AISU Steel News

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Arab Iron and Steel Union

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Arab countries' crude steel production increased by 13.2% in July 2025

Arab countries recorded a strong increase in crude steel production during July 2025, with total output reaching 3.61 million tons, up 13.2% compared with the same month in 2024, according to the latest data released by the World Steel Association.

Strong Performance in the Gulf Region

Gulf countries contributed 1.858 million tons in July 2025, marking a robust 30.7% increase compared to the same period last year. During the first seven months of the year, total production reached 12.009 million tons, up 5.0%.

Saudi Arabia led the region's growth with 997,000 tons in July, a 54.1% year-on-year increase, bringing its year-to-date total to 5.83 million tons (+4.5%).
UAE maintained steady growth at 263,000 tons (+14.8%) in July, with a cumulative output of 2.141 million tons (+2.4%).

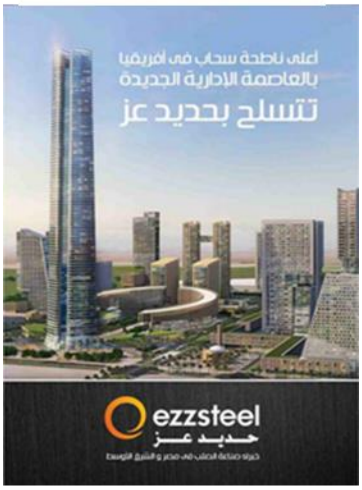
Qatar posted the highest growth rate in the region, jumping 67.8% to 169,000 tons in July, lifting its year-to-date total to 935,000 tons (+33.9%).

Kuwait's production remained stable at 85,000 tons in July, while cumulative output increased to 638,000 tons (+6.7%).
In contrast, Oman's production fell 3.8% to 250,000 tons in July, with a slight decline of 0.6% year-to-date.

Bahrain registered a 5% drop in July to 95,000 tons, although cumulative production edged up 0.7% to 705,000 tons.

Overall, July's results highlight strong momentum in the Gulf steel sector, driven by Saudi Arabia and Qatar, while Oman and Bahrain faced production pressures.

Country	Jul 2025 (000t)	% change Jul 25/24	Jan-Jul 2025 (000t)	% change 25/24
Saudi Arabia	997	54.1%	5,830	4.5%
UAE	263	14.8%	2,141	2.4%
Oman	250	-3.8%	1,760	-0.6%
Bahrain	95	-5.0%	705	0.7%
Qatar	169	67.8%	935	33.9%
Kuwait	85	0.0%	638	6.7%
Total	**1,858**	**30.7%**	**12,009**	**5.0%**



Divergent Output Trends in North Africa

North Africa's crude steel production slipped 1% in July 2025, totaling 1.471 million tons, compared to 1.486 million tons in July 2024. Despite this monthly decline, the region posted a 5.3% increase year-to-date, with cumulative output of 10.53 million tons.

Egypt, the region's largest steel producer, saw a sharp decline of 15.6% in July to 810,000 tons, with year-to-date production down 6.3% to 5.79 million tons.

Algeria strengthened its position as a rising market, with production up 22.9% in July to 430,000 tons, bringing year-to-date output to 3.17 million tons (+26.8%).

Morocco posted balanced growth, rising 8.7% in July to 125,000 tons, with cumulative production reaching 870,000 tons (+6.1%).

Libya recorded the sharpest jump, with output soaring 79.6% in July to 101,000 tons, and year-to-date production up 43.4% to 662,000 tons.
Tunisia registered a modest 9.1% decline in July to 5,000 tons, while year-to-date output edged up 2.2% to 37,000 tons.

Overall, North Africa's July figures show a mixed performance: Egypt and Tunisia faced declines, while Algeria, Libya, and Morocco achieved notable growth, sustaining the region's positive cumulative trend.

Country	Jul 2025 (000t)	% change Jul 25/24	Jan-Jul 2025 (000t)	% change 25/24
Egypt	810	-15.6%	5,791	-6.3%
Algeria	430	22.9%	3,170	26.8%
Morocco	125	8.7%	870	6.1%
Libya	101	79.6%	662	43.4%
Tunisia	5	-9.1%	37	2.2%
Total	**1,471**	**-1.0%**	**10,530**	**5.3%**

Stable Output in the Eastern Mediterranean

Crude steel production in the Eastern Mediterranean remained stable in July 2025, totaling 282,000 tons, down slightly by 0.4% compared to the same month last year.

For January–July, the region's cumulative output reached 1.998 million tons (+0.9%) year-on-year.

