



# ITEM 6: STEEL TRADE AND TRADE POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

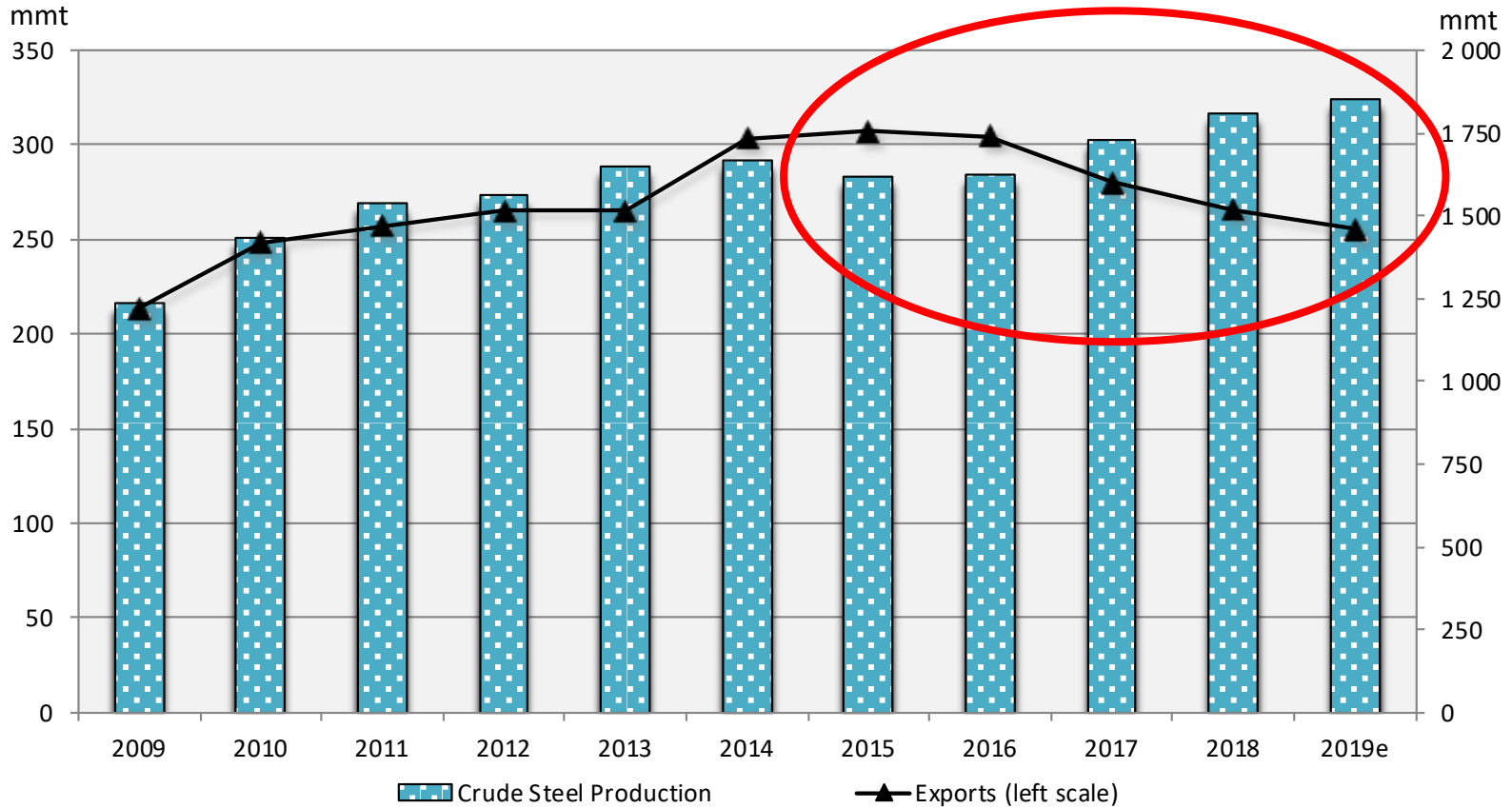
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# 1. Global steel production and exports



Source: OECD calculations based on data from ISSB (International Steel Statistics Bureau) and worldsteel..  
Note: production and trade data for 2019 are annualized figures based on Q1 2019..



