STEEL
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Executive summary

Strong growth opportunities

- Demand for steel from different sectors will drive this industry.
- Consumption of steel by India’s infrastructure segment is expected to increase to 11% by FY26.
- Steel demand from the automotive sector is expected to increase due to rise in the demand for automobiles.
- The new Vehicle Scrappage policy will help in reducing steel prices as the policy enables recycling of materials used in old vehicles.
- On the healthcare front, key steel producers are now exceeding their capacities to produce oxygen cylinders for COVID patients.
- The Smart Cities’ Affordable Housing and industrial corridors are a few government initiatives to boost the steel industry.
- About 158 lakh metric tonnes (MT) of steel are likely to be consumed in the construction of houses sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).

Second-largest producer of crude steel

- For the period April 2020 and February 2021, India’s cumulative production of crude steel stood at 93.1 MT.
- Between April 2020 and March 2021, India’s cumulative production of finished steel finished steel at 76.04 MT.
- SAIL reported 9% growth in crude steel production for the Q3 FY21. The production stood at 4.37 million tonnes against 4 mt during the same period in FY20.
- Total crude steel production in India increased at a CAGR of 4.85% between FY16 and FY20, with the country’s output reaching 108.50 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) in FY20.
- India surpassed Japan to become the world’s second-largest steel producer in 2019, with crude steel production of 111.2 million tonnes. India overtook the US as the second-largest consumer of steel in 2019.
- Moreover, capacity increased to 142.29 million tonnes (MT) in FY20 and the figure is anticipated to rise to 300 MT by 2030-31.

FDI in steel industry

- Policy allowing 100% FDI (via the automatic route) in the steel industry has boosted investments.
- Between April 2000 and March 2020, Indian metallurgical industries attracted FDI of US$ 13.4 billion.

Note: MTPA - Million Tonnes Per Annum, MT - million tonnes
Source: World Steel Association, Ministry of Steel, News Articles
Advantage India
Advantage India

1. Robust Demand
- India’s finished steel consumption is anticipated to increase to 230 MT by 2030-31 from 90.68 MT in 2017-18.
- In February 2021, consumption of finished steel rose to 9.13 MT compared to 8.55 MT for the same month in 2020.
- To drive post COVID-19 economic recovery, the government has planned investments in roads, railways, metro connectivity, industrial parks, industrial corridors, DFC, transportation of water, oil and gas, transmission towers, affordable housing. All these sectors will drive demand for steel.

2. Competitive Advantage
- As of 2019, India is the world’s second-largest producer of crude steel (up from eighth spot in 2003) with 111.2 MT.
- Easy availability of low-cost manpower and presence of abundant iron ore reserves make India competitive in the global set up.
- India is home to fifth-highest reserves of iron ore in the world.

3. Policy Support
- The National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017 was implemented to encourage the industry to reach global benchmarks.
- Government introduced Steel Scrap Recycling Policy to reduce import.
- Export duty of 30% has been levied on iron ore* (lumps and fines) to ensure supply to domestic steel industry.
- The Government of India raised import duty on most steel items twice, each time by 2.5%, and imposed measures including anti-dumping and safeguard duties on iron and steel items.
- Under the Union Budget 2020-21, the government allocated Rs. 39.25 crore (US$ 5.4 million) to the Ministry of Steel.

4. Increasing Investment
- To achieve steel capacity build-up of 300 MTPA by 2030, India would need to invest US$ 156.08 billion by 2030-31.
- The industry is witnessing consolidation of players, which has led to investment by entities from other sectors. The ongoing consolidation also presents an opportunity to global players to enter the Indian market.

Notes: MT - Million Tonnes, FDI - Foreign Direct Investment, ^National Steel Policy 2017, #USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2020, *except low grade (below 58%), MT- million tonnes, MoM – month over month
Source: Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Division Board
Market Overview
Evolution of the Indian steel sector

- Production of steel started in India (TISCO was setup in 1907)
- IISC was set up in 1918 to compete with TISCO.
- Mysore Iron and Steel Company was set up in 1923.
- According to the new Industrial Policy Statement (1948), new ventures were only undertaken by the central Government.
- Hindustan Steel Ltd and Bokaro Steel Ltd. were setup in 1954 and 1964, respectively.
- In the early 1990s, the public sector dominated steel production.
- Private players were in downstream production mainly producing finished steel using crude steel products.
- SAIL was created in 1973 as a holding company to oversee most of India’s iron and steel production.
- In 1989, SAIL acquired Vivesvata Iron and Steel Ltd.
- In 1993, the Government set plans in motion to partially privatise SAIL.
- Foreign players began entering the Indian steel market
- No license requirement for capacity creation
- Imposition of export duty on iron ore, to focus more on catering growing domestic demand
- Decontrol of domestic steel prices
- Launch of Scheme for promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel sector.

