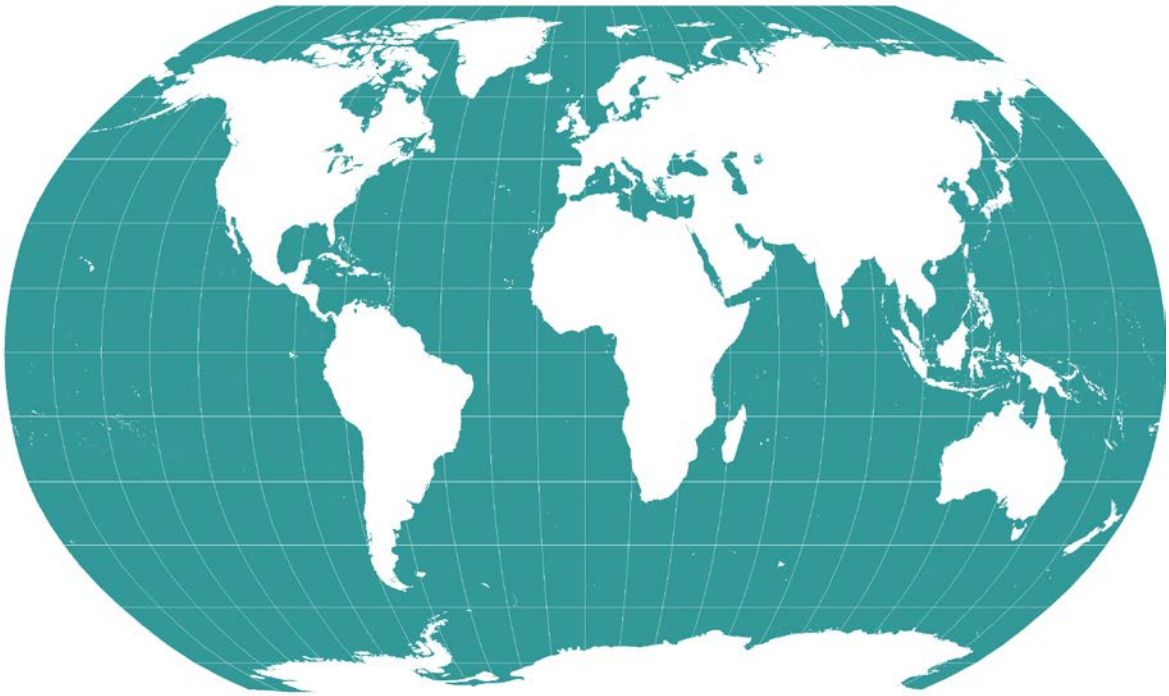
Global Steel Report

2019



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration

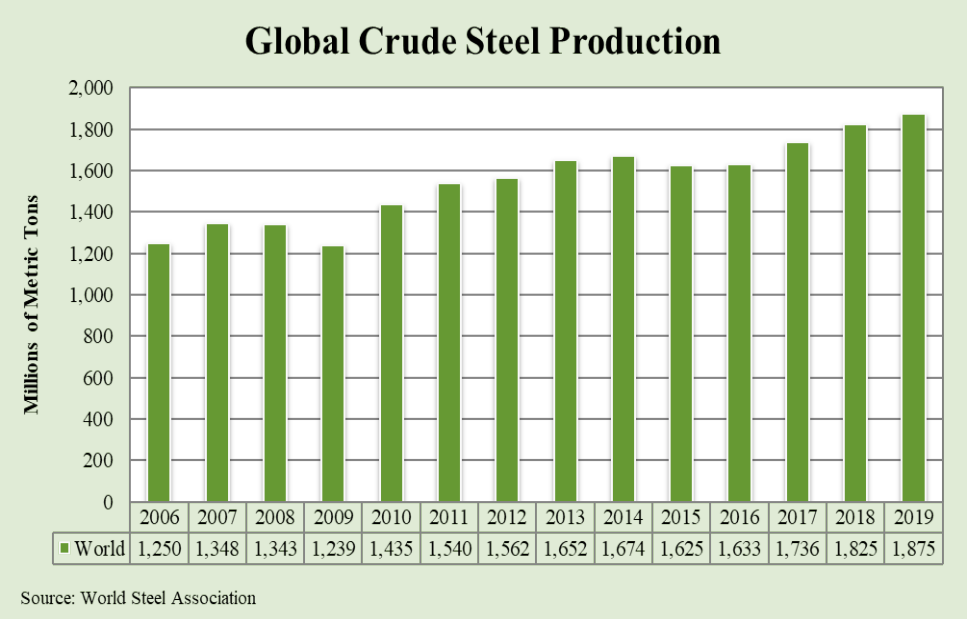
Introduction and Trends

At a challenging time for the steel industry, the United States is committed to providing information to the public in an accessible and transparent manner. The Global Steel Report offers a straightforward interpretation of currently available statistical data concerning the global steel trade and the regions and countries that play a large role in steel. Information in this report includes global steel export and import trends, production, capacity, and consumption data. This information will provide current, objective, and relevant global steel trade and industry data and may allow for new insights into the global steel marketplace.

Steel is a critical industry worldwide, and steel products are a heavily traded commodity. In recent years, market changes, shifts in import and export levels, and overall weakness in the global demand for steel negatively impacted steel industries across the world. Benchmark steel prices had been generally trending down between 2011 and 2016, before starting to increase in 2016. Benchmark steel prices continued to increase in the early to mid-part of the 2018 before reversing course and experiencing a sharp decrease in the last quarter of 2019. Most benchmark steel prices in the last months of the year then rebounded, but, remained below their long-term averages price through the end of 2019. At the end of 2019, SteelBenchmarker's USA domestic hot-rolled band benchmark price were lower than both the peak hot-rolled band benchmark price in 2011 and more recent peak in mid-2018, but well above recent lows in December 2015 and March 2009. The 2008-2009 global financial crisis was particularly difficult for steel industries, and this period will feature prominently in the following discussion of global steel indicators. However, 2019 was a period of relative growth for the global steel industry, with higher global demand, higher levels of production, and an overall increase in the global capacity utilization rate.

