

### Introduction

As the world faces the escalating challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and the increasing call for a more inclusive and resilient global economy, sustainability has become far more than an ambition — it is now an imperative shaping how we live, work, and build the future.

The steel industry, as a cornerstone of modern society, recognises its vital role in enabling sustainable progress. From the infrastructure that connects communities to the innovations that power a low-carbon economy, steel continues to be the backbone of transformation — and with that comes the responsibility to lead with purpose.

Guided by global frameworks such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, this Sustainability Indicators report 2025 reaffirms the industry's long-standing commitment to transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. It showcases how the sector continues to measure, manage, and advance its performance across the issues that matter most,

underscoring our shared determination to meet society's evolving expectations and to contribute meaningfully to a sustainable future.

Together, we continue to forge a path towards a more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive steel industry — one that not only supports the needs of today but also safeguards the possibilities of tomorrow.

The steel industry acknowledges its critical role in advancing progress towards a more sustainable world.

## Key sustainability programmes in 2025



#### Sustainability Indicators

Expanded from 8 to 19 indicators, covering a broader range of material topics relevant to the steel industry, bridging the gap between the Sustainability Principles and performance reporting.

In 2025, data were collected from 93 steel companies and associations around the world, representing 959.5 million tonnes, or 51% of global crude steel production.

Among these companies, 75 organisations voluntarily reported on one or more of the 19 indicators.

### The following 17 worldsteel members provided complete data across all 19 indicators:

- ACERINOX S.A
- Aço Verde do Brasil (AVB)
- elmarakbysteel
- EMSTEEL
- EZZ Steel
- Gerdau S.A.
- JFE Steel Corporation
- Liberty Speciality Steel (GFG Alliance)
- Mobarakeh Steel Company
- Qatar Steel Company (Q.P.S.C.)
- Saudi Iron and Steel Company (Hadeed)
- SeAH Besteel Corporation
- SeAH Changwon Integrated Special Steel Corp.
- Tata Steel
- Tenaris
- Ternium
- Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. (USIMINAS)



#### Sustainability Charter Member

The new Sustainability Charter 2025–2027 was published, with 34 steel organisations recognised as Charter Members. Visit worldsteel.org for more details on our Charter Members.



### Sustainability Champions

14 steel organisations were recognised as Sustainability Champions in 2025. Tata Steel and Tenaris have achieved this recognition for eight consecutive years since the programme's launch in 2018.

Recognising the interconnected nature of sustainability challenges, the industry has expanded its monitoring framework from 8 to 19 indicators, providing a more comprehensive perspective on environmental, social, and

governance performance. This evolution reinforces our collective drive to understand our impact more fully and to translate that understanding into measurable, lasting progress.

The Indicators highlighted in **bold** are new in 2024.



## Our Sustainability Indicators

The Indicators highlighted in **bold** are new in 2024.

Indi	cator	Unit	2022	2023	2024					
ENVI	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE									
1a	GHG emissions intensity	tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e per tonne of crude steel			2.18					
1b	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> per tonne of crude steel	1.92	1.92	1.92					
2	Energy intensity	GJ per tonne of crude steel	21.01	21.30	20.95					
3	Material efficiency	% of solid materials converted to products and co-products	97.60	93.14	92.79					
4	Environmental management systems (EMS)	% of employees and contractors working in EMS-registered production facilities	97.19	90.82	96.08					
5	Renewable energy consumption	% of total energy consumption			1.94					
6	SOx emissions intensity	kg SOx per tonne of crude steel			0.64					
7	NOx emissions intensity	kg NOx per tonne of crude steel			0.66					
8	Dust emissions intensity	kg PM per tonne of crude steel			0.32					
9	Fresh water withdrawal	m³ per tonne of crude steel			8.50					
10	Fresh water consumption	m³ per tonne of crude steel			2.30					
SOCI	AL PERFORMANCE									
11	Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	injuries per million hours worked	0.85	0.76	0.72					
12	Employee training	training days per employee	8.22	8.98	6.77					
13	Women in workforce	% of total employees			11.44					
14	Women on the board	% of total board members			14.06					
15	Community investment	% of revenue			0.08					
ECON	IOMIC PERFORMANCE									
16	Investment in new processes and products	% of revenue	6.37	7.27	8.31					
17	Economic value distributed (EVD)	% of revenue	96.57	98.83	100.68					
GOVE	ERNANCE PERFORMANCE									
18	Supply chain assessment	% of total active input-material suppliers			79.72					
19	Employee education on business ethics	% of total employees			88.07					