• In 2019, India ranked as the second-largest crude steel producer in the world.
• Between April 2020 and January 2021, India’s cumulative production of crude steel stood at 87.21 MT and finished steel at 76.04 MT.

Notes: (1) TISCO - Tata Iron and Steel Company; IISC - Indian Iron and Steel Company; SAIL - Steel Authority of India Ltd; MT - million tonnes
Structure of the steel sector

Source: Report on Indian steel industry by Competition Commission of India
Steel production capacity has expanded rapidly

- India’s steel production capacity has expanded rapidly over the past few years, growing at a CAGR of 3.93% from 122 MT in FY16 to 142 MT in FY20. The National Steel Policy 2017 has envisaged achieving up to 300 MT of production capacity by 2030-31.
- BF-BOF route is expected to contribute 65% of the capacity, while the remaining 35% is expected to come from EAF & IF routes.
- Expansion of production capacity to 300 MT will translate into additional investment of Rs. 10 lakh crore (US$ 156.08 billion) by 2030-31.
- In the third quarter of FY21, the total steel output of Jindal Steel and Power Ltd., JSW Steel Ltd., SAIL and Tata Steel India stood at 14.95 MT, a 6% YoY increase. These four companies contribute ~45% to India's annual steel production.

**Note:** P - Projection, ^CAGR is up to FY20, BF-BOF - Blast Furnace-Blast Oxygen Furnace, EAF - Electric Arc Furnace, IF - Induction Furnace, MT - million tonnes

**Source:** Joint Plant Committee, Ministry of Steel
Steel production in India has been growing at a fast pace

- The steel sector contributes over 2% to India’s GDP. Also, it employs 500,000 people directly and 2.50 million indirectly.

- **From April 2020 to February 2021**, India’s cumulative production of crude steel stood at 92.78 MT.

- Between April 2020 and February 2021, India’s cumulative production of finished steel stood at 85.60 MT.

- To support MSMEs, the government has reduced customs duty on stainless steel to 7.5%.

- In FY20, crude steel production and finished steel production in stood at 108.50 MT and 101.03 MT, respectively.

- Steel manufacturing output of India is expected to increase to 128.6 MT by 2021, accelerating the country’s share of global steel production from 5.9% in 2018 to 7.7% by 2021.

**Notes:** FY - Indian Financial Year (April - March), MT - Million Tonnes, CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate; *- Until Feb 2021

**Source:** Joint Plant Committee, News Articles, Ministry of Steel, World Steel Association
Demand has outpaced supply over the last five years

- Consumption of finished steel in India increased from 8.55 MT February 2020 to 9.13 MT in February 2021.

- India’s finished steel consumption grew at a CAGR of 5.2% between FY16-FY20 to reach 100 MT.

- It is expected that consumption per capita would increase, supported by rapid growth in the industrial sector and rising infra expenditure projects in railways, roads and highways, etc.

- India’s per capita consumption of steel grew at a CAGR of 4.12% from almost 64 kgs in FY16 to nearly 74 kgs in FY19. The National Steel Policy aims to increase per capita steel consumption to 160 kgs by 2030-31.

- The government has a fixed objective of increasing rural consumption of steel from the current 19.6 kg/per capita to 38 kg/per capita by 2030-31.

Note: MT - Million Tonnes, #CAGR is up to FY20, kg - kilograms, *- Until February 2021
Source: JPC India Steel, Ministry of Steel, World Steel Association
Trends in import and export of steel

- Export and import of finished steel stood at 9.49 MT and 4.25 MT, respectively, between April 2020 and February 2021.
- In FY20, India exported 8.24 MT of finished steel.