Production

Global crude steel production has trended up since 2006. Production totaled over 1.25 billion metric tons in 2006. The global financial crisis in 2008-2009 caused a dip in production, but production rebounded quickly in 2010 and continued its upwards trajectory. In 2014, global production hit a then record high of 1.67 billion metric tons. Weak global demand for steel in 2015 caused a slight contraction in crude steel production worldwide, which decreased in 2015 to 1.62 billion metric tons. Production in 2019 grew to 1.88 billion metric tons, a new record. Overall, production increased by 50 percent (625 million metric tons) between 2006 and 2019. The World Steel Association has forecasted relatively stagnant steel demand levels in future years, with growth rates hovering around 1 to 2 percent.



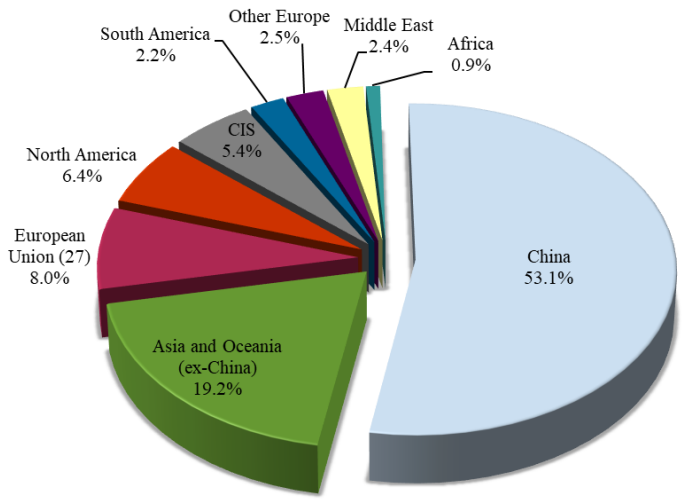
Crude steel production growth rates reinforce the upward production trend of the past decade. Since 2006, there have been only three years with negative growth rates. In 2008 and 2009, as the global financial crisis impacted the steel industry, growth rates bottomed out at -0.3 percent and -7.8 percent, respectively. Crude steel production declined in 2015, at a -2.9 percent growth rate, due to weak demand for steel. In 2019, steel production increased by 2.7 percent. In the majority of years when steel demand experienced positive growth, growth rates were above 5 percent. Growth peaked in 2010 when the rate hit 15.9 percent.

Production by Region

Among nine world regions/countries, China produced about 996.3 million metric tons (mmt) of steel, 53.1 percent of the total of 1.88 billion metric tons metric tons produced globally in 2019. Asia (excluding China) produced 359.2 mmt, accounting for 19.2 percent of global production. The 27 member states of the European Union combined produced 8.0 percent (149.9 mmt), coming in third, followed by North America at 119.7 mmt (6.4 percent), then by the Russian-led Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) at 100.8 mmt (5.4 percent).

The distribution of shares by region has seen a steady increase in China's share and by the rest of the Asia, while the production shares taking place in other world regions have generally declined in recent years. The Middle East is a notable exception, increasing from 1.9 to 2.4 percent from 2016 to 2019.

Regional Share of 2019 Steel Production



Source: World Steel Association

Compared with 2018, most regions saw declines in their production in 2019, led by South America, Other Europe, the European Union, and Africa whose steel production declined by 7.3, 7.2, 6.3, and 2.5 percent, respectively. Crude steel production in North America, Asia excluding China, and the CIS was essentially unchanged, with declines of 1 percent or less. The Middle East and China increased their production of crude steel by 2.6 and 7.3 percent, respectively in 2019, accounting for all of the world's 2018 to 2019 increase in production. The table below highlights the different regions' performances.

Crude Steel Production Annual Growth Rates

Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
World	15.9%	7.3%	1.5%	5.8%	1.3%	-2.9%	0.5%	6.3%	5.2%	2.7%
European Union (28)	17.0%	3.1%	-5.5%	-2.8%	1.7%	-1.2%	-0.5%	4.2%	-0.7%	-6.3%
Other Europe	49.3%	12.0%	1.9%	2.0%	-0.2%	-7.4%	-3.1%	9.9%	0.0%	-7.2%
CIS	10.8%	4.1%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-4.3%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%
North America	33.2%	6.4%	2.5%	-2.1%	1.8%	-8.4%	-0.3%	4.3%	4.8%	-1.0%
South America	16.2%	9.7%	-3.7%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.5%	-7.5%	8.7%	1.9%	-7.3%
Africa	7.9%	-5.6%	-2.3%	4.1%	-6.8%	-8.0%	-4.4%	13.1%	18.8%	-2.5%
Middle East	12.6%	16.2%	7.7%	7.9%	11.4%	-1.7%	7.0%	9.5%	24.7%	2.6%
Asia & Oceania (ex-China)	-64.6%	4.5%	0.4%	1.8%	5.8%	-2.2%	2.4%	5.2%	4.6%	-0.2%
China*	n/a	9.9%	4.1%	12.4%	0.0%	-2.2%	0.5%	7.8%	6.6%	7.3%

