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Industry Report

The Iberian Scrap Metal Recycling Sector

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Executive Summary

The Iberian scrap metal recycling sector comprises a sophisticated value chain that collects, processes, and trades ferrous and non-ferrous metal wastes from industrial production, construction and demolition activities, end-of-life vehicles, consumer appliances, electronics, and packaging. While ferrous scrap dominates by volume, non-ferrous metals—particularly aluminium, copper, and specialty alloys—drive the sector's economics through superior unit value and margin density. The industry occupies a strategic position at the nexus of three critical ecosystems: local steel and aluminium manufacturing (electric arc furnaces and secondary smelters), municipal and industrial waste management infrastructure, and international commodity trade flows channeled through Iberian ports.

Structural forces shaping the Iberian market are threefold. First, the European Union's regulatory framework governing waste classification, cross-border shipments, and hazardous components handling establishes baseline compliance requirements and elevates traceability standards across the value chain. Second, persistent price volatility in base metals introduces margin variability and influences the timing and direction of scrap flows between domestic consumption and export channels. Third, the imperative for input quality and provenance data has become central to accessing premium downstream markets, as manufacturers demand certified feedstocks that meet stringent compositional and contamination specifications.

Sector Overview and Strategic Context

The European scrap metal recycling market, within which Iberia operates, is valued at approximately USD 17.7 billion in 2024 and is forecast to expand at a compound annual growth rate of 5.5 percent through 2034. Applying a transparent, population-weighted approximation yields an indicative Iberian total addressable market of roughly EUR 2.0–2.5 billion in 2024, with Spain representing the larger share and Portugal contributing a meaningful but smaller portion. This sizing reflects the region's industrial footprint, steel and aluminium production capacity, and port-based export orientation.

Market composition reveals a dual structure. Ferrous scrap—sourced primarily from construction and demolition, end-of-life vehicles, and prompt industrial offcuts—provides the volume backbone and feeds domestic electric arc furnaces and steelmakers. Non-ferrous streams, including aluminium from packaging and transport sectors, copper from electrical and electronics waste, and specialty alloys from industrial and aerospace applications, command higher prices per tonne and deliver disproportionate margin contribution. The regulatory environment imposes differential handling requirements: prompt industrial scrap faces minimal compliance friction, whereas WEEE, battery-derived metals, and end-of-life vehicle streams require hazardous component removal, stringent sorting, and comprehensive documentation under EU waste and shipment regulations.

The value chain spans scrap generation, collection and local aggregation, pre-sorting and quality control, mechanical processing (shearing, shredding, baling, granulating), metallurgical remelting and alloying, product form preparation, trading and logistics, and end-use consumption. Fragmentation persists at the collection and aggregation level, where thousands of small yards, municipal collection services, and specialized collectors operate across the Peninsula.

In contrast, processing and remelting capacity shows measurable concentration, with a smaller set of national and multinational operators holding scale advantages in shredding, separation technology, and metallurgical know-how. This bifurcation shapes bargaining power, margin allocation, and competitive intensity along the chain.

Summary of Key Structural Drivers

Regulatory Architecture and Circular Economy Emphasis

The EU's circular economy directives, WEEE and battery regulations, End-of-Life Vehicles framework, and Waste Shipment Regulation collectively define how scrap is sourced, processed, and moved across borders. National implementation in Spain and Portugal adds layers of licensing, permitting, and environmental controls, with active enforcement from environmental authorities, port state controls, and customs. Traceability and hazardous component handling are central compliance obligations, raising operating costs but also elevating product integrity and market access discipline. The regulatory regime rewards operators with robust governance, track-and-trace capabilities, and certified quality controls, while creating barriers for smaller players with limited compliance infrastructure.

Metal Price Volatility and Economic Cycles

Base-metal price swings—ferrous, aluminium, copper—alter margin psychology, influence scrap flow timing, and shape export competitiveness. Price discovery is driven by international commodity markets, with Iberian operators exposed to global cycles via port-based export channels. Energy costs, particularly for remelting and refining, materially affect unit economics and incentivize efficiency investments and alternative energy sourcing. Macroeconomic activity in construction, manufacturing, and end-of-life vehicle retirement cycles determines feedstock availability, with construction and demolition providing variable volume streams and end-of-life vehicles introducing stochastic supply patterns.

