



Sustainability Indicators
2021 report

Indicator trends
and participation
2003-2020

Sustainability Indicators

2003 to 2020

| Environmental Performance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| 1 | CO2 intensity (tonnes CO2/tonne crude steel cast) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.81 | 1.85 | 1.89 |
| 2 | Energy Intensity (GJ/tonne crude steel cast) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 20.10 | 20.13 | 20.49 | 20.13 | 19.81 | 19.63 | 20.08 | 19.76 | 20.25 | 20.32 | 19.91 | 19.51 | 20.06 | 20.62 |
| 3 | Material efficiency (% of solid materials converted to products & co-products) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 96.09 | 96.78 | 96.96 | 96.49 | 97.94 | 98.03 | 97.94 | 97.48 | 96.11 | 96.48 | 98.00 | 97.47 | 97.36 | 97.64 | 96.49 | 96.33 | 97.49 | 97.86 |
| 4 | Environmental Management System (EMS) (% of employees & contractors working in EMS-registered production facilities) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 90.92 | 92.40 | 82.69 | 84.78 | 85.07 | 86.62 | 88.89 | 87.60 | 89.93 | 89.53 | 90.18 | 94.05 | 93.59 | 96.85 | 96.49 | 97.07 | 97.16 | 96.11 |
| Social Performance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| 5 | Lost-time injury frequency rate (injuries/million hours worked) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4.81 | 4.15 | 4.55 | 4.44 | 3.09 | 2.46 | 2.29 | 1.91 | 1.45 | 1.60 | 1.39 | 1.17 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.84 | 0.83 | 0.85 |
| 6 | Employee training (training days/employee) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7.46 | 11.62 | 12.28 | 10.52 | 11.10 | 8.02 | 8.47 | 6.95 | 7.74 | 7.88 | 7.80 | 6.27 | 6.75 | 7.11 | 6.26 | 6.48 | 6.90 | 7.18 |
| Economic Performance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| 7 | Investment in new processes and products (% of revenue) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.37 | 6.96 | 6.91 | 7.90 | 7.76 | 8.24 | 10.22 | 8.80 | 8.28 | 10.05 | 8.53 | 7.32 | 8.22 | 7.71 | 5.79 | 6.12 | 7.09 | 8.03 |
| 8 | Economic Value Distributed (% of revenue) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 78.18 | 78.30 | 90.52 | 93.46 | 95.65 | 99.77 | 96.83 | 96.31 | 100.09 | 96.64 | 95.43 | 94.18 | 98.27 | 97.75 |

Notes:

Indicators 1 and 2: CO2 intensity and Energy intensity are calculated using route-specific energy and CO2 intensity for the basic oxygen furnace and electric arc furnace. The indicators are also weighted based on the production share of each route. Data prior to 2007 is not available.

Indicator 5: Lost time injury frequency rate includes fatalities and is calculated based on figures including contractors and employees. Data prior to 2004 is not available.

Indicator 6: Employee training includes production and non-production facilities.

Indicator 7: Investment in new processes and products includes capital expenditure and R&D investment.

Indicator 8: Data collection for EVD started in 2007.

Number of reporting companies 2003 to 2020

Table 1: Number of reporting organisation for Indicators 1 through 4

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| CO2 intensity | | | | | 47 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 53 | 52 | 56 | 55 | 59 | 63 | 55 |
| Energy intensity | | | | | 47 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 53 | 52 | 56 | 55 | 59 | 63 | 55 |
| Mat. efficiency | 18 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 44 | 38 | 36 | 48 | 41 | 33 | 37 | 41 | 50 |
| EMS | 17 | 30 | 27 | 31 | 24 | 25 | 35 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 39 | 41 | 50 | 55 | 41 | 47 | 44 | 50 |

Table 2: Number of reporting organisations for Indicators 5 and 6

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| LTIFR | | 35 | 33 | 36 | 44 | 41 | 64 | 90 | 92 | 89 | 74 | 77 | 79 | 82 | 78 | 75 | 66 | 63 |
| Training | 18 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 24 | 26 | 33 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 38 | 37 | 45 | 37 | 33 | 39 | 41 | 50 |

Table 3: Number of reporting organisations for Indicators 7 and 8

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Investments* | 23 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 31 | 32 | 38 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 59 | 72 | 65 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 66 |
| EVD** | | | | | 24 | 25 | 36 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 60 | 76 | 64 | 58 | 61 | 58 | 65 |

*Investment in new processes and products

** Data collection for EVD started in 2007

List of participating companies and associations in 2021

78 steel companies and associations listed below contributed data for one or more of the 2020 indicators.