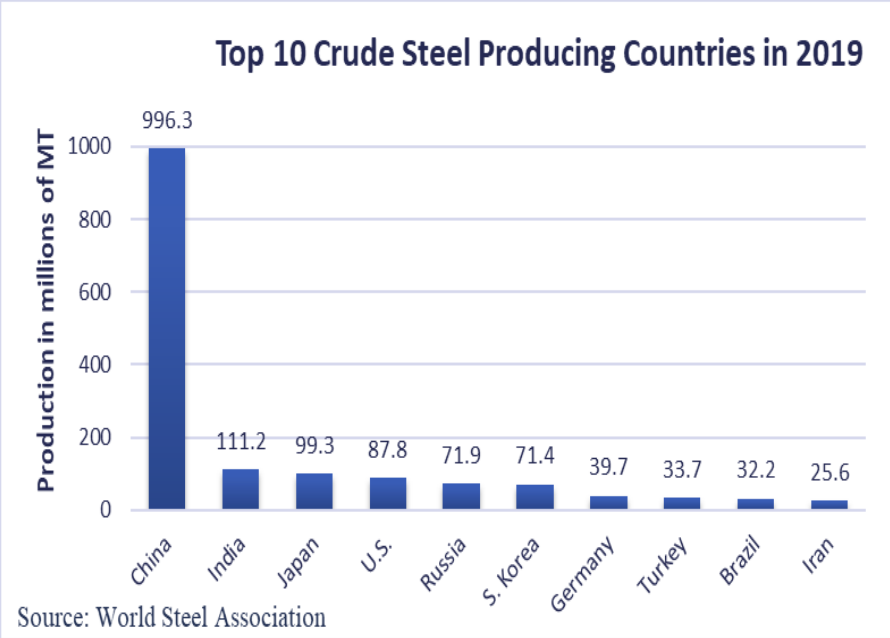
Source: World Steel Association

Note: See Glossary for a list of countries in each region

*growth rates for China are included in the Asia figures before 2011.

Production by Country

The bar graph to the right shows the top ten crude steel producing countries in 2019. China is the world's largest steel producing country, accounting for over half of global 2019 production at 53.1 percent (996.3 mmt). India ranked a distant second at 5.9 percent (111.2 mmt), followed by Japan at 5.3 percent (99.3 mmt), the U.S. at 4.7 percent (87.8 mmt), Russia at 3.8 percent (71.9 mmt), and South Korea at 3.8 percent (71.4 mmt). Between 2018 and 2019, Italy dropped from the top ten list, and Iran joined.



Production by Company

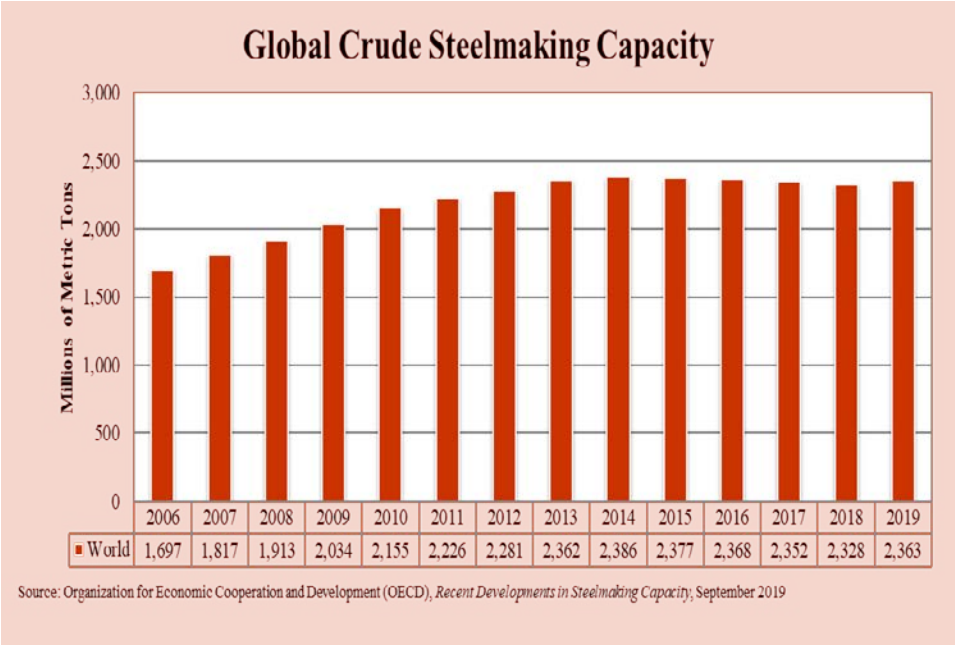
ArcelorMittal, formed through the merger of Luxembourg-based Arcelor and India-based Mittal in 2006, has been the world's largest steel-producing company for several years. In 2019, ArcelorMittal produced 97.3 million metric tons (mmt) of steel. China's Baosteel Group and Wuhan Steel Group merged in 2017 to form 2nd-ranked China Baowu Group which produced 95.5 mmt, followed by Japan's NSSMC Group with 51.7 mmt. Six of the world's top 10 steel companies (China Baowu, HBIS, Shagang, Ansteel, Jianlong, and Shougang) are headquartered in China, and nine of the top 10 are headquartered in Asia and Oceania (including China). ArcelorMittal is the only top 10 steel company headquartered outside the Asia and Oceania region.

Top 10 Steel Production Companies in 2019

Rank	Company	Production (mmt)
1	ArcelorMittal	97.31
2	China Baowu Group	95.47
3	NSSMC Group	51.68
4	HBIS Group	46.56
5	POSCO	43.12
6	Shagang Group	41.10
7	Ansteel Group	39.20
8	Jianlong Group	31.19
9	Tata Steel Group	30.15
10	Shougang Group	29.34