## 2. Steel trade exports: major steel exporters

Exporter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2017-18 Volume	Change 2017-18 %	2018 Jan-Mar	2019 Jan-Mar	Change 2018-19 Volume	Change 2018-19 %
<b>China</b>	92 348	110 928	107 531	74 238	68 107	<b>-6 131</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>	14 843	16 729	1 886	<b>+12.7%</b>
%	30.4%	36.1%	35.3%	26.5%	25.6%			22.3%	26.2%		
<b>Japan</b>	41 247	40 720	40 452	37 408	35 782	<b>-1 626</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>	9 276	7 422	<b>-1 854</b>	<b>-20.0%</b>
%	13.6%	13.3%	13.3%	13.4%	13.5%			14.0%	11.6%		
<b>Russia</b>	26 939	29 605	31 104	31 087	33 265	<b>2 178</b>	<b>+7.0%</b>	8 108	7 699	<b>-409</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>
%	8.9%	9.6%	10.2%	11.1%	12.5%			12.2%	12.1%		
<b>Korea</b>	31 803	31 077	30 504	31 254	29 959	<b>-1 295</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	7 750	7 555	<b>-195</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>
%	10.5%	10.1%	10.0%	11.2%	11.3%			11.7%	11.8%		
<b>E.U. 28 (ext.)</b>	36 451	32 998	29 193	30 508	27 807	<b>-2 701</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>	6 796	6 747	<b>-49</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
%	12.0%	10.7%	9.6%	10.9%	10.5%			10.2%	10.6%		
<b>Global aggregate</b>	303 372	307 291	304 538	280 204	265 719	<b>-14 485</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	66 450	63 793	<b>-2 657</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>

Source: OECD calculations based on data from ISSB (International Steel Statistics Bureau)

Note: The “global aggregate” figures are the sum of trade volumes of around 70 individual economies covered by ISSB.  
% denotes shares of “global aggregate” figures.