Iraq, the region's largest producer, held steady at 250,000 tons in July, with cumulative output of 1.765 million tons (+1.1%).

Jordan also remained unchanged at 25,000 tons in July, totaling 175,000 tons year-to-date.

Yemen saw a sharper decline, down 12.5% in July to 7,000 tons, with year-to-date output falling 3.3% to 58,000 tons.

In general, the Eastern Mediterranean market showed stability in July, with Iraq and Jordan flat, while Yemen continued to record slight declines.

Country	Jul 2025 (000t)	% change Jul 25/24	Jan-Jul 2025 (000t)	% change 25/24
Iraq	250	0.0%	1,765	1.1%
Jordan	25	0.0%	175	0.0%
Yemen	7	-12.5%	58	-3.3%
Total	**282**	**-0.4%**	**1,998**	**0.9%**

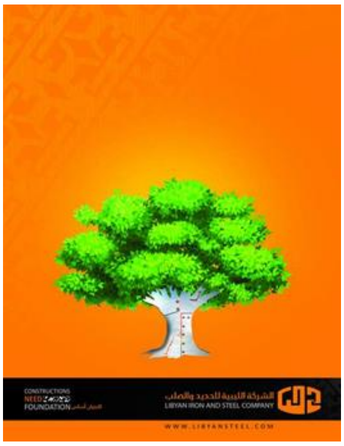
Arab Countries

In total, Arab crude steel production rose to 24.5 million tons during January–July 2025, up 4.8% year-on-year.

This performance was supported by strong growth in several Gulf countries —particularly Saudi Arabia and Qatar—alongside positive results in Algeria and Libya in North Africa.

The steady expansion reflects the resilience and ongoing growth of the Arab steel sector despite global economic challenges.

	Jul 2025 (000t)	% change Jul 25/24	Jan-Jul 2025 (000t)	% change 25/24
Total Arab countries	3,612	13.2%	24,537	4.8%



Rebar Prices in Egypt – August 18, 2025

Rebar prices in the Egyptian market recorded relative stability, with prices this week ranging between EGP 31,500 and EGP 38,200 per ton.

The price of a ton at Ezz Steel reached around EGP 38,200, while Egyptian Steel recorded EGP 38,000 per ton, and Beshay Steel stood at EGP 37,500. Meanwhile, El Marakby Steel posted EGP 35,900 per ton.

Both Ashry Steel and El Ola Steel recorded prices of around EGP 32,100 per ton, while Garhy Steel stood at EGP 35,500.

In terms of price movements, some companies witnessed slight declines; Misr Steel dropped by EGP 100 to EGP 31,500 per ton, while El Komy Steel fell by EGP 500 to reach EGP 32,500 per ton.

Compared to last week, most companies maintained their price levels, while the declines seen in Misr Steel and El Komy Steel reflected pressures linked to supply and demand factors.

This performance comes amid continued anticipation in the local market, alongside close monitoring of global raw material price trends and their impact on the movement of prices in the Egyptian market.

Rebar prices were as follows compared to the week before last:

Company	EGP/t	Pointer	w-w
Ezz Steel	38,200	–	0
Suez Steel	38,100	–	0
Beshay Steel	37,500	–	0
El Marakby Steel	35,900	–	0
Egyptian Steel	38,000	–	0
Ashry Steel	32,100	–	0
Garhy Steel	35,500	–	0
Misr Steel	31,500	↓	-100
El komy Steel	32,500	↓	-500
El Ola steel	32,100	–	0
Al Gioshy steel	32,100	–	0

Prices include 14% VAT

Latest News

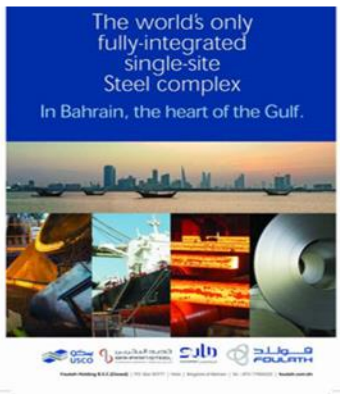
Gulf Area

Nakheel Awards AED 2.6 Billion Contract for “Gulf Villas” Project in Dubai Islands

Nakheel, a subsidiary of Dubai Holding Real Estate, has awarded a contract worth AED 2.6 billion (USD 708 million) to Fibrex Contracting LLC for the construction of the “Gulf Villas” project within Dubai Islands.

The landmark Dubai Islands development spans 18.6 square kilometers across five islands and features 59 kilometers of waterfront and over 20 kilometers of beaches, in addition to green spaces, parks, golf courses, walking paths, and cycling tracks.

