

SUSTAINABILITY INDICATOR REPORTING GUIDE  
May 2017



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# Sustainability Indicator Reporting Guide

## Introduction, Webtool, Indicator Definitions, and Calculation Methods

May 2017

### About this Guide

This guide is intended to provide members of the World Steel Association (worldsteel) an overview of how to submit sustainability indicator data to worldsteel via the web-based Sustainability Data Collection System (abbreviated “Webtool”). It also provides indicator definitions and calculation methodology.

### worldsteel indicators and how we collect the data

worldsteel members report on 8 sustainability indicators every year. The indicators are aligned to the commitments outlined in our sustainable development policy (see next page). Companies’ reporting is voluntary. The indicators are published on our website and in our “[Sustainable Steel: Policy & Indicators](#)” publication annually in October.

The data for these 8 indicators are collected via three worldsteel teams and data collection systems. An overview is provided in the table below. The five indicators collected via the Webtool described in this guide are shaded in the table below (Indicators 3, 4, 6, 7, 8).

	Indicator	worldsteel Team responsible for collection & verification	Data Collection System
1	Greenhouse gas emissions	Environment	CO <sub>2</sub> Data Collection System: <a href="https://co2.worldsteel.org">https://co2.worldsteel.org</a>
2	Energy intensity	Environment	CO <sub>2</sub> Data Collection System: <a href="https://co2.worldsteel.org">https://co2.worldsteel.org</a>
3	Material efficiency	Product Sustainability	Sustainability Data Collection System (Webtool): <a href="https://sustainability.worldsteel.org">https://sustainability.worldsteel.org</a>
4	Environmental management systems (EMS)	Product Sustainability	Sustainability Data Collection System (Webtool): <a href="https://sustainability.worldsteel.org">https://sustainability.worldsteel.org</a>
5	Lost-time injury frequency rate	Safety	Safety Data Collection System: <a href="https://safety.worldsteel.org">https://safety.worldsteel.org</a>
6	Employee training	Product Sustainability	Sustainability Data Collection System (Webtool): <a href="https://sustainability.worldsteel.org">https://sustainability.worldsteel.org</a>
7	Investment in new processes and products	Product Sustainability	Sustainability Data Collection System (Webtool): <a href="https://sustainability.worldsteel.org">https://sustainability.worldsteel.org</a>
8	Economic value distributed (EVD)	Product Sustainability	Sustainability Data Collection System (Webtool): <a href="https://sustainability.worldsteel.org">https://sustainability.worldsteel.org</a>

## Why we report on sustainability

Sustainability reporting at a global level is one of the major efforts that the steel industry undertakes to manage its performance, demonstrate its commitment to sustainability and to enhance transparency. We are one of the few industries that report at the global level and have done so since 2004 when the first sustainability report was published.

Our aim is to inform the public about the environmental, social and economic performance of the steel industry measured by our set of 8 sustainability indicators. Our intention is to show progress in fulfilling our Sustainable Development commitments, as outlined in our policy statement, and to demonstrate improved performance trends across the industry over time. These indicators are also increasingly used by institutional investors and investment funds to develop high-level evaluations of industry groups, and can factor into decision-making processes by NGOs and regulators.

## Sustainable Development Policy & Charter

Member companies of the World Steel Association are committed to a vision where steel is valued as a major foundation of a sustainable world. This is achieved by a financially sound industry that takes leadership in environmental, social and economic sustainability.

- Figure 1 below shows the steel industry sustainable development policy, which was adopted in 2002 and built on a set of principles established in 1972, and a statement of principles issued in 1992.
- Sustainability indicators were established in 2003. Each indicator aims to address one or more of the commitments outlined in the policy.
- The policy encompasses seven commitments which have been translated into an industry-wide [Sustainable Development Charter](#). In 2015, 75 members of worldsteel signed the Charter which commits them to improving the social, economic and environmental performance of their companies.

