



World overview

Total worldwide cement consumption reached 3312Mt in 2010, up 10.4 per cent on the year before. Over 2011 and 2012, global consumption continued to climb, rising to 3585Mt in 2011 and 3736Mt in 2012, while annual growth rates eased to 8.3 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively.

China, representing an increasing share of world cement consumption, continued to be the main engine of global growth. By 2012, Chinese demand was recorded at 2160Mt, representing 58 per cent of world consumption. Annual growth rates, which reached 16 per cent in 2010, appear to have softened, slowing to 5-6 per cent over 2011 and 2012, as China's economy targets a more sustainable growth rate.

Outside of China, worldwide consumption climbed by 4.4 per cent to 1462Mt in 2010, five per cent to 1535Mt in 2011, and finally 2.7 per cent to 1576Mt in 2012.

The performance in North America and Europe over the 2010-12 period contrasted strikingly with that of China, as the global financial crisis evolved into a sovereign debt crisis for many economies in the region. Cement consumption levels for this region fell by 1.9 per cent in 2010 to 445Mt, recovered by 4.1 per cent in 2011, then fell again by 1.1 per cent in 2012.

The performance in the rest of the world, which includes emerging economies in Africa, Latin America and representing 1020Mt cement demand, was positive and more than offset the declines in North America and Europe. Annual consumption growth was recorded at 7.4 per cent in 2010, moderating to 5.1 per cent and 4.3 per cent in 2011 and 2012, respectively.

As at year-end 2012, the global cement industry consisted of 5673 cement production facilities, including both

integrated and grinding, of which 3900 were located in China and 1773 in the rest of the world.

Total capacity was recorded at 5245Mt, with 2950Mt located in China and 2295Mt in the rest of the world.

Of the 171 countries tracked in the report, active cement production activities were recorded in 153 countries in 2012.

Total cement production reached 3831Mt in 2012E, corresponding to an average capacity utilisation rate of 73 per cent worldwide (up from 75 per cent, rest of world at 70 per cent in 2011).

International trade in cement and clinker has risen to 1.2 billion tonnes in 2012, up from 1.1 billion in 2011, and reflecting an astonishing 3.9 per cent recovery in volumes following the contraction in 2009 when only 1.0 billion tonnes were traded.

Top consumers

The top 20 ranked cement-consuming nations used 3203.9Mt cement in 2012, accounting for 86 per cent of global consumption.

China, India, USA and Brazil were the top four ranked nations in 2010, and remained so in 2012. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia entered the top 10, while Vietnam and South Korea each moved out.

China's rapid housing and infrastructure construction, against a backdrop of robust economic growth saw China cement demand rise to a formidable 2160Mt in 2012, triple the volume consumed in 2006, and reflecting an astonishing 11.6 per cent year CAGR of 11.6 per cent. China still uses nine times the volume of India, the second-largest world market.

Top 20 major cement-consuming nations, 2006-12

Country	Cement consumption (Mt)				
	2006	2007	2008	2010	2012E
1. China	1200.0	1320.0	1372.0	1850.0	2160.0
2. India	152.1	165.7	174.0	221.0	241.8
3. USA	122.0	110.6	93.5	71.2	80.9
4. Brazil	40.7	45.1	51.6	60.0	69.2
5. Russia	52.0	61.0	60.8	49.4	63.0
6. Turkey	35.6	41.2	44.5	54.8	58.5
7. Turkey	41.7	42.5	42.6	50.0	57.8
8. Indonesia	32.1	34.2	38.1	40.8	55.0
9. Saudi Arabia	24.7	26.8	29.9	41.3	52.7
10. Egypt	30.0	34.5	38.4	49.5	51.1
11. Vietnam	31.7	35.9	40.2	50.2	45.5
12. South Korea	48.4	50.8	53.6	45.5	44.3
13. Japan	58.6	55.9	51.0	41.8	43.0
14. Mexico	35.9	36.6	35.1	33.9	35.6
15. Germany	28.9	27.2	27.6	24.7	27.4
16. Thailand	26.6	24.9	25.8	24.5	26.8
17. Italy	46.9	46.3	41.8	33.9	26.0
18. Pakistan	16.9	21.0	21.1	22.6	24.8
19. Algeria	15.2	16.1	17.5	19.0	20.6
20. France	24.1	24.8	24.2	19.8	20.0

Note: rankings based on estimated 2012 consumption data. China includes all recorded cement types, not all to international standards.

Source: ICR Research