End-Use Demand Alignment and Industrial Integration

Automotive electrification, construction renewal, and packaging demand push higher non-ferrous feedstock requirements, particularly for aluminium and copper. Domestic steel producers and aluminium remelters maintain long-term offtake relationships with recyclers, often through contract-based specifications and quality guarantees. Export flows via Iberian ports connect local supply to international buyers, notably in Turkey, North Africa, and other European regions, exposing operators to freight rates, destination-market policy shifts, and cross-border regulatory compliance.

Technological Advancement and Sorting Efficiency

Sensor-based sorting (eddy current, X-ray, near-infrared), automated quality control, and digital traceability platforms are accelerating across the sector. These technologies improve feedstock purity, reduce processing costs, and enable certification packages that support premium pricing for high-purity non-ferrous streams. The gap between tech-enabled operators and legacy yards is widening, with capital-intensive sorting lines and data infrastructure emerging as competitive differentiators.

Port-Centric Export Dynamics and Trade Flows

Iberian ports serve as gateways to European and international markets, with significant cross-border scrap exports documented in 2024. Export-oriented strategies elevate the importance of product standardization, containerization, and port-call optimization, while exposing operators to global price cycles and freight volatility. The Waste Shipment Regulation governs documentary requirements and compliance checks, adding complexity but also ensuring verifiable material provenance.

Synthesis of Findings from Each Main Section

MECE Segmentation Framework

The analytical segmentation employs a primary two-dimensional matrix—Metal family (ferrous, aluminium, copper, lead and battery metals, other non-ferrous, stainless and specialty alloys) × Scrap source/grade (prompt industrial, construction and demolition, end-of-life vehicles and heavy machinery, consumer appliances and WEEE, packaging and light consumer, shredded and mixed commodity forms)—ensuring mutually exclusive, collectively exhaustive coverage of the physical supply base and material economics. Two orthogonal axes further slice the market: Value-chain role (collectors and aggregators, processors and mechanical recyclers, remelters and secondary smelters, traders and exporters, specialist downstream users) and Market orientation (primarily domestic consumption, export-oriented, mixed). This framework isolates margin pools, regulatory exposure, supply reliability, and competitive intensity on a per-segment basis, supporting comparative analysis across firms, geographies, and product types.

Market Size, Growth, and Dynamics

The indicative Iberian total addressable market of approximately EUR 2.0–2.5 billion in 2024 reflects a Europe-wide growth trajectory of 5.5 percent CAGR through 2034. Projections for 2025 (~EUR 2,050 million), 2026 (~EUR 2,155 million), and 2027 (~EUR 2,268 million) are derived by applying the European CAGR to the baseline Iberian estimate, acknowledging the absence of publicly available, standalone Iberian long-term forecasts. Geographically, Spain dominates the Iberian market, with Portugal contributing a smaller but expanding share. Metal-family segmentation shows ferrous scrap as the highest-volume contributor, while aluminium and copper streams hold the highest value density per tonne and drive margin leadership. Demand drivers include regulatory convergence (circular economy directives, WEEE and battery frameworks), end-use alignment with automotive, construction, and packaging sectors, and trade dynamics shaped by port-based export channels and global scrap demand patterns.

Market saturation and fragmentation patterns reveal a broad base of collectors and aggregators alongside concentrated processing and remelting capacity. Competitive density is moderate to high, with large integrated recyclers and metal traders competing vigorously in higher-value streams, while smaller players operate across collection, sorting, and pre-processing. Barriers to entry are substantial at the processing and remelting stages, driven by capital intensity (shredders, separation lines, remelting equipment), environmental permits, emissions controls, and hazardous waste handling requirements.