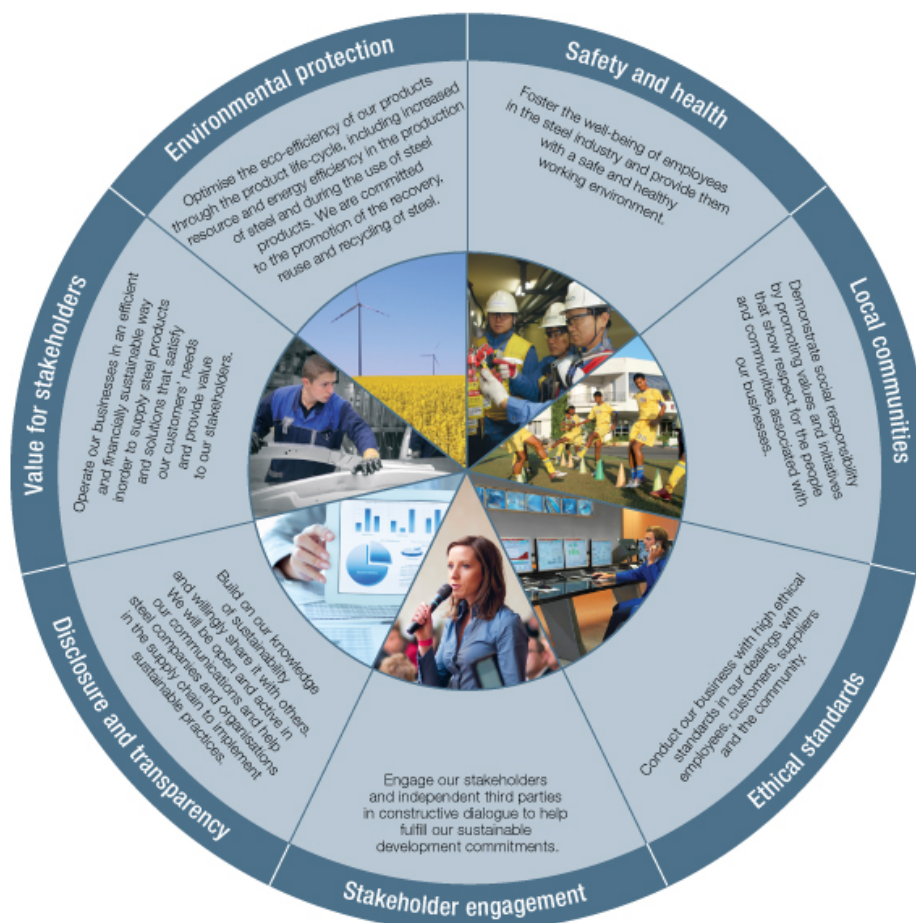


Figure 1: Steel industry sustainable development policy

Source: worldsteel

## Benefits of Reporting

With every company that reports the worldsteel indicators, coverage and representativeness of the data improves. This results in benefits both for individual member companies and for the industry as a whole including:

- ✓ Recognition of individual member company efforts – we list the names of all companies that report indicator data on our website and in our “[Sustainable Steel: Policy & Indicators](#)” publication annually in October. This is intended to support member company communication efforts with their stakeholders on their commitment to sustainable development.
- ✓ Enhanced credibility of the industry’s commitment to sustainable development leading to improved reputation amongst stakeholders.
- ✓ Enhanced transparency of worldsteel sustainability communication tools referencing this data (website, reports, fact sheets, etc.) – which are used to communicate with various stakeholder groups by worldsteel staff, member companies and via our website.
- ✓ Better benchmarking tool for member companies – members can view anonymous results by company for every indicator that they report so that they can benchmark and improve their own performance. Production details are also included and results can be downloaded to excel files.

## Webtool & Data Collection

### Data Collection Fiscal Year

We are currently collecting indicator data for the fiscal year ending December 2016 (for March reporters, the year ending March 2016).

