

PRESS RELEASE

BIR World Recycling Convention & Exhibition in Berlin (30 May – 1 June 2016)

Ferrous Division:

7th Edition of "World Steel Recycling in Figures"

**Berlin, 30 May 2016
For Immediate Release**

The BIR Ferrous Division today announces during its meeting in Berlin the **publication of the 7th edition of "World Steel Recycling in Figures"**.

This compilation of important statistics on the global ferrous scrap markets has received a hugely positive reception since it appeared for the first time in 2010.

Divisional President William Schmiedel highlights that in our new report we have extended our steel scrap trade reporting to include an overview of the main suppliers to Turkey - the world's foremost steel scrap importer. Furthermore, we have prepared two new flow charts covering steel scrap exports from Hong Kong and Ukraine for last year. The Ferrous Division will strive to continue publishing these statistics on both a yearly and a quarterly basis.

Rolf Willeke, Statistics Advisor of the BIR Ferrous Division, summarizes below the main news and findings contained in this report, which covers the five-year period from 2011 to 2015:

- The seventh edition of the report has been extended by some three pages to incorporate a total of 59 graphs and tables - six more than in its predecessor.
- World crude steel production decreased 2.9% last year to 1.621bn tonnes, according to worldsteel. It is interesting to note that the reduction in scrap-intensive electric arc furnace

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production (-5.4% to around 403m tonnes) was sharper than the decline in basic oxygen furnace output (-2.28% to around 1.201bn tonnes).

- According to our figures, last year saw a decrease in steel scrap usage in the main steel scrap-using countries and regions of the world: the EU-28 (-0.6%), China (-4.8%), the USA (-8.9%), Japan (-9%), the Republic of Korea (-8.3%), Turkey (-7.5%) and Russia (-10.4%). In most cases, the individual declines in steel scrap usage were steeper than the drop in crude steel production for the particular country or region.
Regarding this development, we have calculated a steel scrap usage reduction in world steel production to around 555m tonnes last year (-5.1% compared to 585m tonnes in 2014).
- Taking into account last year's 2.9% decrease in world steel output, the proportion of steel scrap used in global crude steel production fell from 35% to 34.2% whereas our statistics confirm figures of 54.8% for the EU-28, 10.4% for China, 71.7% for the USA, 31.9% for Japan, 42.9% for the Republic of Korea, 82.7% for Turkey and 24.4% for Russia.
- Global annual ferrous scrap use in iron and steel foundries has amounted to between 56m and 74m tonnes in recent years.
- Global external steel scrap trade - including internal EU-28 trade - amounted to 86.6m tonnes last year (-13.1% compared to 2014).
- Most of the leading steel scrap importers cut their overseas purchases in 2015:
 - After a drop of 3.2% in 2014, the world's foremost steel scrap importer Turkey reduced its overseas purchases last year by a further 14.8% to 16.251m tonnes.
 - Cuts in steel scrap imports were also made by the Republic of Korea (-28% to 5.758m tonnes), the USA (-16.7% to 3.513m tonnes), Taiwan (-21% to 3.373m tonnes), the EU-28 (-9.9% to 2.832m tonnes), China (-9.2% to 2.328m tonnes), Canada (-0.3% to 1.516m tonnes) and Indonesia (-52.3% to 1.02m tonnes).
 - In positive territory were steel scrap imports into India (+17.7% to 6.71m tonnes), Mexico (+62.1% to 1.483m tonnes) and Belarus (+10.3% to 1.382m tonnes).

- Our nine flow charts covering steel scrap exports from the EU-28, the USA, Japan, Russia, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Hong Kong and Ukraine show that in 2015:
 - The EU-28, the world's leading exporter of steel scrap, recorded an 18.9% reduction in its steel scrap exports to 13.743m tonnes.
 - Steel scrap export declines were also recorded by the USA (-15.4% to 12.976m tonnes), Russia (-3.2% to 5.58m tonnes), Canada (-24.3% to 3.415m tonnes), Australia (-19.6% to 1.898m tonnes), South Africa (-14.8% to 1.266m tonnes) and Hong Kong (-4.1% to 1.239m tonnes).
 - Export increases were apparent last year for Japan (+6.9% to 7.847m tonnes) and Ukraine (+31.6% to 1.213m tonnes).
- It is also noticeable that the EU-28's internal steel scrap exports totalled 27.315m tonnes last year (-11.1% compared to 2014).
- The world's leading steel scrap exporters are major net steel scrap exporters: last year's export surplus was, for example, 10.9m tonnes for the EU-28 and 9.5m tonnes for the USA.
- Our figures and price curves illustrate a difficult global steel scrap market in 2015. Nevertheless, the ferrous scrap used worldwide in steelworks as well as in iron and steel foundries remains an ecologically sound and beneficial raw material.

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