

INDIRECT TRADE IN STEEL

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Executive Summary

Indirect trade in steel takes place through exports and imports of steel containing goods.

Globalisation and the specialisation of manufacturing has had a significant impact on indirect trade in steel, which grew by more than 80% worldwide in the period 2000-2013, while direct trade increased by 30%. The volume of indirect trade in steel was equivalent in size to 21% of apparent steel use, and equivalent in size to 77% of direct exports in 2013.

During the period 2000-2013, indirect exports of steel for the 74 countries analysed increased by 84% from 171 million tonnes (Mt) in 2000 to 315 Mt in 2013. Countries of the European Union had a share of 38% of the total indirect exports in 2013, those of Asia and Oceania totalled 43% and those of NAFTA, 12%. In 2013, the European Union countries were the biggest indirect importers with a share of 37%, followed by NAFTA, 22%, and Asia and Oceania, 20%.

The top five exporters (China, Germany, Japan, South Korea and the USA) accounted for 53% of indirect steel exports in 2013. The top five importers (the USA, Germany, Canada, China and France) accounted for 35% of indirect imports in 2013.

In 2013, the main indirect net exporters were China (55 Mt), Japan (17 Mt), South Korea (16 Mt) and Germany (10 Mt).

The largest share of indirect exports of steel was held by the automotive sector (34% in 2013). Metal products accounted for 27%, mechanical machinery 22% and other transport made up 12% of total indirect exports. The share of two other sectors, electrical equipment was 3%, and domestic appliances was 2%.

1. Introduction

This report aims to explain methods for calculating indirect trade in steel and to analyse the results. Indirect trade in steel – exports and imports of steel in the form of steel containing manufactured goods – is a crucial issue in steel demand estimations. Incorporating indirect trade in steel allows a more realistic picture of steel use across countries and in time.

1.1. Background

Between 1974 and 1996, worldsteel (known then as the International Iron and Steel Institute – IISI) carried out a few studies on indirect trade in steel, which were updated every 3-4 years. The last study was published in 1996. In 2011, the concept of re-launching the Indirect Trade in Steel project was presented to the worldsteel Economics Committee.

Globalisation and the specialisation of manufacturing has had a significant impact on indirect steel trade, which grew by more than 80% worldwide in the period 2000-2013, while direct trade increased by 30%. The volume of indirect trade in steel was equivalent in size to 21% of apparent steel use, and equivalent in size to 77% of direct exports in 2013 (Figure 1).

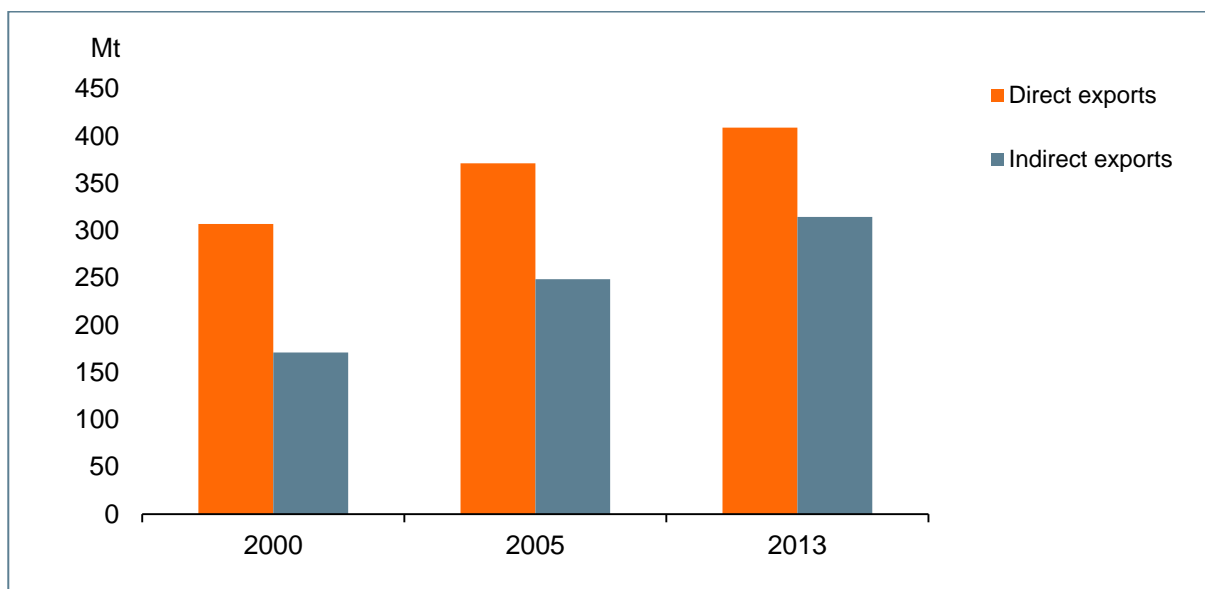


Figure 1: World direct and indirect exports of steel¹, million tonnes (Mt), 2000, 2005 and 2013

Source: worldsteel

The main goal for the development of the study was restoring and maintaining the indirect trade database for a better understanding of steel use. Demand for steel is defined as the quantity of steel products (e.g. reinforcing bars, hot and cold rolled coils, wire rod, seamless tubes) that users will buy at a given price over a given period in a certain country/region. Steel purchases contribute to demand irrespective of whether the purchase is for stockholding or manufacturing.

worldsteel has developed several methods of measuring steel demand. The one most often used is apparent steel use (ASU), which is expressed in volume terms as deliveries minus net exports of steel industry goods. As a unit of measurement, worldsteel uses the metric tonne.

The ASU method takes into account trade of steel products (bars, sections, coils, tubes, etc.) in estimating steel demand; it does not consider the trade in steel embedded in cars, ships, machines, white goods and

¹ Direct exports of steel (semi-finished and finished steel products), indirect exports of steel (finished steel equivalent).

so on, namely, indirect trade in steel. The concept of indirect trade is important because it allows to measure the 'true' steel demand of a country: the amount of steel required to meet the country's needs.

To address this, worldsteel has developed a concept called true steel use (TSU). TSU is obtained by deducting net indirect exports of steel from ASU. This allows a better understanding of the factors affecting a country's steel demand. It also has important implications for steel recycling and future scrap generation.

For example, if country A manufactures a car using one tonne of steel and exports it to country B, it will increase country A's ASU by one tonne, but it will not increase the TSU of country A. Instead, it will increase TSU of country B.

Other motivations for the Indirect Trade in Steel study were an analysis of the strategic factors affecting direct and indirect steel trade and the possibilities for improving short-, medium- and long-term forecasting. From a raw materials point of view, consideration of indirect trade in steel is necessary to estimate future scrap availability of a country more accurately.

1.2. Methodology

1.2.1. Concept

The level of domestic steel demand is most easily defined by production, exports and imports of steel products: ASU. The focus is usually on direct determinants, which are generally well documented and relatively easy to obtain.

In many countries, however, ASU includes a substantial portion of steel which is incorporated by domestic manufactures into goods for export, and which thus leaves the country in the form of fabricated goods. In most countries steel also arrives to the market in processed form.

By solving the issue of limited statistical documentation of indirect trade, it is possible to improve demand calculations.

Indirect trade in steel takes place through exports and imports of goods which contain steel. For example, there are many different steel products in an average car or ship. In the TSU calculation, if a car is exported the domestic demand should be diminished by the amount of steel that went into producing the car. In the case of imports, the amount of steel that went into making the car would increase the domestic demand (Figure 2).

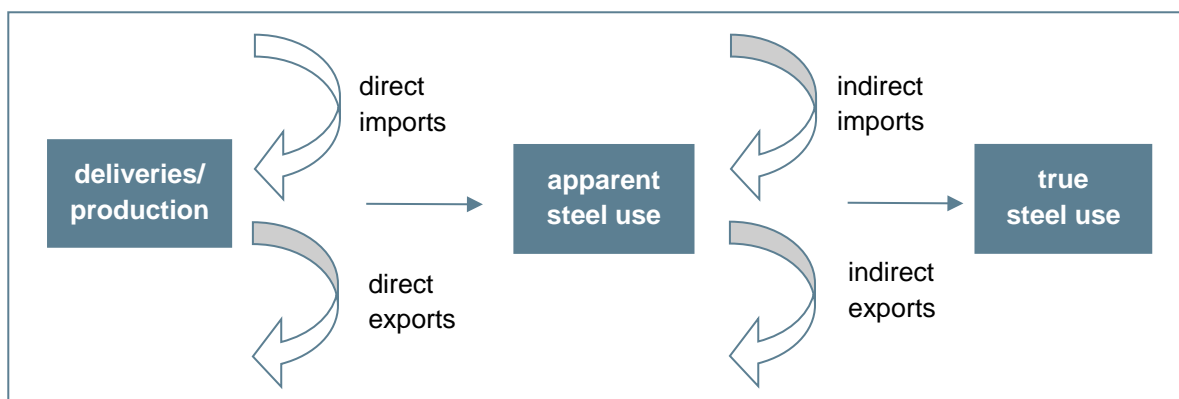


Figure 2: Indirect trade in steel concept

Source: worldsteel

1.2.2. Methods of calculation, used classifications

worldsteel uses a methodology based on finished steel products calculations. These calculations are made possible by the fact that the United Nations reports the trade data of fabricated goods (**trade of steel containing goods**) both **in value and in volume terms** in the Comtrade database (see below).

To process the **indirect trade in steel** calculations, it is necessary to count how much steel went into producing each manufactured product, namely the steel coefficients of each product, expressed in terms of the weight of the product.

For product classification, worldsteel's indirect trade study has adopted the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) of the United Nations. HS codes of up to six-digits are used to define traded goods in a detailed way, which involved using more than 900 codes in the study. Trade data and results of computations have been further synthesised in this study and presented for six commodity groups: metal products, mechanical machinery, electrical equipment, domestic appliances, automotive and other transport. These match conventional steel-using sector groupings used by worldsteel in the analysis of steel-weighted industrial production (SWIP).

The HS was applied for data from 1997 onwards. For data prior to 1997 Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), rev. 1 was employed. It is necessary to use the two classifications because data collected according to the HS are available only from the mid-90s. On the other hand, the older historical data in the Comtrade database are provided only according to SITC rev. 1.

The change of classifications caused data discrepancy due to two factors. First, a 1:1 relation between SITC rev. 1 and HS does not exist. So, although both classifications cover all products, they adopt different approaches to the list of products defined as steel containing goods. Secondly, because of the different classification it was necessary to employ two sets of steel coefficients.

worldsteel evaluated the impact of the change of classifications and steel weights on the quality of long historical data series. Despite a step in the data of approximately 10-20%, trends of the two series are comparable.

1.2.3. Steel coefficients

Steel coefficients could be defined as:

- The steel content of a product expressed as percentage of its weight, and;
- the amount of steel (finished steel products or crude steel equivalent) needed to produce one tonne of a product.

Commodity groups of steel containing goods (HS)	Steel coefficients range (HS)
Metal products: boilers and boilerhouse plant, structural steelwork, metal furniture, cans, metal boxes and closures, vats, tanks and drums, other metal goods	0.80÷1.10
Mechanical machinery: machine tools, mechanical handling equipment, construction and mining machinery, office machinery, machinery and equipment, pumps and machine components, heating and ventilating equipment, agricultural machinery and tractors	0.10÷1.65
Electrical Equipment	0.35÷0.60
Domestic appliances	0.40÷0.60
Automotive: cars and commercial vehicles, parts	0.20÷1.00
Other transport: pedal and motor cycles, railway rolling stock, ships and marine engineering, aircraft	0.15÷1.20

Figure 3: List of commodity groups of steel containing goods and steel coefficients ranges for Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)

Source: worldsteel

According to the worldsteel methodology, the **steel coefficient** is the amount of finished steel products (in tonnes) needed to produce one tonne of a manufactured product. This way, the coefficient can be greater than one. For example, to produce one tonne of boilers 1.1 tonne of finished steel products must be used. Steel coefficients assigned to commodities groups are presented in Figure 3.