### Where to find the data & who collects it

We have tried to keep the data collection as simple as possible. Most of the information should be available in reports that member companies publish regularly (financial, environmental, sustainability, etc.). However, sometimes data has to be requested from specific company departments (e.g. finance team). Each company participating in the data collection should have one designated contact (or “superuser”) in charge of coordinating the data collection for the company. This person is granted access to the Webtool in order to submit the data and view or download results.

### Webtool Access & Confidentiality

We collect data for the five indicators indicated on page 3 of this guide via our web-based Sustainability Data Collection System (abbreviated “Webtool”). The web-address for the Webtool is: <https://sustainability.worldsteel.org>

- The Webtool is accessible to worldsteel member companies only. All data provided is treated as highly confidential in accordance with guidelines provided by the worldsteel Board of Directors.
- Data is encrypted via https protocol.
- Participating members may only view each other’s data anonymously (companies are assigned a code) and only for indicators for which they themselves have submitted data.
- At worldsteel, the Head of Product Sustainability, the Sustainability Manager, and our Sustainability Reporting Fellow responsible for verifying the data are the only three people who can view all the data submitted.

A username and password are required to access the Webtool. The username is the member company superuser’s email address. Superusers should request a password from Soo Jung Kim at [kim@worldsteel.org](mailto:kim@worldsteel.org) or at our new Sustainability address: [sustainability@worldsteel.org](mailto:sustainability@worldsteel.org). Passwords should each be 6 to 12 characters in length, and may contain numbers, letters and periods (“.”). They are not case sensitive.

## Alternative Input Form

For members preferring to enter the data off-line, data can also be submitted using an excel sheet form which worldsteel can use to upload the data into the Webtool (downloadable from the Webtool: click “Data Collection” → “Download Excel File”; or by request from: [kim@worldsteel.org](mailto:kim@worldsteel.org) / [sustainability@worldsteel.org](mailto:sustainability@worldsteel.org)). You may upload the completed form via the Webtool (click “Data Collection” → “Upload Excel File”) or submit it by email to Soo Jung Kim at [kim@worldsteel.org](mailto:kim@worldsteel.org) or at the Sustainability address: [sustainability@worldsteel.org](mailto:sustainability@worldsteel.org)

## Data Verification

All data submitted by members via the Webtool is thoroughly checked and verified for accuracy and consistency by the worldsteel Product Sustainability Team. The team cross-checks data with information published in company reports and websites. Inconsistencies are resolved via communications with the member company “superuser”.

### References help to speed up the process

To ensure that the worldsteel verification process is efficient, please use the reference and comment box provided next to every data entry box to provide the report name (and page number) in which the data is published.

## Webtool Structure & languages

The Webtool is divided into three sections:

- 1) Data Collection – users can view their historical data, add new data, download the survey input form and upload data via the survey form. Data can be edited until it is submitted. Once it is submitted the data set is locked and can only be edited again by contacting the worldsteel administrator ([kim@worldsteel.org](mailto:kim@worldsteel.org) / [sustainability@worldsteel.org](mailto:sustainability@worldsteel.org)).
- 2) Reports – where you can view the results by fiscal year for your company, worldsteel average results, and results entered by other companies (shown anonymously).
- 3) Administration – in this section companies and superusers can be added and managed. This is only accessible by the worldsteel administrator.

The Webtool is available in English and Chinese.

## Data entry and management

Indicator data is entered and managed in the “Data Collection” section.

- To enter data for a new year, click the button at the top of this page called “Create New”.
- To save inputs you have entered, click “Save” at the bottom of the survey. You can edit data by clicking “edit” until the survey for that year has been submitted. You can view data by clicking “details”. You may also delete a data set using “delete”.
- To export data entered for a specific year to an excel file click “Details” and then “Export in Excel” at the top-left of the page.
- Once data entry is completed, the data set can be submitted by clicking “Submit”. Once the data set has been submitted it can no longer be edited or deleted unless you contact the worldsteel data collection administrator ([kim@worldsteel.org](mailto:kim@worldsteel.org) / [sustainability@worldsteel.org](mailto:sustainability@worldsteel.org)).
- Indicator results for your company are shown at the bottom of the survey once data has been “saved” for a specific year. You can also view the data in the “Reports” section (see below).
- You may log in and out as many times as desired. Your data will be saved and you will be able to re-start where you left off (until the data set has been submitted).
- Please use a period "." as the decimal separator (e.g. 1,000.50 or 25.6) when entering values.

