

**DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
STEEL COMMITTEE**

Half-Yearly Statistical Report

18-23 March 2021, Virtual Meeting

This half-yearly statistical report contains tables with information on i) nominal steelmaking capacity, ii) steel production, iii) steel consumption, iv) steel supply/demand balances, v) steel trade, vi) raw material markets, vii) steel market forecasts and viii) safety and health.

This document provides these statistics based on information extending until:

- i) 2020 for nominal steelmaking capacity;
- ii) 2020 for steel production;
- iii) 2019 for steel consumption;
- iv) 2020 for steel supply/demand balances;
- v) 2020 for steel trade;
- vi) 2019 for raw material market;
- vii) 2022 for steel market forecasts;
- viii) 2019 for safety and health.

This report is a contribution to Output Result 1.2.5.1.4 of the Steel Committee's 2021-22 PWB.

Action: For information

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1. Steelmaking Capacity

Table 1. Crude Steelmaking Capacity

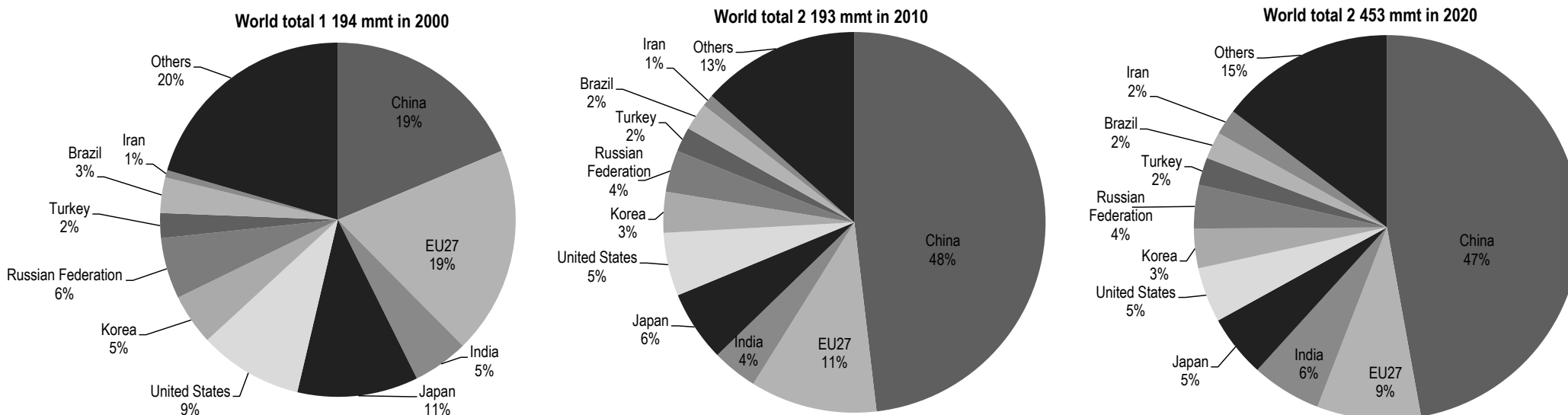
| Millions of metric tonnes (mmt) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Africa | 33.6 | 34.9 | 33.7 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 43.3 | 44.6 | 44.7 |
| Asia | 1 435.3 | 1 497.7 | 1 559.3 | 1 634.4 | 1 646.9 | 1 638.8 | 1 629.1 | 1 612.9 | 1 585.2 | 1 617.6 | 1 646.3 |
| China (People's Republic of) | 1 056.0 | 1 108.6 | 1 164.4 | 1 216.6 | 1 224.7 | 1 210.0 | 1 188.6 | 1 160.1 | 1 124.2 | 1 149.5 | 1 157.1 |
| Chinese Taipei | 26.9 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 |
| India | 84.4 | 90.3 | 93.5 | 106.2 | 110.3 | 111.4 | 120.5 | 124.2 | 127.0 | 128.7 | 143.5 |
| Japan | 132.0 | 131.7 | 131.2 | 131.3 | 130.9 | 130.9 | 129.9 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 128.5 |
| Korea | 76.0 | 78.0 | 78.2 | 82.2 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 81.6 |
| Viet Nam | 6.3 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 25.8 |
| CIS | 139.6 | 141.5 | 138.0 | 139.7 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 142.3 | 142.3 | 141.9 | 143.4 | 143.6 |
| Russian Federation | 77.7 | 81.6 | 81.3 | 82.8 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 87.1 | 87.2 | 86.7 | 88.3 | 89.8 |
| Ukraine | 48.8 | 46.7 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 38.7 |
| Europe | 308.7 | 308.2 | 304.1 | 302.7 | 303.0 | 297.0 | 294.3 | 292.5 | 292.5 | 292.4 | 291.0 |
| EU-27 | 235.4 | 232.4 | 225.8 | 222.2 | 221.7 | 220.3 | 219.1 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 213.4 |
| France | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Germany | 58.4 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 |
| Italy | 38.8 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 34.7 |
| Spain | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.6 |
| Other Europe | 73.3 | 75.8 | 78.3 | 80.5 | 81.2 | 76.6 | 75.2 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 77.6 |
| Turkey | 46.0 | 48.5 | 51.0 | 53.2 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 54.5 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 55.7 | 56.9 |
| Latin America | 72.7 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 74.3 | 75.4 | 77.4 | 78.1 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 |
| Brazil | 51.2 | 52.2 | 52.2 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 55.7 | 55.7 | 55.7 |
| Middle East | 38.5 | 44.6 | 48.2 | 60.0 | 64.3 | 66.6 | 68.0 | 71.2 | 74.8 | 79.5 | 86.7 |
| Iran | 22.5 | 26.7 | 28.3 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 35.0 | 35.9 | 38.9 | 42.5 | 47.1 | 52.8 |
| North America | 155.8 | 155.5 | 153.7 | 154.0 | 154.8 | 154.6 | 156.0 | 156.3 | 156.9 | 153.3 | 156.5 |
| Canada | 17.7 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| Mexico | 20.3 | 20.8 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 24.5 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.7 |
| United States | 117.8 | 119.3 | 116.9 | 115.3 | 114.9 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 110.3 | 113.6 |
| Oceania | 9.1 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| World total | 2 193.4 | 2 265.3 | 2 317.1 | 2 409.6 | 2 429.0 | 2 417.5 | 2 413.4 | 2 400.4 | 2 379.0 | 2 415.1 | 2 453.2 |

Note: Document [\[DSTI/SC\(2021\)5\]](#) provides extensive information on capacity developments and potential gross capacity additions by region in the period 2021-2023. Please see that document for further information about capacity projects that are underway and planned over the next few years. The individual economies listed in this table are the major crude steel producing economies by production volume exceeding 10 mmt in 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020^[1]).

Source: OECD

Figure 1. Crude Steelmaking Capacity

% share of world total by economy



Note: Document [DSTI/SC\(2021\)5](#) provides extensive information on capacity developments and potential gross capacity additions by region in the period 2021-2023. Please see that document for further information about capacity projects that are underway and planned over the next few years. The individual economies listed in this table are the major crude steel producing economies by production volume exceeding 10 mmt in 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020^[1]).

Source: OECD

2. Steel Production

Table 2. Crude Steel Production

Thousands of metric tonnes

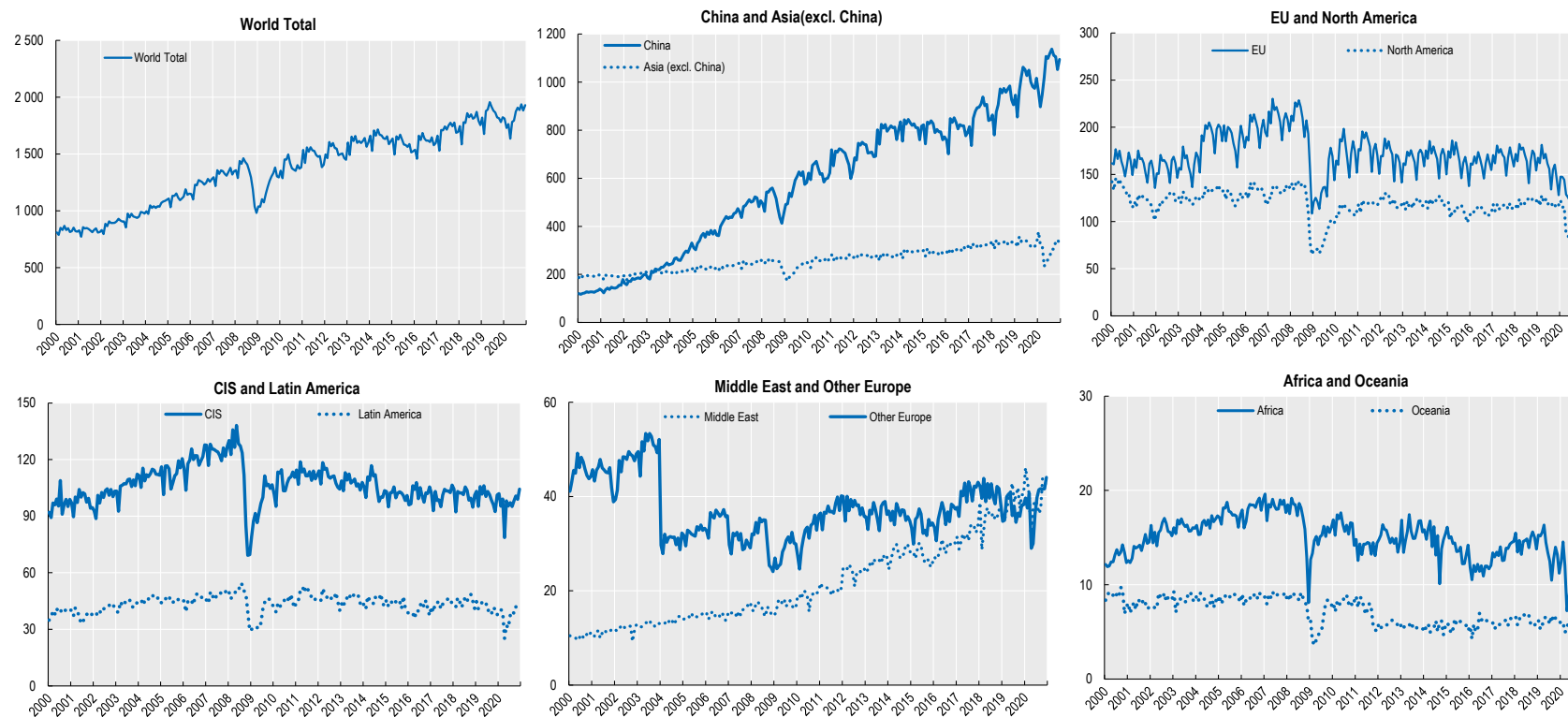
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | % Ch 19/18 | Jul-20 | Aug-20 | Sep-20 | Oct-20 | Nov-20 | Dec-20 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Africa | 14 818 | 17 390 | 14 015 | 12 600 | -10.1 | 937 | 968 | 915 | 1 100 | 1 068 | 1 359 |
| Asia | 1 205 487 | 1 278 002 | 1 330 325 | 1 351 154 | 1.6 | 117 409 | 119 970 | 117 590 | 118 889 | 114 126 | 118 641 |
| China (People's Republic of) | 870 855 | 928 264 | 1 001 306 | 1 052 999 | 5.2 | 93 359 | 94 845 | 92 555 | 92 202 | 87 660 | 91 252 |
| Chinese Taipei | 22 438 | 23 240 | 21 954 | 20 570 | -6.3 | 1 705 | 1 585 | 1 565 | 1 653 | 1 650 | 1 700 |
| India | 101 455 | 109 272 | 111 350 | 99 570 | -10.6 | 8 693 | 9 104 | 8 894 | 9 537 | 9 445 | 9 796 |
| Japan | 104 661 | 104 319 | 99 284 | 83 194 | -16.2 | 6 045 | 6 449 | 6 484 | 7 198 | 7 262 | 7 526 |
| Korea | 71 030 | 72 464 | 71 412 | 67 121 | -6.0 | 5 530 | 5 773 | 5 748 | 5 860 | 5 765 | 5 952 |
| Viet Nam | 11 473 | 15 471 | 17 469 | 19 500 | 11.6 | 1 380 | 1 520 | 1 590 | 1 590 | 1 560 | 1 600 |
| CIS | 101 195 | 100 919 | 100 236 | 100 224 | 0.0 | 8 350 | 8 530 | 8 309 | 8 371 | 8 288 | 9 166 |
| Russian Federation | 71 491 | 72 042 | 71 575 | 71 871 | 0.4 | 5 929 | 6 029 | 5 982 | 6 032 | 5 895 | 6 577 |
| Ukraine | 21 417 | 21 100 | 20 848 | 20 616 | -1.1 | 1 751 | 1 827 | 1 651 | 1 653 | 1 733 | 1 906 |
| Europe | 210 658 | 209 540 | 194 631 | 177 831 | -8.6 | 13 908 | 13 150 | 15 037 | 16 687 | 16 612 | 15 485 |
| EU-27 | 160 964 | 159 851 | 150 080 | 131 920 | -12.1 | 9 945 | 9 117 | 11 012 | 12 610 | 12 446 | 11 161 |
| France | 15 505 | 15 387 | 14 450 | 11 596 | -19.8 | 909 | 722 | 963 | 1 065 | 1 149 | 1 155 |
| Germany | 43 297 | 42 435 | 39 627 | 35 658 | -10.0 | 2 423 | 2 830 | 3 018 | 3 417 | 3 376 | 3 137 |
| Italy | 24 068 | 24 532 | 23 190 | 20 345 | -12.3 | 1 737 | 939 | 1 796 | 2 120 | 2 069 | 1 623 |
| Spain | 14 441 | 14 320 | 13 588 | 10 934 | -19.5 | 693 | 666 | 930 | 1 113 | 1 133 | 891 |
| Other Europe | 49 694 | 49 689 | 44 551 | 45 911 | 3.1 | 3 963 | 4 033 | 4 025 | 4 078 | 4 166 | 4 324 |
| Turkey | 37 524 | 37 312 | 33 743 | 35 763 | 6.0 | 3 149 | 3 268 | 3 225 | 3 208 | 3 220 | 3 403 |
| Latin America | 44 106 | 44 947 | 41 656 | 38 158 | -8.4 | 3 144 | 3 327 | 3 244 | 3 490 | 3 726 | 3 654 |
| Brazil | 34 778 | 35 407 | 32 569 | 30 971 | -4.9 | 2 570 | 2 705 | 2 592 | 2 784 | 2 954 | 2 886 |
| Middle East | 34 475 | 38 037 | 39 685 | 40 745 | 2.7 | 3 337 | 3 288 | 3 492 | 3 753 | 3 716 | 3 465 |
| Iran | 21 236 | 24 520 | 25 609 | 29 030 | 13.4 | 2 339 | 2 337 | 2 572 | 2 660 | 2 575 | 2 660 |
| North America | 115 386 | 120 879 | 119 683 | 101 017 | -15.6 | 7 532 | 8 178 | 8 261 | 8 729 | 8 898 | 9 012 |
| Canada | 13 208 | 13 443 | 12 897 | 10 986 | -14.8 | 823 | 763 | 821 | 912 | 1 035 | 978 |
| Mexico | 19 955 | 20 204 | 18 387 | 16 803 | -8.6 | 1 258 | 1 445 | 1 424 | 1 546 | 1 504 | 1 505 |
| United States | 81 612 | 86 607 | 87 761 | 72 732 | -17.1 | 5 423 | 5 931 | 5 976 | 6 225 | 6 303 | 6 476 |
| Oceania | 5 985 | 6 341 | 6 160 | 6 076 | -1.4 | 534 | 544 | 443 | 578 | 492 | 533 |
| World total | 1 732 171 | 1 816 611 | 1 846 391 | 1 827 806 | -1.0 | 155 151 | 157 954 | 157 291 | 161 596 | 156 925 | 161 314 |