Sector Trends and Innovation

Five accelerating or nascent trends shape the near-to-mid-term trajectory. First, the rising importance of high-purity non-ferrous scrap, coupled with adoption of advanced sorting and quality-control technologies, elevates margin mix and strengthens access to European downstream users requiring stringent specifications. Second, regulatory tightening and enhanced traceability for WEEE, batteries, and cross-border shipments increase operating complexity but improve market access discipline and product integrity. Third, port-centric export dynamics and global trade flows influence product standardization, logistics optimization, and exposure to international price cycles and freight rates. Fourth, market consolidation and vertical integration are reshaping competitive dynamics, with larger operators expanding across collection, processing, and trading to capture margin pools and improve traceability, albeit with higher capital and regulatory demands. Fifth, digitalization, data-driven traceability, and sustainability reporting are nascent but growing, enabling more precise material specifications, improving buyer trust, and supporting regulatory compliance.

PEST Analysis

Political factors center on EU waste shipment regulation and cross-border compliance, circular economy directives and WEEE/battery policy updates, and national or regional incentives for recycling infrastructure modernization. Economic factors include base-metal price volatility and spread dynamics, energy costs for remelting and refining, macroeconomic activity influencing construction and manufacturing demand, and financing conditions affecting capital-intensive capacity refresh. Social factors encompass ESG and sustainability branding driving demand for traceable recycled metals, workforce dynamics and automation pressures in metals processing, and urbanization patterns influencing construction and demolition supply cycles. Technological factors involve advances in sorting and pre-processing technology, digital traceability and compliance platforms, metallurgical process efficiency and energy-optimizing remelting, and logistics and port-integration technologies improving throughput and reducing demurrage.

Competitive Landscape

The Iberian competitive landscape is moderately consolidated at the processing and plant level, with high fragmentation at collection and trading. Key competitors include Derichebourg España (national/multinational processor with specialized stainless-steel shredding and advanced alloys capabilities), Tradebe (large Spanish recycler with high-capacity shredders and ELV/WEEE processing), Alfametal (Iberian regional processor with multi-plant footprint and dedicated ELV/motor/WEEE lines), Acerinox (incumbent steel producer and large industrial buyer of stainless scrap), GESCRAP (domestic recycler with steel-industry roots), Amarsul (large intermunicipal waste operator in Portugal), PreZero Portugal (multinational waste management operator with integrated collection and recycling), Norsk Hydro (industrial producer planning large-scale recycled aluminium production in Spain), and domestic trading groups such as Global Scraps Portugal. Strategic differentiation lenses include cost leadership via scale processing, proprietary technologies and IP moats in sorting and remelting, distribution networks and port logistics, and brand ecosystems creating customer lock-in through industrial partnerships and ELV dismantling networks. Competitive intensity is rated as medium, reflecting concentration at the processing level, fragmentation in collection, rapid technology adoption, and margin variability driven by metal price volatility and gray-market trading.

Customer and Go-To-Market Insights

Customer segments are deconstructed by metal family and scrap source, with distinct buying behaviors, decision-making units, and procurement complexities. High-volume ferrous scrap streams exhibit contract-driven procurement with regular price updates, moderate procurement complexity, and emphasis on feedstock consistency and impurity control. Light non-ferrous and packaging aluminium scrap show high-volume, repeatable purchases with containerized shipments, price sensitivity balanced against contamination control, and moderate procurement complexity. Copper and high-grade non-ferrous scrap (including WEEE-derived concentrates) require frequent purchases with high scrutiny for purity, short- to medium-term contracts with premiums for high-purity fractions, and higher procurement complexity due to contamination risk and regulatory requirements. Battery-related lead and hazardous streams face steady demand, contracts with specific grade and contamination criteria, and high procurement complexity driven by regulatory scrutiny and hazardous waste management. Other non-ferrous and specialty alloys represent niche but valuable streams with sporadic volumes, specialist procurement, and high complexity for precise chemical/specification matching. Shredded/mixed commodity forms are highly price-sensitive, liquid in export-oriented trades, and managed by trading desks optimizing for bulk liquidity and unit cost, with high procurement complexity due to price volatility and quality homogeneity concerns.