1.2.4. Reliability of data

The source of trade data used in the current indirect trade study is the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade). It contains detailed imports and exports statistics reported by the statistics authorities of UN countries/regions, updated every year.

The main advantage of UN Comtrade is that it provides sets of data standardised by the UN Statistics Division expressed in volume (kg).

However, the limitations of the database are:

- countries do not necessarily report their trade statistics for each and every year;
- estimations of missing data are not provided;
- sometimes countries report value but not volume;
- discrepancies appear sometimes between value and volume reported;
- HS codes do not exclude second-hand goods.

If series long enough to base estimations on are not available, mirror (i.e. trading partners') statistics can be used.

The method of calculation developed by worldsteel is not the only one used in the steel industry. Other methods can be based on different data sources (mainly domestic customs data) and/or a different approach to steel coefficients which might be calculated for different products and/or applied not to tonnages of steel-containing goods but their value.

worldsteel believes that the main advantage of the method it has adopted is transparency and easy access to comparable data. The main challenge, however, is the quality of data expressed in tonnages, which are aggregated in different ways across countries.

With such methodological limitations, worldsteel believes that the indirect steel trade statistics presented in the study can be considered indicative as to the magnitude and trends and contribute to a deeper understanding of how countries use steel.

1.3. Coverage

The countries analysed in the study are a selection of the most significant users of steel products worldwide. Apparent steel use of the 74 countries included in the analysis represented more than 97% of world demand in 2013. The following countries and regions were selected for the study:

- European Union (28): Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom;
- Other Europe: Norway, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, Turkey;
- CIS: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine;
- NAFTA: Canada, Mexico, USA;
- South America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela;

- Africa: Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania;
- Middle East: Iran, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates;
- Asia and Oceania: Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, China, Thailand, Vietnam.

Data prepared for this report cover a 14-year period from 2000 to 2013, and for several countries (Brazil, Germany, France, Japan, Italy, South Korea, United Kingdom and United States) a longer-term overview is available.

Totals comprise listed countries only. Trade data totals include intra-regional exports and imports.

2. Indirect trade analysis

2.1. Overview

During the period 2000-2013, indirect exports of steel for the 74 countries analysed increased by 84% from 171 Mt in 2000 to 315 Mt in 2013 (Figure 4).

Indirect exports decreased by 2% in 2013, compared to the 2012 level. Indirect imports increased by 2% in the same period.

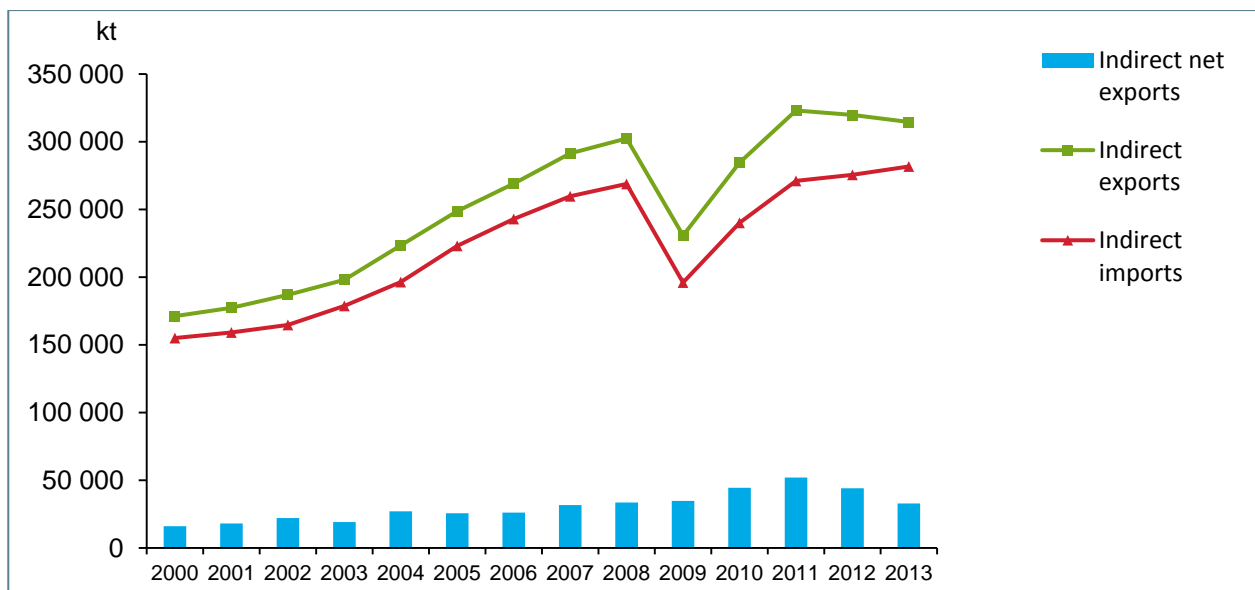


Figure 4: Indirect exports, imports and net exports of steel, thousand tonnes (kt), finished steel equivalent, 2000-2013

Source: worldsteel

Exports. The European Union's (countries) share in total indirect exports of steel was 45% in 2003, but decreased to 38% in 2013 (Figure 5). At the same time, countries of Asia and Oceania increased their share by 13 percentage points, to 43% in 2013. A decrease of two percentage points was noted by NAFTA countries in the share of indirect exports. The share for those three regions totalled 93% in 2013.

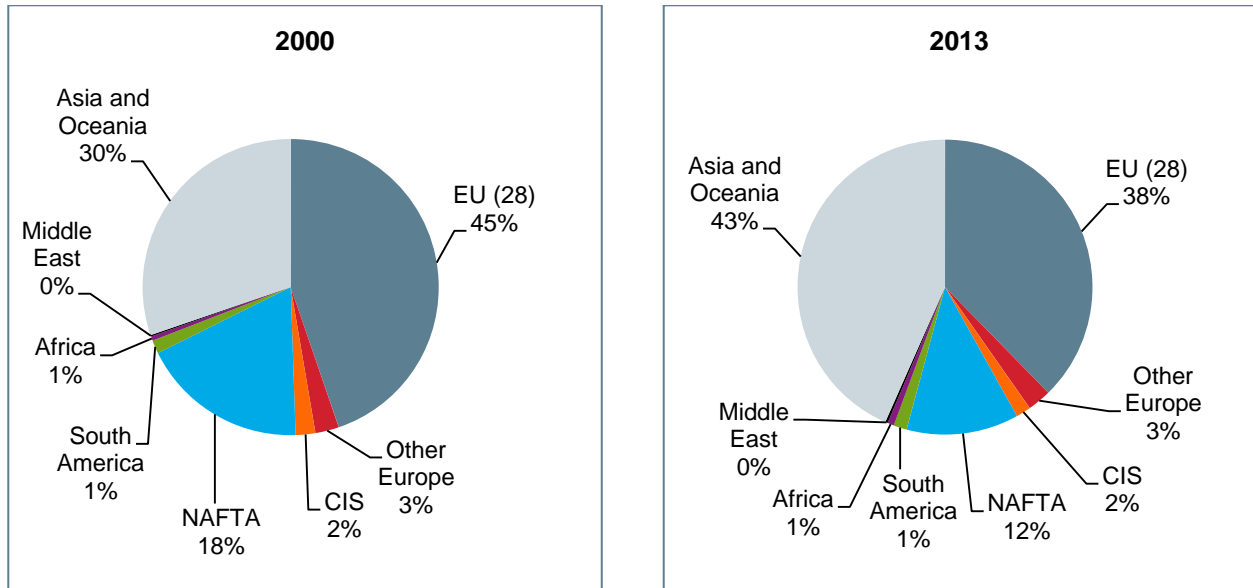


Figure 5: Regional share of indirect exports of steel, percentage, 2000 and 2013

Source: worldsteel

Imports. In 2000, the European Union (non consolidated) was the biggest indirect importer of steel, with a share of 45% (Figure 6). Despite its share decreasing by ten percentage points, the region remained the leading indirect importer in 2013. During the same period, NAFTA's share shrank by four percentage points to 22%.

NAFTA and the EU (28), together, covered 75% of the total in 2000 and 59% in 2013.

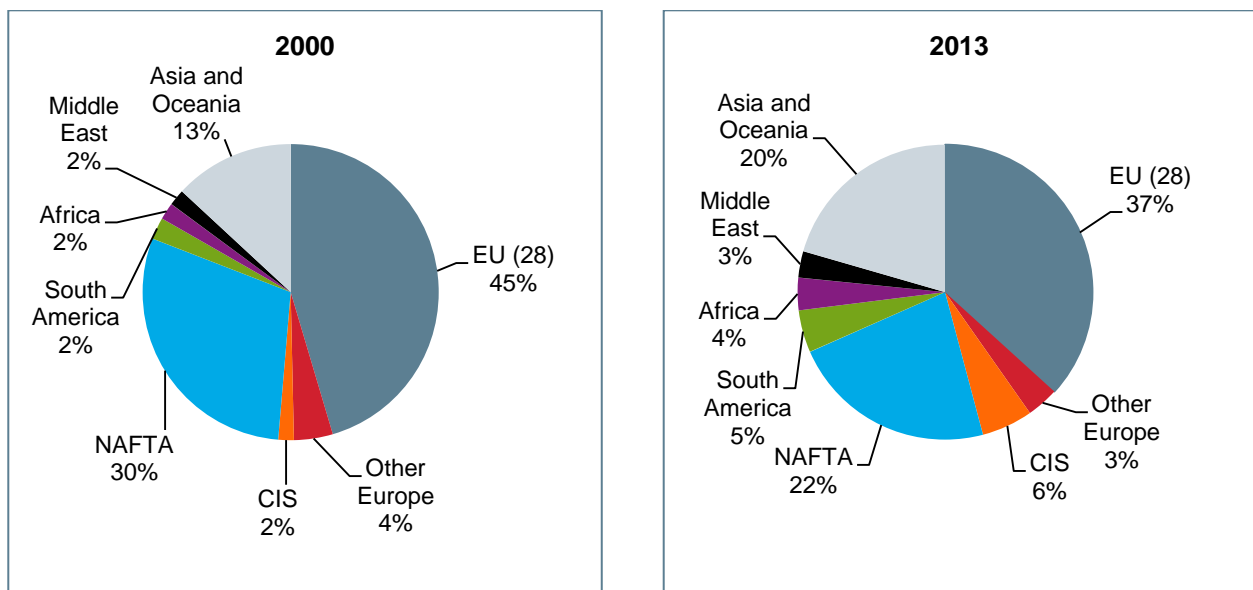


Figure 6: Regional share of indirect imports of steel, percentage, 2000 and 2013

Source: worldsteel

2.2. Indirect trade by countries

The top five exporters covered 44% of indirect exports of steel in 2000 and by 2013 had reached 53% (Figure 7). These countries include China, which increased its share by fourteen percentage points, and became the leading exporter with a share of 21% in 2013; Germany (10% in 2000 and 2013); Japan (8% in 2013, down from 11% in 2000); South Korea (7%, one percentage point more than in 2000) and the USA (7% in 2013, down from 10% in 2000).

Figure 8 presents the evolution of indirect exports of steel over the period 2000-2013.