Note: The individual economies listed in this table are the major crude steel producing economies by production volume exceeding 10 mmt in 2020.

Source: Data from 2017 to 2018 are based on World Steel Association's Steel Statistical Yearbook 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020^[1]) and figures for 2019 to 2020 are based on monthly World Steel Association data released on 6 February 2021. Monthly production data can differ from annual data published after December of each year. Furthermore, monthly production data can be revised at any time.

Figure 2. Monthly Crude Steel Production (Annualised)

Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)



Note: Crude steel production is defined as the total output of usable ingots continuously cast semi-finished products and steel for castings in millions of metric tonnes (mmt).

Source: World Steel Association via Thomson Reuters Datastream.

3. Steel Consumption

Table 3. Crude Steel Consumption

Thousands of metric tonnes

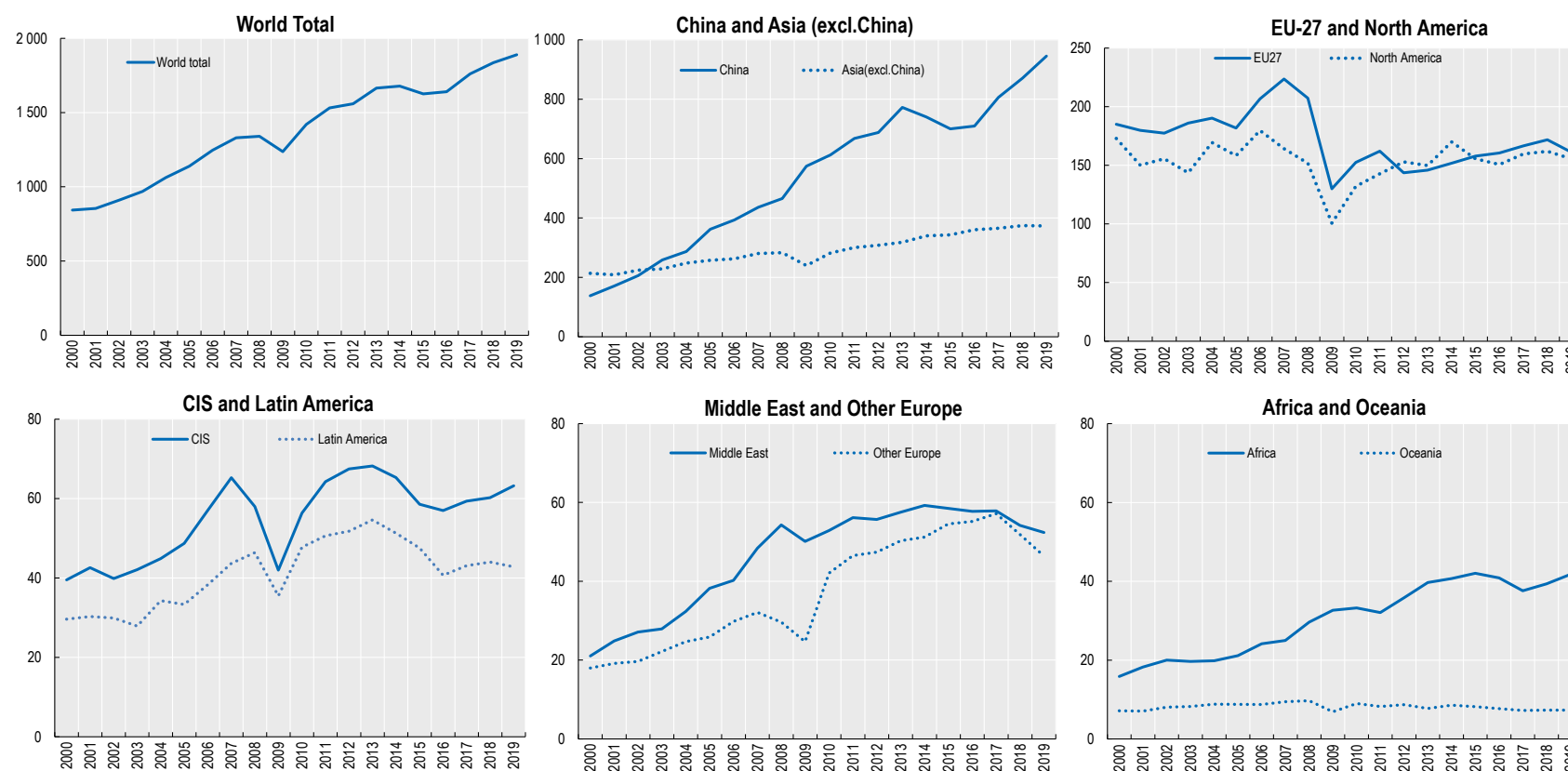
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Africa | 33 230 | 32 067 | 35 857 | 39 672 | 40 692 | 42 036 | 40 871 | 37 585 | 39 356 | 41 728 |
| Asia | 893 839 | 968 086 | 995 535 | 1 090 426 | 1 080 244 | 1 043 399 | 1 070 011 | 1 171 395 | 1 245 084 | 1 318 331 |
| China (People's Republic of) | 612 063 | 667 941 | 687 609 | 772 340 | 740 380 | 700 350 | 709 400 | 806 080 | 870 880 | 945 270 |
| Chinese Taipei | 21 350 | 21 715 | 21 332 | 22 285 | 23 469 | 21 032 | 21 932 | 21 184 | 21 423 | 21 148 |
| India | 69 082 | 73 154 | 77 436 | 80 656 | 87 086 | 89 256 | 94 502 | 100 892 | 107 058 | 108 859 |
| Japan | 67 400 | 69 600 | 68 800 | 70 800 | 72 900 | 67 852 | 67 469 | 70 125 | 71 256 | 69 782 |
| Korea | 54 573 | 58 741 | 56 322 | 53 919 | 57 834 | 58 125 | 59 454 | 58 659 | 55 947 | 55 441 |
| Viet Nam | 12 293 | 11 276 | 12 740 | 13 685 | 16 226 | 20 510 | 25 088 | 24 311 | 25 070 | 27 318 |
| CIS | 56 357 | 64 239 | 67 471 | 68 190 | 65 302 | 58 544 | 56 980 | 59 333 | 60 247 | 63 237 |
| Russian Federation | 41 444 | 47 981 | 49 488 | 49 671 | 49 423 | 44 746 | 43 424 | 44 396 | 44 728 | 46 989 |
| Ukraine | 6 305 | 7 307 | 7 057 | 6 331 | 4 763 | 3 786 | 4 863 | 5 259 | 5 291 | 5 359 |
| Europe | 194 526 | 208 576 | 190 944 | 196 158 | 203 046 | 212 396 | 215 760 | 223 708 | 223 651 | 207 586 |
| EU-27 | 152 488 | 162 080 | 143 571 | 145 885 | 151 850 | 157 843 | 160 573 | 166 561 | 171 784 | 161 234 |
| France | 15 454 | 16 304 | 14 130 | 14 566 | 14 472 | 14 521 | 15 251 | 15 771 | 15 870 | 15 552 |
| Germany | 40 479 | 45 141 | 40 829 | 41 700 | 43 110 | 42 433 | 42 750 | 43 326 | 41 956 | 37 032 |
| Italy | 27 212 | 28 143 | 22 810 | 23 218 | 23 244 | 25 957 | 25 126 | 26 335 | 26 806 | 26 476 |
| Spain | 14 100 | 14 000 | 11 510 | 11 873 | 12 449 | 13 633 | 13 523 | 14 256 | 14 878 | 14 237 |
| Other Europe | 42 038 | 46 496 | 47 373 | 50 273 | 51 196 | 54 553 | 55 187 | 57 147 | 51 867 | 46 352 |
| Turkey | 25 131 | 28 665 | 30 286 | 33 305 | 32 750 | 36 570 | 36 250 | 38 219 | 32 697 | 27 657 |
| Latin America | 47 773 | 50 641 | 51 806 | 54 608 | 51 303 | 47 545 | 40 700 | 43 097 | 44 030 | 42 812 |
| Brazil | 29 004 | 28 993 | 29 526 | 31 131 | 28 451 | 23 662 | 20 578 | 21 693 | 23 563 | 23 307 |
| Middle East | 52 877 | 56 121 | 55 681 | 57 524 | 59 222 | 58 490 | 57 736 | 57 861 | 54 165 | 52 349 |
| Iran | 21 878 | 23 467 | 21 081 | 21 998 | 22 089 | 21 911 | 21 228 | 22 174 | 21 731 | 20 544 |
| North America | 132 032 | 142 719 | 152 883 | 149 809 | 169 999 | 155 520 | 150 663 | 159 665 | 161 977 | 155 553 |
| Canada | 15 656 | 15 746 | 17 305 | 16 445 | 17 527 | 14 372 | 14 846 | 15 600 | 16 796 | 14 444 |
| Mexico | 20 648 | 23 140 | 23 714 | 22 904 | 26 160 | 27 848 | 28 503 | 29 587 | 28 480 | 27 462 |
| United States | 92 400 | 101 000 | 108 300 | 106 300 | 121 600 | 108 333 | 102 523 | 109 677 | 111 981 | 108 500 |
| Oceania | 8 997 | 8 252 | 8 700 | 7 715 | 8 591 | 8 210 | 7 682 | 7 247 | 7 301 | 7 295 |
| World total | 1 419 631 | 1 530 701 | 1 558 877 | 1 664 101 | 1 678 399 | 1 626 139 | 1 640 404 | 1 759 893 | 1 835 810 | 1 888 890 |

Note: Crude steel consumption is defined as apparent steel use (ASU) in crude steel equivalent terms. ASU is obtained by adding up deliveries (defined as what comes out of the steel producer's facility gate) and net direct imports. Crude steel consumption data for 2020 are not yet available.