## Reports

In the “Reports” section, results can be viewed and download to an excel file.

- Results can be viewed by fiscal year for your company, worldsteel average results and other companies (shown anonymously).
- Anonymous results can only be viewed for indicators for which your company has also provided data.
- Graphs of worldsteel average results for four of the indicators since 2003 can be viewed and printed.

## Indicator Definitions & Calculation Methodology

The following table provides indicator definitions, calculation method and the inputs required for reporting.

General Information	
Required Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Crude steel production (tonnes, 100% owned) and share EAF or BOF:</b> This is the tonnage from facilities 100% owned by the company and steel-subsidaries included for the reporting of environmental and training indicators.</li> <li>▪ <b>Crude steel production (tonnes, consolidated) and share EAF or BOF:</b> This is the tonnage from facilities 100% owned by the company and subsidiaries/joint ventures included for the reporting of financial indicators.</li> <li>▪ <b>Currency Name:</b> You may report in the currency of your choice.</li> <li>▪ <b>Exchange Rate:</b> for the end of the fiscal year that you are reporting in relation to US dollars. A link to a historical currency converter is provided.</li> <li>▪ <b>Subsidiaries &amp; Joint Ventures:</b> list all subsidiaries and joint ventures of the member company that are included for the reporting of financial indicators (i.e. all those included in the member company's consolidated accounts).</li> <li>▪ <b>Steel-business subsidiaries:</b> list all steel-business subsidiaries of the member company that are included for the reporting of environmental and social indicators.</li> <li>▪ <b>Annual Revenue (Net Revenue or Net Sales):</b> also called "Net Revenue" or "Net Sales" (gross sales minus returns, discounts &amp; allowances). Report based on your company including all subsidiaries and joint ventures that are included in its consolidated accounts.</li> <li>▪ <b>% of Annual Revenue from your steel business:</b> just the revenue from steel.</li> </ul>

### Indicator 1: Greenhouse gas emissions

**Definitions & Remarks**

This indicator is collected by the Environment Team at worldsteel via the CO<sub>2</sub> Data Collection System: <https://co2.worldsteel.org>. Please contact Henk Reimink to report: [reimink@worldsteel.org](mailto:reimink@worldsteel.org)

This indicator includes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions only as these make up approximately 93% of all steel industry greenhouse gas emissions. Calculations incorporate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, according to the GHG (greenhouse gas) protocol.

This indicator is calculated using route-specific CO<sub>2</sub> intensities (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/tonne crude steel cast) for three steel production routes: basic oxygen furnace, electric arc furnace and open hearth furnace. The indicators are also weighted based on the production share of each route.

For full details on worldsteel's CO<sub>2</sub> data collection programme and methodology, see the CO<sub>2</sub> Data collection user guide available here on our website: <https://www.worldsteel.org/steel-by-topic/sustainability/environmental-sustainability/climate-change.html>

### Indicator 2: Energy intensity

**Definitions & Remarks**

This indicator is collected by the Environment Team at worldsteel via the CO<sub>2</sub> Data Collection System: <https://co2.worldsteel.org>. Please contact Henk Reimink to report: [reimink@worldsteel.org](mailto:reimink@worldsteel.org)

This indicator is calculated based on data collected via the worldsteel CO<sub>2</sub> data collection system (see Indicator 1). It is calculated using route-specific energy intensities (GJ/tonne crude steel cast) for three steel production routes: basic oxygen furnace, electric arc furnace and open hearth furnace. The indicators are also weighted based on the production share of each route.