Sales and distribution channels combine direct field sales and structured account management to domestic metallurgical customers, inside sales for large accounts, indirect channels via traders and exporters, platform-based marketplaces for price discovery and logistics coordination, and hybrid GTM patterns blending domestic contracts with export-oriented trading. Retention mechanics include friction points related to integration with customer systems, onboarding complexity for hazardous streams, and quality variability; lock-in levers such as long-term supply contracts, proprietary traceability and certification, and workflow dependencies; and loyalty assets including brand reliability, technical support, and responsive compliance handling. High-retention segments are large domestic buyers with integrated supply chains, where switching entails substantial compliance and logistics costs; high-churn zones are price-sensitive shredded/mixed streams with multiple alternative suppliers and volatile global price cycles.

Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance Framework

The regulatory architecture comprises EU waste management frameworks (Waste Framework Directive), Waste Shipment Regulation governing cross-border movements, WEEE and Batteries Directives, End-of-Life Vehicles Regulation, REACH obligations, Circular Economy Action Plan, and environmental and occupational health and safety rules. National authorities in Spain and Portugal implement licensing, permitting, and environmental controls, with port authorities and customs administering cross-border compliance. Compliance segments span licensing and registration (facility permits, waste handling authorizations, traceability obligations), data protection and privacy (GDPR compliance for operational data), environmental regulation (emissions, hazardous waste management, waste classification, environmental reporting), financial disclosure and reporting (corporate governance, ESG metrics), and health and safety (worker safety standards, hazardous materials handling, training requirements). Dominant risk categories include environmental non-compliance, contamination risk in input streams, cross-border shipment documentation failures, traceability and record-keeping gaps, and regulatory fragmentation across Spain and Portugal.

Enforcement activity is regular and active, with inspections, penalties ranging from fines to facility closures, and heightened scrutiny of high-risk streams and cross-border shipments.

Industry Attractiveness and Risks

Porter Five Forces analysis reveals moderate to high buyer power among large steelmakers and remelters, balanced by feedstock supplier fragmentation at the collection level. Supplier power is higher for specialized streams (WEEE, batteries) with strict handling requirements and lower for shredded/mixed commodity forms. Barriers to entry are high in processing and metallurgical segments due to capital intensity and permitting, while fragmentation persists in collection. Rivalry intensity is high in processing and trading, amplified by price volatility, while the threat of substitution is moderate, with primary metal production and alternative recyclables posing limited but persistent competition. Structural ROIC potential is assessed as moderate, reflecting solid margins from premium non-ferrous streams and scale benefits in processing, tempered by high capital expenditure, energy costs, and regulatory compliance burdens. Risk landscape mapping highlights regulatory risk (EU-wide waste rules, cross-border shipment controls), technological risk (rapid evolution in sorting and digital traceability), operational risk (talent constraints, energy costs, logistics complexity), and supply chain risk (input quality, contamination control, port logistics volatility). Early red flags include geopolitical fragility and trade policy shifts, input scarcity and regulatory volatility, overreliance on export channels, collection-level fragmentation, energy cost volatility, and data and traceability requirements creating market access bottlenecks.

Investment Thesis and Strategic Recommendations

The Iberian scrap metal recycling sector presents a moderate investment opportunity, characterized by credible upside in higher-value non-ferrous streams and value capture through sorting efficiency, traceability, and port-based exports, balanced by regulatory, energy, and capital risks. Profitability outlook is mixed: downstream demand for high-purity non-ferrous feedstocks supports stronger margins, particularly for integrated operators with robust compliance and traceability capabilities, while ferrous volumes provide stable baseline throughput but more modest margins. Overall profitability is conditional on product mix, processing efficiency, and access to export markets.