Updating worldsteel's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reporting - expanded scope, now greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reporting

For the first time, our published industry and route-level  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  intensity indicators go beyond carbon dioxide ( $\mathrm{CO}_2$ ) to also cover methane ( $\mathrm{CH}_4$ ) and nitrous oxide ( $\mathrm{N}_2\mathrm{O}$ ), as well as emissions from upstream mining activities. We are also updating our emission factors.

These changes are implemented to better align our reporting with the GHG Protocol, ISO standards, worldsteel's own life cycle assessment (LCA) framework, and the expectations set out in SBTi guidance. They represent an important step forward in transparency and credibility.

#### Impact on reported data

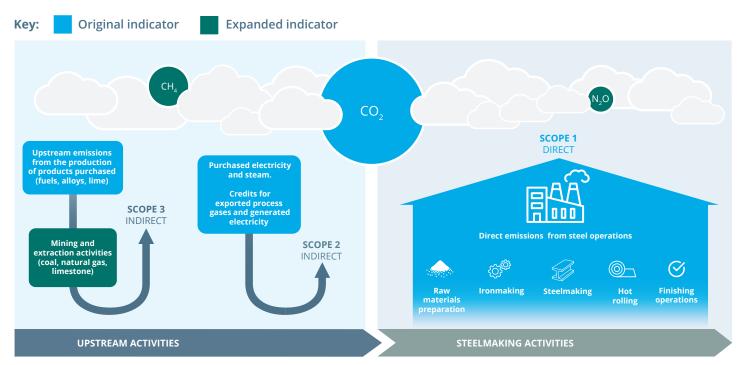
The effect of these improvements is that reported emissions per tonne of steel is higher. This is not an actual increase in emissions, but a reflection of the improved accounting approach and increased coverage. Importantly, applying these revised factors across the entire time series does not alter the industry's long-term trajectory. Our historical performance trend remains unchanged.

For more details on our updated calculation, please refer to our policy paper 'Climate change and the production of iron and steel" on worldsteel.org.

#### **GHG** emission intensity in 2024

	BF-BOF	Scrap-EAF	DRI-EAF	Global
	(Scrap use ~ 10%)	(Scrap use >70%)	(Scrap use <30%)	
Original indicator	2.34	0.69	1.47	1.92
Direct CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O (GWP 100)	0.09	<0.01	<0.01	-
Upstream mining CO <sub>2</sub> only	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	-
Upstream mining CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O (GWP 100)	0.23	0.03	0.18	-
Expanded indicator	2.66	0.71	1.66	2.18