For full details on worldsteel's CO<sub>2</sub> data collection programme and methodology, see the CO<sub>2</sub> Data collection user guide available here on our website: <https://www.worldsteel.org/steel-by-topic/sustainability/environmental-sustainability/climate-change.html>



### Indicator 3: Material Efficiency

<p>Definitions &amp; Remarks</p>	<p>This indicator calculates the percentage of crude steel and by-product material from total output material (i.e. crude steel, by-products and waste landfilled or incinerated).</p> <p>The system boundary is the EAF and/or integrated steel mill, regardless of ownership (i.e. include power plant, oxygen plant, etc. even if <u>not</u> owned).</p> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Waste</u> includes those materials that ultimately end up in a landfill (onsite or offsite) or are incinerated (with or without heat recovery). This does NOT include utilities waste (e.g. fly ash).</li> <li>▪ <u>Slags</u> are only considered waste if they are landfilled or incinerated. Stored slags or slags used for landscaping purposes are not considered waste.</li> <li>▪ <u>By-products</u> are residues that are used; residues not used are considered waste (all flows landfilled or incinerated). Scrap steel should NOT be included as a by-product.</li> <li>▪ Report based on the most significant waste and by-product flows (to keep reporting simple).</li> </ul> <p>Reporting basis is the member company including its steel-business subsidiaries (does not include joint ventures).</p>
<p>Required Inputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Material sent to landfill (tonnes)</li> <li>▪ Material sent to incineration (tonnes)</li> <li>▪ By-products produced (tonnes)</li> </ul>
<p>Calculation &amp; Unit of Measure</p>	<p>Material efficiency = (crude steel + by-products) / (crude steel + by-products + waste), where waste = material sent to landfill + material sent to incineration</p> <p>Result is presented as: % of material converted to products &amp; by-products</p> <p>The worldsteel average result for this indicator is weighted by member company "100% owned" crude steel tonnage.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In addition to the above calculation, this year we are also going to calculate how much solid waste is produced during the steelmaking process as follows: % of (solid) residues (by-products and waste) landfilled (solid residues landfilled / total solid residues produced)</li> </ul>

Indicator 4: Environmental management systems (EMS)	
Definitions & Remarks	<p>Measures the number of employees and contractors working in registered steel production facilities.</p> <p>Registered production facilities include those that have been certified to a recognised international environmental management system standard such as EMAS (EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) or ISO 14001.</p> <p>Reporting basis is the member company including its steel-business subsidiaries (does not include joint ventures).</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This year we are also measuring this indicator on a production basis – as specified below.</li> </ul>
Required Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Employees and Contractors Working in Registered <u>Production</u> Facilities</li> <li>Total Number of Employees and Contractors Working in <u>Production</u> Facilities</li> <li>Tonnes of steel produced by registered <u>production</u> facilities</li> </ul>
Calculation & Unit of Measure	<p>(Number of employees and contractors working in registered production facilities)/ (total number of employees and contractors working in production facilities)</p> <p>Result is presented as: % of Employees and Contractors Working in Registered Production Facilities</p> <p>The worldsteel average result for this indicator is weighted by member company “100% owned” crude steel tonnage.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This year we are also going to calculate this indicator as: (Tonnes of steel produced by registered <u>production</u> facilities)/ (total tonnes of steel produced by <u>production</u> facilities)</li> </ul>
Indicator 5: Lost time injury frequency rate	
Definitions & Remarks	<p>This indicator is collected by the Safety Team at worldsteel via the Safety Data Collection System: <a href="https://safety.worldsteel.org">https://safety.worldsteel.org</a>. Please contact Henk Reimink to report: <a href="mailto:reimink@worldsteel.org">reimink@worldsteel.org</a></p> <p>A lost time injury is an incident that causes an injury that prevents the person from returning to his next scheduled shift or work period. Lost time injury frequency rate includes fatalities and is calculated based on figures including contractors and employees.</p>
Calculation & Unit of Measure	<p>(lost-time injuries)/(million hours worked)</p> <p>Result is presented as: injuries/million hours worked</p>