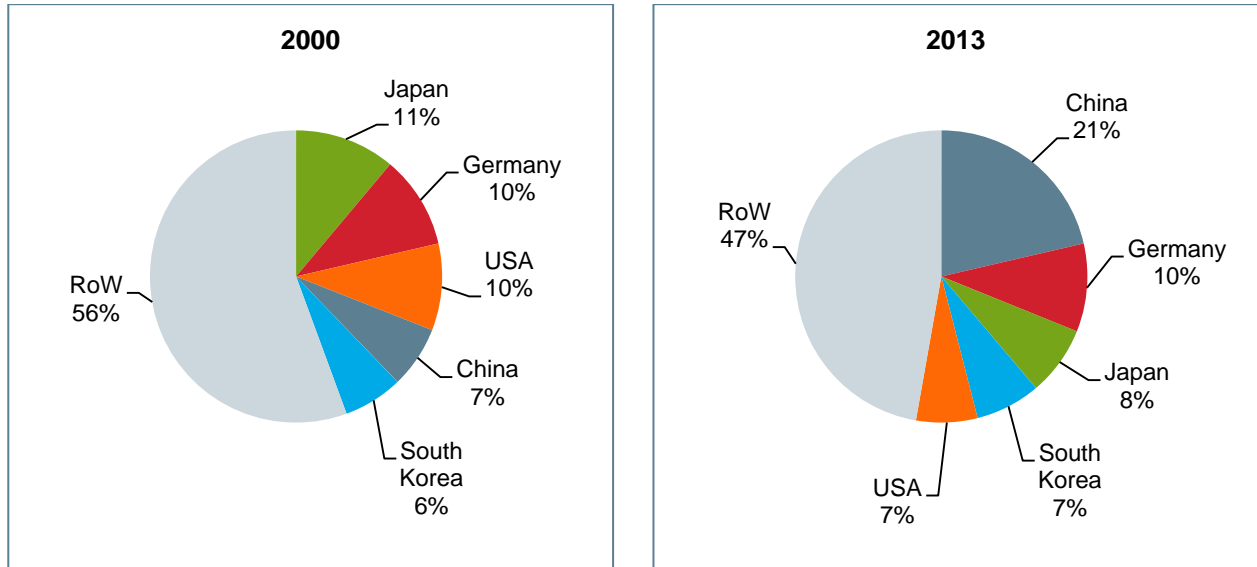


Figure 7: Indirect exports of steel, share of top five exporters in world total, percentage, 2000 and 2013

Source: worldsteel

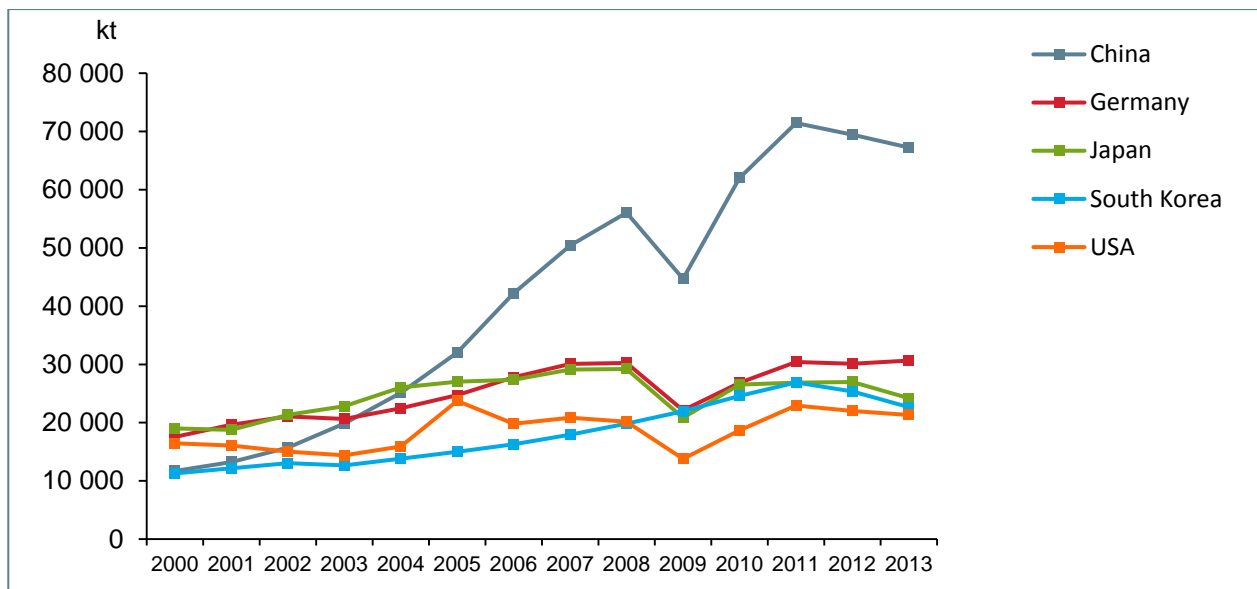


Figure 8: Indirect exports of steel, top 5 exporters, thousand tonnes (kt), finished steel equivalent, 2000-2013

Source: worldsteel

The top five importers covered 45% of indirect imports of steel in 2000 and 35% in 2013 (Figure 9). These countries are the USA (15% in 2013, a decrease from 19% in 2000); Germany (9% in 2000, 7% in 2013); Canada (6% in 2000, 5% in 2013); France (6% in 2000, 4% in 2013) and China (4% in 2013) replacing the UK among the top five importers.

Figure 10 presents the evolution of indirect imports over the period 2000-2013.

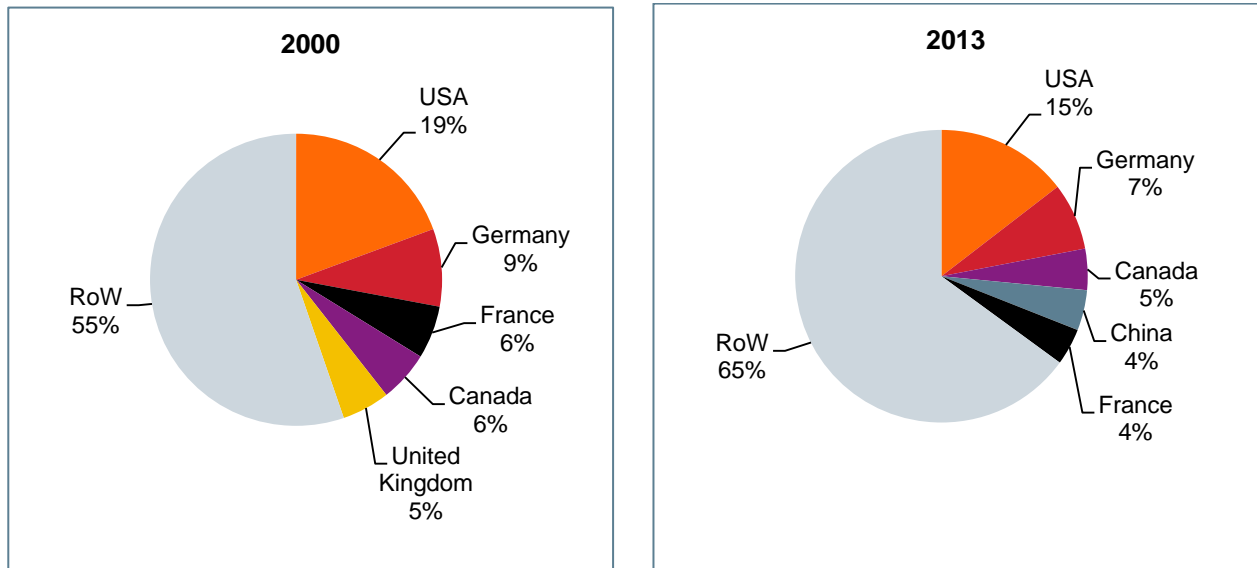


Figure 9: Indirect imports of steel, share of top five importers in world total, percentage, 2000 and 2013

Source: worldsteel

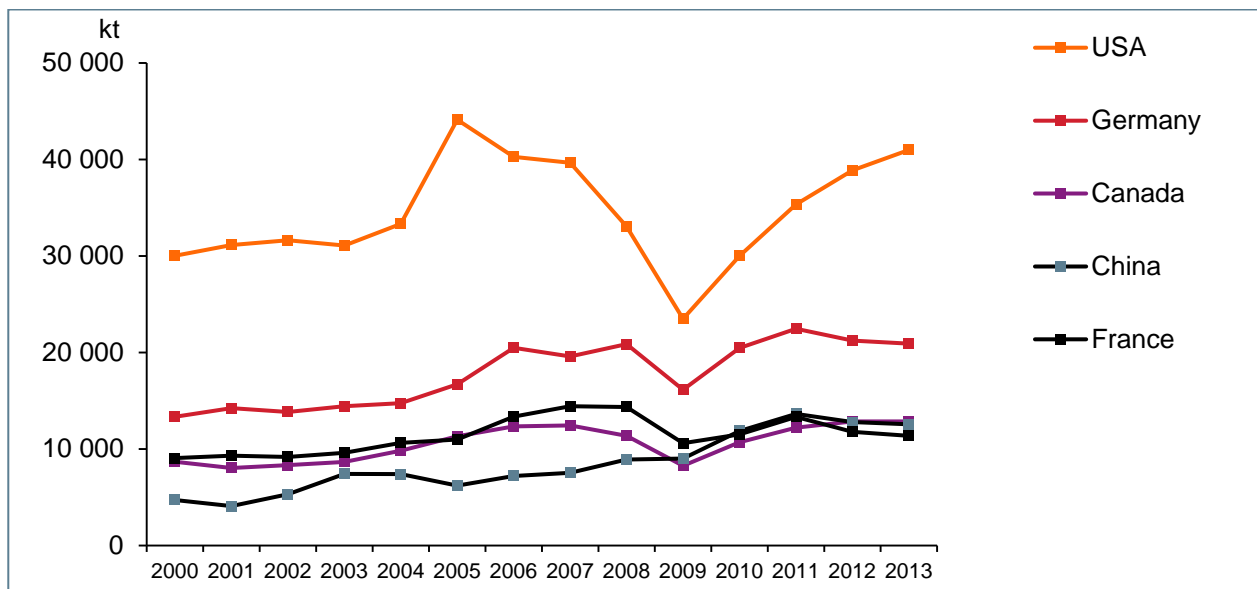


Figure 10: Indirect imports of steel, top five importers, thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent, 2000-2013

Source: worldsteel

In 2013, the main indirect net exporters of steel were China (55 Mt), Japan (17 Mt), South Korea (16 Mt) and Germany (10 Mt). Evolution of indirect net exports for those countries is presented in Figure 11.

In 2013, the main indirect net importers of steel were the USA (20 Mt), Russia (9 Mt) and Canada (8 Mt). The evolution of indirect net exports for the selected countries is presented in Figure 12.

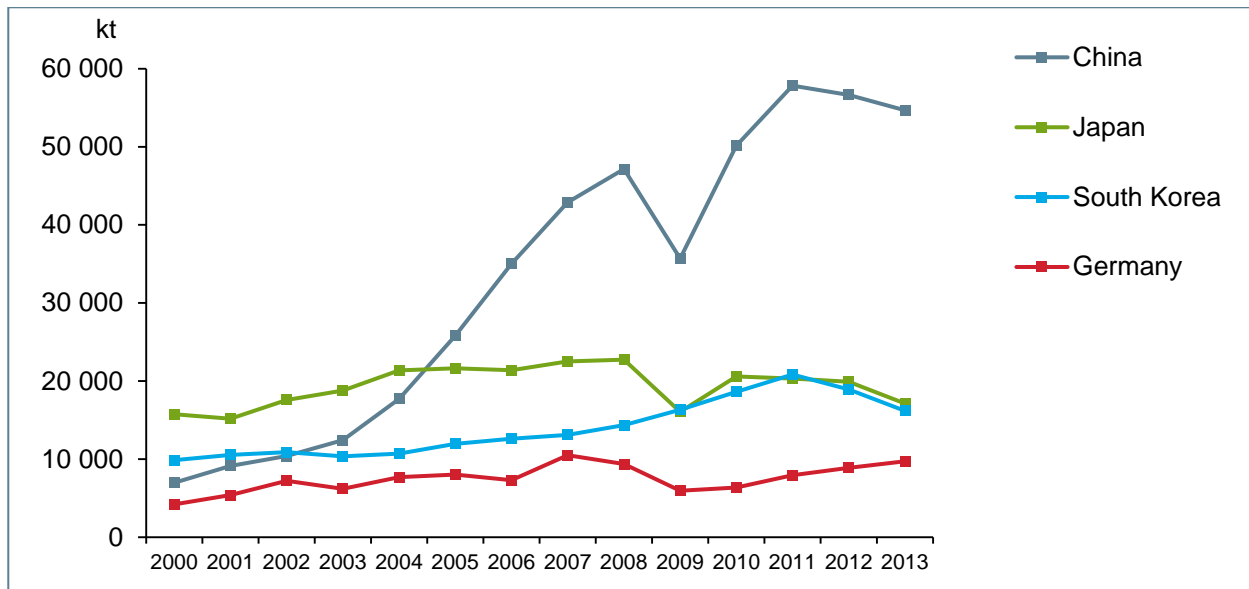


Figure 11: Indirect net exports of steel, selected net exporters, thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent, 2000-2013