Source: World Steel Association's Steel Statistical Yearbook 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020^[1])

Figure 3. Crude Steel Consumption

Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)



Note: Crude steel consumption is defined as apparent steel use (ASU) in crude steel equivalent terms. ASU is obtained by adding up deliveries (defined as what comes out of the steel producer's facility gate) and net direct imports. Crude steel consumption data for 2020 are not yet available.

Source: World Steel Association's Steel Statistical Yearbook 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020_[1])

Table 4. Monthly Indicator of Steel Consumption for Selected Economies

Thousands of metric tonnes of hot-rolled steel products

| | Brazil | China (People's Republic of) | Germany | India | Italy | Japan | Korea | Mexico | Russian Federation | United States |
|--------|--------|------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Jan-19 | 2 413 | 83 761 | 2 929 | 8 599 | 2 198 | 6 383 | 5 829 | 1 925 | 3 426 | 7 828 |
| Feb-19 | 2 381 | 75 926 | 2 950 | 7 961 | 2 323 | 5 904 | 4 759 | 1 785 | 3 441 | 7 354 |
| Mar-19 | 2 748 | 85 050 | 3 107 | 9 158 | 2 668 | 6 598 | 5 661 | 1 838 | 3 790 | 7 903 |
| Apr-19 | 2 554 | 90 287 | 2 930 | 8 599 | 2 385 | 6 179 | 5 692 | 1 798 | 3 585 | 7 909 |
| May-19 | 2 480 | 94 764 | 2 752 | 8 985 | 2 476 | 5 798 | 5 648 | 1 785 | 3 945 | 7 779 |
| Jun-19 | 2 501 | 93 920 | 2 772 | 8 939 | 2 319 | 6 150 | 5 371 | 1 679 | 3 941 | 7 320 |
| Jul-19 | 2 471 | 91 413 | 2 928 | 8 570 | 2 293 | 5 898 | 5 579 | 1 756 | 3 899 | 7 715 |
| Aug-19 | 2 434 | 93 833 | 2 496 | 8 069 | 961 | 5 596 | 5 239 | 1 756 | 3 943 | 8 023 |
| Sep-19 | 2 430 | 89 424 | 2 767 | 7 563 | 2 339 | 5 450 | 4 870 | 1 668 | 3 544 | 7 281 |
| Oct-19 | 2 301 | 87 579 | 2 813 | 7 970 | 2 396 | 5 832 | 5 205 | 1 960 | 3 511 | 7 381 |
| Nov-19 | 2 371 | 87 340 | 2 442 | 8 191 | 2 027 | 5 663 | 5 201 | 1 680 | 3 416 | 7 158 |
| Dec-19 | 2 264 | 91 153 | 2 307 | 9 042 | 1 260 | 5 369 | 4 991 | 1 660 | 3 743 | 7 531 |
| Jan-20 | 2 560 | 86 047 | 2 639 | 8 870 | 2 161 | 5 628 | 4 931 | 1 748 | 3 890 | 8 048 |
| Feb-20 | 2 517 | 80 427 | 2 836 | 8 655 | 2 156 | 5 435 | 4 974 | 1 523 | 3 473 | 7 294 |
| Mar-20 | 2 388 | 83 779 | 2 928 | 6 964 | 1 513 | 5 204 | 5 369 | 1 801 | 3 680 | 7 249 |
| Apr-20 | 1 788 | 90 530 | 2 169 | 1 408 | 1 194 | 4 479 | 5 110 | 1 560 | 3 123 | 5 377 |
| May-20 | 1 839 | 99 780 | 2 135 | 4 747 | 1 740 | 3 933 | 4 808 | 1 380 | 2 933 | 5 293 |
| Jun-20 | 2 190 | 100 029 | 2 046 | 5 755 | 2 016 | 3 959 | 4 242 | 1 282 | 2 588 | 5 716 |
| Jul-20 | 2 291 | 102 548 | 2 239 | 7 136 | 1 849 | 4 095 | 4 696 | 1 332 | 3 685 | 5 715 |
| Aug-20 | 2 373 | 103 936 | 2 330 | 7 641 | 938 | 4 466 | 4 860 | 1 459 | 3 732 | 6 067 |

Note: Consumption of hot-rolled products is defined as the sum of production and net imports. The economies listed in this table are among the world's largest steel-consuming economies which together account for approximately 75% of global steel demand.

Source: International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB, 2021^[2])

4. Steel Supply and Demand Balance

Table 5. Steel Capacity, Production and Consumption (Africa, Asia and CIS)

Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)

| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Africa | Steelmaking capacity | 33.6 | 34.9 | 33.7 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 43.3 | 44.6 | 44.7 |
| | Crude steel production | 16.6 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 17.4 | 14.0 | 12.6 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 33.2 | 32.1 | 35.9 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 37.6 | 39.4 | 41.7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia | Steelmaking capacity | 1 435.3 | 1 497.7 | 1 559.3 | 1 634.4 | 1 646.9 | 1 638.8 | 1 629.1 | 1 612.9 | 1 585.2 | 1 617.6 | 1 646.3 |
| | Crude steel production | 918.4 | 995.5 | 1 026.8 | 1 123.6 | 1 139.2 | 1 112.9 | 1 123.9 | 1 205.5 | 1 278.0 | 1 330.3 | 1 351.2 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 893.8 | 968.1 | 995.5 | 1 090.4 | 1 080.2 | 1 043.4 | 1 070.0 | 1 171.4 | 1 245.1 | 1 318.3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | China (People's Republic of) | Steelmaking capacity | 1 056.0 | 1 108.6 | 1 164.4 | 1 216.6 | 1 224.7 | 1 210.0 | 1 188.6 | 1 160.1 | 1 124.2 | 1 149.5 |
| | | Crude steel production | 638.7 | 702.0 | 731.0 | 822.0 | 822.3 | 803.8 | 807.6 | 870.9 | 928.3 | 1 001.3 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 612.1 | 667.9 | 687.6 | 772.3 | 740.4 | 700.4 | 709.4 | 806.1 | 870.9 | 945.3 |
| | Chinese Taipei | Steelmaking capacity | 26.9 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 |
| | | Crude steel production | 19.8 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 23.1 | 21.4 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 22.0 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 21.4 | 21.7 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.1 |
| | India | Steelmaking capacity | 84.4 | 90.3 | 93.5 | 106.2 | 110.3 | 111.4 | 120.5 | 124.2 | 127.0 | 128.7 |
| | | Crude steel production | 69.0 | 73.5 | 77.3 | 81.3 | 87.3 | 89.0 | 95.5 | 101.5 | 109.3 | 111.3 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 69.1 | 73.2 | 77.4 | 80.7 | 87.1 | 89.3 | 94.5 | 100.9 | 107.1 | 108.9 |
| | Japan | Steelmaking capacity | 132.0 | 131.7 | 131.2 | 131.3 | 130.9 | 130.9 | 129.9 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 128.5 |
| | | Crude steel production | 109.6 | 107.6 | 107.2 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 105.1 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.3 | 99.3 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 67.4 | 69.6 | 68.8 | 70.8 | 72.9 | 67.9 | 67.5 | 70.1 | 71.3 | 69.8 |
| | Korea | Steelmaking capacity | 76.0 | 78.0 | 78.2 | 82.2 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 81.6 |
| | | Crude steel production | 58.9 | 68.5 | 69.1 | 66.1 | 71.5 | 69.7 | 68.6 | 71.0 | 72.5 | 71.4 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 54.6 | 58.7 | 56.3 | 53.9 | 57.8 | 58.1 | 59.5 | 58.7 | 55.9 | 55.4 |
| | Viet Nam | Steelmaking capacity | 6.3 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 23.5 |
| | | Crude steel production | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 17.5 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 12.3 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 16.2 | 20.5 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 25.1 | 27.3 |
| CIS | Steelmaking capacity | 139.6 | 141.5 | 138.0 | 139.7 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 142.3 | 142.3 | 141.9 | 143.4 | 143.6 |
| | Crude steel production | 108.2 | 112.7 | 110.7 | 108.4 | 106.1 | 101.6 | 102.1 | 101.2 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 100.2 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 56.4 | 64.2 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 65.3 | 58.5 | 57.0 | 59.3 | 60.2 | 63.2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russian Federation | Steelmaking capacity | 77.7 | 81.6 | 81.3 | 82.8 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 87.1 | 87.2 | 86.7 | 88.3 |
| | | Crude steel production | 66.9 | 68.9 | 70.2 | 69.0 | 71.5 | 70.9 | 70.5 | 71.5 | 72.0 | 71.6 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 41.4 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 49.7 | 49.4 | 44.7 | 43.4 | 44.4 | 44.7 | 47.0 |
| | Ukraine | Steelmaking capacity | 48.8 | 46.7 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 38.7 |
| | | Crude steel production | 33.4 | 35.3 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 27.2 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 20.8 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 6.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | |

Note: The individual economies listed in this table are the major crude steel producing economies by production volume exceeding 10 mmt in 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020_[1]). Apparent crude steel use is defined as apparent steel use (ASU) in crude steel equivalent terms. ASU is obtained by adding up deliveries (defined as what comes out of the steel producer's facility gate) and net direct imports. Crude steel consumption data for 2020 are not yet available.

Source: OECD for capacity, World Steel Association for production and consumption.

Table 6. Steel Capacity, Production and Consumption (Europe and Latin America)

Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)

| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Europe | Steelmaking capacity | 308.7 | 308.2 | 304.1 | 302.7 | 303.0 | 297.0 | 294.3 | 292.5 | 292.5 | 292.4 | 291.0 |
| | Crude steel production | 206.6 | 216.9 | 208.5 | 205.0 | 207.7 | 202.3 | 199.7 | 210.7 | 209.5 | 194.6 | 177.8 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 194.5 | 208.6 | 190.9 | 196.2 | 203.0 | 212.4 | 215.8 | 223.7 | 223.7 | 207.6 | |
| EU-27 | Steelmaking capacity | 235.4 | 232.4 | 225.8 | 222.2 | 221.7 | 220.3 | 219.1 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 213.4 |
| | Crude steel production | 172.9 | 177.8 | 168.6 | 166.4 | 169.2 | 166.3 | 162.2 | 161.0 | 159.9 | 150.1 | 131.9 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 152.5 | 162.1 | 143.6 | 145.9 | 151.9 | 157.8 | 160.6 | 166.6 | 171.8 | 161.2 | |
| | France | Steelmaking capacity | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| | | Crude steel production | 15.4 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 11.6 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 15.5 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.6 | |
| | Germany | Steelmaking capacity | 58.4 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 |
| | | Crude steel production | 43.8 | 44.3 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 42.1 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 39.6 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 40.5 | 45.1 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 42.0 | 37.0 |
| | Italy | Steelmaking capacity | 38.8 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 34.7 |
| | | Crude steel production | 25.8 | 28.7 | 27.3 | 24.1 | 23.7 | 22.0 | 23.4 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 23.2 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 27.2 | 28.1 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 26.0 | 25.1 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 26.5 |
| | Spain | Steelmaking capacity | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.6 |
| | | Crude steel production | 16.3 | 15.5 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.6 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 14.1 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 14.2 |
| | Other Europe | Steelmaking capacity | 73.3 | 75.8 | 78.3 | 80.5 | 81.2 | 76.6 | 75.2 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 77.6 |
| | | Crude steel production | 33.7 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 35.8 | 37.6 | 49.7 | 49.7 | 45.9 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 42.0 | 46.5 | 47.4 | 50.3 | 51.2 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 57.1 | 51.9 | 46.4 |
| | Turkey | Steelmaking capacity | 46.0 | 48.5 | 51.0 | 53.2 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 54.5 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 56.9 |
| | | Crude steel production | 29.1 | 34.1 | 35.9 | 34.7 | 34.0 | 31.5 | 33.2 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 33.7 |
| | | Apparent crude steel use | 25.1 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 33.3 | 32.8 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 38.2 | 32.7 | 27.7 |
| Latin America | Steelmaking capacity | 72.7 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 74.3 | 75.4 | 77.4 | 78.1 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 |
| | Crude steel production | 45.1 | 49.4 | 47.7 | 47.3 | 46.3 | 45.3 | 40.9 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 41.7 | 38.2 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 47.8 | 50.6 | 51.8 | 54.6 | 51.3 | 47.5 | 40.7 | 43.1 | 44.0 | 42.8 | |
| Brazil | Steelmaking capacity | 51.2 | 52.2 | 52.2 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 55.7 | 55.7 | 55.7 |
| | Crude steel production | 32.9 | 35.2 | 34.5 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 33.3 | 31.3 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 32.6 | 31.0 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.5 | 31.1 | 28.5 | 23.7 | 20.6 | 21.7 | 23.6 | 23.3 | |

Note: The individual economies listed in this table are the major crude steel producing economies by production volume exceeding 10 mmt in 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020^[1]). Apparent crude steel use is defined as apparent steel use (ASU) in crude steel equivalent terms. ASU is obtained by adding up deliveries (defined as what comes out of the steel producer's facility gate) and net direct imports. Crude steel consumption data for 2020 are not yet available.