**Import destinations of finished steel from India: Jan-21 vs. Jan-20**

- **Jan-20**: Korea, 47%; Others, 21%; China, 20%; Japan, 9%; Germany, 2%; France, 3%; Taiwan, 3%
- **Jan-21**: Korea, 35%; Others, 21%; China, 17%; Japan, 8%; Germany, 5%; France, 5%; Taiwan, 4%

**Finished steel export source countries to India: Dec-20 vs. Dec-19**

- **Dec-19**: Vietnam, 40%; India, 18%; UAE, 13%; Nepal, 12%; Saudi Arabia, 6%; Spain, 6%; Belgium, 6%
- **Dec-20**: Vietnam, 22%; India, 18%; UAE, 11%; Nepal, 11%; Saudi Arabia, 8%; Spain, 8%; Belgium, 8%

**Finished steel export and import (in million tonnes)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>FY16</th>
<th>FY17</th>
<th>FY18</th>
<th>FY19</th>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>FY21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>11.71</td>
<td>7.22</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>7.83</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td>9.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>7.83</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** FY - Indian Financial Year (April - March), MT - million tonnes, * From April 2020 to January 2021

**Source:** Ministry of Steel
## Key players of the industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tata Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Finished steel (non-alloy steel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAIL</td>
<td>Finished steel (non-alloy steel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSW Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Hot-rolled coils, strips and sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.</td>
<td>Iron and steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welspun-Gujarat Stahl Rohren Ltd.</td>
<td>Tubes and pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Ferro Chrome, coke and special steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essar Steel</td>
<td>Hot Rolled, Cold Rolled, Galvanized, Colour-Coated products, extra wide plates and pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RINL Powergrid TLT Pvt Ltd.</td>
<td>Forged Rounds, Rebars, Rounds, Wire Rod coil, rounds, billets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Sutherland Research
Key steel plants in India

Source: Company website, Sutherland Research

- SAIL
- Tata Steel
- Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited

Steel integrated plants under SAIL (Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro, Durgapur and Burnpur)

Tata Steel’s largest steel plant, based in Jamshedpur

RINL steel plant in Vishakhapatnam

Alloy and special steel plants under SAIL (Bhadrawati and Salem); iron and steel plant at Visvesvaraya
# Steel SEZs in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developer</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tata Steel Special Economic Zone (TSSEZ)</td>
<td>Gopalpur, Odisha</td>
<td>Steel and allied downstream industries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Formal approvals granted in the Board of Approvals after the SEZ rules coming into force, Special Economic Zones in India website, www.sezindia.nic.in*
Recent Trends and Strategies
Notable trends in the Indian steel industry… (1/3)

1. Growing investment
   - In March 2021, Arcelor Mittal Steel signed Rs 50,000 crore deal with Odisha government to setup a steel plant in the state.
   - Most of the companies in the industry are undertaking modernisation and expansion of plants to be more cost efficient. E.g. SAIL has undertaken modernisation and expansion for its 6 plants.
   - The Ministry of Steel plans to invest US$ 70 million in the eastern region of the country through accelerated development of the sector.
   - The production capacity of SAIL is expected to increase from 13 MTPA to 50 MTPA in 2025 with total investment of US$ 24.88 billion.
   - On July 02, 2020, ArcelorMittal Group announced plans to invest Rs. 20,000 crore (US$ 2.84 billion) in Gujarat.

2. Strategic alliances
   - In March 2021, JSW Steel completed its takeover of debt-ridden Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd. This boosted its overall output to 21.5 mtpa. JSW Steel has 18 mtpa of capacity, which will hit more than 26 mtpa with the addition of BPSL and double capacity at JSW Steel's Dolvi steel mill to 10 mtpa.
   - In December 2020, National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. signed an MoU with Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. to collaborate and conduct exploration in mutually agreed projects for iron ore, gold, coal, diamond and other minerals in various states.
   - In November 2020, Arcelor Mittal and Nippon Steel announced expansion plan for its steel-making capacity in India.
   - In March 2020, Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel India (AM/NS) acquired Bhandar Power plant in Hazira, Gujarat from Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company.