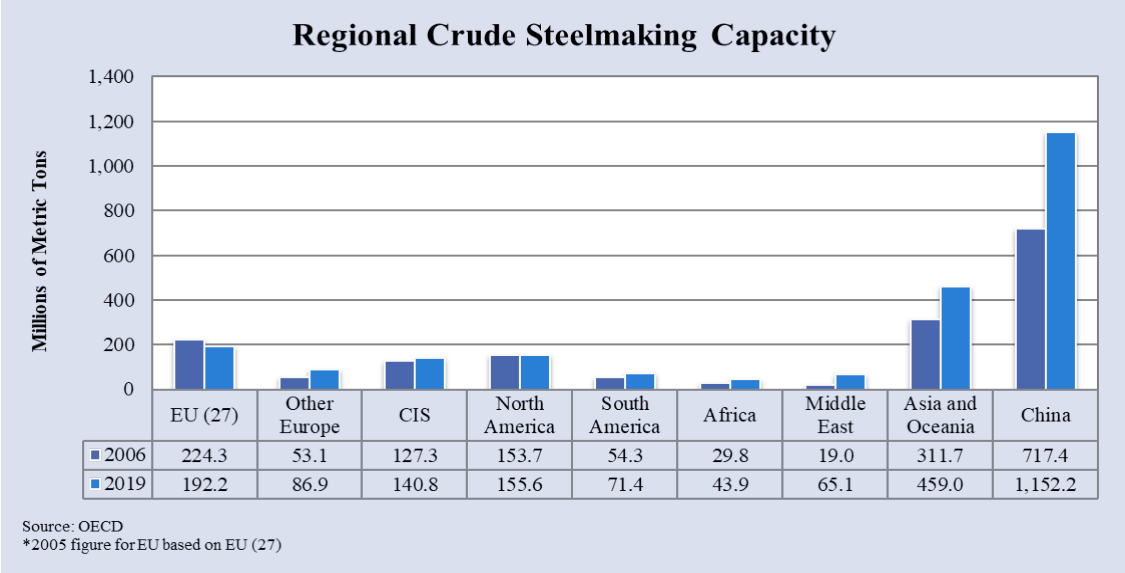
Source: World Steel Association

Capacity



For more than a decade, until 2015 global steelmaking capacity grew every year. Between 2006 and 2018, just under one billion metric tons of capacity were added globally - an increase of 53 percent. Unlike production, which fell during the global financial crisis in 2008-2009, steelmaking capacity continued to grow, though by nature, capacity is slower to respond to weak market conditions than production. Capacity peaked in 2014 at 2.4 billion metric tons. Afterwards global capacity growth began to slow. In 2019, capacity increased about 1.5 percent to 2.36 billion metric tons from 2.33 billion metric tons in 2018.

Capacity by Region



Between 2006 and 2019, total crude steelmaking capacity has increased in every major world region except the EU (27). Capacity in the 27 member states of the European Union decreased by 32.1 mmt between 2006 and 2019. China's capacity increased the most between these two periods, from 717.4 million metric tons in 2006 to 1,152.2 million metric tons in 2019. The rest of Asia and Oceania also increased their combined capacity by over 147 million metric tons (mmt) from 311.7 to 459.0 mmt, followed by the Middle East (up 46.1 mmt), non-EU Europe (up 33.8 mmt), South America (up 17.1 mmt), Africa (up 14.1 mmt), the Commonwealth of Independent States (up 13.6 mmt), and North America (up 1.9 mmt).

The chart below shows annual growth rates in steelmaking capacity for all major regions and the world total. Growth rates at the global level averaged 2.0 percent between 2009 and 2019, peaking at 6.3

percent in 2009 as the industry recovered from the Great Recession. From 2015 to 2018, global capacity declined, primarily due to Chinese capacity reductions. This trend then reversed as 2019 saw a 1.5 percent increase in global capacity.

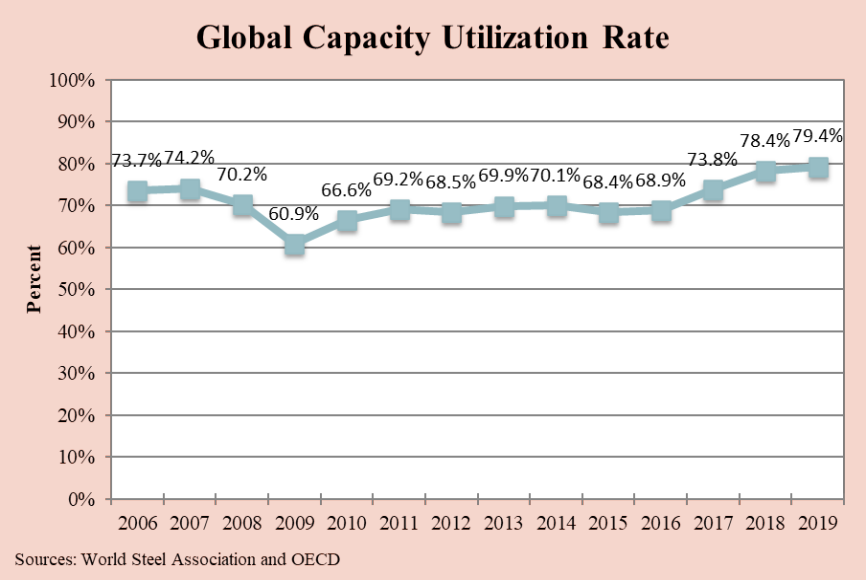
Steelmaking Capacity Annual Growth Rates										
Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
World	5.9%	3.3%	2.5%	3.5%	1.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-1.0%	1.5%
European Union (27)	-0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	-4.0%	-0.9%	0.3%	-1.4%	-1.4%	27.4%	-26.6%
Other Europe	8.0%	6.3%	2.6%	0.6%	0.3%	-8.6%	-2.9%	2.2%	0.0%	24.9%
CIS	2.1%	1.4%	-1.5%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	-2.5%	-0.8%
North America	0.3%	0.9%	1.6%	-1.9%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	-2.8%	0.8%
South America	5.4%	3.9%	0.2%	3.0%	0.0%	1.3%	5.2%	0.8%	2.0%	-4.4%
Africa	2.3%	3.8%	-5.2%	10.1%	2.1%	3.2%	0.0%	2.5%	13.7%	5.5%
Middle East	13.7%	8.4%	19.7%	25.8%	8.8%	3.0%	0.0%	4.6%	5.7%	-3.3%
Asia and Oceania	6.4%	3.6%	2.1%	4.6%	1.5%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%
China	8.5%	4.4%	5.0%	4.4%	1.1%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-3.1%	2.1%

Source: OECD

Regional capacity growth rates have followed several trajectories since 2010. The European Union saw negative or stagnant growth rates for the majority of years, averaging –0.7 percent. The former Soviet countries of the CIS reduced their capacity in four years, but increased it in five other years, for an average of no capacity change per year since 2010. North American capacity was also essentially flat, with an average growth rate of just -0.1 percent. Average capacity growth rates in China and South America have been incremental since 2010 at 1.7 and 1.8 percent, respectively. Growth was a bit faster in the rest of Asia (excluding China), the other European countries (those in neither the CIS nor the EU), and Africa, at 2.8, 3.3 and 3.8 percent per year, respectively. In percentage terms, the Middle East has had the highest average growth rate at 8.6 percent per year since 2010.