Strategic recommendations for operators and investors include the following:

1. **Prioritize high-purity non-ferrous streams.** Focus on aluminium, copper, and specialty alloys with rigorous quality controls and traceability, where margin density is highest and downstream demand is most resilient. Invest in advanced sorting technologies—eddy current, sensor-based separation, optical sorting, and laboratory assay capabilities—to improve feedstock purity, reduce processing costs, and enable certification packages that command premium pricing.
2. **Optimize port logistics and cross-border trade capabilities.** Develop or strengthen port-centric aggregation models, containerization expertise, and documentation systems to navigate global price cycles, freight volatility, and evolving Waste Shipment Regulation requirements. Balance domestic and export-oriented channels to diversify revenue streams and manage exposure to international commodity conditions.
3. **Pursue vertical integration selectively.** Integrate collection, sorting, processing, and trading where scale and capital allow, in order to capture margin pools across stages, improve quality

and traceability, and manage regulatory exposure more effectively. Recognize that vertical integration entails higher capital intensity, regulatory complexity, and operating costs, but offers defensible competitive positioning and improved resilience to margin compression in spot markets.

4. **Strengthen regulatory compliance and traceability infrastructure.** Build robust governance, permit management, and environmental performance systems to meet EU and national requirements for WEEE, batteries, end-of-life vehicles, and hazardous waste handling. Invest in digital traceability platforms, data capture, and quality certification to support regulatory compliance, improve buyer confidence, and enable access to premium downstream markets.
5. **Manage energy and capital cost exposure.** Monitor Iberian electricity pricing and implement energy efficiency measures in remelting and metallurgical processing. Structure financing to accommodate capital-intensive equipment refresh cycles and regulatory compliance investments, while maintaining flexibility to respond to interest rate and credit market shifts.
6. **Navigate regulatory fragmentation and enforcement dynamics.** Understand regional implementation nuances in Spain and Portugal, coordinate with national and sub-national environmental authorities, and maintain proactive engagement with port and customs administrations. Anticipate evolving EU policy on circular economy, shipment controls, and product stewardship, and position to benefit from regulatory clarity and standardization.
7. **Leverage market consolidation trends.** Evaluate strategic partnerships, alliances, or acquisitions that enhance scale, technology access, or port/logistics capabilities. Recognize that consolidation in processing and trading is raising barriers for smaller players and creating opportunities for integrated platforms with cross-functional expertise.

The Iberian scrap metal recycling sector is structurally positioned to benefit from European circular economy objectives, provided operators invest in quality, traceability, compliance, and efficient logistics. The dual dynamics of ferrous volume dominance and non-ferrous margin leadership imply that value capture will concentrate among operators who combine high-purity stream access, robust sorting and certification infrastructure, and disciplined channel management across domestic and export markets. The segmentation framework—by metal family, scrap source/grade, value-chain role, and market orientation—remains a robust analytical lens for mapping margin pools, regulatory exposure, supply reliability, and competitive intensity, supporting strategic decision-making and capital allocation in this complex, regulated, and globally interconnected sector.

Appendix | List of Sources

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Date: 2024-12-31
URL: https://www.skyquestt.com/report/scrap-metal-recycling-market
Used for: Global/Europe comparative data on ferrous dominance, industrial scrap share and drivers (contextual support)

PEST Analysis:

Title: Spain Metal Recycling Market Research Report,2030
Author/Publisher: Actual Market Research
Date: 2025-09-29 (snippet)
URL: https://www.actualmarketresearch.com/product/spain-metal-recycling-market
Used for: Outlines of supply sources (prompt vs obsolete), major end-uses and regional production centres in Spain

Title: Portugal & Spain
Author/Publisher: Bureau of International Recycling (BIR)
Date: 2024-01-08
URL: https://www.bir.org/en/members-area/world-mirrors/non-ferrous/1000026476-portugal-spain-10
Used for: Iberian operational notes, trade and demand context and quotations from industry participants

Title: Metal Recycling Factsheet
Author/Publisher: EuRIC AISBL – Recycling: Bridging Circular Economy & Climate Policy
Date: last updated 2026-01-20
URL: https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/euric_metal_recycling_factsheet.pdf
Used for: EU/Iberian metal flow context, trade flows, environmental & policy constraints, ferrous/non-ferrous dynamics