Source: worldsteel

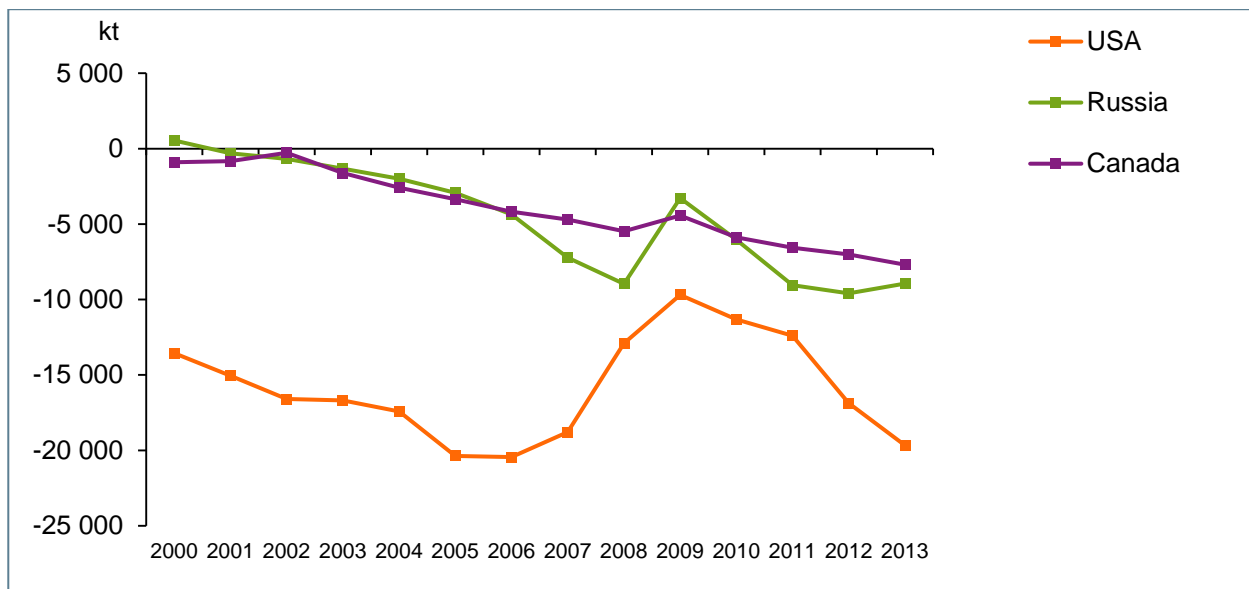


Figure 12: Indirect net exports of steel, selected net importers, thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent, 2000-2013

Source: worldsteel

2.3. Indirect exports by sectors

Sectoral structure of indirect exports of steel for the 74 countries analysed did not change significantly during the period 2000-2013 (Figure 13). Most of the indirect steel trade took place in the automotive sector (34% in 2013). Metal products totalled 27%, mechanical machinery 22% and other transport accounted for 12% of total indirect exports. The share of two other sectors was 3% for electrical equipment and 2% for domestic appliances.

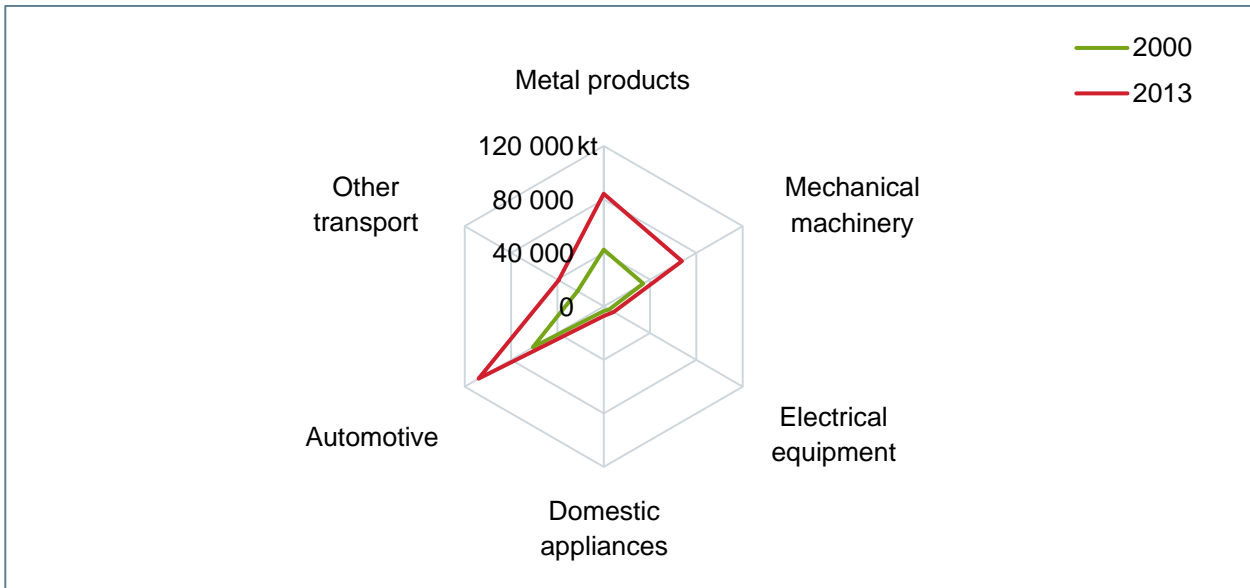


Figure 13: Indirect exports of steel, by sectors, thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent, 2003 and 2013

Source: worldsteel

Automotive industry led indirect exports of steel in the European Union (41% of total indirect export of the European Union) in 2013. It was followed by metal products (25%) and mechanical machinery (24%). The total share of the three other groups constituted 10%.

In Other Europe, share of metal products was 32%, automotive 31%, mechanical machinery 22%, other transport 6%, domestic appliances 6% and electrical equipment 3%.

CIS exported mainly products of other transport (32%). Metal products covered 25% of exports, mechanical machinery 19%, and automotive 18%. The total share of the two other groups was 6%.

The indirect exports of NAFTA was focused on automotive (52%), followed by mechanical machinery (22%) and metal goods (17%). The total share of the three other groups was 9%.

Also, for South America the largest indirect exports occurred through automotive goods (47%). Its share of mechanical machinery was 19% and metal goods 18%. The total share of the three other groups was 16%.

Asia and Oceania exported 31% of metal products, 24% of automotive, 21% of other transport, 19% of mechanical machinery, 2% of electrical equipment and 3% of domestic appliances.

Summary Tables and Graphs

Indirect exports of steel (by commodity groups)

year: 2013
tonnes, finished steel equivalent

	Metal products	Mechanical machinery	Electrical Equipment	Domestic appliances	Automotive	Other transport
Austria	1 325 101	1 028 915	117 244	29 516	987 623	118 096
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 869 396	1 872 673	74 320	65 865	4 007 683	45 756
Bulgaria	144 308	154 035	17 597	29 155	86 019	45 565
Croatia	127 058	84 779	32 805	1 899	36 269	54 634
Cyprus	1 572	5 818	391	119	5 320	578
Czech Republic	2 076 745	1 150 633	205 913	42 593	2 599 645	212 333
Denmark	679 180	450 998	185 556	22 748	287 283	41 529
Estonia	113 414	114 543	28 078	3 190	81 718	45 118
Finland	318 426	504 906	111 613	3 683	181 326	18 637
France	1 333 803	2 020 865	250 678	83 740	4 052 347	200 017
Germany	6 113 596	7 255 130	836 470	399 977	14 314 081	1 730 320
Greece	95 083	39 456	6 680	10 470	20 404	6 513
Hungary	527 248	501 803	146 119	123 617	1 149 084	35 705
Ireland	79 731	176 266	10 014	7 541	65 434	4 890
Italy	3 660 420	4 684 906	447 380	320 828	3 296 360	409 505
Latvia	110 202	35 941	3 918	3 148	57 069	11 351
Lithuania	216 430	115 421	11 100	17 140	378 743	11 415
Malta	1 603	2 667	570	69	3 353	659
Netherlands	2 551 396	2 249 346	194 149	118 847	2 087 734	208 149
Poland	2 305 427	1 181 847	137 172	450 529	2 441 250	2 125 209
Portugal	740 051	282 456	59 401	16 837	609 904	11 643
Romania	403 266	358 664	44 071	76 988	895 497	255 347
Slovak Republic	754 689	594 088	80 468	60 090	1 655 802	59 567
Slovenia	230 066	236 772	67 485	68 289	333 686	16 496
Spain	2 227 992	1 322 594	267 207	94 453	4 460 538	323 300
Sweden	544 226	746 007	73 285	71 579	1 182 890	47 991
United Kingdom	964 108	1 865 132	150 840	43 094	2 872 090	102 940
European Union (28)	29 514 538	29 036 661	3 560 523	2 166 007	48 149 152	6 143 266
Norway	181 524	171 284	8 469	4 547	93 471	191 086
Serbia and Montenegro	153 017	54 784	19 115	27 512	184 144	38 360
Switzerland	346 429	376 868	57 833	11 641	336 441	54 202
Turkey	1 926 156	1 150 929	138 251	501 371	1 918 208	195 959
Other Europe	2 607 126	1 753 864	223 668	545 071	2 532 264	479 606
Belarus	347 524	369 275	31 425	45 977	311 473	39 065
Kazakhstan	48 477	60 304	4 670	227	24 679	43 807
Russia	494 969	288 067	31 705	103 929	495 938	641 376
Ukraine	381 948	278 084	45 984	16 662	74 869	933 075
CIS	1 272 918	995 730	113 785	166 795	906 958	1 657 324
Canada	876 761	915 522	71 486	19 813	3 229 343	51 473
Mexico	2 087 838	1 377 957	413 655	502 109	7 054 429	788 043
USA	3 628 253	6 165 591	602 965	222 365	9 967 949	728 135
NAFTA	6 592 852	8 459 070	1 088 106	744 286	20 251 720	1 567 651
Argentina	88 303	69 891	5 525	1 407	691 905	32 839
Brazil	389 854	682 201	134 586	15 016	1 264 699	501 073
Chile	163 922	45 654	2 642	6 590	94 800	14 461
Colombia	68 389	24 064	8 238	9 443	73 049	4 344
Ecuador	34 799	5 570	149	2 424	16 333	1 821
Peru	56 664	16 220	2 152	102	9 020	16 910
Venezuela	3 399	917	55	102	864	4 043
South America	805 330	844 517	153 346	35 084	2 150 670	575 492
Algeria	473	543	87	1	424	0
Angola	1 733	1 385	108	1	257	15
Cameroon	405	235	13	18	24	4
Egypt	174 111	10 647	1 013	5 048	27 756	56
Ethiopia	37	71	15	3	11	6
Ghana	26 560	13 771	646	142	1 963	403
Kenya	4 060	1 807	248	27	4 648	30
Morocco	10 462	7 659	1 346	90	126 066	563
Nigeria	647	1 626	168	12	649	88
South Africa	648 099	305 163	13 905	15 225	754 463	34 218
Tanzania	5 967	8 098	701	119	3 172	4 085
Africa	872 554	351 006	18 251	20 684	919 433	39 469
Iran	17 937	6 749	154	230	15 629	1 982
Saudi Arabia	37 101	7 431	5 678	1 091	1 982	5 387
United Arab Emirates	562 751	89 996	11 149	4 364	54 486	63 078
Middle East	617 789	104 176	16 981	5 685	72 097	70 448
Australia	207 593	251 463	11 180	8 890	285 318	101 257
China	29 820 612	13 082 706	1 960 224	2 614 885	9 171 413	10 587 870
India	2 149 311	726 106	119 440	23 067	1 299 032	539 823
Indonesia	427 902	382 523	42 885	65 541	489 878	156 468
Japan	992 044	5 052 695	375 569	22 976	11 252 046	6 498 299
Malaysia	623 113	357 616	39 992	59 976	119 738	51 765
New Zealand	73 911	47 074	6 688	3 497	38 101	3 599
Philippines	139 841	71 617	97 006	1 350	96 376	373 715
Singapore	618 461	908 685	85 225	45 642	274 605	665 044
South Korea	2 674 406	3 301 666	290 642	333 806	7 186 061	8 887 536
Taiwan, China	2 571 347	874 823	150 665	12 137	419 785	296 445
Thailand	1 153 389	762 169	95 009	318 874	2 406 448	170 013
Vietnam	523 989	231 424	56 950	32 232	74 031	75 023
Asia and Oceania	41 975 920	26 050 568	3 331 475	3 542 873	33 112 832	28 406 859
World	84 259 027	67 595 593	8 506 135	7 226 485	108 095 127	38 940 114