Source: OECD for capacity, World Steel Association for production and consumption.

Table 7. Steel Capacity, Production and Consumption (Middle East, North America, Oceania and World Total)

Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)

| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Middle East | Steelmaking capacity | 38.5 | 44.6 | 48.2 | 60.0 | 64.3 | 66.6 | 68.0 | 71.2 | 74.8 | 79.5 | 86.7 |
| | Crude steel production | 20.0 | 23.2 | 25.0 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 29.4 | 31.5 | 34.5 | 38.0 | 39.7 | 40.7 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 52.9 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 57.5 | 59.2 | 58.5 | 57.7 | 57.9 | 54.2 | 52.3 | |
| Iran | Steelmaking capacity | 22.5 | 26.7 | 28.3 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 35.0 | 35.9 | 38.9 | 42.5 | 47.1 | 52.8 |
| | Crude steel production | 12.0 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 21.2 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 29.0 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 21.9 | 23.5 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 20.5 | |
| North America | Steelmaking capacity | 155.8 | 155.5 | 153.7 | 154.0 | 154.8 | 154.6 | 156.0 | 156.3 | 156.9 | 153.3 | 156.5 |
| | Crude steel production | 110.4 | 117.4 | 120.3 | 117.5 | 119.8 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 115.4 | 120.9 | 119.7 | 101.0 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 132.0 | 142.7 | 152.9 | 149.8 | 170.0 | 155.5 | 150.7 | 159.7 | 162.0 | 155.6 | |
| Canada | Steelmaking capacity | 17.7 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| | Crude steel production | 13.0 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 11.0 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 15.7 | 15.7 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 14.4 | |
| | Steelmaking capacity | 20.3 | 20.8 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 24.5 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.7 |
| | Crude steel production | 16.9 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 16.8 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 20.6 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 22.9 | 26.2 | 27.8 | 28.5 | 29.6 | 28.5 | 27.5 | |
| | Steelmaking capacity | 117.8 | 119.3 | 116.9 | 115.3 | 114.9 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 110.3 | 113.6 |
| | Crude steel production | 80.5 | 86.4 | 88.7 | 86.9 | 88.2 | 78.8 | 78.5 | 81.6 | 86.6 | 87.8 | 72.7 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 92.4 | 101.0 | 108.3 | 106.3 | 121.6 | 108.3 | 102.5 | 109.7 | 112.0 | 108.5 | |
| United States | Steelmaking capacity | 117.8 | 119.3 | 116.9 | 115.3 | 114.9 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 110.3 | 113.6 |
| | Crude steel production | 80.5 | 86.4 | 88.7 | 86.9 | 88.2 | 78.8 | 78.5 | 81.6 | 86.6 | 87.8 | 72.7 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 92.4 | 101.0 | 108.3 | 106.3 | 121.6 | 108.3 | 102.5 | 109.7 | 112.0 | 108.5 | |
| Oceania | Steelmaking capacity | 9.1 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| | Crude steel production | 8.1 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | |
| World Total | Steelmaking capacity | 2 193.4 | 2 265.3 | 2 317.1 | 2 409.6 | 2 429.0 | 2 417.5 | 2 413.4 | 2 400.4 | 2 379.0 | 2 415.1 | 2 453.2 |
| | Crude steel production | 1 433.4 | 1 538.0 | 1 560.1 | 1 650.4 | 1 669.4 | 1 620.2 | 1 627.2 | 1 732.2 | 1 816.6 | 1 846.4 | 1 827.8 |
| | Apparent crude steel use | 1 419.6 | 1 530.7 | 1 558.9 | 1 664.1 | 1 678.4 | 1 626.1 | 1 640.4 | 1 759.9 | 1 835.8 | 1 888.9 | |

Note: The individual economies listed in this table are the major crude steel producing economies by production volume exceeding 10 mmt in 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020_[1]). Apparent crude steel use is defined as apparent steel use (ASU) in crude steel equivalent terms. ASU is obtained by adding up deliveries (defined as what comes out of the steel producer's facility gate) and net direct imports. Crude steel consumption data for 2020 are not yet available.

Source: OECD for capacity, World Steel Association for production and consumption.

Table 8. Global Steel Capacity, Production and Consumption Developments

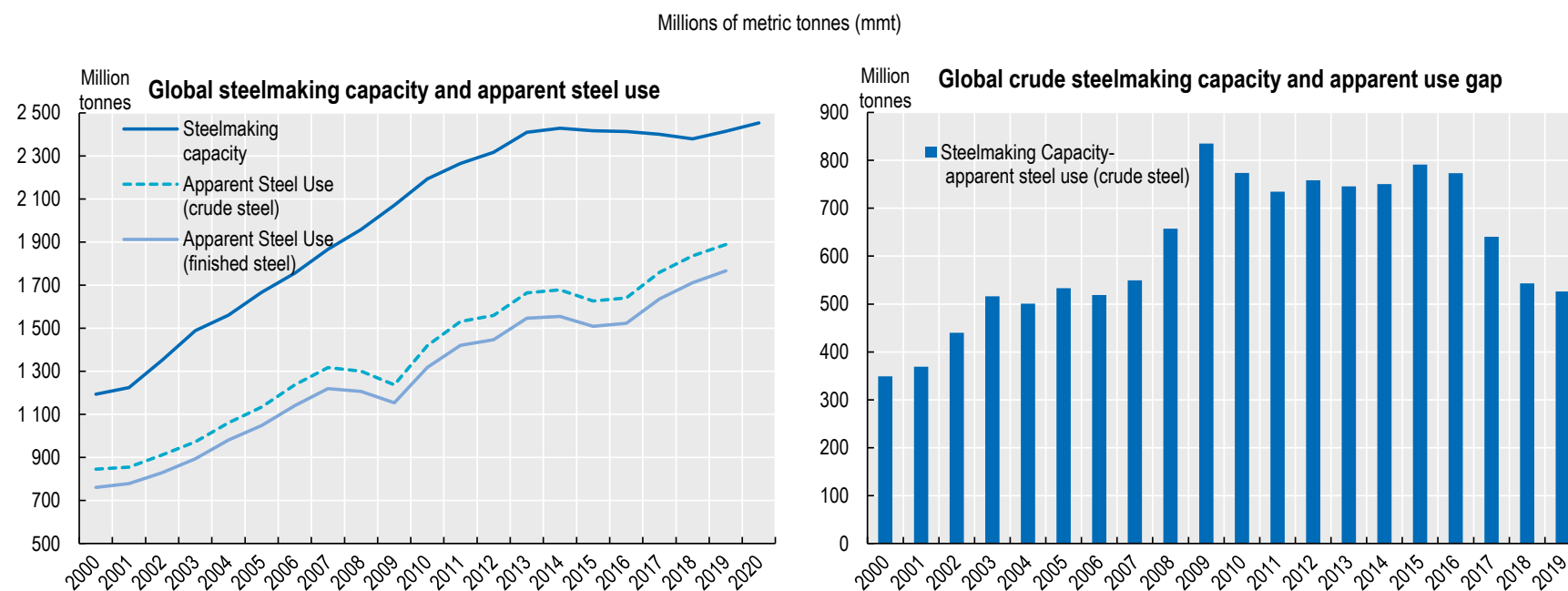
Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Steelmaking capacity | 1 194 | 1 224 | 1 351 | 1 488 | 1 561 | 1 667 | 1 756 | 1 866 | 1 958 | 2 072 | 2 193 | 2 265 | 2 317 | 2 410 | 2 429 | 2 417 | 2 413 | 2 400 | 2 379 | 2 415 | 2 453 |
| Crude Steel Production | 850 | 852 | 905 | 971 | 1 063 | 1 148 | 1 250 | 1 348 | 1 343 | 1 239 | 1 435 | 1 540 | 1 562 | 1 652 | 1 674 | 1 625 | 1 633 | 1 736 | 1 825 | 1 846 | 1 828 |
| Apparent Steel Use (finished steel) | 761 | 778 | 829 | 894 | 981 | 1 048 | 1 140 | 1 219 | 1 207 | 1 153 | 1 318 | 1 421 | 1 447 | 1 546 | 1 554 | 1 509 | 1 522 | 1 636 | 1 711 | 1 767 | |
| Apparent Steel Use (crude steel) | 845 | 855 | 911 | 972 | 1 060 | 1 134 | 1 237 | 1 317 | 1 301 | 1 237 | 1 420 | 1 531 | 1 559 | 1 664 | 1 678 | 1 626 | 1 640 | 1 760 | 1 836 | 1 889 | |
| Steelmaking Capacity-Crude Steel Production Gap | 344 | 372 | 446 | 517 | 498 | 519 | 506 | 518 | 615 | 833 | 758 | 725 | 755 | 757 | 755 | 792 | 781 | 665 | 554 | 569 | 625 |
| Steelmaking Capacity-apparent steel use (crude steel) | 349 | 369 | 440 | 516 | 501 | 533 | 519 | 549 | 657 | 835 | 774 | 735 | 758 | 746 | 751 | 791 | 773 | 640 | 543 | 526 | |
| Crude steel production as a % of capacity | 71.2% | 69.6% | 67.0% | 65.2% | 68.1% | 68.9% | 71.2% | 72.2% | 68.6% | 59.8% | 65.4% | 68.0% | 67.4% | 68.6% | 68.9% | 67.2% | 67.7% | 72.3% | 76.7% | 76.5% | 74.5% |

Note: Crude steel consumption data for 2020 are not yet available.

Source: OECD for capacity, World Steel Association for production and consumption.

Figure 4. Global Steelmaking Capacity and Steel Consumption Developments



Note: Steel consumption data for 2020 are not yet available.
Source: OECD for capacity, World Steel Association for consumption.

5. Steel Trade

Table 9. Steel Trade Developments: Major Steel Producers

Thousands of metric tonnes

| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 Jan-Sep | 2020 (ann.) | % change, y-o-y |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| China (People's Republic of) | Exports | 100 511 | 68 049 | 61 621 | 56 294 | 35 472 | 47 296 | -16.0% |
| | Imports | 13 211 | 13 535 | 13 954 | 15 168 | 29 068 | 38 757 | 155.5% |
| EU-27 (external trade) | Exports | 29 819 | 30 712 | 28 505 | 27 483 | 16 800 | 22 400 | -18.5% |
| | Imports | 40 745 | 40 358 | 44 945 | 39 995 | 25 261 | 33 681 | -15.8% |
| India | Exports | 8 967 | 14 769 | 9 895 | 12 277 | 13 368 | 17 824 | 45.2% |
| | Imports | 9 259 | 8 379 | 8 312 | 8 140 | 3 467 | 4 623 | -43.2% |
| Japan | Exports | 38 312 | 35 248 | 33 794 | 31 111 | 22 616 | 30 155 | -3.1% |
| | Imports | 5 822 | 6 042 | 5 841 | 6 279 | 3 705 | 4 940 | -21.3% |
| United States | Exports | 8 364 | 9 469 | 7 875 | 6 608 | 4 306 | 5 742 | -13.1% |
| | Imports | 27 797 | 30 938 | 27 168 | 23 440 | 14 103 | 18 804 | -19.8% |
| Korea | Exports | 29 696 | 30 168 | 29 056 | 29 058 | 20 788 | 27 718 | -4.6% |
| | Imports | 22 574 | 18 676 | 14 278 | 15 697 | 8 952 | 11 936 | -24.0% |
| Russian Federation | Exports | 30 077 | 29 247 | 31 246 | 27 793 | 23 433 | 31 245 | 12.4% |
| | Imports | 3 971 | 5 763 | 5 735 | 5 726 | 3 656 | 4 874 | -14.9% |
| Turkey | Exports | 14 952 | 15 985 | 19 297 | 19 200 | 12 901 | 17 201 | -10.4% |
| | Imports | 16 539 | 15 342 | 13 644 | 12 018 | 9 494 | 12 658 | 5.3% |
| Brazil | Exports | 13 143 | 14 903 | 13 298 | 12 248 | 8 337 | 11 116 | -9.2% |
| | Imports | 1 638 | 2 058 | 2 158 | 2 120 | 1 283 | 1 710 | -19.3% |
| Chinese Taipei | Exports | 12 165 | 12 039 | 12 209 | 11 167 | 7 674 | 10 233 | -8.4% |
| | Imports | 7 654 | 7 242 | 7 478 | 7 106 | 5 470 | 7 293 | 2.6% |

Definition: HS 7206 to 7302 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021_[3]).