The project is part of the Dubai Urban Master Plan 2040, which aims to foster sustainable growth and enhance the quality of life in the emirate.



World

Steel Product Prices Stable in the Fourth Week of August

Global steel markets witnessed relative stability in most product prices on August 23, 2025, with only slight movements in some categories.

Prices of scrap (HS1&2 mix 80:20) imported from the United States to Turkey increased by $1, reaching $348 per ton CFR. In contrast, iron ore (62%) imported from Australia declined by $1, settling at $101 per ton CFR.

Meanwhile, billet prices from Russia and Turkey remained unchanged, ranging between $435–520 per ton FOB. Rebar prices also held steady at $540–550 per ton FOB, along with Turkish wire rod prices, which stabilized at $550–555 per ton FOB.

As for flat products, hot-rolled coil (HRC) from Russia recorded a notable increase of $15, reaching $475–485 per ton FOB. On the other hand, cold-rolled coil (CRC) prices remained stable at $550–560 per ton FOB.

The following is the steel prices statement in the global markets on 23 August 2025:

Product	Place	Min	Max	Date	w-o-w
ScrapHMS 1&2(mix 80:20)	ex,USA,CFR Turkey	348	348	23/08/2025	1
Iron ore Fe 62%	CFR-Australia	101	101	23/08/2025	-1
Billet	FOB Russia	435	445	23/08/2025	0
	Turkey FOB	520	520	23/08/2025	0
Rebar	FOB Turkey	540	550	23/08/2025	0
	FOB Ukraine	515	525	23/08/2025	0
Wire Rod	FOB Turkey	550	555	23/08/2025	0
HR coil	FOB Russia	475	485	23/08/2025	0
HR coil	FOB Russia	550	560	23/082025	0

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Global crude steel production declined by 1.3% in July 2025

World crude steel production for the 70 countries reporting to the World Steel Association (worldsteel) was 150.1 million tonnes (Mt) in July 2025, a 1.3% decrease compared to July 2024.

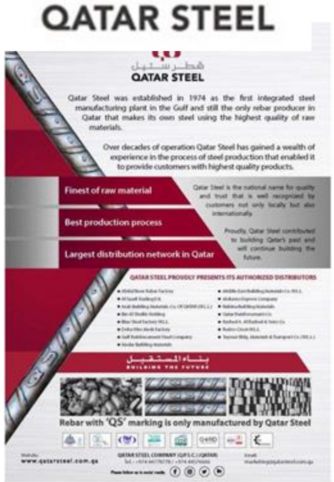
Africa produced 1.9 Mt in July 2025, down 2.0% on July 2024. Asia and Oceania produced 110.4 Mt, down 1.9%.

The EU (27) produced 10.2 Mt, down 7.0%. Europe, Other produced 3.6 Mt, up 2.6%.

The Middle East produced 4.4 Mt, up 27.7%. North America produced 9.4 Mt, up 5.8%. Russia & other CIS + Ukraine produced 6.7 Mt, down 5.1%. South America produced 3.6 Mt, down 4.5%.

Crude steel production by region

Area	Jul 2025 (Mt)	% change Jul 25/24	Jan-Jul 2025 (Mt)	% change 25/24
Africa	1.9	-2	13.4	4
Asia and Oceania	110.4	-1.9	804.8	-1.8
EU (27)	10.2	-7	75.6	-3.8
Europe, Other	3.6	2.6	24.5	-5.4
Middle East	4.4	27.7	32.3	-0.9
North America	9.4	5.8	63	1
CIS	6.7	-5.1	48.6	-4.8
South America	3.6	-4.5	24.1	-1
Total	**150.1**	**-1.3**	**1,086.20**	**-1.9**



Top 10 steel-producing countries

Country	Jul 2025 (Mt)	% change Jul 25/24	Jan-Jul 2025 (Mt)	% change Jan-Jul 25/24
China	79.7	-4	594.5	-3.1
India	14	14	94.9	9.8
Japan	6.9	-2.5	47.5	-4.7
United States	7.1	4.8	47.4	1.5
Russia	5.7	-2.4	40.8	-4.4
South Korea	5.3	-4.7	35.9	-3.1
Türkiye	3.2	4.2	21.5	-0.9
Germany	2.7	-13.7	19.8	-12.1
Brazil	2.9	-5.5	19.4	-0.5
Iran	2.2	29.7	18.2	-5.2

Sharp Increase in China's Semi-Finished Steel Exports in Jan.–July 2025

China's semi-finished steel exports recorded a significant surge in July 2025, reaching 1.58 million mt — up 34.4% compared to June and posting a sharp year-on-year rise of 349%, according to China's customs authorities.