Apparent steel use and true steel use per capita

kilograms, finished steel products

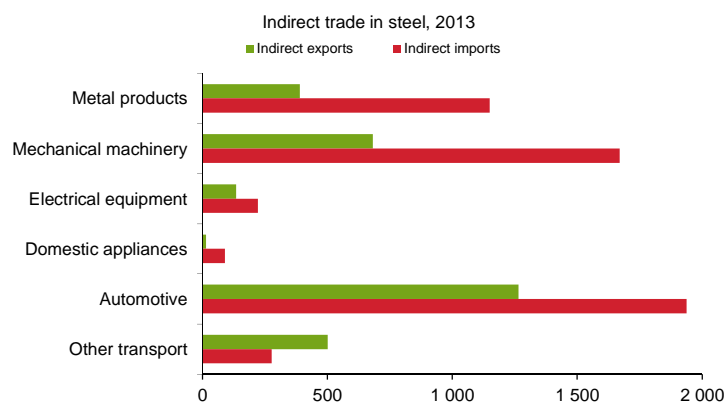
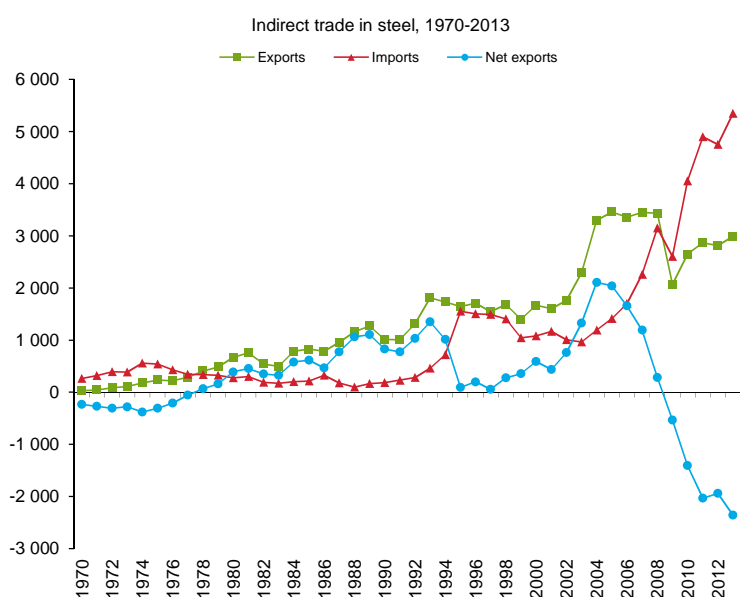


Country Profiles

Brazil, indirect trade of steel

thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent [kt]

	Indirect exports	Indirect imports	Indirect net exports
1970	30	267	-236
1971	45	318	-273
1972	83	390	-307
1973	107	387	-280
1974	180	561	-381
1975	233	542	-310
1976	221	428	-208
1977	289	346	-57
1978	405	339	65
1979	484	323	161
1980	666	276	390
1981	755	299	456
1982	538	188	351
1983	494	171	323
1984	785	205	580
1985	826	212	613
1986	788	324	464
1987	955	181	775
1988	1 158	98	1 060
1989	1 270	167	1 104
1990	1 012	183	828
1991	1 005	230	775
1992	1 315	284	1 031
1993	1 814	461	1 352
1994	1 733	718	1 015
1995	1 644	1 554	90
1996	1 704	1 505	199
1997	1 544	1 489	55
1998	1 684	1 407	276
1999	1 398	1 041	356
2000	1 670	1 082	588
2001	1 601	1 167	433
2002	1 765	1 004	760
2003	2 288	962	1 326
2004	3 298	1 193	2 105
2005	3 456	1 415	2 041
2006	3 357	1 703	1 655
2007	3 449	2 261	1 188
2008	3 432	3 151	280
2009	2 069	2 606	-537
2010	2 648	4 055	-1 407
2011	2 868	4 902	-2 034
2012	2 812	4 752	-1 940
2013	2 987	5 347	-2 360

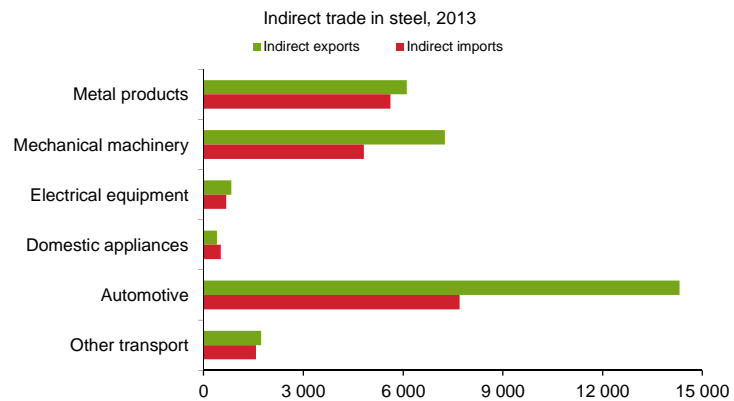
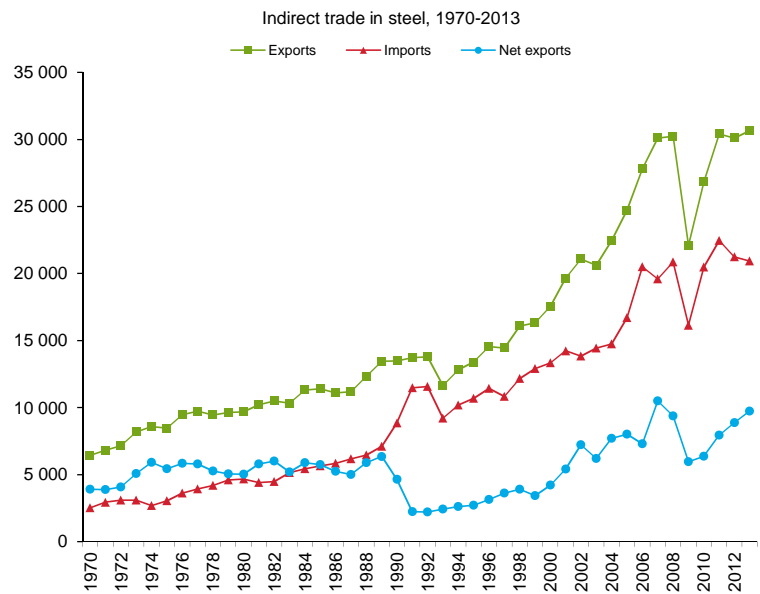


	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013
Indirect exports											
Metal products	5	29	95	148	186	272	301	458	400	431	390
Mechanical machinery	14	48	142	164	259	405	401	881	521	850	682
Electrical equipment	1	4	9	12	14	14	60	131	127	138	135
Domestic appliances	1	7	11	9	25	27	29	63	27	18	15
Automotive	9	132	345	463	482	675	815	1 732	905	1 345	1 265
Other transport	0	13	63	29	46	251	65	191	89	85	501
Indirect imports											
Metal products	80	131	53	17	27	158	178	260	484	936	1 150
Mechanical machinery	121	298	129	51	85	354	330	499	850	1 594	1 670
Electrical equipment	6	15	7	3	7	63	43	55	111	193	222
Domestic appliances	0	1	3	0	2	25	10	17	50	81	90
Automotive	44	55	45	42	59	876	498	531	1 030	1 937	1 938
Other transport	15	44	39	99	3	77	22	53	81	162	277
Indirect net exports											
Metal products	-74	-101	42	131	159	114	122	198	-84	-505	-760
Mechanical machinery	-108	-250	14	114	174	51	71	382	-329	-744	-988
Electrical equipment	-5	-11	2	9	7	-49	17	76	16	-55	-87
Domestic appliances	1	6	9	8	23	2	19	46	-23	-62	-75
Automotive	-35	77	300	421	422	-201	317	1 201	-125	-591	-673
Other transport	-15	-31	24	-70	43	174	42	138	8	-77	224

Germany, indirect trade of steel

thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent [kt]

	Indirect exports	Indirect imports	Indirect net exports
1970	6 431	2 525	3 905
1971	6 816	2 939	3 877
1972	7 162	3 085	4 076
1973	8 174	3 093	5 081
1974	8 594	2 688	5 906
1975	8 476	3 040	5 436
1976	9 465	3 618	5 847
1977	9 730	3 939	5 791
1978	9 456	4 195	5 261
1979	9 637	4 595	5 043
1980	9 686	4 669	5 017
1981	10 207	4 406	5 802
1982	10 495	4 479	6 016
1983	10 339	5 150	5 189
1984	11 318	5 436	5 882
1985	11 394	5 642	5 752
1986	11 083	5 843	5 240
1987	11 177	6 167	5 010
1988	12 340	6 449	5 891
1989	13 453	7 100	6 352
1990	13 480	8 841	4 640
1991	13 728	11 485	2 243
1992	13 779	11 561	2 218
1993	11 633	9 208	2 425
1994	12 814	10 194	2 620
1995	13 397	10 693	2 704
1996	14 549	11 417	3 132
1997	14 447	10 829	3 618
1998	16 075	12 164	3 911
1999	16 331	12 906	3 425
2000	17 555	13 342	4 213
2001	19 641	14 233	5 409
2002	21 071	13 842	7 229
2003	20 630	14 437	6 193
2004	22 459	14 752	7 707
2005	24 727	16 705	8 023
2006	27 797	20 493	7 304
2007	30 095	19 597	10 498
2008	30 249	20 868	9 382
2009	22 106	16 143	5 963
2010	26 839	20 477	6 362
2011	30 405	22 453	7 952
2012	30 110	21 231	8 879
2013	30 650	20 923	9 727

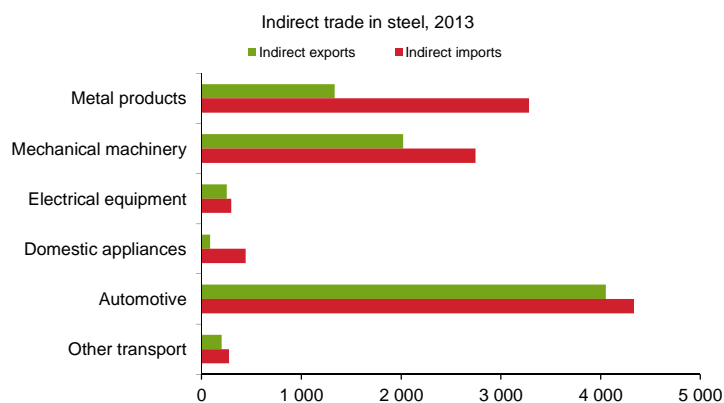
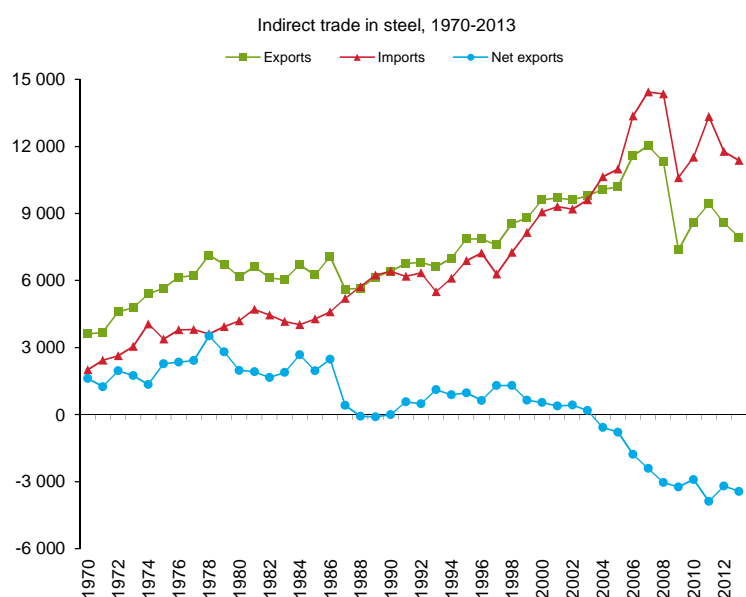