Table 10. Monthly Steel Trade Developments by Region

Thousands of metric tonnes

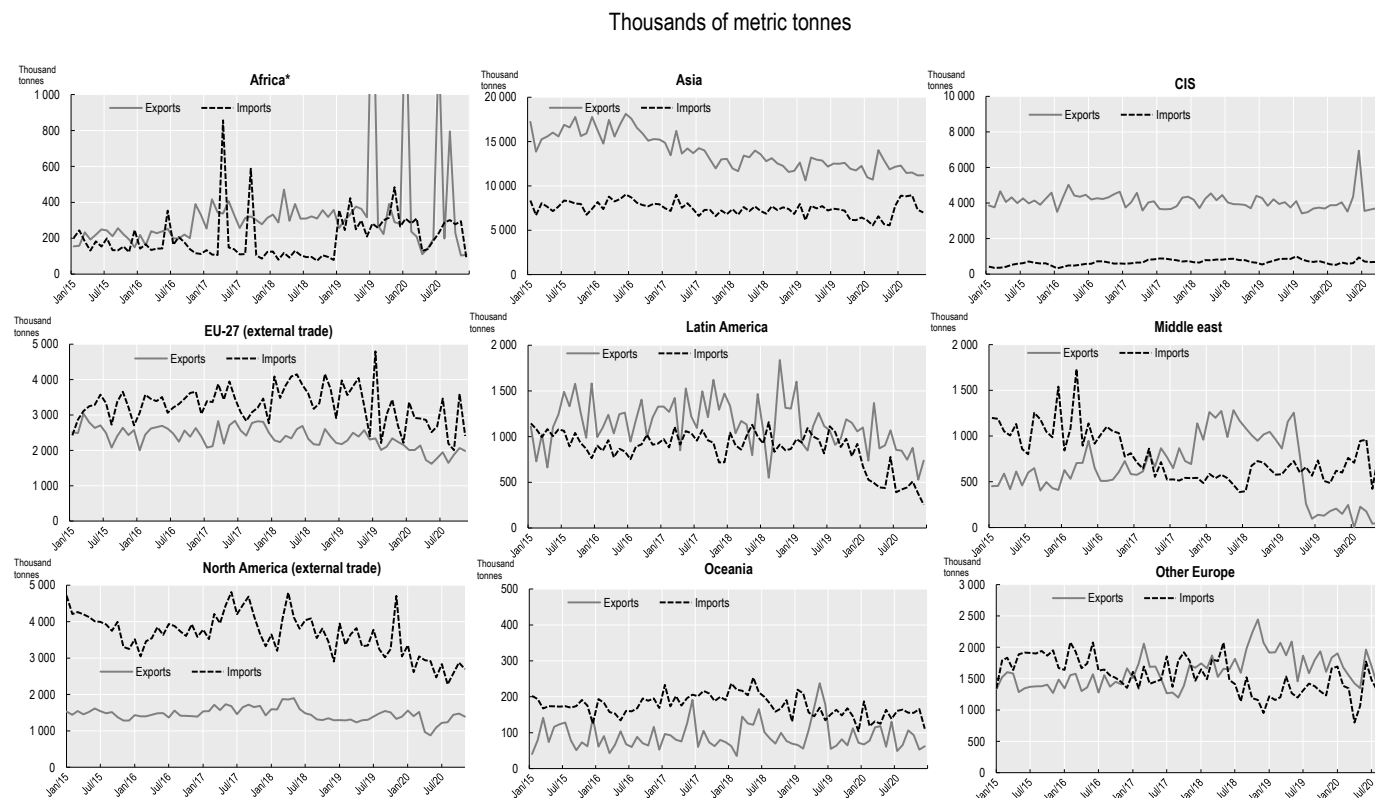
| | | Jan-20 | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 | Aug-20 | Sep-20 | Oct-20 | Nov-20 | Dec-20 |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Africa | Exports | 1,531 | 237 | 209 | 111 | 143 | 195 | 1,271 | 198 | 795 | 229 | 104 | 108 |
| | Imports | 309 | 283 | 310 | 129 | 139 | 187 | 229 | 287 | 302 | 278 | 294 | 88 |
| Asia | Exports | 10,979 | 10,715 | 14,030 | 12,904 | 11,875 | 12,150 | 12,298 | 11,458 | 11,508 | 11,186 | 11,211 | |
| | Imports | 6,113 | 5,558 | 6,586 | 5,693 | 5,562 | 7,750 | 8,898 | 8,832 | 8,947 | 7,319 | 7,007 | |
| CIS | Exports | 3,872 | 3,874 | 4,034 | 3,520 | 4,355 | 6,939 | 3,553 | 3,629 | 3,694 | 3,664 | | |
| | Imports | 549 | 520 | 650 | 581 | 614 | 936 | 712 | 674 | 685 | 666 | | |
| EU-27 (external trade) | Exports | 2,009 | 2,009 | 2,137 | 1,726 | 1,621 | 1,779 | 1,945 | 1,647 | 1,876 | 2,067 | 1,984 | |
| | Imports | 3,360 | 2,916 | 2,898 | 2,861 | 2,513 | 2,678 | 3,462 | 2,194 | 2,007 | 3,594 | 2,408 | |
| Latin America | Exports | 1,099 | 737 | 1,367 | 871 | 905 | 1,069 | 855 | 847 | 748 | 876 | 528 | 737 |
| | Imports | 677 | 529 | 492 | 444 | 438 | 777 | 392 | 422 | 444 | 509 | 375 | 255 |
| Middle East | Exports | 2 | 228 | 176 | 41 | 49 | 64 | | | | | | |
| | Imports | 708 | 946 | 960 | 422 | 799 | 453 | | | | | | |
| North America (external trade) | Exports | 1,558 | 1,407 | 1,522 | 969 | 877 | 1,092 | 1,221 | 1,240 | 1,442 | 1,474 | 1,391 | |
| | Imports | 3,354 | 2,613 | 3,048 | 2,941 | 2,916 | 2,471 | 2,836 | 2,277 | 2,583 | 2,874 | 2,698 | |
| Oceania | Exports | 67 | 78 | 115 | 118 | 61 | 130 | 49 | 66 | 106 | 93 | 53 | 62 |
| | Imports | 187 | 118 | 132 | 125 | 163 | 138 | 161 | 164 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 111 |
| Other Europe | Exports | 1,903 | 1,679 | 1,551 | 1,425 | 1,348 | 1,965 | 1,696 | 1,386 | 1,768 | 1,803 | 1,877 | |
| | Imports | 1,692 | 1,385 | 1,345 | 801 | 1,064 | 1,772 | 1,479 | 1,304 | 1,480 | 1,304 | 1,494 | |

Definition: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Note: Middle East trade data after July 2020 is not available in the Trade Enquiry System of ISSB. For this reason, the timeframe for the Middle East differs from that of other regions presented in this figure.

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[31]).

Figure 5. Steel Trade Balances by Region



Definition: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Note: The regions referred to in these graphs are the same as in Table 10. * Middle East trade data after July 2020 is not available in the Trade Enquiry System of ISSB. For this reason, the timeframe for the Middle East differs from that of other regions presented in this figure.