Capacity Utilization

Global capacity utilization rates declined between 2007 and 2009 and then fell sharply, reaching a recent low of 60.9 percent in that year. Between 2009 and 2011, capacity utilization rebounded by 10 percentage points to about 70 percent in 2011. After that, it remained flat, hovering around 70.9 percent until 2017 when this indicator reached 73.8 percent globally for the first time post-recession. From 2017 to 2019, capacity utilization has resumed an upward trend, reaching 79.4 percent in 2019.



Sources: World Steel Association and OECD

Capacity Utilization by Region

Capacity utilization in each major region has followed a distinct trend over the past decade. In the EU it increased from 66.6 percent in 2010 to 78.0 percent in 2019. The Americas and Africa saw significant declines from 2012 to 2016 before rebounding in 2017. However, their trajectories diverged from 2018 to 2019, with North America's and Africa's continuing to increase in 2018 before declining in 2019, while South America declined in all three years. South American rates, ranging from a high of 70 percent in 2011 to a low of 55.9 percent in 2016, have also been more volatile than those in North America, where capacity utilization has fluctuated between a low of 69.8 percent in 2016 and a high of 76.9 percent in 2019. The CIS has, like North America, fluctuated within a narrow range- a low of 62.2 percent in 2010 and a high of 76.9 percent in 2011. Asia and Oceania, excluding China, have seen their capacity utilization rates fluctuate between 75.1 and 79.5 percent over the decade. Capacity utilization in the Middle East has swung quite widely, declining from 64.4 percent in 2011 to less than 49 percent in 2015, before recovering to 68.1 percent in 2019.

Regional Capacity Utilization Rates

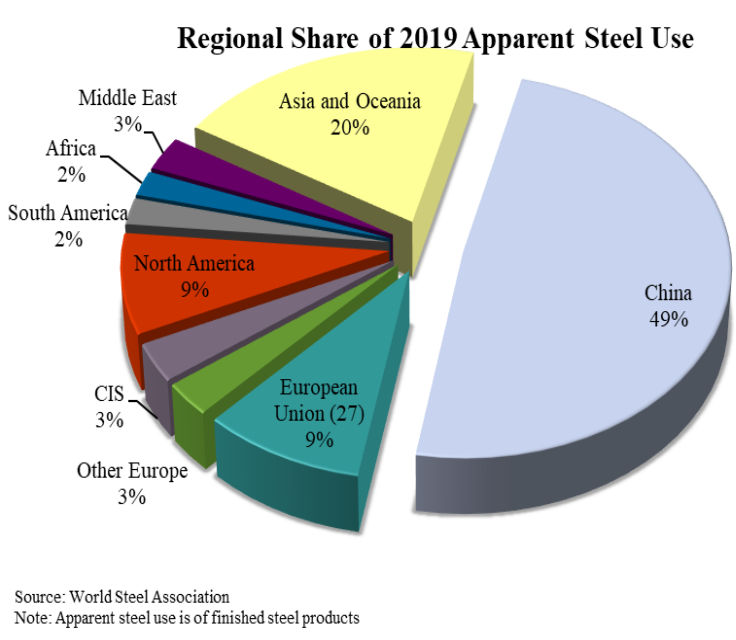
Region	Trend	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
European Union (28)*		66.6%	76.2%	71.7%	72.6%	74.5%	73.4%	74.1%	78.3%	61.0%	78.0%
Other Europe		74.0%	65.5%	65.1%	66.0%	65.7%	66.6%	66.4%	71.4%	71.4%	53.1%
CIS		62.2%	76.9%	76.7%	75.4%	73.3%	70.2%	70.1%	69.5%	71.1%	71.6%
North America		74.9%	74.9%	75.5%	75.3%	76.5%	70.6%	69.8%	72.6%	78.3%	76.9%
South America		71.0%	73.0%	70.2%	67.3%	66.1%	63.6%	55.9%	60.3%	60.2%	58.3%
Africa		69.2%	48.3%	49.8%	47.1%	43.0%	38.4%	36.7%	40.5%	42.3%	39.1%
Middle East		53.1%	64.4%	58.0%	49.8%	50.9%	48.6%	52.0%	54.4%	64.2%	68.1%
Asia & Oceania (ex-China)		60.1%	78.6%	77.3%	75.2%	78.4%	74.8%	75.1%	77.4%	79.5%	78.3%

Sources: World Steel Association and OECD

Apparent Steel Use

Since 2006, global apparent steel use of finished products, a measure of demand, has tracked production relatively closely and maintained a similar trend line. Demand continued to grow through 2008 and then declined by over 6.0 percent in 2009. As markets recovered from the global financial crisis, steel demand has generally increased — growing by about 600 million metric tons from 1.2 billion metric tons in 2009 to a peak of 1.8 billion metric tons in 2019. Since 2010, demand for steel has increased in each year except in 2015, when it decreased by 2.9 percent. In 2019, demand grew about 3.3 percent to 1.8 billion metric tons. Despite the drop in 2015, demand for steel grew by over 54.3 percent between 2006 and 2019 — an increase of 621.4 million metric tons.