Notes: MTPA - Million Tonnes Per Annum  
Source: Ministry of Steel, News Sources, DPIIT
3

Entry of international companies

- Attracted by the growth potential of the Indian steel industry, several global steel players have been planning to enter the market.
- In February 2020, GFG Alliance acquired Adhunik Metaliks and its arm, Zion Steel, for Rs. 425 crore (US$ 60.81 million), marking its entry into the Indian steel market.
- CarVal Investors, the investment arm of US-based agri group, Cargill, has offered around Rs. 2,000 crore (US$ 277.20 million) along with Asset Reconstruction Company (India) Ltd. for the purchase of Uttam Value Steels and Uttam Galva Metallics.

4

Increased emphasis on technological innovations

- In the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, Tata Steel has geo-fenced its plant premises to track the movement of employees to track and manage any COVID-19 cases amongst its employees.
- Companies are attempting coal gasification and gas-based direct-reduced iron (DRI) production. Other alternative technologies such as Hismelt, Finex and ITmk3 being adopted to produce hot metal.
  - Provisional Worldsteel report indicates that the global DRI output stood at 15.31 MT from January to February 2021, up 0.9% over same period last year, driven by India (6.4 MT, 42% share) at the number one spot.
- The Ministry of Steel has issued necessary direction to the steel companies to frame a strategy for taking up more R&D projects by spending at least 1% of their sales turnover to facilitate technological innovations in the steel sector.
- The Ministry has established a task force to identify the need for technology development and R&D.
- The Ministry has adopted energy efficiency improvement projects for mills operating with obsolete technologies.
- In January 2021, the Ministry of Steel, signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Government of Japan, to boost the steel sector through joint activities under the framework of India–Japan Steel Dialogue.
- In February 2021, Tata Steel BSL collaborated with FarEye, a software logistics firm, to improve its digital transformation process.

Source: Ministry of Steel, News Sources
Vehicle Scrappage Policy to reduce steel prices

- India is spreading its wings further to foray into another highly potential, yet untapped metal industry.
- The ‘Vehicle Scrappage Policy’ intends to de-clutter the country of its huge automobile and white goods waste through recycling.
- This proposed policy seeks to phase out unfit vehicles to reduce vehicular pollution, meet the climate commitments, improve road safety and fuel efficiency, formalise the vehicle scrapping industry and recover low-cost materials for the automotive, steel and electronics industries.
- Primarily, this new policy aims to boost new vehicles sales, which will stimulate the economy. Automobile manufacturers and the allied industry will benefit from this policy.
- With the scrapping of old vehicles, raw materials such as plastic, copper, aluminium, steel and rubber will be recycled. This will bring down the cost component and help the industry become more cost competitive.

Steel plants as heroes tackling India’s oxygen scarcity

- In April 2021, India faced a severe shortage of oxygen cylinders for COVID patients.
- It was only a year ago that the central government, for the first time ever, permitted manufacturers of industrial oxygen to produce and sell gas for medical use. The decision proved to be a life saver during the pandemic.
- Currently, 28 oxygen units located in major public and private sector steel plants are supplying ~1,500 metric tonnes of medical oxygen per day (MTPD) across the country, as per data by the Ministry of Steel.
- Some steel plants are also filling oxygen cylinders and supplying to the states and hospitals.

Source: News Sources
Strategies adopted

CAPACITY EXPANSION

- Companies in the steel industry are investing heavily in expanding their capacity. Major public and private companies, including Tata Steel, SAIL and JSW Steel, are expanding their production capacity.

- In September 2020, the state-owned steel major SAIL reported doubling of capacity in 5 of its plants. It had undertaken modernisation and expansion at its steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur, and Burnpur. Crude steel capacity has increased from 12.8 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to 21.4 MTPA.

- A long-term perspective is to achieve capacity of 300 MTPA by 2030 as per National Steel Policy 2017.

- JSW Steel is looking to further enhance the capacity of its Vijayanagar plant from 13 MTPA to 18 MTPA. In April 2019, the company announced plans to expand the plant’s production capacity to 13 MTPA by 2020 with an investment of Rs. 7,500 crore (US$ 1.12 billion).

- Tata Steel is expanding the capacity of its Kalinganagar plant from 3 MTPA to 8 MTPA with an estimated investment of Rs. 23,500 crore (US$ 36.46 billion). The expansion is likely to be completed by 2021 or early 2022. It is expected to improve margins and lead to cost effectiveness. The company is planning to increase its overall installed capacity to 30 MTPA by 2025 from the current 18.5 MTPA.