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 11. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (China)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from China | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 | Dec/20 |
| Africa | 858 | 756 | 942 | 103 | 103 | 101 | 74 | 47 | 83 | 54 | 54 | 67 | 80 | 82 | 94 |
| Asia | 22 361 | 21 193 | 16 579 | 1 264 | 1 264 | 2 246 | 1 862 | 1 424 | 1 167 | 1 365 | 1 035 | 1 220 | 1 241 | 1 145 | 1 348 |
| CIS | 1 386 | 1 578 | 1 285 | 74 | 74 | 123 | 109 | 88 | 115 | 163 | 142 | 125 | 100 | 91 | 80 |
| EU-27 | 3 419 | 2 635 | 1 636 | 121 | 121 | 267 | 304 | 132 | 100 | 133 | 96 | 99 | 70 | 67 | 125 |
| Latin America | 4 887 | 4 127 | 3 886 | 268 | 268 | 380 | 470 | 287 | 170 | 219 | 214 | 214 | 351 | 506 | 541 |
| Middle East | 2 424 | 2 302 | 2 209 | 151 | 151 | 295 | 326 | 204 | 189 | 144 | 167 | 132 | 124 | 143 | 184 |
| North America | 1 568 | 1 059 | 902 | 51 | 51 | 79 | 98 | 107 | 72 | 71 | 68 | 64 | 88 | 63 | 90 |
| Oceania | 529 | 444 | 427 | 23 | 23 | 38 | 33 | 45 | 42 | 41 | 31 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| Other Europe | 640 | 465 | 558 | 36 | 36 | 64 | 50 | 37 | 48 | 35 | 52 | 53 | 43 | 54 | 49 |
| World Total | 61 621 | 56 294 | 47 302 | 3 415 | 3 415 | 5 878 | 5 663 | 3 773 | 3 184 | 3 667 | 3 148 | 3 330 | 3 560 | 3 930 | 4 340 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 12. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (EU-27)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from EU-27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 Jan-Nov | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 |
| Africa | 1 849 | 2 044 | 1 628 | 193 | 190 | 123 | 92 | 100 | 135 | 167 | 135 | 184 | 130 | 179 |
| Asia | 2 488 | 2 183 | 2 009 | 178 | 176 | 183 | 177 | 157 | 177 | 230 | 205 | 166 | 183 | 177 |
| CIS | 967 | 1 129 | 789 | 75 | 77 | 100 | 73 | 62 | 65 | 77 | 60 | 71 | 70 | 59 |
| EU-27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Latin America | 833 | 720 | 531 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 42 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 28 | 55 | 45 | 70 |
| Middle East | 729 | 583 | 553 | 37 | 62 | 87 | 43 | 54 | 42 | 50 | 26 | 44 | 47 | 60 |
| North America | 6 142 | 5 032 | 3 624 | 330 | 341 | 435 | 412 | 339 | 216 | 263 | 290 | 290 | 411 | 298 |
| Oceania | 218 | 203 | 150 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Other Europe | 6 686 | 7 063 | 5 806 | 558 | 550 | 532 | 442 | 474 | 584 | 571 | 448 | 523 | 560 | 564 |
| World Total | 28 505 | 27 483 | 20 859 | 2 015 | 2 016 | 2 141 | 1 731 | 1 625 | 1 783 | 1 952 | 1 653 | 1 882 | 2 075 | 1 984 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 13. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (India)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from India | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 Jan-Nov | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 |
| Africa | 34 | 33 | 59 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 5 |
| Asia | 1 205 | 1 669 | 6 414 | 54 | 77 | 41 | 318 | 1 321 | 1 480 | 1 137 | 871 | 616 | 314 | 185 |
| CIS | 33 | 51 | 63 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 6 |
| EU-27 | 2 576 | 2 807 | 2 067 | 241 | 62 | 176 | 130 | 288 | 192 | 290 | 205 | 201 | 103 | 179 |
| Latin America | 185 | 131 | 124 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 12 |
| Middle East | 279 | 214 | 235 | 30 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 22 | 41 | 34 | 22 |
| North America | 404 | 265 | 141 | 23 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 14 |
| Oceania | 64 | 55 | 60 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Other Europe | 202 | 83 | 60 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| World Total | 9 895 | 12 277 | 15 424 | 948 | 275 | 796 | 772 | 2 323 | 2 565 | 2 387 | 1 751 | 1 551 | 1 069 | 987 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 14. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (Japan)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 | Dec/20 |
| Africa | 147 | 87 | 186 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 38 | 4 | 36 | 3 | 4 | 36 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Asia | 22 836 | 20 453 | 18 445 | 1 488 | 1 759 | 1 923 | 1 637 | 1 400 | 1 450 | 1 459 | 1 443 | 1 407 | 1 485 | 1 475 | 1 520 |
| CIS | 44 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EU-27 | 185 | 230 | 275 | 8 | 25 | 18 | 59 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 10 | 30 | 17 | 28 |
| Latin America | 678 | 730 | 769 | 111 | 82 | 94 | 69 | 46 | 21 | 33 | 32 | 60 | 69 | 89 | 63 |
| Middle East | 299 | 220 | 366 | 51 | 45 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 62 | 44 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 34 |
| North America | 2 920 | 2 403 | 2 018 | 210 | 183 | 227 | 229 | 161 | 114 | 97 | 130 | 137 | 162 | 176 | 190 |
| Oceania | 125 | 85 | 85 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Other Europe | 168 | 318 | 491 | 26 | 30 | 42 | 87 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 67 | 28 | 12 | 70 |
| World Total | 33 794 | 31 111 | 29 660 | 2 620 | 2 769 | 3 202 | 2 674 | 2 251 | 2 163 | 2 247 | 2 376 | 2 314 | 2 331 | 2 295 | 2 418 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 15. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (United States)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from the United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 Jan-Nov | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 |
| Africa | 11 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asia | 220 | 185 | 157 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 29 | 13 | 12 |
| CIS | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EU-27 | 227 | 94 | 60 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Latin America | 91 | 79 | 45 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Middle East | 23 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| North America | 7 070 | 6 000 | 5 004 | 525 | 527 | 539 | 314 | 267 | 339 | 396 | 456 | 521 | 575 | 545 |
| Oceania | 10 | 13 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Other Europe | 10 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| World Total | 7 875 | 6 608 | 5 521 | 580 | 574 | 595 | 349 | 304 | 379 | 433 | 500 | 593 | 633 | 582 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 16. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (Korea)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from Korea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 | Dec/20 |
| Africa | 102 | 114 | 151 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 17 |
| Asia | 14 400 | 14 864 | 14 385 | 1 163 | 1 097 | 1 151 | 971 | 1 113 | 1 303 | 1 305 | 1 195 | 1 373 | 1 234 | 1 230 | 1 249 |
| CIS | 284 | 273 | 288 | 23 | 23 | 37 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 26 | 24 | 30 | 35 | 22 | 13 |
| EU-27 | 3 172 | 2 943 | 2 361 | 270 | 224 | 186 | 208 | 221 | 194 | 173 | 202 | 225 | 135 | 151 | 172 |
| Latin America | 422 | 477 | 570 | 79 | 44 | 49 | 33 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 55 | 35 | 65 | 66 | 66 |
| Middle East | 529 | 339 | 535 | 44 | 28 | 22 | 38 | 53 | 100 | 62 | 81 | 58 | 13 | 17 | 19 |
| North America | 4 874 | 4 351 | 3 654 | 316 | 343 | 407 | 304 | 187 | 233 | 287 | 277 | 272 | 371 | 328 | 330 |
| Oceania | 453 | 393 | 411 | 30 | 24 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 56 | 34 | 43 | 44 | 25 | 41 |
| Other Europe | 816 | 813 | 984 | 95 | 132 | 92 | 83 | 44 | 75 | 101 | 91 | 90 | 67 | 66 | 47 |
| World Total | 29 056 | 29 058 | 27 725 | 2 428 | 2 350 | 2 457 | 1 979 | 1 904 | 2 333 | 2 472 | 2 320 | 2 546 | 2 366 | 2 277 | 2 294 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 17. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (Russian Federation)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from Russian Federation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 Jan-Nov | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 |
| Africa | 1 464 | 1 124 | 465 | 32 | 19 | 13 | 30 | 120 | 105 | 23 | 100 | 4 | 12 | 7 |
| Asia | 4 384 | 5 168 | 5 958 | 357 | 429 | 345 | 456 | 672 | 1 180 | 557 | 559 | 430 | 561 | 412 |
| CIS | 4 706 | 5 089 | 5 115 | 428 | 404 | 415 | 362 | 406 | 947 | 435 | 459 | 423 | 429 | 407 |
| EU-27 | 7 880 | 6 987 | 5 928 | 576 | 555 | 854 | 489 | 669 | 1 013 | 367 | 317 | 474 | 407 | 206 |
| Latin America | 240 | 121 | 110 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 12 | 21 | 4 | 29 |
| Middle East | 438 | 423 | 563 | 81 | 67 | 69 | 52 | 64 | 38 | 22 | 51 | 42 | 31 | 48 |
| North America | 3 807 | 2 885 | 2 151 | 263 | 250 | 201 | 318 | 295 | 582 | 41 | 19 | 25 | 76 | 79 |
| Oceania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Europe | 8 418 | 8 562 | 7 975 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 730 |
| World Total | 31 246 | 27 793 | 27 390 | 2 247 | 2 203 | 2 436 | 2 152 | 2 894 | 5 391 | 1 906 | 1 942 | 2 263 | 2 091 | 1 865 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 18. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (Turkey)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 Jan-Nov | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 |
| Africa | 877 | 1 570 | 1 377 | 133 | 195 | 101 | 118 | 116 | 124 | 178 | 108 | 106 | 67 | 132 |
| Asia | 1 356 | 1 251 | 1 140 | 82 | 93 | 77 | 116 | 75 | 82 | 65 | 111 | 170 | 123 | 147 |
| CIS | 181 | 294 | 267 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 29 | 21 | 21 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 25 | 22 |
| EU-27 | 7 283 | 6 031 | 4 594 | 516 | 356 | 350 | 315 | 453 | 682 | 439 | 302 | 437 | 375 | 369 |
| Latin America | 839 | 811 | 609 | 38 | 82 | 43 | 31 | 10 | 25 | 66 | 26 | 44 | 137 | 106 |
| Middle East | 1 537 | 2 097 | 1 842 | 201 | 164 | 115 | 175 | 109 | 125 | 169 | 164 | 217 | 205 | 198 |
| North America | 1 672 | 490 | 634 | 77 | 52 | 83 | 79 | 29 | 74 | 47 | 34 | 79 | 58 | 21 |
| Oceania | 159 | 158 | 130 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 29 | 10 | 5 | 7 |
| Other Europe | 42 | 66 | 118 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| World Total | 19 297 | 19 114 | 16 242 | 1 681 | 1 463 | 1 314 | 1 257 | 1 177 | 1 703 | 1 534 | 1 249 | 1 565 | 1 604 | 1 693 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 19. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (Brazil)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 | Dec/20 |
| Africa | 4 | 34 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asia | 573 | 634 | 1 637 | 108 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 78 | 455 | 431 | 159 | 225 | 134 | 11 | 3 |
| CIS | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EU-27 | 1 779 | 1 197 | 503 | 4 | 73 | 109 | 53 | 54 | 9 | 39 | 42 | 66 | 32 | 5 | 17 |
| Latin America | 2 252 | 1 984 | 1 622 | 145 | 99 | 284 | 139 | 185 | 102 | 67 | 61 | 89 | 153 | 156 | 140 |
| Middle East | 78 | 78 | 78 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| North America | 6 671 | 6 695 | 5 533 | 646 | 380 | 820 | 611 | 477 | 419 | 248 | 480 | 282 | 316 | 305 | 548 |
| Oceania | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Europe | 906 | 434 | 379 | 53 | 88 | 0 | 33 | 50 | 17 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| World Total | 13 298 | 12 248 | 10 387 | 1 068 | 717 | 1 339 | 850 | 903 | 1 050 | 849 | 830 | 730 | 821 | 493 | 737 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

Table 20. Steel Trade Matrices: Exports from the Largest Steel Producers (Chinese Taipei)

Thousands of metric tonnes

| Importer | Exports from Chinese Taipei | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 Jan-Nov | Jan/20 | Feb/20 | Mar/20 | Apr/20 | May/20 | Jun/20 | Jul/20 | Aug/20 | Sep/20 | Oct/20 | Nov/20 |
| Africa | 77 | 58 | 77 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 21 |
| Asia | 5 318 | 4 847 | 4 797 | 417 | 422 | 377 | 300 | 307 | 384 | 453 | 519 | 579 | 571 | 469 |
| CIS | 49 | 41 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| EU-27 | 1 589 | 1 249 | 802 | 57 | 78 | 136 | 66 | 111 | 91 | 33 | 51 | 26 | 94 | 57 |
| Latin America | 62 | 47 | 59 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Middle East | 187 | 198 | 200 | 25 | 18 | 37 | 29 | 11 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 19 |
| North America | 1 439 | 1 096 | 790 | 82 | 79 | 91 | 99 | 75 | 56 | 44 | 68 | 68 | 57 | 73 |
| Oceania | 514 | 342 | 308 | 15 | 43 | 14 | 25 | 31 | 17 | 28 | 32 | 29 | 46 | 28 |
| Other Europe | 67 | 64 | 51 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| World Total | 12 209 | 11 167 | 9 643 | 849 | 960 | 987 | 787 | 780 | 790 | 753 | 866 | 903 | 1 029 | 940 |

Note: HS 7206 to 7302, 7304-7306 and 7307.21-7307.99 excluding some forgings (7326.19) points and switches/crossings (7302.30 and 7302.90) some forged cold finished sections (7216.69 and 7216.99) some cold formed sections (7216.61 and 7216.91) welded shapes and sections (7301.20) and steel castings (7325.99).

Source: The Trade Enquiry System of International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) (ISSB, 2021^[3]).

6. Raw Material Markets

Table 21. World Iron Ore Market by Major Economy

Millions of metric tonnes

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | % Ch 19/18 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Production | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 1 790.0 | 1 906.8 | 1 916.1 | 2 063.8 | 2 210.5 | 2 205.5 | 2 285.6 | 2 340.4 | 2 341.3 | 2 335.7 | -0.2 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 432.8 | 477.3 | 520.0 | 608.9 | 745.7 | 811.2 | 858.0 | 885.4 | 907.8 | 918.7 | 1.2 |
| Brazil | 372.0 | 397.0 | 380.1 | 391.1 | 399.4 | 416.5 | 434.0 | 435.5 | 448.0 | 389.6 | -13.0 |
| India | 209.0 | 191.8 | 152.6 | 136.1 | 139.7 | 142.5 | 184.5 | 201.8 | 204.7 | 232.8 | 13.7 |
| China (People's Republic of)* | 271.8 | 306.8 | 298.6 | 325.3 | 318.4 | 284.3 | 261.0 | 253.1 | 238.0 | 241.3 | 1.4 |
| Russian Federation | 99.1 | 103.8 | 103.3 | 102.5 | 101.4 | 102.0 | 104.0 | 106.5 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 0.3 |
| Imports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 1 071.8 | 1 140.4 | 1 206.3 | 1 276.2 | 1 435.3 | 1 465.1 | 1 528.1 | 1 575.7 | 1 586.3 | 1 578.8 | -0.5 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (People's Republic of) | 618.9 | 686.7 | 745.4 | 820.2 | 933.1 | 953.4 | 1 024.7 | 1 075.4 | 1 064.6 | 1 069.1 | 0.4 |
| Japan | 134.3 | 128.5 | 131.1 | 135.9 | 136.4 | 131.0 | 130.0 | 126.5 | 123.9 | 119.6 | -3.5 |
| Korea | 56.3 | 64.9 | 66.0 | 63.4 | 73.5 | 73.3 | 71.7 | 72.4 | 73.2 | 74.7 | 2.1 |
| Germany | 43.1 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 43.0 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 38.3 | 39.6 | 37.1 | -6.3 |
| Netherlands | 33.9 | 33.4 | 28.3 | 31.9 | 29.7 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 29.4 | 8.9 |
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 1 123.6 | 1 150.0 | 1 212.9 | 1 340.3 | 1 486.5 | 1 510.9 | 1 591.5 | 1 646.3 | 1 667.3 | 1 591.2 | -4.6 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 427.4 | 465.6 | 524.1 | 613.4 | 754.3 | 810.5 | 854.4 | 872.8 | 887.4 | 836.2 | -5.8 |
| Brazil | 310.9 | 330.8 | 326.5 | 329.6 | 344.4 | 366.2 | 374.0 | 383.5 | 394.2 | 340.4 | -13.6 |
| South Africa | 48.0 | 53.3 | 54.0 | 62.8 | 64.8 | 65.3 | 64.7 | 66.4 | 63.4 | 66.8 | 5.3 |
| Canada | 32.5 | 33.8 | 34.5 | 38.0 | 40.3 | 36.9 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 47.7 | 52.2 | 9.3 |
| India | 95.9 | 39.2 | 28.4 | 14.4 | 9.8 | 4.2 | 21.7 | 28.1 | 17.9 | 31.2 | 74.4 |
| Apparent consumption | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 1 738.2 | 1 897.3 | 1 909.6 | 1 999.7 | 2 159.4 | 2 159.7 | 2 222.2 | 2 269.9 | 2 260.2 | 2 323.3 | 2.8 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (People's Republic of) | 890.7 | 993.5 | 1 044.0 | 1 145.4 | 1 251.4 | 1 237.5 | 1 285.1 | 1 323.1 | 1 291.5 | 1 295.8 | 0.3 |
| India | 113.5 | 154.0 | 127.0 | 122.8 | 137.3 | 147.8 | 166.4 | 179.1 | 202.7 | 203.7 | 0.5 |
| Japan | 134.3 | 128.5 | 131.1 | 135.9 | 136.4 | 131.0 | 130.0 | 126.5 | 123.9 | 119.6 | -3.5 |
| Korea | 56.7 | 65.2 | 66.3 | 63.8 | 74.1 | 73.7 | 72.2 | 72.7 | 73.5 | 75.0 | 2.0 |
| Germany | 43.5 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 43.4 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 38.7 | 40.0 | 37.8 | -5.5 |

Note: According to the World Steel Association Chinese iron ore production includes ore with low Fe content and not included in totals. This table includes the top five individual economies which are sorted by their volume of production imports exports and apparent consumption of iron ore in 2019.