From January to July, China's total semi-finished steel exports amounted to 7.47 million mt, marking an exceptional year-on-year growth of 309.7%.
In contrast, imports of semi-finished steel products declined sharply, falling to 544,000 mt in the seven-month period, down 62.7% compared with the same period last year.

In July alone, imports dropped to 28,300 mt, down 81.7% month on month and 88.1% year on year.

South Korea Moves to Impose 5-Year Anti-Dumping Duties on Chinese Stainless Steel Plates

South Korea's Ministry of Economy and Finance announced a proposal to impose 21.62% anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel plates from China for a period of five years.

The measure covers products under several HS codes, excluding hot-rolled coils, black plates produced by hot-rolling stainless steel slabs, products with a thickness of 8 mm or less and a width of under 2,000 mm, as well as stainless steel products meeting the ASTM 904L standard.

The ministry invited interested parties to submit comments by August 26, 2025, ahead of the final decision.

This proposal follows South Korea's earlier extension of temporary anti-dumping measures on the same products, which remain in force until September 4, 2025.

China's Rebar Exports Rise 52.4% in January–July 2025

China recorded a significant increase in rebar exports in the period from January to July 2025, rising by 52.4% year-on-year to reach 10.62 million mt, while exports of wire rod amounted to 1.69 million mt, up 10.5%, according to data from Chinese customs authorities.

In the same context, exports of angles and channels totaled 4.37 million mt in the period, marking a 38.6% year-on-year increase.

In July alone, China's rebar exports reached around 1.59 million mt, up 77.2% year-on-year. Wire rod exports stood at 240,000 mt, rising 18.2%, while exports of angles and channels reached 660,000 mt, an increase of 49.7%.

On a month-on-month basis, rebar exports rose 4.6%, wire rod exports remained stable, while exports of angles and channels declined by 8.3%.

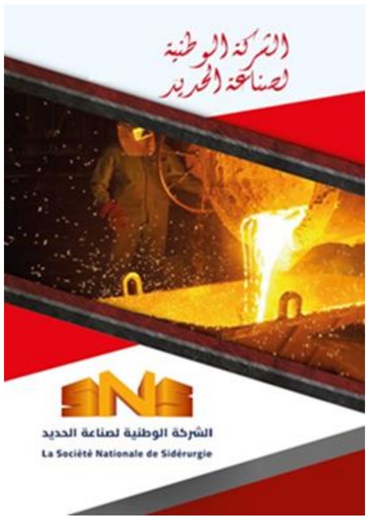
U.S. Steel Imports Drop 9.3% in June 2025

Preliminary data from the U.S. Department of Commerce's Census Bureau showed that U.S. steel imports fell by 9.3% month-on-month in June 2025, while rising 4.6% year-on-year to reach 2.05 million mt.

The value of U.S. steel imports in June stood at $2.13 billion, compared to $2.39 billion in May and $2.42 billion in June last year.

Brazil was the largest supplier of steel to the U.S. in June, shipping 382,785 mt, followed by Canada (313,385 mt), South Korea (164,436 mt), Mexico (162,227 mt), Vietnam (128,080 mt), and Taiwan (107,816 mt).

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), import penetration in the U.S. steel market was estimated at 19% in June 2025, down from 20% in May.



Study: EU Carbon Border Mechanism May Cost India 0.03% of GDP

A study by the Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP) estimates that India's GDP could decline by 0.02–0.03% between 2025 and 2030 due to revenue outflow, unless the impact of the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is mitigated through the introduction of a domestic carbon pricing system.

According to the analysis, the EU could collect nearly 5,500 crore rupees (€539 million) from Indian exporters in 2030.

The report highlights that introducing a domestic carbon tax alongside CBAM could result in a slight 0.01% increase in GDP, as part of the tax revenue would remain within the country, softening negative economic impacts.

Although the share of Indian exports affected by CBAM represents just 0.2% of GDP, around 90% of this figure comes from the ferrous metallurgy sector, making it particularly vulnerable to higher production costs.

The researchers outlined three scenarios:

Domestic carbon tax only (PCARBON): India would generate revenues equal to 1% of GDP by 2030.

PCARBON + CBAM: Results in undistributed income equivalent to 0.5% of GDP, balancing EU trade compliance with domestic economic stability.

CBAM only: Leads to a full revenue outflow to the EU, causing negative economic effects.

The study recommends channeling carbon tax revenues into green subsidies, industrial decarbonization, targeted household compensation, enhanced energy efficiency, and export diversification beyond the EU market.

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