- In JSW Steel has undertaken capacity expansion at its Dolvi unit in Maharashtra. It is investing around Rs. 15,000 crore (US$ 2.24 billion) to double the capacity of its plant to 10 MT. The plans have been delayed due to unavailability of labour due to COVID-19 lockdowns. The company now expects to finish the expansion by first half of 2022.

EXPANSION THROUGH BROWNFIELD INVESTMENT

- The steel sector is going through a phase of consolidation and companies operating in the sector are expected to undertake brownfield investments for expansion.

- In March 2019, ArcelorMittal was declared as the winning bidder to acquire Essar Steel for a consideration of Rs. 42,000 crore (US$ 5.82 billion).

Note: GDP - Gross Domestic Product, MTPA - Million tonnes per annum
Source: CCI, Ministry of External Affairs
Strong demand and policy support driving investments

Growing demand

- Growing demand in the construction industry
- Growing demand in the automotive sector
  - As per the Union Budget 2019-20, the Government’s push to infrastructure sector will increase the demand for steel
- Rising demand for consumer durables and capital goods

Policy support

- 100% FDI in the steel sector
- The Government released the National Steel Policy 2017 and laid down a broad strategy for encouraging long term growth for the Indian steel industry by 2030-31.
- Government has also promoted policy which provides a minimum value addition of 15% in notified steel products covered under preferential procurement

Increasing investment

- Rising investment from domestic and foreign players
- Increasing number of MoUs signed to boost investment in steel
- Foreign investment of nearly US$ 40 billion committed in the steel sector
- Between April 2000 and March 2020, Indian metallurgical industries attracted FDI of US$ 13.4 billion.

Notes: FDI - Foreign Direct Investment, MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
Capital goods, consumer durables and automotive further driving steel growth

- Between 2018-25F, the appliance and consumer electronics (ACE) sector will expand at a CAGR of 9.91%, contributing to the growth of the steel industry.
- Growth in automobile production is also expected to augment growth in steel production. Automobile production in India stood at 26.35 million units in FY20.
- Gross Value Added (GVA) of the construction industry grew 4.4%* in FY20* and is expected to post strong growth in the current fiscal year, backed by higher expenditure from the Government.
- Since construction industry is a major consumer of steel, expansion across construction industry will translate into growth of steel sector.

**Notes:** F- Forecast, FY - Indian Financial Year (April - March), *Provisional Estimates of National Income, * - As per 2nd advanced estimate
**Source:** SIAM, PwC, CEAMA
Policy support aiding growth in the steel sector… (1/2)

Steel Clusters

- In September 2020, the Ministry of Steel prepared a draft framework policy for development of steel clusters in the country.
- The draft framework policy is aimed at facilitating and establishing greenfield steel clusters, along with development and expansion of the existing steel clusters.

National Steel Policy 2017

- New National Steel Policy was formulated by the Ministry of Steel in 2016 to retain the objectives included in National Steel Policy (NSP) 2005. It aimed at covering broader aspects of steel sector across the country including environment and facilitation of new steel projects, growth of steel demand in India and raw materials.
- Under the policy, the central Government stated that all the Government tenders will give preference to domestically manufactured steel and iron products. Moreover, Indian steel makers importing intermediate products or raw materials can claim benefits of domestic procurement provision by adding minimum of 15% value to the product.
- The National steel policy, 2017 aspired to achieve 300MT of steel making capacity by 2030-31. This would translate into additional investments of Rs. 10 lakh crore (US$ 156.08 billion).
- Further, it aimed to increase per capita steel consumption to 160 kgs by 2030-31.

R&D and innovation

- The scheme for the promotion of R&D in iron and steel sector has been continued under the 14th Finance Commission (FY20). Under the scheme, 26 projects have been approved with financial assistance of Rs. 161 crore (US$ 24.98 million) from the Ministry of Steel.
- Ministry of Steel is setting up industry driven institutional mechanism - Steel Research & Technology Mission of India (SRTMI) - with an initial corpus of US$ 30.89 million. The institute will facilitate joint collaborative research projects in the sector.
- In December 2020, the Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas and Steel, Mr. Dharmendra Pradhan, has appealed to the scientific community to Innovate for India (I4I) and create competitive advantages to make India ‘Aatmanirbhar’.