Source: The World Steel Association's Steel Statistical Yearbook 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020_[1])

Table 22. World Coking Coal Market by Major Economy

Millions of metric tonnes

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | % Ch 19/18 |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------------|
| Production | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 939.9 | 1 015.8 | 1 018.3 | 1 077.1 | 1 110.4 | 1 075.6 | 1 022.5 | 999.6 | 978.0 | 1 007.1 | 3.0 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (People's Republic of) | 488.5 | 557.5 | 555.7 | 600.7 | 619.8 | 593.0 | 547.0 | 515.1 | 483.7 | 502.5 | 3.9 |
| Australia | 162.9 | 146.7 | 146.9 | 159.5 | 180.3 | 191.1 | 189.3 | 190.0 | 179.4 | 188.3 | 5.0 |
| Russian Federation | 66.9 | 65.4 | 72.8 | 73.8 | 76.3 | 82.9 | 83.8 | 86.2 | 91.6 | 98.6 | 7.6 |
| United States | 68.6 | 81.7 | 81.3 | 77.9 | 72.7 | 57.5 | 50.1 | 65.5 | 72.0 | 66.1 | -8.2 |
| India | 41.4 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 49.6 | 49.9 | 52.8 | 54.1 | 33.4 | 37.3 | 35.7 | -4.1 |
| Imports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 255.2 | 259.0 | 262.6 | 288.2 | 293.6 | 259.6 | 277.3 | 299.4 | 301.2 | 311.6 | 3.5 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 47.1 | 44.7 | 53.6 | 75.4 | 62.4 | 48.0 | 59.3 | 69.9 | 64.7 | 74.7 | 15.5 |
| India | 34.7 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 42.7 | 53.2 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 51.8 | 55.5 | 58.0 | 4.5 |
| Japan | 54.4 | 50.7 | 49.5 | 51.7 | 48.1 | 46.8 | 48.3 | 47.3 | 46.7 | 46.5 | -0.4 |
| Korea | 28.2 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 30.2 | 33.2 | 33.9 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 1.3 |
| Germany | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 11.3 | -9.0 |
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 275.6 | 269.9 | 283.9 | 294.8 | 314.6 | 305.0 | 313.2 | 327.3 | 343.7 | 337.1 | -1.9 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 157.3 | 140.5 | 142.4 | 154.2 | 180.5 | 187.7 | 188.0 | 177.2 | 179.2 | 183.5 | 2.4 |
| United States | 50.9 | 63.1 | 63.4 | 59.6 | 54.5 | 41.7 | 37.1 | 50.1 | 55.8 | 50.0 | -10.4 |
| Canada | 27.6 | 27.7 | 30.7 | 35.0 | 31.1 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 28.9 | 32.8 | 34.4 | 4.8 |
| Russian Federation | 18.0 | 14.2 | 17.7 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 18.5 | 21.7 | 22.8 | 26.4 | 24.6 | -7.0 |
| Mongolia | 8.0 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 20.4 | 24.5 | 27.1 | 23.2 | -14.5 |
| Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 912.2 | 985.2 | 996.0 | 1 062.7 | 1 088.4 | 1 036.2 | 986.9 | 966.1 | 941.1 | 967.9 | 2.9 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (People's Republic of) | 531.0 | 589.1 | 602.8 | 667.9 | 677.8 | 646.2 | 601.2 | 580.5 | 547.3 | 575.8 | 5.2 |
| India | 74.6 | 80.5 | 81.8 | 94.0 | 102.5 | 96.7 | 97.4 | 90.3 | 94.6 | 93.6 | -1.1 |
| Russian Federation | 49.7 | 53.7 | 56.9 | 52.5 | 56.4 | 65.2 | 62.7 | 64.4 | 66.0 | 71.2 | 8.0 |
| Japan | 54.4 | 50.7 | 49.5 | 51.7 | 48.1 | 46.8 | 48.3 | 47.3 | 46.7 | 46.5 | -0.4 |
| Korea | 27.2 | 32.6 | 31.7 | 29.4 | 34.8 | 33.3 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 0.2 |

Note: The individual economies listed in this table are the top five producers importers exporters and consumers of coking coal ranked by size in 2019.

Source: IEA Coal Information Statistics (IEA, 2021^[4])

Table 23. World Coke Market by Major Economy (Production and Imports)

Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | % Ch 19/18 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Production | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OECD Economies | 123.0 | 122.9 | 120.3 | 120.2 | 119.4 | 116.2 | 111.4 | 112.0 | 114.4 | 107.4 | -6.1 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 36.6 | 34.5 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 33.3 | 32.0 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 0.4 |
| Korea | 13.5 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 16.2 | -4.2 |
| United States | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 12.2 | -2.5 |
| Non-OECD Economies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (People's Republic of) | 384.1 | 432.3 | 436.4 | 481.7 | 478.4 | 446.3 | 448.8 | 431.7 | 436.0 | - | - |
| Russian Federation | 33.4 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 40.6 | 41.2 | - | - |
| India | 21.0 | 21.0 | 23.6 | 26.0 | 29.1 | 30.1 | 32.6 | 34.0 | 37.7 | - | - |
| Imports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OECD Economies | 14.6 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 12.3 | -7.8 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | -17.3 |
| Japan | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.7 | -55.1 |
| Mexico | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | -4.3 |
| Non-OECD Economies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | - | - |
| Romania | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | - | - |

Note: The individual economies listed in this table are the top three producers importers exporters and consumers of coking coal ranked by size in 2019.

Source: IEA Coal Information Statistics (IEA, 2021^[4])

Table 24. World Coke Market by Major Economy (Exports and Consumption)

Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | % Ch 19/18 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OECD Economies | 14.1 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 12.3 | -20.3 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | -6.2 |
| Japan | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 11.3 |
| United States | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -15.9 |
| Non-OECD Economies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (People's Republic of) | 3.4 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 | - | - |
| Ukraine | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | - | - |
| Russian Federation | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OECD Economies | 123.7 | 121.5 | 117.6 | 119.0 | 121.9 | 116.8 | 112.1 | 111.0 | 112.4 | 106.9 | -4.8 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 37.3 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 31.7 | -2.8 |
| Korea | 14.2 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 16.5 | -4.3 |
| United States | 13.5 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 11.3 | -3.7 |
| Non-OECD Economies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (People's Republic of) | 384.6 | 418.8 | 446.3 | 456.7 | 467.6 | 438.3 | 454.0 | 437.4 | 427.9 | - | - |
| Russian Federation | 31.4 | 33.7 | 34.6 | 34.1 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 38.6 | 24.2 | -37.5 |
| India | 21.8 | 22.7 | 25.5 | 30.0 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 36.9 | 38.5 | 42.6 | - | - |

Note: The individual economies listed in this table are the top three producers importers exporters and consumers of coking coal ranked by size in 2019.

Source: IEA Coal Information Statistics (IEA, 2021^[4])

Table 25. World Ferrous Scrap Market by Major Economy

Millions of metric tonnes (mmt)

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | % Ch 19/18 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 94.2 | 104.6 | 107.3 | 105.4 | 96.9 | 95.3 | 84.0 | 88.0 | 101.1 | 103.3 | 98.7 | -4.4 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 15.7 | 19.2 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 18.9 | -8.5 |
| Korea | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 1.7 |
| India | 4.7 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 12.7 |
| Italy | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.2 | -7.4 |
| Belgium | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.2 |
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 93.8 | 103.3 | 105.7 | 102.6 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 83.9 | 87.2 | 98.6 | 102.1 | 98.5 | -3.5 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 22.4 | 20.6 | 24.4 | 21.4 | 18.5 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 2.1 |
| United Kingdom | 6.0 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.1 | -6.9 |
| Japan | 9.4 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 4.0 |
| Germany | 7.3 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.9 | -2.3 |
| Netherlands | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0.7 |
| Scrap Generation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World total | 363.3 | 468.3 | 511.2 | 514.4 | 564.1 | 569.7 | 548.7 | 542.8 | 627.4 | 636.9 | 666.2 | 4.6 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (People's Republic of) | 47.3 | 100.2 | 118.7 | 127.8 | 187.8 | 186.9 | 190.3 | 183.8 | 244.1 | 242.3 | 284.1 | 17.2 |
| United States | 62.4 | 73.5 | 79.3 | 76.3 | 73.4 | 70.5 | 63.3 | 66.0 | 69.5 | 73.0 | 77.7 | 6.5 |
| Japan | 38.8 | 43.7 | 41.7 | 45.1 | 45.8 | 44.6 | 42.3 | 43.5 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 41.7 | -6.3 |
| Russian Federation | 24.4 | 28.8 | 32.8 | 32.0 | 30.2 | 33.8 | 33.2 | 32.3 | 31.5 | 34.1 | 31.4 | -7.9 |
| Korea | 17.8 | 20.4 | 23.6 | 23.2 | 21.0 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 24.9 | 26.1 | 24.3 | -6.9 |

Note: The individual economies listed in this table are the top five scrap importers, exporters and generators in 2019.

Source: The World Steel Association's Steel Statistical Yearbook 2020 (World Steel Association, 2020^[1]) for trade data and "Recent update of global steel scrap demand and supply" (The Japan Ferrous Raw Materials Association, 2019^[5]) for scrap generation.