#### **Expanded indicator vs original indicator**



## Indicator trends

#### Historical performance indicators

			Environ	mental		Soc	cial	Economic		
	1a	1b	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	GHG emissions intensity	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity	Energy intensity	Material efficiency	Environmental management systems (EMS)	Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	Employee training	Investment in new processes and products	Economic value distributed (EVD)	
	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e/ tonne of crude steel	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> / tonne of crude steel	GJ/tonne of crude steel	% of solid materials converted to products & co-products	% of employees & contractors working in EMS- registered production facilities	injuries/ million hours worked	training days/ employee	% of revenue	% of revenue	
2024	2.18*	1.92	20.95	92.79	96.08	0.72	6.77	8.31	100.68	
2023		1.92	21.30	93.14	90.82	0.76	8.98	7.27	98.83	
2022		1.92	21.01	97.60	97.19	0.85	8.22	6.37	96.57	
2021		1.92	21.03	97.47	95.67	0.85	7.63	6.34	92.80	
2020		1.89	20.43	97.96	96.21	0.77	7.20	8.03	97.79	
2019		1.83	19.86	97.49	97.16	0.83	6.90	7.05	98.27	
2018		1.81	19.53	96.33	97.07	0.84	6.48	6.12	94.18	
2017		1.83	19.93	96.49	96.49	0.97	6.26	5.79	95.43	
2016		1.87	20.32	97.64	96.85	1.01	7.11	7.71	96.64	
2015		1.87	20.25	97.36	93.59	1.17	6.75	8.22	100.09	
2014		1.80	19.76	97.47	94.05	1.39	6.27	7.32	96.31	
2013		1.82	20.08	98.00	90.18	1.60	7.80	8.53	96.83	
2012		1.75	19.63	96.48	89.53	1.45	7.88	10.05	99.77	
2011		1.76	19.81	96.11	89.93	1.91	7.74	8.28	95.65	
2010		1.80	20.13	97.48	87.60	2.29	6.95	8.80	93.46	
2009		1.81	20.49	97.94	88.89	2.46	8.47	10.22	90.52	
2008		1.79	20.13	98.03	86.62	3.09	8.02	8.24	78.30	
2007		1.80	20.10	97.94	85.07	4.44	11.10	7.76	78.18	
2006				96.49	84.78	4.55	10.52	7.90		
2005				96.96	82.69	4.15	12.28	6.91		
2004				96.78	92.40	4.81	11.62	6.96		
2003				96.09	90.92		7.46	6.37		

<sup>\*</sup> The data collection for the indicator GHG emissions per tonne of crude steel (scope 1, 2, and 3 - category 1) started in 2024.

#### New performance indicators for 2024

•										
Environmental					Social			Governance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Renewable energy consumption	SOx emissions intensity	NOx emissions intensity	Dust emissions intensity	Fresh water withdrawal	Fresh water consumption	Women in workforce	Women on the board	Community investment	Supply chain assessment	Employee education on busines ethics
% of total energy consumption	kg SOx/ tonne of crude steel	kg NOx/ tonne of crude steel	kg PM/ tonne of crude steel	m³/tonne of crude steel	m³/tonne of crude steel	% of total employees	% of total board members	% of revenue	% of total active input- material suppliers	% of total employees
1.94	0.64	0.66	0.32	8.50	2.30	11.44	14.06	0.08	79.72	88.

## Indicator trends 2014 - 2024

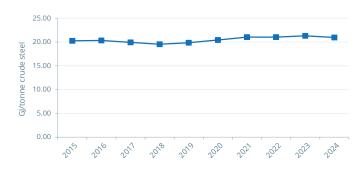
#### CO, and GHG emissions intensity (in red)<sup>1</sup>



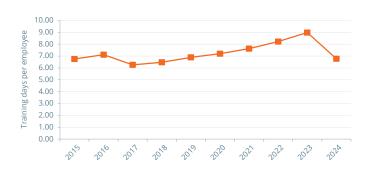
#### Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)<sup>1</sup>



#### Energy intensity<sup>1</sup>



#### Employee training<sup>2</sup>



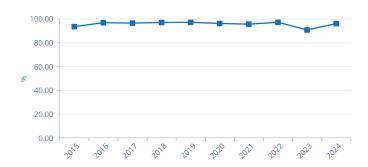
#### Material efficiency<sup>2</sup>



Investment in new processes and products<sup>2</sup>



#### Environmental management systems (EMS)<sup>2</sup>



#### Economic value distributed (EVD)<sup>2</sup>



#### Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A descending curve demonstrates sustainability progress.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An ascending curve demonstrates sustainability progress.

### Contributing organisations - 2025 data collection

75 steel companies and associations listed below contributed data for one or more of the 19 indicators. 17 companies (**in bold**) provided data for all 19 indicators.

