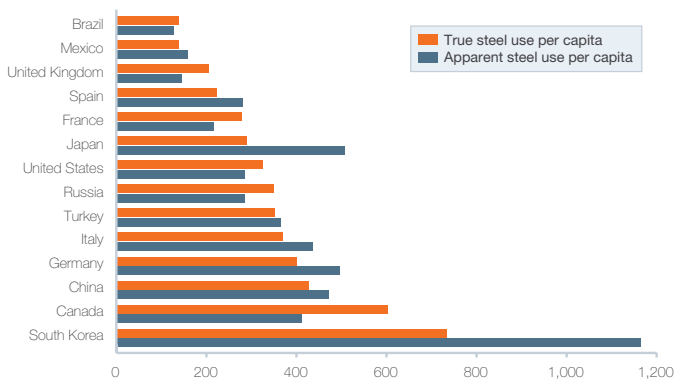
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Germany	27.2	31.9	32.2	33.0	22.2	29.8	32.8
France	15.6	17.9	19.0	18.4	14.2	16.0	17.6
Italy	26.6	31.0	31.6	28.5	17.5	22.6	22.4
Spain	21.7	24.6	24.6	16.9	9.7	11.9	10.3
United Kingdom	16.0	17.9	18.0	15.9	9.9	12.7	12.8
European Union (27)	158.8	185.6	194.0	176.4	113.7	139.4	144.5
Turkey	17.5	19.3	21.5	18.7	16.2	22.3	25.9
Other Europe	22.8	26.0	28.4	26.6	21.7	28.9	32.5
Russia	32.2	39.3	47.6	44.4	28.2	41.5	49.9
CIS	40.5	49.8	60.6	56.1	35.6	49.5	59.6
Canada	20.2	22.3	20.2	20.1	14.0	20.0	20.7
Mexico	14.9	16.6	16.9	17.3	14.1	16.1	16.0
United States	125.8	140.0	127.1	111.3	68.9	91.2	101.6
NAFTA	160.8	178.9	164.2	148.8	96.9	127.2	138.3
Brazil	14.8	16.9	20.9	23.8	19.1	27.5	27.1
South America	30.3	35.9	41.1	45.1	35.1	48.1	50.6
Africa and Middle East	47.0	49.6	60.2	65.6	58.7	63.9	68.1
China	321.7	342.6	375.5	399.7	515.7	537.4	576.6
Japan	51.2	54.5	52.5	54.6	35.2	41.9	36.6
South Korea	35.2	37.5	42.1	44.2	29.1	33.8	35.6
Asia and Oceania	518.2	548.3	594.8	627.2	701.7	758.8	801.9
Total ⁽¹⁾	978.5	1,074.2	1,143.3	1,145.7	1,063.5	1,215.9	1,295.5

⁽¹⁾ The total comprises 64 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, 2011

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 170 steel producers (including 17 of the world's 20 largest steel companies), national and regional steel industry associations, and steel research institutes. worldsteel members represent around 85% of world steel production.

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