## Indicator 6: Employee training

<p>Definitions &amp; Remarks</p>	<p>Instruction to bring about skilled behaviour of employees, which may include various methods such as classroom instruction, written instruction, computer-based instruction or on-the-job instruction.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Includes production and non-production facilities.</li> <li>▪ Number of contractors and contractor training are NOT included in this calculation.</li> <li>▪ A "Training Day" is an 8-hour day.</li> </ul> <p>Reporting basis is the member company including its steel-business subsidiaries (does not include joint ventures).</p>
<p>Required Inputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total Days of Training</li> <li>▪ Total Number of Employees</li> </ul>
<p>Calculation &amp; Unit of Measure</p>	<p>Total days of training/ number of employees, where a training day is an 8-hour day.</p> <p>Result is presented as: Training Days / Employee</p> <p>The worldsteel average result for this indicator is weighted by member company "100% owned" crude steel tonnage.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total number of employees refers to all employees from the member company (this does NOT mean employees trained only).</li> </ul>

## Indicator 7: Investment in new processes and products

<p>Definitions &amp; Remarks</p>	<p>Includes expenditures on capital and research &amp; development.</p> <p><b>Capital expenditures</b> include money used to acquire or improve long term assets, such as property, plant and equipment. This may also include investment in intangible assets, such as copyrights, trademarks, patents, computer programs, and other non-physical resources that provide some advantage to the company in the marketplace.</p> <p><b>Research &amp; development (R&amp;D) expenditures</b>, includes money used for discovering new knowledge about products, processes, and services, and then applying that knowledge to create new and improved products, processes, and services that fill market needs.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All expenditures should be based on <u>direct</u> company spending and included in the year they were made.</li> <li>▪ R&amp;D expenditures <u>should include direct costs</u> (e.g. payroll and overhead allocated to R&amp;D). Direct costs should not include government tax credits.</li> <li>▪ R&amp;D expenditures should <u>not</u> include indirect costs (e.g. contributions in kind to a university) as these make the calculations too cumbersome and less consistent (and the data is hard to come by).</li> <li>▪ Financial inputs should be reported as they are in the company financial annual report.</li> </ul> <p>Report including results from all subsidiaries and joint ventures that are included in the company's consolidated accounts.</p> <p><b>Where to find the data:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Typically, Capital expenditures are reported on a Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows: Cash Flows from Investing Activities Acquisition of or Purchases of property, plant and equipment and other intangible</li> <li>▪ Typically, Research and development expenditures are reported on a Consolidated Income Statement under operating expenses.</li> </ul>
<p>Required Inputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capital Expenditure</li> <li>▪ Research and development expenditure</li> </ul>
<p>Calculation &amp; Unit of Measure</p>	<p><math>(\text{Capital Expenditure} + \text{Research \&amp; Development Expenditure}) / \text{Annual Revenue}</math></p> <p>Result presented as: % of Revenue</p> <p>The worldsteel average result for this indicator is weighted by the consolidated crude steel tonnage reported in "General Company Information".</p>