	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013
Indirect exports											
Metal products	1 120	1 550	1 846	2 015	2 544	2 633	3 581	5 469	5 161	6 314	6 114
Mechanical machinery	1 806	2 300	2 423	2 678	3 226	3 708	4 475	6 213	5 568	7 670	7 255
Electrical equipment	123	147	190	213	263	279	433	574	652	861	836
Domestic appliances	105	156	202	233	286	283	342	466	400	443	400
Automotive	2 951	3 320	4 338	4 785	6 287	6 007	8 248	11 451	9 576	14 343	14 314
Other transport	326	1 003	687	1 471	873	486	476	555	749	774	1 730
Indirect imports											
Metal products	582	704	1 250	1 235	2 163	3 528	4 106	4 552	4 212	5 805	5 621
Mechanical machinery	696	738	1 170	1 126	1 964	2 402	2 833	3 576	3 427	4 996	4 822
Electrical equipment	41	70	128	129	323	342	441	609	590	760	684
Domestic appliances	93	128	145	141	240	377	340	460	431	528	519
Automotive	877	1 149	1 656	2 001	3 576	3 665	4 793	6 199	5 785	7 858	7 700
Other transport	237	251	320	1 010	575	378	829	1 308	1 698	2 507	1 578
Indirect net exports											
Metal products	538	846	596	779	382	-895	-525	917	949	509	493
Mechanical machinery	1 110	1 562	1 253	1 552	1 262	1 306	1 643	2 636	2 142	2 674	2 433
Electrical equipment	82	77	62	84	-60	-63	-8	-35	62	101	152
Domestic appliances	12	28	57	92	46	-94	1	6	-31	-85	-119
Automotive	2 073	2 171	2 682	2 785	2 711	2 342	3 455	5 251	3 790	6 485	6 614
Other transport	90	752	366	460	299	108	-353	-753	-949	-1 733	153

France, indirect trade of steel

thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent [kt]

	Indirect exports	Indirect imports	Indirect net exports
1970	3 611	1 996	1 615
1971	3 680	2 430	1 250
1972	4 598	2 639	1 958
1973	4 788	3 044	1 744
1974	5 405	4 059	1 346
1975	5 656	3 384	2 272
1976	6 144	3 800	2 344
1977	6 224	3 808	2 416
1978	7 128	3 608	3 520
1979	6 732	3 933	2 799
1980	6 176	4 196	1 981
1981	6 621	4 711	1 910
1982	6 114	4 453	1 661
1983	6 045	4 161	1 884
1984	6 707	4 028	2 679
1985	6 246	4 287	1 959
1986	7 072	4 600	2 472
1987	5 619	5 203	416
1988	5 651	5 721	-70
1989	6 139	6 246	-108
1990	6 413	6 415	-2
1991	6 754	6 179	574
1992	6 819	6 340	478
1993	6 619	5 501	1 118
1994	6 988	6 101	887
1995	7 861	6 892	969
1996	7 862	7 227	634
1997	7 583	6 285	1 299
1998	8 557	7 256	1 300
1999	8 800	8 153	647
2000	9 611	9 068	542
2001	9 698	9 310	388
2002	9 615	9 188	427
2003	9 795	9 616	179
2004	10 066	10 645	-579
2005	10 204	10 988	-784
2006	11 584	13 362	-1 778
2007	12 035	14 442	-2 407
2008	11 322	14 358	-3 036
2009	7 367	10 605	-3 238
2010	8 609	11 513	-2 905
2011	9 444	13 329	-3 885
2012	8 579	11 779	-3 200
2013	7 941	11 376	-3 435

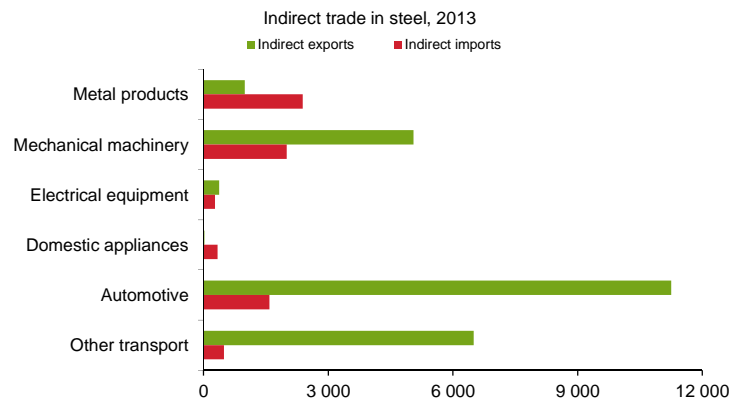
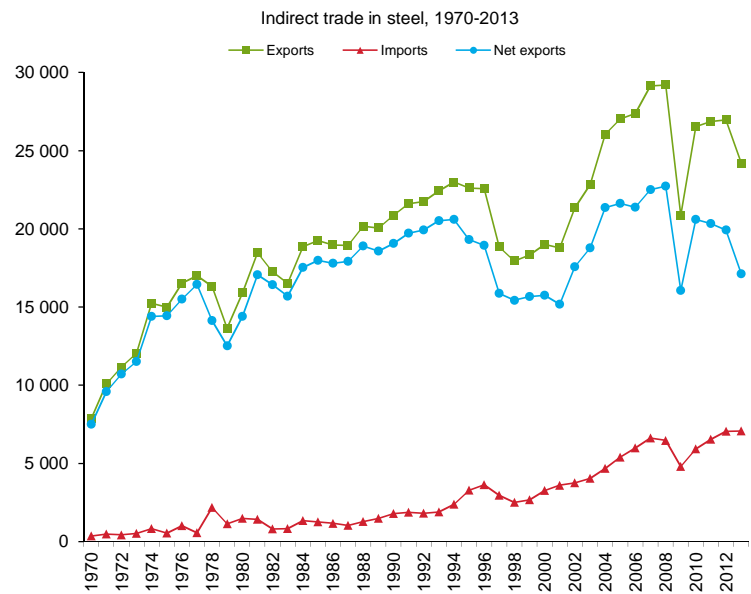


	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013
Indirect exports											
Metal products	600	956	1 219	1 045	1 190	1 487	1 950	1 764	1 264	1 417	1 334
Mechanical machinery	716	1 137	1 246	1 072	1 386	1 741	1 881	2 228	1 829	2 434	2 021
Electrical equipment	31	48	69	84	101	153	273	271	247	294	251
Domestic appliances	40	63	95	83	120	168	143	112	99	98	84
Automotive	1 354	1 973	2 515	2 359	3 133	3 392	4 931	5 525	3 718	5 040	4 052
Other transport	870	1 480	1 033	1 602	483	920	431	304	210	161	200
Indirect imports											
Metal products	420	605	913	1 025	1 660	1 749	2 537	3 169	2 977	3 613	3 283
Mechanical machinery	661	795	1 116	962	1 491	1 569	2 106	2 452	2 129	2 973	2 746
Electrical equipment	26	51	93	90	163	197	245	284	232	308	296
Domestic appliances	55	78	170	171	243	286	301	377	380	465	443
Automotive	611	822	1 456	1 757	2 600	2 668	3 655	4 349	4 405	5 524	4 335
Other transport	222	1 034	447	284	257	425	225	356	482	446	274
Indirect net exports											
Metal products	180	351	305	21	-471	-262	-586	-1 405	-1 713	-2 196	-1 949
Mechanical machinery	55	342	130	110	-105	172	-224	-224	-300	-539	-725
Electrical equipment	4	-3	-24	-6	-62	-44	28	-14	15	-14	-45
Domestic appliances	-16	-15	-75	-87	-123	-118	-157	-265	-281	-367	-359
Automotive	743	1 151	1 059	602	533	725	1 276	1 175	-688	-484	-282
Other transport	648	446	586	1 319	226	496	206	-52	-271	-286	-74

Japan, indirect trade of steel

thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent [kt]

	Indirect exports	Indirect imports	Indirect net exports
1970	7 870	359	7 511
1971	10 072	475	9 597
1972	11 155	431	10 724
1973	12 043	525	11 519
1974	15 232	835	14 397
1975	14 983	538	14 445
1976	16 530	1 017	15 513
1977	17 003	556	16 447
1978	16 330	2 187	14 143
1979	13 649	1 141	12 507
1980	15 892	1 490	14 402
1981	18 476	1 421	17 055
1982	17 245	816	16 430
1983	16 509	821	15 688
1984	18 870	1 347	17 523
1985	19 248	1 257	17 991
1986	18 963	1 167	17 795
1987	18 939	1 026	17 913
1988	20 176	1 277	18 899
1989	20 046	1 476	18 569
1990	20 859	1 788	19 070
1991	21 607	1 881	19 726
1992	21 747	1 819	19 929
1993	22 415	1 888	20 526
1994	22 987	2 378	20 608
1995	22 603	3 293	19 310
1996	22 570	3 626	18 943
1997	18 846	2 965	15 881
1998	17 947	2 514	15 433
1999	18 333	2 671	15 662
2000	19 012	3 257	15 755
2001	18 774	3 603	15 171
2002	21 338	3 764	17 574
2003	22 838	4 050	18 788
2004	26 038	4 674	21 365
2005	27 029	5 401	21 629
2006	27 372	5 984	21 388
2007	29 129	6 620	22 509
2008	29 204	6 469	22 735
2009	20 858	4 796	16 061
2010	26 532	5 932	20 599
2011	26 875	6 541	20 333
2012	26 972	7 054	19 918
2013	24 194	7 067	17 127

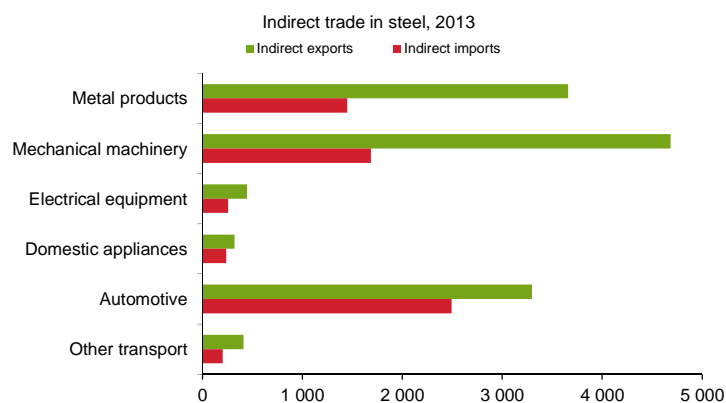
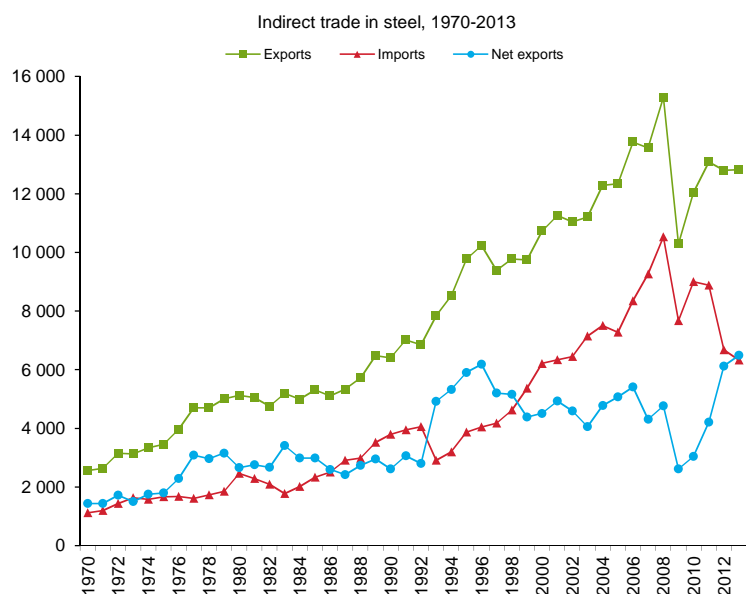