FDI

- 100% FDI through the automatic route is allowed in the Indian steel sector.

Note: MT - Million tonnes
Source: Ministry of Steel, Press Information Bureau
Policy support aiding growth in the steel sector… (2/2)

Duty drawback benefits

- In October 2020, Directorate General of Foreign Trade announced that steel manufacturers in the country can avail duty drawback benefits on steel supplied through their service centres, distributors, dealers and stock yards.

Rise in export duty

- The Government hiked the export duty on iron ore to 50% ad valorem on all varieties of iron ore (except pellets).

Push due to Make in India initiative

- Going forward, the Make in India initiative and policy decisions taken under it are expected to augment the country’s steel production capacity and resolve issues related to the mining industry.

Reduction in custom duty on plants and equipment

- The Government has reduced the basic custom duty on the plants and equipment required for initial set up or expansion of iron ore pellets plants and iron ore beneficiation plants from 7.5/5% to 2.5%.
- Customs duty on imported flat-rolled stainless-steel products has been increased to 15% from 7.5%.
- Basic customs duty on steel grade dolomite and steel grade limestone is being reduced from 5% to 2.5%. Basic customs duty is being reduced from 10% to 5% on forged steel rings used in the manufacture of bearings of wind-operated electricity generators.

Production-linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

- In November 2020, Union Cabinet approved the production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme in 10 key sectors (including electronics and white goods) to boost India's manufacturing capabilities and exports and promote the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiative.
- India is a net exporter of finished steel and has the potential to become a frontrunner in certain grades of steel. A PLI scheme in specialty steel will help in enhancing manufacturing capabilities for value-added steel, leading to an increase in total exports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Ministry/Department</th>
<th>Approved Financial Outlay over a Five-year Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speciality Steel</td>
<td>Ministry of Steel</td>
<td>Rs. 6,322 crore (US$ 858.50 million)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Economic Times, Ministry of Steel, Business Standard, Make In India
The sector witnessed rising investments in the last decade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date announced</th>
<th>Acquirer name</th>
<th>Target name</th>
<th>Value of deal (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-21</td>
<td>Nithia Capital and CarVal Investors</td>
<td>Uttam Galva Metallics Limited (UGML) and Uttam Value Steel Limited (UVSL)</td>
<td>273.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-20</td>
<td>JSW Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Asian Colour Coated Ispat</td>
<td>211.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-20</td>
<td>Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel India</td>
<td>Bhandee Power plant</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Feb-20</td>
<td>JSW Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Bhushan Power and Steel</td>
<td>2,818.72</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mar-19</td>
<td>ArcelorMittal</td>
<td>Essar steel</td>
<td>5,821.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-18</td>
<td>Tata Steel</td>
<td>Usha Martin Ltd (Specialty Steel Business)</td>
<td>641.41-701.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-18</td>
<td>Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal Corp.</td>
<td>Sanyo Special Steel Co Ltd</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-18</td>
<td>Aion Investments-JSW Steel</td>
<td>Monnet Ispat and Energy</td>
<td>428.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-18</td>
<td>Liberty House</td>
<td>Adhunik Metals</td>
<td>58.42</td>
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<td>Jun-18</td>
<td>Vedanta Star Ltd.</td>
<td>Electrosteel Steels</td>
<td>825.45</td>
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<td>May-18</td>
<td>Tata Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Bhushan Steel</td>
<td>5,461.60</td>
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<td>Dec-17</td>
<td>Tata Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Bhubaneshwar Power</td>
<td>39.5</td>
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<td>Jan-17</td>
<td>Tata Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Creative Port Development Pvt Ltd.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug-16</td>
<td>JSW Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Praxair Oxygen Pvt. Ltd.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-16</td>
<td>Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>VSL Steels Ltd.</td>
<td>23.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-14</td>
<td>JSW Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Welspun Maxsteel Ltd.</td>
<td>165.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr-14</td>
<td>JSW Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>Vallabhb Tinplate Pvt Ltd.</td>
<td>7.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-14</td>
<td>Lalitnjali Group Pvt Ltd.</td>
<td>Centom Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-13</td>
<td>Venus Insec Pvt Ltd.</td>
<td>Goodluck Steel Tubes Ltd.</td>
<td>23.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cumulative FDI Inflow