- 1 Acciaierie Bertoli Safau S.p.A.
- 2 **ACERINOX S.A.**
- 3 Aceros AZA S.A.
- 4 Aço Verde do Brasil (AVB)
- 5 Aichi Steel Corporation
- 6 Ansteel Group Corporation Limited
- 7 Aperam
- 8 ArcelorMittal
- 9 Badische Stahlwerke GmbH
- 10 Baotou Iron & Steel (Group) Co., Ltd
- 11 BlueScope Steel Limited
- 12 Böllinghaus Steel GmbH
- 13 CELSA Group
- 14 China Baowu Steel Group Corporation Limited
- 15 China Steel Corporation (CSC)
- 16 CITIC PACIFIC Special Steel Group Co., Ltd
- 17 Cogne Acciai Speciali Spa
- 18 Çolakoğlu Metalurji A.Ş.
- 19 Daehan Steel Co., LTD
- 20 Daido Steel Co., Ltd.
- 21 Diler Iron and Steel Co., Inc.
- 22 Duferco Participations Holding S/A
- 23 elmarakbysteel
- 24 EMSTEEL
- 25 **EZZ Steel**
- 26 Feng Hsin Steel Co., Ltd.
- 27 Gerdau S.A.
- 28 HBIS Group Co., Ltd.
- 29 HYUNDAI Steel Company
- 30 InfraBuild
- 31 **JFE Steel Corporation**
- 32 Jindal Shadeed Iron & Steel LLC
- 33 Jindal Steel Limited
- 34 Jingye Group
- 35 JSW Steel Limited
- 36 Kaptan Demir Çelik Endustrisi ve Tecaret A.S.
- 37 Kobe Steel, Ltd
- 38 Kroman Çelik Sanayii A.Ş.
- 39 Liberty Speciality Steel (GFG Alliance)
- 40 Maghreb Steel

- 41 Metinvest Holding LLC
- 42 Mobarakeh Steel Company
- 43 NatSteel Holdings Pte Ltd
- 44 Nippon Kinzoku Co., Ltd.
- 45 Nippon Steel Corporation
- 46 Nippon Yakin Kogyo Co., Ltd.
- 47 Nucor Corporation
- 48 Onesteel
- 49 Ovako AB
- 50 POSCO Holdings
- 51 PT Gunung Raja Paksi Tbk
- 52 Qatar Steel Company (Q.P.S.C.)
- 53 Saudi Iron and Steel Company (Hadeed)
- 54 **SeAH Besteel Corporation**
- 55 SeAH Changwon Integrated Special Steel Corp.
- 56 Shougang Group
- 57 Siam Yamato Steel Company Corporation (SYS)
- 58 SIDENOR S.A.
- 59 SIJ (Slovenian Steel Group)
- 60 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)
- 61 SteelAsia Manufacturing Corporation
- 62 ŠTORE STEEL d.o.o.
- 63 SULB Company
- 64 Swiss Steel Holding AG
- 65 Tang Eng Iron Works Co. Ltd.
- 66 Tata Steel
- 67 **Tenaris**
- 68 **Ternium**
- 69 The Japan Iron and Steel Federation (JISF)
- 70 thyssenkrupp Steel Europe AG
- 71 Tung Ho Steel Enterprise Corporation
- 72 United States Steel Corporation
- 73 Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. (USIMINAS)
- 74 voestalpine AG
- 75 Wei Chih Steel Industrial Co., Ltd.

Publicly available data was used for 18 companies, including non-members, listed below:

- 1 Anyang Steel
- 2 Eregli Demir ve Çelik Fabrikalari TAS (Eregli Iron and Steel Works, Co.)
- Fangda Steel
- 4 Hoa Phat Steel
- <sup>5</sup> Hunan Steel Group
- ا Jinxi steel
- 7 Jiuquan steel
- <sup>8</sup> Lingyuan steel
- 9 Liuzhou Steel

- 10 Metalloinvest Management Company LLC
- 11 Nanjing Steel
- 12 Outokumpu Oyj
- 13 p.t. Krakatau Steel
- 14 Salzgitter AG Stahl und Technologie
- 15 Sanming Steel
- 16 Shagang Group
- 17 Shandong Steel Group
- 18 SSAB AB

