

STEEL PRODUCTION

Steel is a core commodity in industrial societies. The OECD regularly monitors capacity, production, consumption, trade and employment in steel for its member countries as well as for all other major steel producing countries and areas.

The table omits production by minor steel producing countries (those with less than 2 million tonnes of production per year).

Definition

Steel production is measured in tonnes of crude steel. Total crude steel is defined as the total output of usable ingots, continuously cast semi-finished products, and liquid steel for castings.

Comparability

The data on crude steel production are compiled by the World Steel Association and are compatible across countries. The data comprise figures submitted by steel companies and associations in 66 countries which account for approximately 98% of total world crude steel production. Non-reporting countries are estimated using independent sources.

Long-term trends

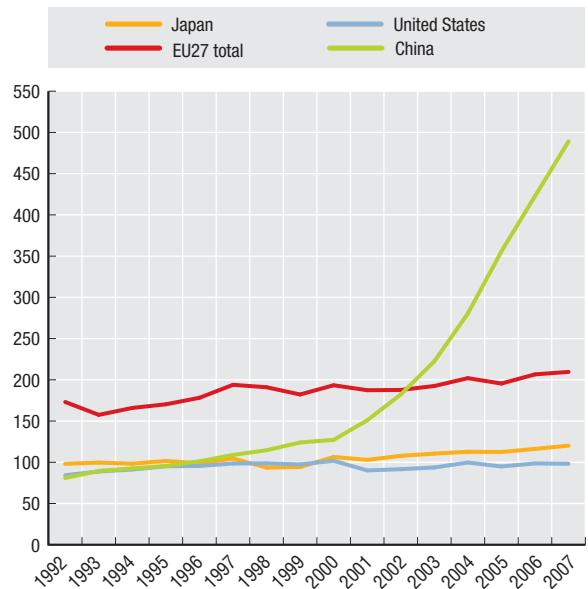
Since 1994, world steel production has grown at an average rate of 4.9% per year. By 2007, the volume of world production had reached 1 344 million tonnes, up from 726 million tonnes in 1994. Production growth was particularly rapid in the latter part of the period, reflecting strong expansions in China and other emerging economies. Annual production growth in the OECD countries averaged only 1.6% in the 1994-2007 period. Experience within the OECD has been mixed with falling production in Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Poland, and the United Kingdom, while strong growth has been observed in Korea, Mexico, Turkey, Spain and, from a low base, in Austria and Finland.


Among the non-OECD economies, steel production in China has been growing at an average of 13.7% per year, 8% in India and 2% in Brazil. In the Russian Federation, growth has averaged 3% per annum, reflecting the strong recovery in production in the latter part of the period.

China became the world's largest steel producer in 1996, when its production rose slightly above 100 million tonnes. By the end of the period, Chinese production had reached nearly 490 million tonnes, a level more than four times higher than that of the second largest producing country, Japan. The next largest producers were the United States, the Russian Federation, India and Korea.