## Indicator 8: Economic value distributed (EVD)

<p><b>Definitions &amp; Remarks</b></p>	<p>Aims to quantify the value distributed to society by the steel industry. It includes direct and indirect contributions, regardless of the country's financial structure (e.g. all contributions are captured - whether made directly from the company to the community or indirectly from the company through government taxes, shareholder dividends or employee wages, etc.).</p> <p>Two methods are used to calculate EVD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Method 1 calculates the difference between the economic value generated and the economic value retained by the company.</li> <li>▪ Method 2 is a direct sum of the economic value distributed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Members are asked to report the data for both method 1 and method 2, however, they can also choose to provide the data for only 1 of the two methods.</li> <li>▪ Financial inputs should be reported as they are in the company financial annual report.</li> </ul> <p>Report including results from all subsidiaries and joint ventures that are included in the company's consolidated accounts.</p>
<p><b>Required Inputs</b></p>	<p><b>Economic Value Generated (EVG)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Net sales</li> <li>▪ Other income (all other income not included under Net Sales - e.g. profit on the sale of assets and equity investments, and interest and dividend income (or Non-operating income). Please note what is included in the related comments box of the input sheet.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic Value Retained (EVR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Depreciation and amortization</li> <li>▪ Change in Provisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The difference in provisions from previous year to reporting year. Provisions are the sum of provisions listed under non-current and current liabilities on the company "balance sheet".</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Change in Reserves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The difference in total Equity Reserves from previous year to reporting year. Equity reserves are created from profit and shareholders' contributions and listed on the company "balance sheet" as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Share Capital</li> <li>▪ Share Premium</li> <li>▪ Legal Reserves</li> <li>▪ Translation Differences</li> <li>▪ Fair value and other reserves</li> <li>▪ Retained Earnings</li> <li>▪ Minority Interests</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Economic Value Distributed (EVD)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Operating costs (payments to suppliers, contractors, etc.; should be reported in the year in which they were accrued; "cost of sales" and "selling &amp; administrative expenses" values may be used as a proxy for operating costs, however, if possible all labor costs should be included under employee wages and benefits to avoid double-counting.)</li> <li>▪ Employee wages and benefits (gross values, including employee tax paid; if included under operating costs – please add a note in the comments box and do not include</li> </ul>

	<p>here to avoid double-counting.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dividends paid to all shareholders (including non-controlling interest)</li> <li>▪ Interest payments made to providers of loans</li> <li>▪ Payments to government (gross taxes and royalties, not including employee tax paid). Gross taxes are defined as the amount of tax calculated on the taxable income before applying any tax rebates or credits.</li> <li>▪ Community investments (voluntary contributions and investments of funds in the broader community, including donations and scholarships, etc.).</li> </ul> <p><b>Where to find the data:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Typically, Net sales or net revenue is reported on a Consolidated Income Statement as Revenue or Sales. Net sales refer to Gross sales or revenue minus customer discounts, returns and allowances.</li> <li>▪ Typically, Other income is reported on a Consolidated Income Statement and is calculated as the sum of: Interest income Dividend income Equity in earnings of associated companies and the like</li> <li>▪ Typically, Dividends paid to all shareholders are reported on a Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows: Cash Flows from Financing Activities Payment of dividends</li> <li>▪ Income tax expense can be used as a proxy for gross taxes. This metric is typically reported on a Consolidated Income Statement under earnings before tax (EBT).</li> </ul>
<p>Calculation &amp; Unit of Measure</p>	<p><b>Method 1:</b> Economic Value Distributed = (Economic Value Generated -Economic Value Retained)</p> <p>where Economic Value Generated = Revenues = (Net sales + other income) and Economic Value Retained = (Depreciation and Amortisation + Change in Provisions + Change in Reserves)</p> <p><b>Method 2:</b> Economic Value Distributed = (Operating costs +Employee wages and benefits + Dividends paid to all shareholders + Interest payments made to providers of loans + Payments to government + Community investments)</p> <p>Result is presented as: Billion US Dollars and US Dollars as % of total revenue of companies reporting.</p> <p>The Webtool worldsteel results are calculated as follows: for Method 1 – sum of company values for Method 1 with data gaps filled with Method 2 company values if available . For Method 2 - sum of company values for Method 2 with data gaps filled with Method 1 company values if available.</p>

## About the World Steel Association

The World Steel Association (worldsteel) is one of the largest and most dynamic industry associations in the world. worldsteel members represent approximately 85% of the world's steel production, including over 160 steel producers with 9 of the 10 largest steel companies, national and regional steel industry associations, and steel research institutes. worldsteel's mission is to act as the focal point for the steel industry, providing global leadership on all major strategic issues affecting the industry, particularly focusing on economic, environmental and social sustainability.

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