## Definitions and calculation

Envir	onmental performan	ce	
Indica	ator	Definition	Calculation
1a	GHG emissions intensity	This indicator calculates GHG emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O) per tonne of crude steel. It is calculated with the worldsteel CO <sub>2</sub> data collection methodology, which includes all scopes (1, 2, and scope 3 - category 1). This represents the weighted average for the BF-BOF, scrap-EAF, and DRI-EAF routes, scaled by the share of global steel production they represent.	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e emitted / tonne of crude steel
1b	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity	This 'original' indicator measure tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per tonne of crude steel. It is calculated with the worldsteel CO <sub>2</sub> data collection methodology, which includes all Scopes (1, 2, and some scope 3). This represents the weighted average for the BF-BOF, scrap-EAF, and DRI-EAF routes, scaled by the share of global steel production they represent.	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> emitted / tonne of crude steel
2	Energy intensity	This indicator measures the energy used to process the crude steel volume in GJ/tCS (tonne of crude steel as cast). Global Energy intensity represents a weighted average between EAF and BOF routes.	GJ of energy used / tonne of crude steel
3	Material efficiency	This indicator calculates the percentage of crude steel and co-products compared to total solid output material (i.e. crude steel, co-products and waste landfilled or incinerated).	(crude steel + co-products) / (crude steel + co-products + waste)
4	Environmental management systems (EMS)	This indicator measures the percentage of employees and contractors working in registered steel production facilities.	Number of employees and contractors working in registered production facilities / total number of employees and contractors working in production facilities
5	Renewable energy consumption	This indicator measures the share of renewable energy in total energy consumption.	Total renewable energy consumption (GJ) / total energy consumption (GJ)
6	SOx emissions intensity	This indicator measures SOx emissions per tonne of crude steel	kg of SOx emitted / tonne of crude steel
7	NOx emissions intensity	This indicator measures NOx emissions per tonne of crude steel	kg of NOx emitted / tonne of crude steel
8	Dust emissions intensity	This indicator measures total dust emissions per tonne of crude steel	kg of particulate matter (PM) emitted / tonne of crude steel
9	Fresh water withdrawal	This indicator measures the total amount of fresh water withdrawn	m³ of fresh water withdrawn / tonne of crude steel
10	Fresh water consumption	This indicator measures the portion of fresh water that is not returned to the original water source after being withdrawn	(m³ of fresh water withdrawn – m³ of fresh water discharged) / tonne of crude steel
Socia	l performance		
Indica	ator	Relevance	Calculation
11	Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	This indicator measures the number of lost time injuries per million man-hours, including fatalities.	(lost time injuries + fatalities) / million hours worked
12	Employee training	This indicator measures the total days of training per employee per year.	Total days of training/ total number of employees
13	Women in workforce	This indicator measures total percentage of women in the workforce	Number of women employees / total number of employees
14	Women on the board	This indicator measures the total women members of the Board who have been elected to represent the shareholders	Number of women board members / total number of board members
15	Community investment	This indicator measures total percentage of revenue spent on community activities	Amount of money spent on community activities / revenue
Econ	omic performance		
Indica	ator	Relevance	Calculation
16	Investment in new processes and products	This indicator measures the value of investments made on capital expenditure, and research and development	(capital expenditure + research & development expenditure) / annual revenue
17	Economic value distributed (EVD)	This indicator measures the economic value distributed to society by the steel industry, including direct and indirect contributions	(Operating costs + employee wages and benefits + dividends paid + interest payments + payments to government + community investments) / annual revenue
Gove	rnance performance		
Indic	ator	Relevance	Calculation
18	Supply chain assessment	This indicator measures the total percentage of active input- material suppliers that are covered by a valid supply chain assessment	Total number of active input-material suppliers covered by valid supplier assessment / total number of active input-material suppliers
19	Employee education on business ethics	This indicator measures the proportion of the workforce with valid education on the business code or ethics	Total number of employees who received education on any aspect of business code or ethics / total number of employees