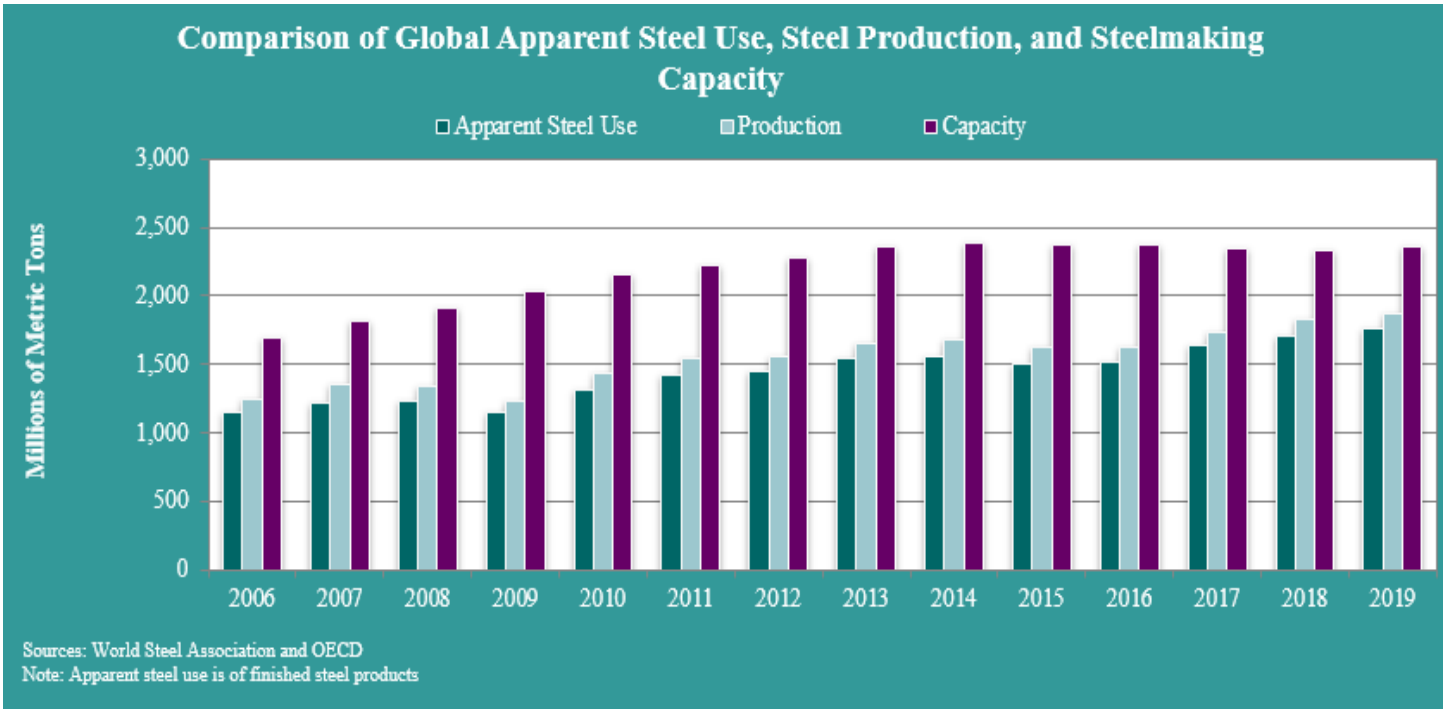
Apparent Steel Use by Region



China represents the lion's share of global apparent steel use. Its demand for finished steel products totaled over 900 million metric tons (mmt) in 2019, 49 percent of global demand. The rest of Asia and Oceania accounted for 20 percent (346 mmt), followed by the European Union at 9 percent (147 mmt), and North America 9 percent (140 mmt). The CIS, Middle East, and Other Europe each accounted for about 3 percent of demand, while Africa and South America both accounted for about 2 percent. Notably, apparent steel use shares for each region sometimes diverged from their corresponding shares of global crude steel production, indicating a regional gap between demand and production. North America, the European Union, Other Europe,

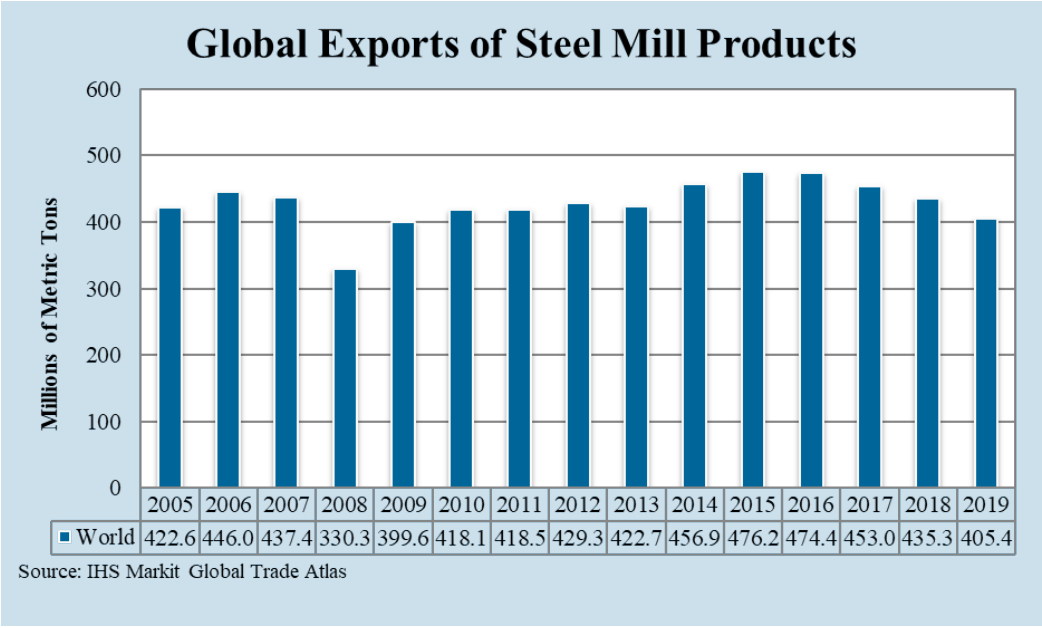
and Africa all had larger shares of demand than shares of production. South America had roughly equal shares of demand and production. China, the rest of Asia, the CIS, and Middle East each had slightly smaller shares of demand than shares of production.