Title: Europe scrap metal recycling market / Country-Wise Insights
Author/Publisher: Fact.MR
Date: 2024-06-24 (snippet)
URL: https://www.factmr.com/report/europe-scrap-metal-recycling-market
Used for: European context, metal type segmentation trends and regional forecasts (context for Iberia within Europe)

Title: Spain Metal Recycling Market (2025-2031)
Author/Publisher: 6Wresearch
Date: Publication Date Oct 2020 (updated Aug 2025)
URL: https://www.6wresearch.com/industry-report/spain-scrap-metal-recycling-market-2020-2026
Used for: Spain segmentation by metal type, scrap types and end-use sectors

Title: Spain Scrap Metal Recycling Market (2025 - 2031) | Trends, Outlook & Forecast
Author/Publisher: 6Wresearch
Date: Publication Date Jan 2021 (updated Aug 2025)
URL: https://www.6wresearch.com/industry-report/spain-scrap-metal-recycling-market-2020-2026
Used for: Spain market structure, segmentation by type and end-use, industry life cycle and drivers

Title: Scrap Metal Recycling Market Size & Share | Industry Growth [2032]
Author/Publisher: SkyQuest
Date: 2024-12-31 (snippet)
URL: https://www.skyquestt.com/report/scrap-metal-recycling-market
Used for: Global/Europe comparative data on ferrous dominance, industrial scrap share and drivers (used as contextual support)

Sector Trends & Innovation:

Title: Spain Scrap Metal Recycling Market (2025 - 2031) | Trends, Outlook & Forecast
Author/Publisher: 6W Research
Date: 2025
URL: https://www.6wresearch.com/industry-report/spain-scrap-metal-recycling-market-2020-2026
Used for: Spain market sizing and segmentation by type/end-use

Title: Portugal Ferroscrap Recycling Market (2025-2031) | Trends, Outlook & Forecast
Author/Publisher: 6W Research
Date: 2025
URL: https://www.6wresearch.com/industry-report/portugal-ferroscrap-recycling-market
Used for: Portugal market sizing and segmentation by type/end-use

Title: Portugal Ferrous Scrap Recycling Market (2025-2031) | Forecast & Share
Author/Publisher: 6W Research
Date: 2025
URL: https://www.6wresearch.com/industry-report/portugal-ferrous-scrap-recycling-market
Used for: Portugal market sizing and segmentation

Title: Metal Recycling Factsheet
Author/Publisher: EuRIC AISBL – Recycling: Bridging Circular Economy & Climate Policy
Date: 2026-01-20
URL: https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/euric_metal_recycling_factsheet.pdf
Used for: EU policy constraints, regulatory environment, traceability and market context

Title: European Steel in Figures 2024 – Eurofer
Author/Publisher: Eurofer
Date: 2024
URL: https://www.eurofer.eu/assets/publications/brochures-booklets-and-factsheets/european-steel-in-figures-2024/European-Steel-In-Figures-2024-v2.pdf
Used for: Backdrop on steel feedstock use of scrap and EU steel demand context

Title: EU ferrous scrap exports to third countries hit five-year low
Author/Publisher: EUWID Recycling

Date: 2025-03-28
URL: https://www.euwid-recycling.com/news/markets/eu-ferrous-scrap-exports-to-third-countries-hit-five-year-low-in-2024-250325/
Used for: European trade dynamics and export intensity

Title: Scrap Metal Recycling Market - Europe, 2024-2034 (Fact.MR)
Author/Publisher: Fact.MR
Date: 2024
URL: https://www.factmr.com/report/europe-scrap-metal-recycling-market
Used for: Europe-level market size 2024, forecast 2034, CAGR 5.5%

Title: The EU exported 16.7 million tons of scrap in 2024
Author/Publisher: GMK Center
Date: 2024
URL: https://gmk.center/en/news/the-eu-exported-16-7-million-tons-of-scrap-in-2024/
Used for: Public data on 2024 European scrap trade volumes and flows

