Steel Exports Report: United States

Background

The United States was the world’s fifteenth-largest steel exporter in 2017. In 2018, the United States exported 8.4 million metric tons of steel, a 17 percent decrease from 10.1 million metric tons in 2017. U.S. exports represented about 2 percent of all steel exported globally in 2017. The volume of U.S. 2018 steel exports was 1/7th the size of the world’s largest exporter, China, and just over 1/4th that of the second-largest exporter, Japan. In value terms, steel represented just 0.8 percent of the total amount of goods the United States exported in 2018.

The United States exports steel to more than 150 countries and territories. The 10 countries labeled in the map below represent the top markets for U.S. exports of steel, with the top 2 countries alone receiving more than 3 million metric tons each. The top 10 countries accounted for 93 percent of U.S. steel exports in 2018.

Quick Facts:

- In 2018, the U.S. exported 8.4 million metric tons of steel
- -7% steel export growth since 2009
- 2018 export volume down 17% while export value down 7%
- Exports as a share of production down from 12.4% in 2017 to 9.7% in 2018
- Top two markets: Canada and Mexico
- Top Producers: Nucor, ArcelorMittal USA, U.S. Steel
- 4 trade remedies in effect in 2 countries and the European Union involving steel mill imports from U.S.
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Steel Trade Balance

The United States has maintained a persistent trade deficit in steel products for over a decade. Since 2009, imports have returned to average levels seen prior to the 2008 global recession, while exports have remained relatively flat in comparison, and the trade deficit has widened accordingly. Since their most recent low point, imports have grown by 159 percent between 2009 and 2018, while exports have decreased by 7 percent over the same period.

In 2018, the U.S. steel trade deficit amounted to $29.8 million metric tons.

Export Volume, Value, and Product

Since reaching a recent peak in 2012, the volume of U.S. steel exports had declined every year, until 2017, but has declined once more in 2018. In 2018, U.S. steel exports were down 17 percent to 8.4 million metric tons from 10.1 million metric tons in 2017. The value of 2018 steel exports has decreased by 7 percent to $12.5 billion from $13.4 billion in 2017.

Flat products accounted for the largest share of U.S. steel exports in 2018 at 36 percent, or 4.7 million metric tons. Long products accounted for 23 percent, or 1.9 million metric tons, of U.S. exports of steel in 2018, followed by pipe and tube products at 12 percent (989 thousand metric tons), stainless products at 8 percent (687 thousand metric tons), and semi-finished steel at 1 percent (68 thousand metric tons).
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Exports by Top Market

Exports to the United States’ top 10 markets represented 93 percent of U.S. steel export volume in 2018 at 7.8 million metric tons (mmt). The top two steel markets alone represented 89 percent of U.S. steel export volume in 2018. Canada was the largest market for U.S. steel exports with 49 percent (4.1 mmt), followed by Mexico at 40 percent (3.4 mmt).

Canada and Mexico have ranked first and second as the top destinations for U.S. steel exports for more than a decade, likely due to NAFTA and geographic proximity.

Trends in Exports to Top Markets

Between 2017 and 2018, the volume of the United States’ steel exports decreased in nine of the country’s top 10 steel export markets. U.S. exports to Italy saw the largest decrease in volume (-46% from 2017), followed by exports to Belgium (-39%), Brazil (-36%), India (-33%), South Korea (-28%), Canada (-18%), Mexico (-14%), and China (-4%). Malta was the only export partner which experienced an increase in volume, at 13 percent.

The value of U.S. exports between 2017 and 2018 decreased in all 10 of the top 10 markets. Export values decreased the most to Italy and India (-34%), followed by South Korea (-20%), Belgium (-17%), Malta (-17%), and Brazil (-14%).
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Top Markets by Steel Product Category

The United States’ top export markets by volume vary across types of steel products, though Canada and Mexico dominate the top two spots in every product category. In 2018, 48 percent of U.S. exports of flat products went to Canada (2.3 million metric tons), followed closely by Mexico with 45 percent (2.1 million metric tons). Canada was also the largest market for U.S. exports of long products at 61 percent (1.2 million metric tons).

The majority of U.S. pipe and tube exports also went to Canada at 54 percent (538 thousand metric tons), with 20 percent (200 thousand metric tons) going to Mexico. In semi-finished exports, the United States exported 44 percent (30 thousand metric tons) and 33 percent (22 thousand metric tons) to Canada and Mexico, respectively. In stainless products, 37 percent were exported to Mexico, (255 thousand metric tons), while 33 percent (226 thousand metric tons) went to Canada.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce - IHS Markit Global Trade Atlas
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U.S. Import Market Share in Top Destinations

In 2017, the import market share for U.S. steel products decreased slightly or remained unchanged in six of the U.S. top export destinations. The share of steel imports from the U.S. decreased in Canada, down 3.4 percentage points from 2016, followed by Mexico (-1.9 percentage points), Brazil (-1.3 percentage points), and Honduras (-0.6 percentage points) while the share in Turkey remained unchanged.