	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013
Indirect exports											
Metal products	1 206	1 621	2 341	1 896	1 266	1 175	727	1 049	821	959	992
Mechanical machinery	618	1 133	2 037	2 508	4 139	4 188	3 451	5 333	3 942	5 980	5 053
Electrical equipment	107	121	261	303	375	411	327	398	363	378	376
Domestic appliances	21	34	105	181	91	82	37	23	19	23	23
Automotive	388	1 353	4 175	6 302	9 027	9 732	8 476	12 199	7 335	11 389	11 252
Other transport	5 529	10 722	6 973	8 057	5 960	7 016	5 995	8 027	8 379	8 146	6 498
Indirect imports											
Metal products	22	53	81	83	390	736	1 056	1 989	1 924	2 332	2 384
Mechanical machinery	125	120	125	118	358	589	744	1 536	1 245	1 998	2 002
Electrical equipment	5	5	15	14	66	180	186	245	216	292	278
Domestic appliances	2	7	5	6	32	87	118	247	295	347	336
Automotive	11	37	80	103	837	1 344	920	1 232	777	1 306	1 580
Other transport	194	316	1 183	933	105	358	232	151	338	266	488
Indirect net exports											
Metal products	1 184	1 568	2 260	1 813	876	439	-330	-941	-1 103	-1 372	-1 391
Mechanical machinery	493	1 013	1 912	2 390	3 781	3 599	2 707	3 797	2 696	3 982	3 051
Electrical equipment	102	116	246	289	309	230	141	153	147	85	98
Domestic appliances	19	26	100	175	59	-5	-82	-224	-277	-325	-313
Automotive	377	1 316	4 094	6 199	8 190	8 389	7 557	10 967	6 557	10 083	9 672
Other transport	5 336	10 406	5 790	7 124	5 855	6 658	5 762	7 876	8 041	7 880	6 011

Italy, indirect trade of steel

thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent [kt]

	Indirect exports	Indirect imports	Indirect net exports
1970	2 557	1 117	1 440
1971	2 632	1 193	1 439
1972	3 151	1 434	1 717
1973	3 129	1 628	1 501
1974	3 330	1 582	1 749
1975	3 459	1 662	1 796
1976	3 970	1 678	2 292
1977	4 700	1 613	3 087
1978	4 696	1 730	2 966
1979	5 009	1 854	3 155
1980	5 121	2 463	2 658
1981	5 046	2 291	2 754
1982	4 755	2 087	2 668
1983	5 190	1 775	3 415
1984	4 999	2 017	2 983
1985	5 314	2 329	2 985
1986	5 101	2 503	2 598
1987	5 330	2 914	2 416
1988	5 717	2 981	2 736
1989	6 478	3 521	2 957
1990	6 403	3 789	2 614
1991	7 015	3 951	3 064
1992	6 853	4 055	2 799
1993	7 829	2 908	4 921
1994	8 507	3 189	5 318
1995	9 771	3 866	5 906
1996	10 231	4 048	6 183
1997	9 378	4 175	5 203
1998	9 777	4 621	5 156
1999	9 744	5 366	4 378
2000	10 721	6 212	4 509
2001	11 264	6 335	4 928
2002	11 040	6 450	4 590
2003	11 206	7 148	4 059
2004	12 290	7 510	4 781
2005	12 341	7 274	5 067
2006	13 755	8 351	5 404
2007	13 568	9 259	4 308
2008	15 292	10 526	4 765
2009	10 284	7 665	2 619
2010	12 047	9 003	3 044
2011	13 086	8 879	4 207
2012	12 801	6 676	6 125
2013	12 819	6 325	6 495

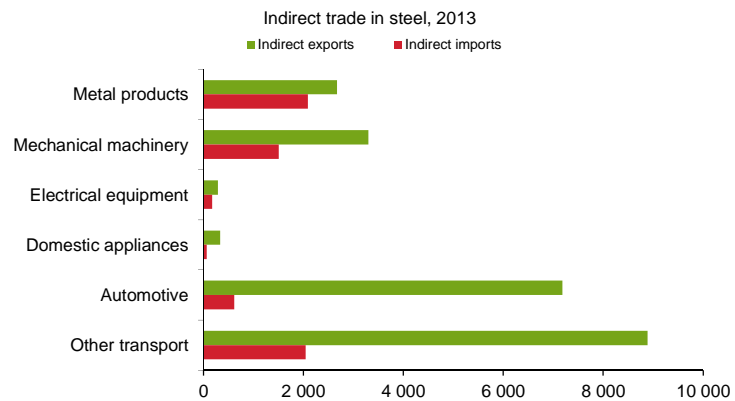
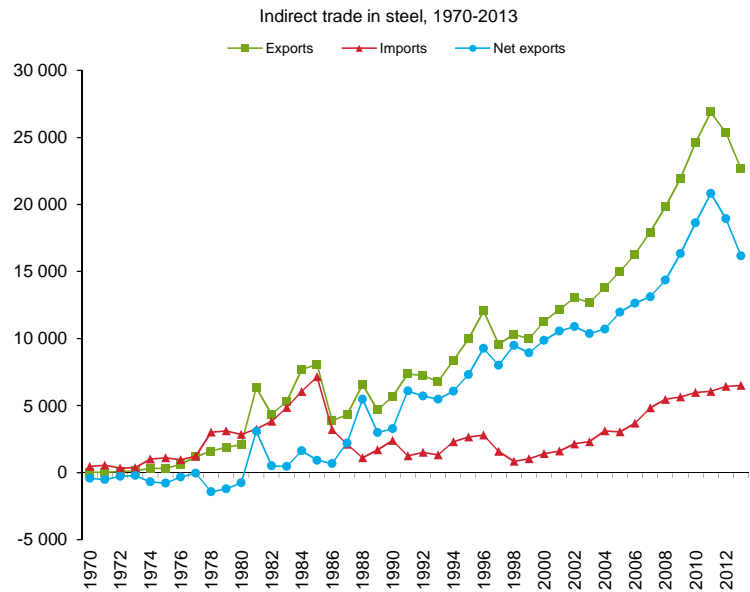


	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013
Indirect exports											
Metal products	593	879	1 509	1 451	1 727	2 430	2 986	3 402	2 981	3 555	3 660
Mechanical machinery	643	871	1 285	1 498	1 946	3 149	3 560	4 252	3 666	4 571	4 685
Electrical equipment	36	57	62	70	101	153	313	366	363	434	447
Domestic appliances	256	317	242	363	468	826	665	660	418	346	321
Automotive	846	1 140	1 295	1 304	1 861	2 582	2 774	3 164	2 258	3 346	3 296
Other transport	182	195	728	628	299	630	422	495	598	834	410
Indirect imports											
Metal products	158	162	270	312	546	661	1 117	1 490	1 391	1 678	1 450
Mechanical machinery	362	377	495	459	775	862	1 343	1 652	1 450	1 896	1 686
Electrical equipment	22	31	69	67	120	115	161	214	274	340	256
Domestic appliances	14	18	32	39	65	82	104	197	243	256	237
Automotive	441	552	1 295	1 207	1 916	1 991	2 841	3 282	3 300	3 589	2 493
Other transport	120	522	303	244	367	154	646	439	1 007	1 120	203
Indirect net exports											
Metal products	435	718	1 240	1 139	1 180	1 769	1 869	1 912	1 589	1 878	2 210
Mechanical machinery	282	494	791	1 039	1 171	2 287	2 217	2 601	2 216	2 675	2 998
Electrical equipment	14	26	-8	3	-18	37	153	152	89	94	192
Domestic appliances	242	298	210	324	403	745	561	463	175	90	84
Automotive	405	588	0	96	-54	591	-67	-118	-1 042	-243	804
Other transport	62	-328	425	384	-68	476	-224	56	-408	-286	207

South Korea, indirect trade of steel

thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent [kt]

	Indirect exports	Indirect imports	Indirect net exports
1970	22	447	-425
1971	32	548	-516
1972	63	340	-277
1973	157	369	-212
1974	303	1 000	-697
1975	324	1 110	-786
1976	613	953	-341
1977	1 182	1 226	-44
1978	1 591	3 019	-1 428
1979	1 881	3 105	-1 224
1980	2 078	2 845	-766
1981	6 332	3 238	3 093
1982	4 338	3 828	511
1983	5 309	4 861	449
1984	7 689	6 057	1 632
1985	8 077	7 153	924
1986	3 879	3 199	680
1987	4 313	2 101	2 212
1988	6 569	1 096	5 473
1989	4 670	1 692	2 978
1990	5 675	2 390	3 284
1991	7 349	1 250	6 098
1992	7 227	1 513	5 714
1993	6 782	1 322	5 461
1994	8 345	2 286	6 059
1995	9 955	2 647	7 308
1996	12 065	2 787	9 279
1997	9 587	1 573	8 014
1998	10 326	837	9 488
1999	9 980	1 039	8 940
2000	11 279	1 417	9 862
2001	12 156	1 603	10 553
2002	13 032	2 140	10 892
2003	12 671	2 308	10 364
2004	13 809	3 097	10 711
2005	15 009	3 043	11 966
2006	16 298	3 672	12 626
2007	17 927	4 822	13 105
2008	19 825	5 460	14 365
2009	21 958	5 632	16 326
2010	24 599	5 977	18 622
2011	26 893	6 057	20 836
2012	25 355	6 419	18 936
2013	22 674	6 499	16 175

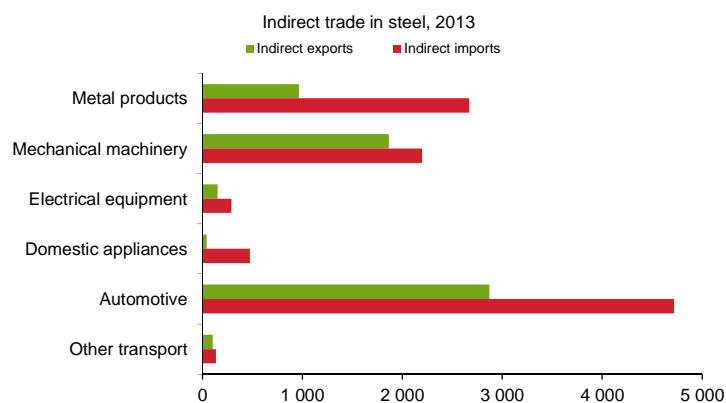
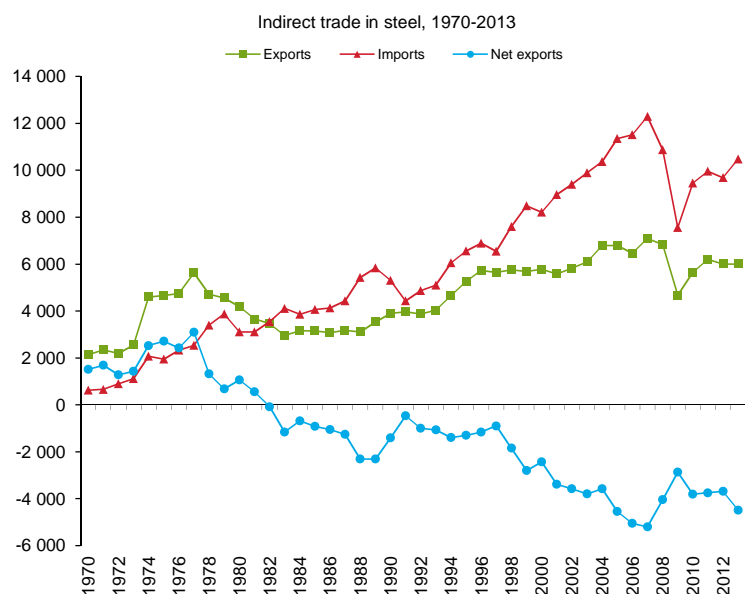