Title: Europe Metal Recycling Market Size & Outlook, 2024-2030
Author/Publisher: Grand View Research
Date: 2024
URL: https://www.grandviewresearch.com/horizon/outlook/metal-recycling-market/europe
Used for: European market scale context and regional benchmarks

Title: Spain Metal Recycling Market (2030) – Industry Outlook
Author/Publisher: Grand View / Horizon
Date: 2025
URL: **https**://www.grandviewresearch.com/horizon/outlook/metal-recycling-market/spain
Used for: Spain market scale projections and equipment market context

Title: Spain Exports of ferrous waste & scrap, remelt scrap ingot to Portugal
Author/Publisher: Trading Economics
Date: 2024
URL: https://tradingeconomics.com/spain/exports/portugal/ferrous-waste-scrap-remelt-scrap-iron-steel-ingot
Used for: Cross-border trade background within the Iberian region

Sector Attractiveness & Risks:

Title: Spain Scrap Metal Recycling Market (2025-2031) | Trends, Outlook & Forecast
Author/Publisher: 6W Research
Date: 2025
URL: https://www.6wresearch.com/industry-report/spain-scrap-metal-recycling-market-2020-2026
Used for: Spain market sizing and segmentation by type/end-use

Title: Portugal Ferroscrap Recycling Market (2025-2031) | Trends, Outlook & Forecast
Author/Publisher: 6W Research
Date: 2025
URL: https://www.6wresearch.com/industry-report/portugal-ferroscrap-recycling-market
Used for: Portugal market sizing and segmentation by type/end-use

Title: Portugal Ferrous Scrap Recycling Market (2025-2031) | Forecast & Share
Author/Publisher: 6W Research
Date: 2025
URL: https://www.6wresearch.com/industry-report/portugal-ferrous-scrap-recycling-market
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Title: Metal Recycling Factsheet
Author/Publisher: EuRIC AISBL – Recycling: Bridging Circular Economy & Climate Policy
Date: 2026-01-20 (last updated)
URL: https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/euric_metal_recycling_factsheet.pdf
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Author/Publisher: EUWID Recycling
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URL: https://www.euwid-recycling.com/news/markets/eu-ferrous-scrap-exports-to-third-countries-hit-five-year-low-in-2024-250325/
Used for: European trade dynamics and export intensity

Title: European Steel in Figures 2024 – Eurofer
Author/Publisher: Eurofer
Date: 2024
URL: https://www.eurofer.eu/assets/publications/brochures-booklets-and-factsheets/european-steel-in-figures-2024/European-Steel-In-Figures-2024-v2.pdf
Used for: Backdrop on steel feedstock use of scrap and EU steel demand context

Title: Scrap Metal Recycling Market – Europe, 2024-2034
Author/Publisher: Fact.MR
Date: 2024
URL: https://www.factmr.com/report/europe-scrap-metal-recycling-market
Used for: Europe-level market size 2024, forecast 2034, CAGR 5.5%

Title: The EU exported 16.7 million tons of scrap in 2024
Author/Publisher: GMK Center
Date: n.d.
URL: https://gmk.center/en/news/the-eu-exported-16-7-million-tons-of-scrap-in-2024/
Used for: Public data on 2024 European scrap trade volumes and flows

Title: Europe Metal Recycling Market Size & Outlook, 2024-2030
Author/Publisher: Grand View Research
Date: 2024
URL: https://www.grandviewresearch.com/horizon/outlook/metal-recycling-market/europe
Used for: European market scale context and regional benchmarks

Title: Spain Metal Recycling Market (2030) – Industry Outlook
Author/Publisher: Grand View Research / Horizon
Date: 2025 (updated)
URL: https://www.grandviewresearch.com/horizon/outlook/metal-recycling-market/spain
Used for: Spain market scale projections and equipment market context

Title: Spain Exports of ferrous waste & scrap, remelt scrap ingot to Portugal
Author/Publisher: Trading Economics
Date: 2024 (data)
URL: https://tradingeconomics.com/spain/exports/portugal/ferrous-waste-scrap-remelt-scrap-iron-steel-ingot
Used for: Cross-border trade background within the Iberian region

Want to Talk?

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