Apparent Steel Use, Production, and Capacity Comparison



The graph above charts global apparent steel use, crude steel production, and steelmaking capacity. On a global level, apparent steel use and steel production have tracked closely with one another over the past decade. Apart from a narrowing of the gap in 2009, production has held at roughly 100 to 125 million metric tons more than demand since 2006, and much of the surplus can be accounted for through the stocking of inventories. On the other hand, global steelmaking capacity has increased greatly since 2006, outpacing both demand and crude steel production every year. While capacity was approximately 447 million metric tons larger than production at the beginning of the period, capacity was over 502 million metric tons larger than production in 2018 and over 487 million metric tons larger than production in 2019. Compared to demand, capacity was over 617 million metric tons larger in 2018 and over 595 million metric tons larger in 2019.

Trade — Exports



Global exports of steel mill products have shown an upward trend in recent years. Between 2006 and 2008, exports increased from 422.6 million metric tons (mmt) to 437.4 mmt before declining through the global financial crisis period in 2008-2009 to a low of 330.3 mmt in 2008. By 2010, global exports had rebounded to over 418 mmt, just below the 2006 pre-recession level. Steel exports were then relatively stable from 2010 to 2013 before increasing to 456.9 mmt in 2014. Global steel exports peaked in 2015 at 476.2 mmt before declining each subsequent year and reaching to 405.4 mmt in 2019.

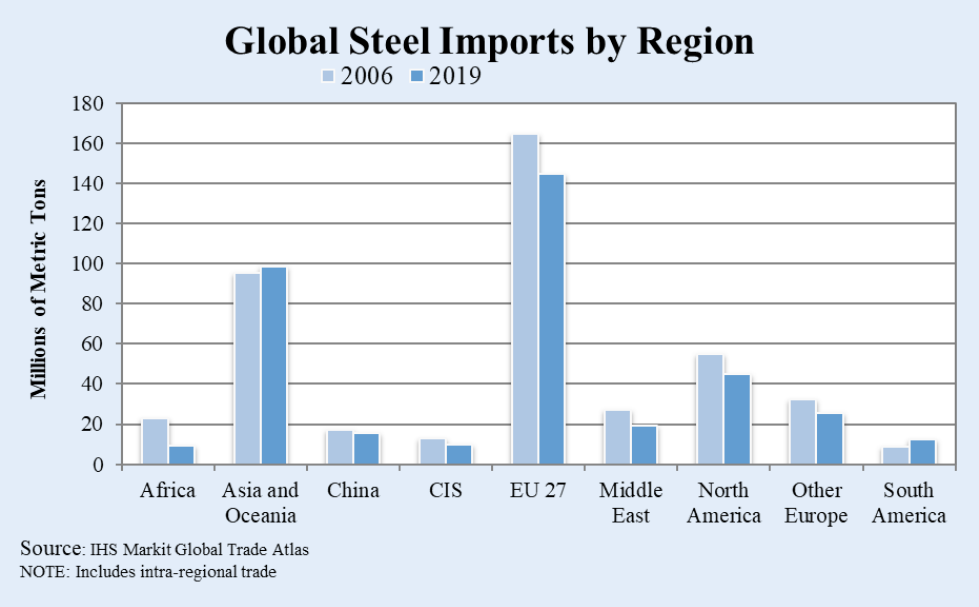
Trade — Exports by Region

Between 2006 and 2019, there were significant changes in the volume of exports at the regional level, and most regions saw declines in the volume of their steel exports. Export volumes declined the most from the EU(27), down 16.33 million metric tons (mmt), followed by other European countries (down 16.28 mmt), North America (down 9.96 mmt), China (down 4.84 mmt), Africa (down 2.72 mmt), the Middle East (down 2.27), the CIS (down 1.88 mmt), and South America (down 0.68 mmt). The only region that increased its exports in 2019 compared with 2006 was Asia (excluding China). This region increased its exports by 14.43 mmt.

Trade — Imports

The volume of steel mill products imported globally has fluctuated considerably since 2006. As with production, apparent steel use, and exports, imports dropped in 2008 to their lowest level in recent years, down 28.7 percent from 2007, due to the global financial crisis. As markets improved and trade recovered, steel imports quickly rose. By 2012, imports had reached 440.5 million metric tons, a new peak, before declining in 2013. Imports surpassed their 2012 high and reached 451.7 million metric tons in 2015, an increase of 6.7 percent from 2014. Based on currently available data, imports have declined every year since 2015, and were back down to 379.2 million metric tons in 2019.

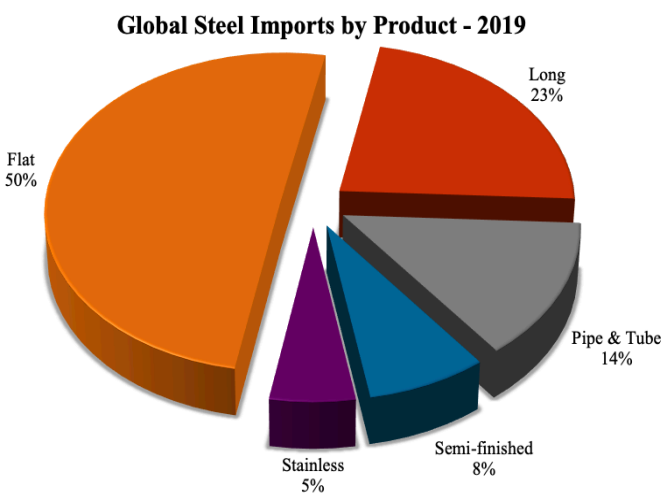
Trade — Imports by Region



Most regions saw decreases in their total steel import volumes in 2019 compared to 2006. Only Asia (excluding China) and South America imported more in 2019 than in 2006, up 3.4 million metric tons (mmt) and 3.3 mmt, respectively. The 27-member European Union had the largest decline in steel imports between 2006 and 2019, (down 20.3 mmt), followed by Africa (down 13.8 mmt), North America (down 10.0 mmt), the Middle East (down 7.8 mmt), other Europe (down 6.9 mmt), the CIS (down 3.4 mmt) and China (down 1.8 mmt). In 2019, the European Union, Asia and Oceania, and North America accounted for the largest shares of global imports at 38.1 percent, 26.0 percent, and 11.8 percent, respectively.