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Acciaierie Bertoli Safau S.p.A. | 35 | Japan Stainless Steel Association (JSSA) | 69 | Techint Group (Tenaris) |
| 2 | ACERINOX S.A. | 36 | JFE Steel Corporation | 70 | Ternium |
| 3 | Aceros AZA S.A. | 37 | JSW Steel Limited | 71 | The Japan Iron and Steel Federation (JISF) |
| 4 | Aço Verde do Brasil (AVB) | 38 | KAPTAN DEMIR CELIK ENDUSTRISI VE TICARET A.S. | 72 | thyssenkrupp AG |
| 5 | Aichi Steel Corporation | 39 | Kobe Steel, Ltd | 73 | TRINECKÉ ŽELEZÁRNY, a.s |
| 6 | Altos Hornos de México, S.A.B. de C.V. (AHMSA) | 40 | Kroman Çelik Sanayii A.Ş. | 74 | Tung Ho Steel Enterprise Corporation |
| 7 | Ansteel Group Corporation Limited | 41 | Liberty Speciality Steels | 75 | UGITECH SA |
| 8 | Aperam | 42 | Liberty Steel Australia | 76 | United States Steel Corporation |
| 9 | ArcelorMittal | 43 | Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works (PJSC) | 77 | Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. (USIMINAS) |
| 10 | Asociación Latinoamericana del Acero (Alacero) | 44 | Metalloinvest Management Company LLC | 78 | voestalpine AG |
| 11 | Badische Stahlwerke GmbH | 45 | Metinvest Holding LLC | | |
| 12 | Bahru Stainless Sdn Bhd | 46 | NatSteel Holdings Pte Ltd | | |
| 13 | Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills Limited | 47 | Nippon Kinzoku Co., Ltd. | | |
| 14 | BlueScope Steel Limited | 48 | Nippon Steel Corporation | | |
| 15 | Böllinghaus GmbH & Co. KG | 49 | Nippon Steel Stainless Steel Corporation (NSSSC) | | |
| 16 | CELSA Group | 50 | Nippon Yakin Kogyo Co., Ltd. | | |
| 17 | China Baowu Steel Group Corporation Limited | 51 | Novolipetsk Steel (NLMK Group) | | |
| 18 | China Steel Corporation (CSC) | 52 | Nucor Corporation | | |
| 19 | CITIC PACIFIC Special Steel Group Co., Ltd | 53 | Outokumpu Oyj | | |
| 20 | Cogne Acciai Speciali Spa | 54 | Ovako AB | | |
| 21 | Çolakoğlu Metalurji A.Ş. | 55 | POSCO | | |
| 22 | Daido Steel Co., Ltd. | 56 | PT Gunung Raja Paksi Tbk | | |
| 23 | Deutsche Edelstahlwerke Specialty Steel GmbH & Co. KG. | 57 | Qatar Steel Company (Q.P.S.C.) | | |
| 24 | Diler Iron and Steel Co., Inc. | 58 | Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (VIZAG Steel) | | |
| 25 | Dragon Steel Corporation | 59 | SABIC-Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (HADEED) | | |
| 26 | Duferco S.A. | 60 | SeAH Changwon Integrated Special Steel Corp. | | |
| 27 | Emirates Steel Industries Company PJC | 61 | Severstal (PAO) | | |
| 28 | ERAMET | 62 | Siam Yamato Steel, Thailand | | |
| 29 | EVRAZ | 63 | SIDENOR S.A. | | |
| 30 | EZZ Steel | 64 | SIJ (Slovenian Steel Group) | | |
| 31 | Feng Hsin Steel Co., Ltd. | 65 | Stahlbeteiligungen Holding S.A. | | |
| 32 | Gerdau S.A. | 66 | Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) | | |
| 33 | HBIS Group Co., Ltd. | 67 | Tata Steel Europe | | |
| 34 | HYUNDAI Steel Company | 68 | Tata Steel Limited | | |

Publicly available data was used for the 16 companies below:

| | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Anyang Steel |
| 2 | Baotou Iron & Steel (Group) Co., Ltd |
| 3 | Benxi Steel |
| 4 | Eregli Demir ve Çelik Fabrikalari TAS (Eregli Iron and Steel Works, Co.) |
| 5 | Fangda Steel |
| 6 | Jiangsu Shagang Group Co., Ltd. |
| 7 | Jinxi steel |
| 8 | Jiuquan steel |
| 9 | Lingyuan steel |
| 10 | Liuzhou Steel |
| 11 | Nanjing Steel |
| 12 | Sanming Steel |
| 13 | Shandong Steel |
| 14 | Shougang Group |
| 15 | Valin Group |
| 16 | Xinyu steel |