### 3. Steel trade imports: major steel importers

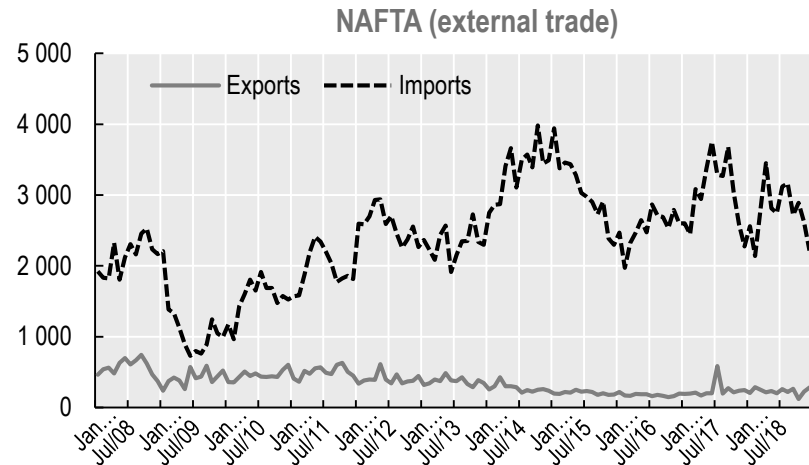
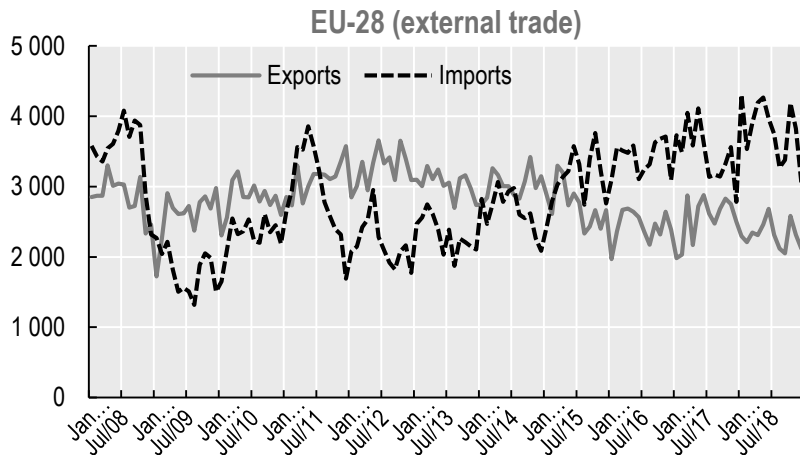
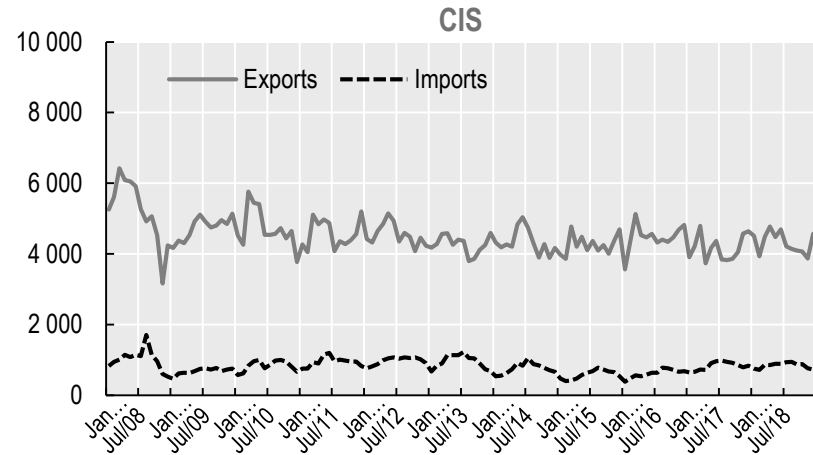
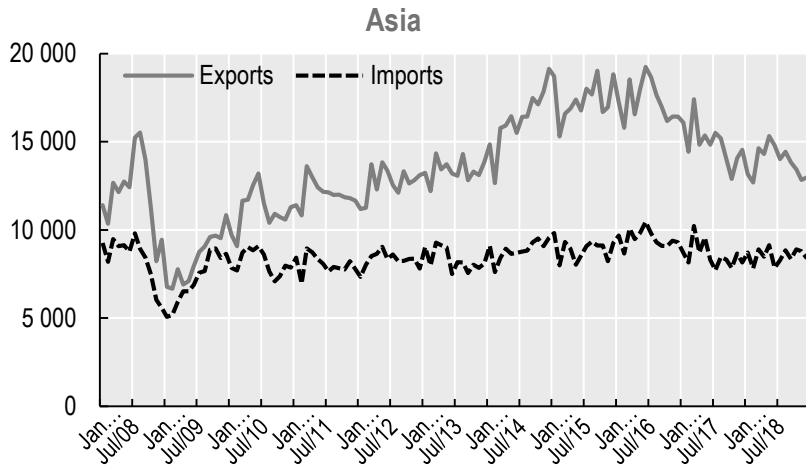
Importer	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2017-18 Volume	Change 2017-18 %	2018 Jan-Mar	2019 Jan-Mar	Change 2018-19 Volume	Change 2018-19 %
<b>E.U. 28 (ext)</b>	31 931	37 385	41 150	41 702	45 643	3 941	+9.5%	11 749	11 598	-151	-1.3%
%	16.4%	19.0%	20.9%	21.4%	24.1%			24.4%	25.3%		
<b>U.S.</b>	40 285	35 564	29 918	34 327	30 612	-3 715	-10.8%	7 786	7 413	-373	-4.8%
%	20.7%	18.1%	15.2%	17.6%	16.2%			16.2%	16.2%		
<b>Thailand</b>	15 059	14 603	17 569	14 463	15 429	966	+6.7%	3 788	3 915	127	+3.3%
%	7.8%	7.4%	8.9%	7.4%	8.2%			7.9%	8.5%		
<b>Korea</b>	22 268	21 546	23 168	19 208	14 818	-4 390	-22.9%	3 937	4 414	477	+12.1%
%	11.5%	11.0%	11.7%	9.9%	7.8%			8.2%	9.6%		
<b>China</b>	14 734	13 048	13 467	13 792	14 221	429	+3.1%	3 809	3 158	-651	-17.1%
%	7.6%	6.6%	6.8%	7.1%	7.5%			7.9%	6.9%		
<b>Global aggregate</b>	194 209	196 342	197 249	194 521	189 091	-5 430	-2.8%	48 106	45 865	-2 241	-4.7%

Source: OECD calculations based on data from ISSB (International Steel Statistics Bureau) and General Administration of Customs of China (GACC).

Note: The “global aggregate” figures are the sum of trade volumes of around 70 individual economies covered by ISSB. % denotes shares of “global aggregate” figures.



## 4. Steel trade balances



Notes: Data in thousands of tonnes.



## 5. Steel trade policies

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### Steel

- Only a few new measures (tariff and non-tariff) have been implemented in the steel sector in the period Jan.-Jun. 2019.
- Trade remedy actions (including safeguards) also decreased in the first six months of the year compared to the same period in 2018.
- Trade remedy activity in recent months has focused on imports from Asian economies, namely China (five measures), Korea (three measures), Japan and Viet Nam (two measures).

### Steelmaking raw materials:

- Tariffs: the paper also reports a preliminary inventory of tariffs and non-tariff measures that have been implemented from Jan. 2015 to date.
- Products covered include: iron ore, ferrous wastes and scrap, coking coal, coke.