Trade by Product

At the product category level, trade in steel mill products was dominated by exports and imports of flat products in 2019, which accounted for 51 percent of exports, at 245 million metric tons, and 50 percent of imports, at 179 million metric tons. Exports of long products accounted for 23 percent of the global steel trade, or 109 million metric tons (long imports were 23 percent, or 81 mmt). Pipe and tube product exports were 11 percent; semi-finished products, 10 percent; and stainless products, approximately 5 percent. Pipe and tube product imports were 14 percent; semi-finished products, 8 percent; and stainless products, approximately 5 percent.



Source: IHS Markit Global Trade Atlas

Source: IHS Markit Global Trade Atlas

Trade by Country

In 2019, China again ranked as the largest exporter of steel mill products in the world, exporting 62.0 million metric tons, while the United States was the largest importer, receiving 26.3 million metric tons. Countries from the European Union accounted for four of the top 10 countries for both exports and imports. However, if considered as a single bloc, the external steel trade of the European Union would make it the largest exporter and importer of steel globally.

Top Steel Exporting Countries in 2019			Top Steel Importing Countries in 2019		
Rank	Country	Metric Tons	Rank	Country	Metric Tons
1	China	62.0	1	United States	26.3
2	Japan	33.1	2	Germany	23.8
3	South Korea	29.7	3	Italy	20.3
4	Russia	29.5	4	Thailand	16.2
5	Germany	24.1	5	South Korea	16.2
6	Turkey	19.7	6	China	15.3
7	Italy	17.3	7	France	14.3
8	Belgium	16.9	8	Indonesia	13.4
9	Ukraine	15.5	9	Belgium	12.9
10	France	13.3	10	Turkey	11.1
source: IHS Markit, Global Trade Atlas			source: IHS Markit, Global Trade Atlas		

Glossary

Apparent Steel Use: Apparent steel use of finished steel products, or demand for steel, is calculated as finished steel shipments minus finished exports plus finished imports.

Flat Products: Produced by rolling semi-finished steel through varying sets of rolls. Includes sheets, strips, and plates. Used most often in the automotive, tubing, appliance, and machinery manufacturing sectors.

Long Products: Steel products that fall outside the flat products category. Includes bars, rails, rods, and beams. Used in many sectors but most commonly in construction.

Pipe and Tube Products: Either seamless or welded pipe and tube products. Used in many sectors but most commonly in construction and energy sectors.

Semi-finished Products: The initial, intermediate solid forms of molten steel, to be re-heated and further forged, rolled, shaped, or otherwise worked into finished steel products. Includes blooms, billets, slabs, ingots, and steel for castings.

Stainless Products: Steel products containing at minimum 10.5% chromium (Cr) offering better corrosion resistance than regular steel.

Steelmaking Capacity: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development defines steelmaking capacity as "the maximum production possible under normal working conditions."

Steel Mill Products: Carbon, alloy, or stainless steel produced by either a basic oxygen furnace or an electric arc furnace. Includes semi-finished steel products and finished steel products. For trade data purposes, steel mill products are defined at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level as: 720610 through 721650, 721699 through 730110, 730210, 730240 through 730290, and 730410 through 730690. The following discontinued HS codes have been included for purposes of reporting historical data (prior to 2007): 722520, 722693, 722694, 722910, 730410, 730421, 730610, 730620, and 730660.

Region definitions

European Union (27): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

Other Europe: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

North America: Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, United States

South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Africa: Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Middle East: Algeria, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates

Asia and Oceania, ex China: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Korea, Taiwan (referred to as Chinese Taipei in many international organizations including the World Trade Organization),

Thailand, Vietnam

China: People's Republic of China, not including the WTO members Taiwan (referred to as Chinese Taipei in many international organizations, but more commonly as Taiwan in English-language publications), and Hong Kong. Mainland China (PRC) is listed separately from the rest of Asia because it is the world's largest steel producer, accounting for over half of all global steel production.

NOTE: Countries included per region vary by data source. The above definitions consolidate OECD and World Steel Association definitions of each region. Import and export data presented in this report include additional countries that report trade data to IHS Global Trade Atlas.

Global Steel Trade Monitor: The monitor provides global import and export trends for the top countries trading in steel products. The interactive monitor, along with the current reports expand upon the early release information already provided by the Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) system that collects and publishes data on U.S. imports of steel mill products. the SIMA data, the interactive monitor and the reports provide objective current global steel industry information about the top countries that play an essential role in the global steel trade. Information in the reports includes global exports and import trends, production and consumption data and, where available, information regarding trade remedy actions taken on steel products. The reports will be updated regularly.

Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) System: The Department of Commerce uses a steel import licensing program to collect and publish aggregate data on near real-time steel mill imports into the United States. incorporates information collected from steel license applications with publicly released data from the U.S. Census Bureau. By design, this information provides stakeholders with valuable information on the steel trade with the United States. For more information about SIMA, please go to https://www.trade.gov/steel-import-monitor and the SIMA monitor is available at: https://www.trade.gov/data-visualization/sima-import-monitor.