Steel production in selected countries

Million tonnes




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/534868507518>

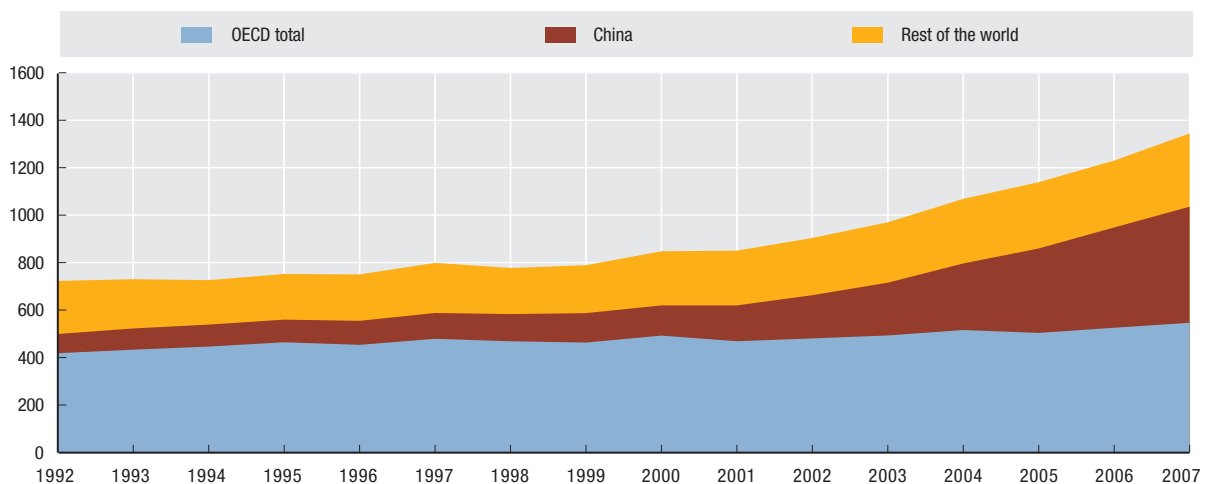

Steel production

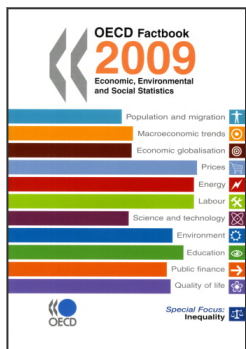
Million tonnes

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Australia | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Austria | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| Belgium | 11.3 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 10.7 |
| Canada | 13.9 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.6 |
| Czech Republic | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Finland | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| France | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 20.8 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.2 |
| Germany | 40.8 | 42.0 | 39.8 | 45.0 | 44.0 | 42.1 | 46.4 | 44.8 | 45.0 | 44.8 | 46.4 | 44.5 | 47.2 | 48.6 |
| Italy | 26.2 | 27.8 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 24.9 | 26.8 | 26.5 | 26.1 | 27.1 | 28.6 | 29.4 | 31.6 | 31.5 |
| Japan | 98.3 | 101.6 | 98.8 | 104.6 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 106.4 | 102.9 | 107.8 | 110.5 | 112.7 | 112.5 | 116.2 | 120.2 |
| Korea | 33.8 | 36.8 | 38.9 | 42.6 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 45.4 | 46.3 | 47.5 | 47.8 | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| Luxembourg | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Mexico | 10.3 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 17.6 |
| Netherlands | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 7.4 |
| Poland | 11.1 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 10.6 |
| Slovak Republic | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Spain | 13.4 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 19.0 |
| Sweden | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Turkey | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 25.8 |
| United Kingdom | 17.3 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 13.5 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.3 |
| United States | 91.2 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 97.4 | 101.8 | 90.1 | 91.6 | 93.7 | 99.7 | 94.9 | 98.6 | 98.2 |
| EU27 total | 165.9 | 170.3 | 178.2 | 193.9 | 191.0 | 182.2 | 193.4 | 187.4 | 187.7 | 192.5 | 202.0 | 195.5 | 206.6 | 209.6 |
| OECD total | 446.2 | 464.3 | 453.4 | 478.9 | 468.4 | 463.1 | 492.4 | 468.7 | 480.6 | 493.0 | 515.9 | 503.7 | 525.5 | 546.4 |
| Brazil | 25.7 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 25.0 | 27.9 | 26.7 | 29.6 | 31.1 | 32.9 | 31.6 | 30.9 | 33.8 |
| China | 92.6 | 95.4 | 101.2 | 108.9 | 114.6 | 124.0 | 127.2 | 150.9 | 182.2 | 222.4 | 280.5 | 355.8 | 422.7 | 489.2 |
| India | 19.3 | 22.0 | 23.8 | 24.4 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 31.8 | 32.6 | 38.1 | 49.5 | 53.1 |
| Russian Federation | 48.8 | 51.6 | 49.3 | 48.5 | 43.8 | 51.5 | 59.1 | 59.0 | 59.8 | 61.5 | 65.6 | 66.1 | 70.8 | 72.4 |
| World | 726.0 | 752.2 | 750.1 | 798.9 | 777.3 | 789.0 | 847.7 | 850.4 | 903.9 | 969.7 | 1 068.6 | 1 138.8 | 1 230.0 | 1 344.3 |

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World steel production

Million tonnes


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