	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013
Indirect exports											
Metal products	12	145	874	1 223	919	1 413	1 456	1 493	2 008	2 401	2 674
Mechanical machinery	3	13	47	94	307	773	1 136	1 986	2 143	3 642	3 302
Electrical equipment	1	13	66	93	265	254	168	208	224	318	291
Domestic appliances	0	0	8	42	104	190	320	392	364	410	334
Automotive	2	13	78	188	448	1 608	2 396	4 811	4 513	7 078	7 186
Other transport	4	139	1 004	6 437	3 633	5 717	5 803	6 119	12 705	13 045	8 888
Indirect imports											
Metal products	103	41	93	91	194	315	324	819	1 723	2 151	2 091
Mechanical machinery	98	128	155	184	500	639	508	915	1 252	1 543	1 510
Electrical equipment	6	16	16	16	26	45	80	141	141	160	172
Domestic appliances	1	0	3	4	8	17	20	41	43	52	67
Automotive	111	43	58	63	111	171	145	259	357	595	615
Other transport	128	882	2 521	6 796	1 552	1 460	340	868	2 116	1 556	2 043
Indirect net exports											
Metal products	-91	104	781	1 132	725	1 099	1 132	674	286	249	584
Mechanical machinery	-95	-115	-108	-90	-193	134	628	1 071	891	2 099	1 791
Electrical equipment	-5	-3	50	77	239	209	88	67	83	158	119
Domestic appliances	-1	0	6	39	96	172	300	350	321	358	267
Automotive	-108	-30	21	125	338	1 437	2 251	4 552	4 156	6 483	6 571
Other transport	-124	-743	-1 516	-359	2 080	4 257	5 463	5 251	10 589	11 489	6 844

United Kingdom, indirect trade of steel

thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent [kt]

	Indirect exports	Indirect imports	Indirect net exports
1970	2 133	621	1 512
1971	2 349	659	1 689
1972	2 188	904	1 284
1973	2 545	1 118	1 426
1974	4 594	2 065	2 528
1975	4 660	1 948	2 712
1976	4 750	2 329	2 421
1977	5 623	2 532	3 092
1978	4 713	3 397	1 316
1979	4 555	3 877	678
1980	4 180	3 113	1 066
1981	3 661	3 107	555
1982	3 464	3 542	-78
1983	2 955	4 111	-1 156
1984	3 169	3 853	-683
1985	3 143	4 060	-917
1986	3 075	4 126	-1 051
1987	3 175	4 434	-1 258
1988	3 111	5 423	-2 313
1989	3 526	5 839	-2 313
1990	3 898	5 306	-1 408
1991	3 969	4 431	-462
1992	3 871	4 871	-1 000
1993	4 036	5 107	-1 071
1994	4 665	6 062	-1 397
1995	5 261	6 558	-1 297
1996	5 728	6 893	-1 165
1997	5 645	6 541	-896
1998	5 758	7 602	-1 843
1999	5 685	8 482	-2 796
2000	5 782	8 210	-2 428
2001	5 580	8 963	-3 383
2002	5 825	9 397	-3 572
2003	6 094	9 892	-3 798
2004	6 790	10 366	-3 576
2005	6 794	11 345	-4 551
2006	6 459	11 511	-5 052
2007	7 089	12 287	-5 197
2008	6 833	10 878	-4 045
2009	4 684	7 553	-2 869
2010	5 647	9 453	-3 806
2011	6 207	9 955	-3 748
2012	5 997	9 687	-3 690
2013	5 998	10 484	-4 486

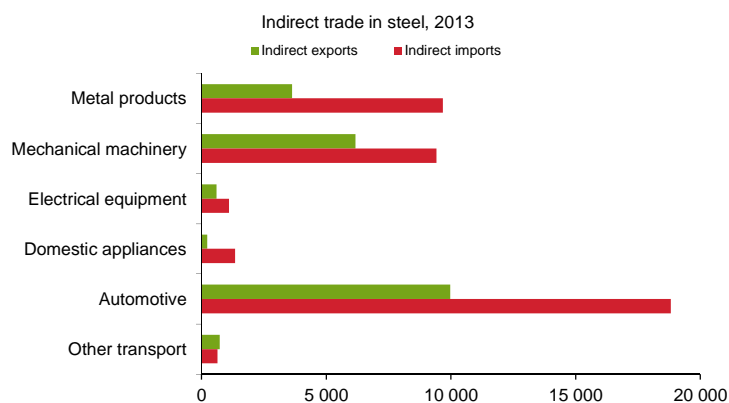
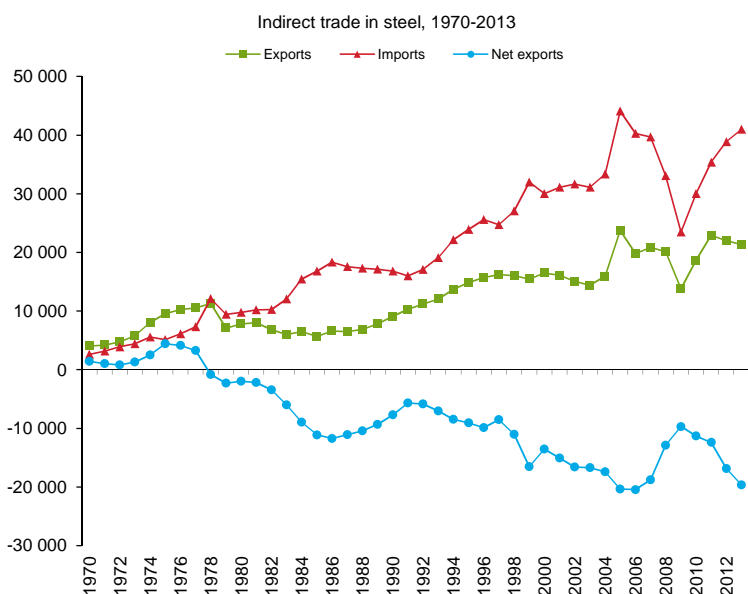


	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013
Indirect exports											
Metal products	644	891	961	854	850	1 110	1 055	1 152	959	1 071	964
Mechanical machinery	919	1 338	1 196	963	1 217	1 616	1 682	2 411	1 466	1 994	1 865
Electrical equipment	8	66	69	65	133	178	183	214	146	189	151
Domestic appliances	47	49	40	28	47	87	93	65	53	55	43
Automotive	444	1 766	1 446	1 086	1 554	2 200	2 703	2 858	2 003	2 810	2 872
Other transport	73	551	468	147	96	71	65	94	58	87	103
Indirect imports											
Metal products	96	311	516	652	997	1 162	1 771	2 765	1 930	2 489	2 668
Mechanical machinery	370	576	702	910	1 130	1 356	1 615	2 933	1 652	2 300	2 197
Electrical equipment	1	45	83	103	150	249	192	231	176	236	289
Domestic appliances	28	75	104	175	159	224	320	446	406	435	476
Automotive	118	759	1 423	2 060	2 726	3 387	4 061	4 792	3 249	4 341	4 720
Other transport	7	181	286	160	143	179	252	178	140	155	134
Indirect net exports											
Metal products	547	580	445	202	-147	-52	-715	-1 612	-971	-1 417	-1 704
Mechanical machinery	548	761	495	53	87	259	67	-523	-185	-306	-332
Electrical equipment	7	20	-14	-37	-17	-71	-9	-17	-30	-46	-138
Domestic appliances	19	-26	-64	-148	-112	-138	-227	-381	-354	-380	-433
Automotive	326	1 007	23	-974	-1 172	-1 188	-1 358	-1 934	-1 246	-1 531	-1 847
Other transport	65	370	182	-13	-48	-107	-187	-84	-83	-68	-31

United States, indirect trade of steel

thousand tonnes, finished steel equivalent [kt]

	Indirect exports	Indirect imports	Indirect net exports
1970	4 017	2 627	1 389
1971	4 183	3 176	1 007
1972	4 722	3 895	827
1973	5 760	4 437	1 324
1974	8 086	5 579	2 507
1975	9 556	5 136	4 421
1976	10 246	6 089	4 156
1977	10 551	7 288	3 263
1978	11 288	12 112	-824
1979	7 098	9 412	-2 314
1980	7 796	9 785	-1 989
1981	8 007	10 197	-2 190
1982	6 832	10 255	-3 423
1983	6 016	12 047	-6 031
1984	6 479	15 460	-8 980
1985	5 693	16 805	-11 112
1986	6 613	18 349	-11 736
1987	6 486	17 578	-11 092
1988	6 885	17 309	-10 424
1989	7 796	17 120	-9 323
1990	9 100	16 810	-7 710
1991	10 316	16 001	-5 685
1992	11 204	17 074	-5 870
1993	12 062	19 121	-7 059
1994	13 715	22 167	-8 452
1995	14 834	23 902	-9 068
1996	15 728	25 614	-9 886
1997	16 181	24 715	-8 534
1998	16 043	27 073	-11 029
1999	15 446	31 984	-16 539
2000	16 458	30 017	-13 559
2001	16 071	31 128	-15 057
2002	15 030	31 626	-16 596
2003	14 402	31 090	-16 687
2004	15 907	33 324	-17 418
2005	23 744	44 117	-20 373
2006	19 815	40 261	-20 446
2007	20 863	39 656	-18 793
2008	20 156	33 053	-12 897
2009	13 792	23 485	-9 692
2010	18 682	30 005	-11 322
2011	22 937	35 341	-12 404
2012	22 013	38 884	-16 871
2013	21 315	40 987	-19 672



	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013
Indirect exports											
Metal products	585	1 347	1 127	683	1 252	2 401	2 890	3 856	2 900	3 715	3 628
Mechanical machinery	981	2 703	3 019	1 892	2 836	4 334	5 013	6 929	4 354	6 999	6 166
Electrical equipment	344	1 032	243	198	193	332	446	597	427	579	603
Domestic appliances	35	101	108	68	230	369	256	285	186	225	222
Automotive	1 461	3 914	2 474	2 649	4 255	6 942	7 315	11 092	5 653	10 744	9 968
Other transport	612	459	824	203	334	458	538	985	273	675	728
Indirect imports											
Metal products	792	1 323	2 112	3 433	3 177	4 382	7 605	11 259	7 160	9 387	9 673
Mechanical machinery	417	970	1 347	2 416	2 504	4 150	5 282	9 135	4 295	7 045	9 424
Electrical equipment	130	258	274	651	558	894	840	1 234	835	1 116	1 093
Domestic appliances	22	35	97	245	309	477	596	1 118	959	1 273	1 345
Automotive	1 132	2 181	5 461	9 614	9 704	13 108	14 764	20 495	9 835	15 967	18 819
Other transport	135	368	493	447	559	892	930	876	401	552	633
Indirect net exports											
Metal products	-207	24	-985	-2 750	-1 925	-1 981	-4 715	-7 403	-4 260	-5 672	-6 044
Mechanical machinery	564	1 733	1 672	-524	332	184	-269	-2 206	59	-46	-3 258
Electrical equipment	214	774	-32	-453	-365	-562	-393	-637	-408	-537	-490
Domestic appliances	13	66	11	-176	-79	-108	-340	-833	-773	-1 048	-1 123
Automotive	329	1 733	-2 987	-6 965	-5 449	-6 166	-7 449	-9 403	-4 182	-5 223	-8 851
Other transport	477	91	331	-244	-224	-435	-392	109	-128	123	95

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