Table 26. Prices of Selected Steelmaking Raw Materials

| | Scrap | | | Iron ore | | Coke | Coking coal |
|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | United States US\$/metric tonne | North Europe US\$/metric tonne | Japan US\$/metric tonne | Australia US\$/metric tonne | Brazil US\$/metric tonne | China US\$/metric tonne | Australia US\$/metric tonne |
| Annual | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 237.1 | 215.0 | 182.8 | 72.0 | 87.5 | 293.8 | 168.6 |
| 2018 | 302.4 | 293.0 | 258.9 | 69.2 | 89.6 | 339.7 | 190.1 |
| 2019 | 354.7 | 334.0 | 162.2 | 96.4 | 106.9 | 301.2 | 169.8 |
| 2020 | 270.2 | 271.0 | 234.2 | 103.8 | 116.0 | 276.7 | 98.9 |
| % Ch2018 | -23.8 | -18.9 | 44.4 | 7.7 | 8.5 | -8.1 | -41.8 |
| Quarterly | | | | | | | |
| 20Q1 | 281.4 | 272.0 | 192.2 | 88.3 | 100.3 | 276.9 | 104.7 |
| 20Q2 | 248.0 | 246.8 | 188.6 | 90.2 | 104.7 | 247.0 | 96.3 |
| 20Q3 | 245.8 | 265.9 | 233.9 | 113.3 | 124.2 | 273.7 | 93.8 |
| 20Q4 | 305.4 | 299.4 | 322.1 | 123.5 | 135.0 | 309.3 | 100.7 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | |
| Jan-20 | 291.2 | 288.8 | 211.9 | 93.0 | 102.0 | 279.0 | 96.0 |
| Feb-20 | 277.1 | 259.2 | 181.8 | 83.8 | 97.5 | 278.8 | 103.0 |
| Mar-20 | 276.0 | 268.0 | 183.0 | 88.0 | 101.5 | 273.0 | 115.0 |
| Apr-20 | 237.1 | 219.8 | 149.2 | 83.5 | 97.0 | 246.0 | 106.0 |
| May-20 | 254.2 | 258.8 | 195.1 | 84.5 | 100.5 | 241.3 | 92.0 |
| Jun-20 | 252.7 | 261.7 | 221.5 | 102.5 | 116.5 | 253.8 | 91.0 |
| Jul-20 | 235.1 | 248.4 | 210.0 | 101.5 | 113.5 | 277.8 | 96.0 |
| Aug-20 | 231.3 | 269.1 | 239.0 | 112.5 | 122.0 | 267.4 | 96.0 |
| Sep-20 | 271.0 | 280.2 | 252.6 | 126.0 | 137.0 | 276.0 | 89.5 |
| Oct-20 | 276.4 | 276.7 | 256.7 | 120.5 | 131.0 | 289.2 | 101.0 |
| Nov-20 | 280.9 | 286.9 | 299.4 | 118.5 | 131.0 | 307.6 | 103.0 |
| Dec-20 | 359.0 | 334.5 | 410.3 | 131.5 | 143.0 | 331.1 | 98.0 |

Definition of prices: Scrap Midwest of the U.S. shredded \$/t, Scrap North Europe shredded \$/t, Scrap Japan H2 delivered price average of Kanto, Chubu and Kansai areas \$/t converted into USD from JPY, Iron ore Australian export to China Fe 62% CIF \$/t, Iron ore Carajas Brazil Fines 65% CIF \$/t, Coke China 12.5% ash average of Anhui Guizhou Hebei Henan Jiangsu Shandong Shanxi and Yunnan areas \$/t converted into USD from CHY, Coking coal Australia CIF \$/t.

Source: Platts (Platts, 2021^[6]) for scrap prices in the U.S. and North Europe, the Japan Iron and Steel Recycling Institute for Japanese scrap price and Thomson Reuters Datastream for prices of iron ore, coke and coking coal.

7. Forecasts of Steel Demand and Production

Table 27. Short Range Outlook for Steel Demand by the World Steel Association (October 2020)

Apparent finished steel use millions of metric tonnes and % change

| | 2019 | | 2020(f) | | 2021(f) | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Volume | % change | Volume | % change | Volume | % change |
| EU-28* | 158.3 | -5.5 | 134.3 | -15.2 | 149.0 | 11.0 |
| Other Europe | 33.8 | -10.0 | 35.2 | 4.0 | 39.3 | 11.9 |
| CIS | 58.9 | 5.9 | 53.6 | -9.0 | 56.5 | 5.5 |
| North America | 135.3 | -4.0 | 114.6 | -15.3 | 122.2 | 6.7 |
| Central & South America | 41.6 | -3.0 | 37.4 | -10.1 | 40.5 | 8.2 |
| Africa | 36.4 | 0.4 | 30.6 | -16.0 | 33.4 | 9.3 |
| Middle East | 47.9 | -3.5 | 38.5 | -19.5 | 40.9 | 6.2 |
| Asia & Oceania | 1 254.5 | 6.6 | 1 280.9 | 2.1 | 1 313.1 | 2.5 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| China | 907.5 | 8.5 | 980.1 | 8.0 | 980.1 | 0.0 |
| ASEAN(5) | 77.8 | 0.8 | 73.1 | -6.0 | 77.3 | 5.8 |
| World total | 1 766.7 | 3.5 | 1 725.1 | -2.4 | 1 795.1 | 4.1 |
| World excl. China | 859.2 | -1.4 | 745.0 | -13.3 | 815.0 | 9.4 |

Note: The letter "f" denotes World Steel Association's forecast. ASEAN (5) comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

*The World Steel Association did not publish figures for individual Member States of the European Union in their October 2020 Short Range Outlook. Based on the original source the aggregate for the European Union includes the United Kingdom in this specific table (<https://www.worldsteel.org/en/dam/jcr:3b8764f6-e584-41a4-9d90-b1eea58aadd8/Short%20Range%20Outlook%20October%202020%20table.pdf>).

Source: The World Steel Association's Short Range Outlook October 2020 (worldsteel, 2020^[7])

Table 28. Steel Consumption and Production Forecasts by the Australian Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics (December 2020)

Crude steel consumption and production millions of metric tonnes and % change

| Crude steel consumption | 2019 | 2020 e | 2021 f | 2022 f | 2020 e | 2021 f | 2022 f |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Million metric tonnes | | | | Annual percentage change | | |
| China | 875 | 892 | 918 | 942 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| EU-27 | 180 | 162 | 159 | 157 | -10.3 | -1.4 | -1.4 |
| United States | 112 | 111 | 113 | 116 | -1.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| India | 106 | 99 | 106 | 113 | -6.8 | 7.2 | 6.6 |
| Japan | 71 | 66 | 65 | 64 | -7.6 | -1.5 | -1.5 |
| Korea | 56 | 53 | 53 | 52 | -4.7 | -1.2 | -1.2 |
| Russian Federation | 45 | 43 | 42 | 42 | -3.5 | -1.7 | -1.7 |
| Brazil | 25 | 23 | 24 | 25 | -5.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| World Steel Consumption | 1 840 | 1 799 | 1 868 | 1 935 | -2.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 |

| Crude steel production | 2019 | 2020 e | 2021 f | 2022 f | 2020 e | 2021 f | 2022 f |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Million metric tonnes | | | | Annual percentage change | | |
| China | 993 | 1,054 | 1,067 | 1,101 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 |
| EU-27 | 148 | 123 | 124 | 125 | -16.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Japan | 99 | 79 | 82 | 81 | -19.9 | 3.0 | -1.0 |
| India | 111 | 96 | 103 | 112 | -13.4 | 7.2 | 8.3 |
| United States | 88 | 70 | 70 | 70 | -19.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Brazil | 72 | 71 | 72 | 72 | -1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Korea | 71 | 67 | 72 | 73 | -6.4 | 7.1 | 1.3 |
| Russian Federation | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | -5.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| World steel production | 1 843 | 1 806 | 1 860 | 1 927 | -2.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics (Department of Industry, Science, 2020_[6])

8. Safety and Health

Table 29. Fatality Frequency Rate

| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|----------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| World Total | Employee | 0.034 | 0.026 | 0.031 | 0.022 | 0.040 | 0.029 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 0.030 | 0.014 |
| World Total | Contractor | 0.065 | 0.046 | 0.052 | 0.042 | 0.053 | 0.057 | 0.044 | 0.043 | 0.040 | 0.034 | 0.029 | 0.032 |
| World Total | Combined | 0.043 | 0.032 | 0.038 | 0.028 | 0.044 | 0.040 | 0.030 | 0.032 | 0.025 | 0.024 | 0.029 | 0.021 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa / Middle East | Employee | 0.015 | 0.040 | 0.042 | 0.039 | 0.027 | 0.013 | 0.031 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.054 | 0.024 | 0.012 |
| Africa / Middle East | Contractor | 0.035 | 0.053 | 0.079 | 0.082 | 0.013 | 0.034 | 0.062 | 0.112 | 0.093 | 0.067 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia / Pacific | Employee | 0.031 | 0.021 | 0.019 | 0.022 | 0.036 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.018 | 0.014 | 0.005 | 0.039 | 0.012 |
| Asia / Pacific | Contractor | 0.051 | 0.029 | 0.040 | 0.037 | 0.060 | 0.048 | 0.037 | 0.037 | 0.035 | 0.018 | 0.027 | 0.027 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU / Other Europe | Employee | 0.029 | 0.013 | 0.029 | 0.011 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.019 | 0.022 | 0.014 | 0.020 | 0.012 | 0.007 |
| EU / Other Europe | Contractor | 0.153 | 0.075 | 0.093 | 0.083 | 0.075 | 0.088 | 0.103 | 0.041 | 0.039 | 0.066 | 0.025 | 0.047 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North America | Employee | 0.045 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.024 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.027 | 0.015 | 0.010 | 0.015 |
| North America | Contractor | 0.024 | 0.091 | 0.012 | 0.025 | 0.021 | 0.116 | 0.078 | 0.052 | 0.023 | 0.043 | 0.000 | 0.027 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIS | Employee | 0.036 | 0.072 | 0.065 | 0.032 | 0.101 | 0.056 | 0.030 | 0.043 | 0.025 | 0.031 | 0.040 | 0.024 |
| CIS | Contractor | 0.220 | 0.077 | 0.117 | 0.073 | 0.118 | 0.157 | 0.039 | 0.118 | 0.104 | 0.152 | 0.123 | 0.085 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South America | Employee | 0.047 | 0.023 | 0.027 | 0.023 | 0.010 | 0.027 | 0.005 | 0.018 | 0.015 | 0.039 | 0.014 | 0.008 |
| South America | Contractor | 0.052 | 0.061 | 0.056 | 0.021 | 0.018 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.026 | 0.027 | 0.026 | 0.009 | 0.000 |

Note: The frequencies are per million hours worked.

Source: World Steel Association.

Table 30. Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate

| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2018 |
|----------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| World Total | Employee | 3.50 | 2.73 | 2.61 | 2.15 | 1.69 | 2.02 | 1.76 | 1.48 | 1.21 | 1.25 | 1.03 | 0.94 |
| World Total | Contractor | 2.17 | 1.80 | 1.59 | 1.38 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 0.72 | 0.64 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.65 |
| World Total | Combined | 3.09 | 2.46 | 2.29 | 1.91 | 1.45 | 1.61 | 1.39 | 1.17 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.84 | 0.83 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa / Middle East | Employee | 5.07 | 3.90 | 3.13 | 3.40 | 1.38 | 1.19 | 1.10 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.83 | 1.53 | 1.29 |
| Africa / Middle East | Contractor | 3.41 | 2.99 | 2.95 | 2.79 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.58 | 0.76 | 0.69 | 0.53 | 0.82 | 0.74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia / Pacific | Employee | 0.85 | 0.74 | 0.67 | 0.55 | 0.39 | 0.74 | 0.56 | 0.47 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.22 |
| Asia / Pacific | Contractor | 0.44 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.44 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU / Other Europe | Employee | 6.72 | 5.60 | 5.73 | 4.45 | 4.16 | 4.86 | 4.67 | 3.98 | 4.17 | 4.92 | 3.70 | 3.96 |
| EU / Other Europe | Contractor | 6.49 | 5.86 | 4.98 | 4.87 | 4.78 | 4.71 | 4.28 | 3.37 | 3.34 | 2.80 | 3.45 | 3.29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North America | Employee | 3.65 | 3.02 | 2.96 | 2.32 | 2.41 | 1.66 | 1.73 | 1.53 | 1.28 | 1.08 | 0.89 | 0.86 |
| North America | Contractor | 3.72 | 6.63 | 4.01 | 1.39 | 2.39 | 2.02 | 1.75 | 2.06 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.76 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIS | Employee | 1.08 | 0.71 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 1.26 | 1.16 | 0.65 | 0.59 | 0.80 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.70 |
| CIS | Contractor | 1.29 | 0.77 | 0.56 | 1.76 | 0.69 | 0.88 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 1.12 | 1.03 | 0.93 | 0.76 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South America | Employee | 3.94 | 3.00 | 2.59 | 2.42 | 1.50 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.61 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 0.95 | 0.88 |
| South America | Contractor | 2.47 | 2.16 | 1.82 | 1.97 | 0.93 | 1.04 | 1.35 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 0.79 | 0.59 | 0.83 |

Note: The frequencies are per million hours worked.

Source: World Steel Association.

Annex A. LIST OF REGIONS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT

Africa: Algeria Angola Botswana D R Congo Egypt Ghana Kenya Libya Mauritania Morocco Nigeria South Africa Sudan Tunisia Uganda Zimbabwe

Asia: China (People's Republic of) India Indonesia Japan North Korea Korea Malaysia Mongolia Myanmar Pakistan Philippines Singapore Sri Lanka Chinese Taipei Thailand Viet Nam

CIS: Azerbaijan Byelorussia Kazakhstan Moldova Russian Federation Ukraine Uzbekistan

EU-27: 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.

Latin America: Argentina Brazil Bolivia Chile Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Paraguay Peru Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela

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

North America: Canada Cuba Dominican Republic El Salvador Guatemala Mexico Trinidad and Tobago United States

Oceania: Australia New Zealand

Other Europe: Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Macedonia Norway Serbia Montenegro Switzerland Turkey United Kingdom

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