The share of imports from the U.S. showed slight increase in Italy (0.4 percentage points), followed by India (0.2 percentage points), China, Belgium, and South Korea (up 0.1 percentage points each).

Among the U.S. top export markets, Canada and Mexico received 55 and 36 percent of their total steel imports from the United States. In 2017, flat products accounted by far for the largest share of steel imports from the U.S. in both Mexico (66% or 2.6 million metric tons), and Canada (50% or 2.4 million metric tons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>down 3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>down 1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>up 0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>up 0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>up 0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>up 0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>down 1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>up 0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>up 0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>up 0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IHS Markit Global Trade Atlas, based on import data per reporting country

Steel Import Composition of Top Market-Share Countries-2017

Mexico

- Flat
- Long
- Stainless
- Pipe & Tube
- Semi-finished

Canada

- Flat
- Long
- Pipe & Tube
- Stainless
- Semi-finished

Source: IHS Markit Global Trade Atlas, based on import data per reporting country
Steel Exports Report: **United States**

**Overall Production and Export Share of Production**

U.S. crude steel production increased 6 percent between 2017 and 2018, from 81.6 million metric tons to 86.6 million metric tons. Since 2009, apparent consumption (a measure of steel demand) has consistently outpaced production. This gap has exceeded 20 million metric tons in recent years, and has increased to 29.8 million metric tons in 2018 from 24.4 million metric tons in 2017. Steel exports as a share of U.S. production decreased relatively steadily between 2009 and 2018 from 15.2 percent to 9.7 percent. The largest single decrease in exports occurred between 2017 and 2018, from 12.4 percent to 9.7 percent, possibly due to a combination of the appreciating U.S. dollar, the high relative price of American steel, and retaliatory tariffs imposed on imports of American steel.

**Top Producers**

The top seven steel producers in the United States are a mix of foreign and domestically-owned companies and a mix of electric arc furnace mills and blast furnace mills. The top three companies alone accounted for the majority of U.S. crude steel production in 2017 at 66 percent.
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Trade Remedies in the Steel Sector

Antidumping duties (AD), countervailing duties (CVD), associated suspension agreements, and safeguards are often referred to collectively as trade remedies. These are internationally agreed upon mechanisms to address the market-distorting effects of unfair trade, or serious injury or threat of serious injury caused by a surge in imports. Unlike anti-dumping and countervailing measures, safeguards do not require a finding of an “unfair” practice. Before applying these duties or measures, countries investigate allegations and can remedy or provide relief for the injury caused to a domestic industry. The table below provides statistics on the current number of trade remedies various countries have against steel mill products from the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>AD</th>
<th>CVD</th>
<th>Suspension agreements and undertakings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Trade Organization, through June 30, 2018

Global Steel Mill Safeguards in Effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1) Hot rolled steel in coils; 2) Hot-rolled steel flat sheets and plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allow; 3) I and H sections of other alloy steel; 4) Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly would coils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td><strong>1) Articles of finishing casing and tubing</strong> 2) Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allow; 3) I and H sections of other alloy steel; 4) Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly would coils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1) Hot-rolled steel plate; 2) Steel concrete reinforcing bar; 3) Steel wire rod and deformed bar-in-coil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>1) Cold-rolled sheets and plated or coated sheets; 2) Reinforcing bars and wire rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Steel angle bars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Hot-Rolled steel flat products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1) Hot-rolled steel flat products with certain amounts of alloying elements; 2) Unalloyed hot-rolled steel flat products in coils and not in coils; 3) Structural hot-rolled H-beams with alloy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Semi-finished and certain finished products of alloy and non-alloy steel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Trade Organization, through February 28, 2018
Steel Exports Report: Glossary

**Apparent Consumption:** Domestic crude steel production plus steel imports minus steel exports. Shipment data are not available for all countries, therefore crude steel production is used as a proxy.

**Export Market:** Destination of a country’s exports.

**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.

**Import Penetration:** Ratio of imports to apparent consumption.

**Import Source:** Source of a country’s imports.

**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.

**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.

**Global Steel Trade Monitor:** The monitor provides global import and export trends for the top countries trading in steel products. 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. Complementing the SIMA data, these reports provide objective and current global steel industry information about the top countries that play an essential role in the global steel trade. Information in these 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 quarterly.

**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. SIMA 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 http://enforcement.trade.gov/steel/license/.