<sup>\*</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

# Relevance

Env	ronmental performa	nce					
Indi	cator	Relevance	Our Sustainabili	tv Principles	Relevant UNSDG*		
1	GHG emissions intensity	The production of steel is a carbon-intensive activity. Emissions from the steel industry, the majority of which come from carbon dioxide (CO2) represent 7% - 8% of global anthropogenic GHG emissions. Nonetheless, the steel industry is committed to continuing to reduce the carbon footprint from its operations Achieving the drastic emissions reductions required will demand a fundamental transformation in how iron and steel are produced.		Proactively address climate change and take effective	7. Affordable &		
2	Energy intensity	Steel production remains energy-intensive. The steel industry is focusing on increasing the energy effciency of its operations and the proportion of low-carbon resources used.	Climate action	actions to minimise the industry's GHG emissions.	clean energy 13. Climate Action		
3	Renewable energy consumption	The transition to renewable energy sources is essential to reduce the carbon footprint of steel production. Increasing the share of renewable energy in operations supports decarbonisation and enhances long-term energy security.					
4	Material efficiency	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 a circular economy.	Circular economy	Maximise the efficient use of resources throughout the life cycle of steel products and support society to achieve a circular economy.	12. Responsible consumption & production		
5	Environmental management system (EMS)	Registered environmental management systems are an effective way to manage environmental performance and to ensure legal compliance.					
6	SOx emissions intensity	Monitoring and reducing SOx emissions are essential to minimise environmental impact and protect human health and ecosystems.	Environmental care	Conduct operations in an environmentally responsible manner.	3. Good health & well-being 6. Clean water & sanitation 11. Sustainable cities & communities 12. Responsible consumption & production 14. Life below water 15. Life on land		
7	NOx emissions intensity	Monitoring and reducing NOx emissions are essential to minimise environmental impact and protect human health and ecosystems.					
8	Dust emissions intensity	Controlling and reducing dust emissions helps create a cleaner working environment and reduces the impact on surrounding communities.					
9	Fresh water withdrawal	Water is a vital resource for steel production. Monitoring and managing fresh water withdrawal levels ensures responsible water use and minimises the impact on local water sources and ecosystems.					
10	Fresh water consumption	Reducing freshwater consumption through recycling and efficient water management contributes to sustainable operations and helps protect water availability for local communities and ecosystems.					
Soci	al performance						
Indi	cator	Relevance	Our Sustainabili	ty Principles	Relevant UNSDG*		
11	Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	All injuries and work-related illnesses can and must be prevented. Measuring safety performance is one aspect of achieving good safety and health standards.	Safety and health	Maintain a safe and healthy workplace and act on health and safety incidents, risks and opportunities.	3. Good health & well-being 8. Decent work & economic growth		
12	Employee training	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.	Our people	Enable our people to realise	4. Quality		
13	Women in workforce	Diversity in the workforce strengthens organisational performance and innovation. Increasing the representation of women in all areas of the business promotes inclusivity and gender equality.		their potential while providing them with an inclusive and fair working environment.	education 5. Gender equality 8. Decent work & economic growth		
14	Women on the board	Balanced representation in leadership fosters better decision-making and reflects the company's commitment to diversity and equality at all levels of governance.					
15	Community investment	Steel operations are closely linked to the well-being of local communities. Investing in community development supports social inclusion, local economies, and long-term shared value creation.	Local communities	Build trust and create constructive relationships with local communities.	11. Sustainable cities & communities		

<sup>\*</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

### Relevance

Economic performance								
Indi	cator	Relevance	Our Sustainability Principles		Relevant UNSDG*			
16	Investment in new processes and products	Investments in new processes and R&D contribute to a sustainable steel industry.	Innovation and	Pursue innovations for technologies and products to	1. No poverty 8. Decent work & economic growth			
17	Economic value distributed (EVD)	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.	prosperity	achieve sustainable economic development.	9. Industry, innovation & infrastructure			
Gov	ernance performance	2						
Indi	cator	Relevance	Our Sustainabili	Relevant UNSDG*				
18	Supply chain assessment	Responsible sourcing practices help ensure that suppliers adhere to environmental, social, and ethical standards, strengthening sustainability across the entire value chain.	Responsible value chains	Lead responsible business practices through the value chain.	12. Responsible consumption & production			
19	Employee education on business ethics	Ethical awareness and responsible behaviour are key to maintaining trust and integrity. Education on business ethics helps employees uphold high standards of transparency and accountability.	Ethical and transparent operations	Conduct operations with high standards and transparent processes.	17. Peace, justice and strong institutions			

<sup>\*</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

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