Indicators

Definitions and relevance - Environmental performance (1/3)

| Environmental performance | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | INDICATOR | DEFINITION | RELEVANCE |
| 1. | CO ₂ emissions | <p>This indicator calculates tonnes of CO₂ emissions normalised against production (tonnes of crude steel cast). The calculation is based on CO₂ intensity for 2 steel production routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) basic oxygen furnace 2) electric arc furnace <p>This indicator includes scope 1, 2 and 3 according to the GHG protocol, excluding the upstream value of mining and transport to the steel site and is weighted based on the production share of each route.</p> <p>For more detail, check out our CO2 data collection user guide.</p> | <p>Reducing GHG emissions in steelmaking must be tackled on a global level. Making the substantial CO₂ reductions required will need technology transfer, collaboration and breakthrough technologies. Steel products also play an important role in a low carbon economy due to their long life cycle, 100% recyclability, and innovative qualities.</p> |
| 2. | Energy intensity | <p>This indicator measures the energy consumed normalised against production (tonnes of crude steel cast). The calculation is based on route-specific intensity for 2 steel production routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) basic oxygen furnace 2) electric arc furnace | <p>Steel production is energy-intensive. The steel industry has made significant reductions in energy consumption in the past decades resulting in benefits to the environment while ensuring economic competitiveness.</p> |
| 3. | Material efficiency | <p>This indicator measures the percentage of raw materials used on-site to make crude steel converted to products and co-products. The industry's goal is zero waste.</p> | <p>The recovery and use of co-products within and outside the steel industry combined with the responsible management of natural resources contribute to material efficiency and help to prevent waste.</p> |
| 4. | Environmental management system (EMS) | <p>This indicator measures the percentage of employees and contractors who work in a production facility that has been certified to a recognised international EMS standard such as ISO 14001*, or EMAS**.</p> | <p>Registered environmental management systems are an effective way to manage environmental performance and to ensure legal compliance.</p> |

Indicators

Definitions and relevance - Social performance (2/3)

| Social performance | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | INDICATOR | DEFINITION | RELEVANCE |
| 5. | Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) | A Lost Time Injury (LTI) is an incident that causes an injury that prevents the person from returning to his next scheduled shift or work period. Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is the number of Lost Time Injuries per million man-hours. LTIFR includes fatalities. | Our industry employs millions of people. Nothing is more important than the safety and health of the people who work in the steel industry. |
| 6. | Employee training | This indicator measures the total days of training per employee. The result of the calculation is the average number of training days per employee and year. Training may include various types of development programmes such as classroom instruction, computer-based training, self-study and learning or on-the-job instruction. Employee training does not focus on safety and health, but may include it. | Human capital is a key asset for all organisations and a main driver for the creation of value. Training programmes aim to expand the knowledge and skills of employees and help them to make the best use of their talents. |

Indicators

Definitions and relevance - Economic performance (3/3)

| Economic performance | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | INDICATOR | DEFINITION | RELEVANCE |
| 7. | Investment in new processes and products | This indicator measures the value of investments made on capital expenditure, and research and development expressed as a percentage of revenue. Capital expenditure refers to money used to acquire or improve long-term physical assets such as property, plants, machinery and equipment, industrial buildings and warehouses. Research and development refers to money used with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge to develop new products, processes, and services. The result is presented as percentage of annual revenue. | Investments in new processes and R&D contribute to a sustainable steel industry. |
| 8. | Economic value distributed (EVD) | <p>This indicator aims to quantify the value distributed to society by the steel industry. It includes direct and indirect contributions, regardless of the country's financial structure (e.g. all contributions are captured - whether made directly from the company to the community or indirectly from the company through government taxes, shareholder dividends or employee wages, etc.).</p> <p>It is a sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating costs (payments to suppliers, contractors, etc.) • Employee wages and benefits (gross values, including employee tax paid) • Dividends paid to all shareholders (including non-controlling interest) • Interest payments made to providers of loans • Payments to government (gross taxes and royalties, not including employee tax paid) • Community investments (voluntary contributions and investments of funds in the broader community, including donations and scholarships, etc.). <p>The result is presented as billion US\$ and US\$ as a percentage of total revenue.</p> | Steel is critical to economic growth. It is important to quantify the value companies create and to establish how much of this wealth is distributed to society. |

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