Period: April 2000 to September 2020

- Metallurgical industries: US$ 14.24 billion

Source: Thomson ONE Banker, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). News Articles
Opportunities
**Opportunities… (1/2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Automotive</th>
<th>Capital goods</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Airports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The automotive industry is forecast to reach US$ 260-300 billion by 2026.</td>
<td>- The capital goods sector accounts for 11% of the total steel consumption and is expected to increase 14-15% by 2025-26. It has the potential to increase in tonnage and market share.</td>
<td>- The infrastructure sector accounts for 9% of steel consumption and is expected to increase to 11% by 2025-26.</td>
<td>- More and more modern and private airports are expected to be set up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The industry accounts for around 10% of the demand for steel in India.</td>
<td>- Corporate India’s capex is expected to grow and generate greater demand for steel.</td>
<td>- Due to rising investment in infrastructure the demand for steel products would increase in the years ahead.</td>
<td>- In FY19, passenger traffic at Indian airports stood at 344.69 million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With increasing capacity addition in the automotive industry, demand for steel from the sector is expected to be robust.</td>
<td>- 70% of the country’s infrastructure, estimated at Rs. 6 lakh crore (US$ 89.50 billion), is yet to come up. Thus, a significant growth potential for steel sector is present.*</td>
<td>- 70% of the country’s infrastructure, estimated at Rs. 6 lakh crore (US$ 89.50 billion), is yet to come up. Thus, a significant growth potential for steel sector is present.*</td>
<td>- The number of operational airports stood at 103 as on 31 March 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The Government of India has allocated Rs. 111 lakh crore (US$1.4 trillion) under the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) for FY2019-25. Sectors such as energy (24%), roads (18%), urban (17%) and railways (12%) account for ~71% of the projected infrastructure investments in India.</td>
<td>- For various infrastructure sectors, including real estate and power, the Ministry of Finance planning to set up a stress fund.</td>
<td>- Development of tier II city airports will sustain consumption growth.</td>
<td>- Estimated steel consumption in constructing airports is likely to grow more than 20% over the next few years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Capex - Capital Expenditure, P - Provisional, *According to Mr. Chaudhary Birender Singh, Minister of Steel

**Source:** Make In India, SIAM, Ministry of Steel, Airport Authority of India
Opportunities… (2/2)

**Railways**
- The Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor (DRFC) network expansion would be enhanced in the future.
- Introduction of high-speed bullet trains and metro trains will increase steel usage.
- Gauge conversion, setting up of new lines and electrification would drive demand for steel.
- The Indian Railways is planning to procure over 11 lakh tons of steel from the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for track renewal and laying new lines across the country.

**Oil and gas**
- India’s primary energy consumption of oil and gas is expected to increase to 10 mbpd and 14 bcfd, respectively, by 2040.
- This would lead to an increase in demand of steel tubes and pipes, providing a lucrative opportunity for the steel industry.

**Power**
- The Government has envisaged capacity addition of 58,384 MW from conventional sources between 2017-22*. Also, the Government is targeting to achieve 175 GW of renewable power generation capacity by 2022.
- This will lead to enhancement in both transmission and distribution capabilities, thereby raising steel demand from the sector.

**Rural India**
- Rural India is expected to reach per capita consumption of 12-14 kgs of finished steel by 2020.
- Policies like Pradhan Mantri Awa Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are driving growing demand for steel in rural India.
- In FY19, per capita consumption of steel in rural India was estimated to be between 10-15 kgs.

*Note: RE - Revised Estimates, mbpd - million barrels per day, bcfd - billion cubic feet per day, *National Electricity Plan 2018
Source: Make In India, Ministry of Power
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Steel Association</td>
<td>207-208, 2nd Floor, Kailash Building, 26 K. G. Marg, New Delhi - 110 001, Phone: 011 - 42668800 Fax: 011 – 42668805 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@indsteel.org">info@indsteel.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.indsteel.org">www.indsteel.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Steel</td>
<td>Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi - 110011 Fax : 91-11-23063236 Phone : 91-11-23063417 Email: <a href="mailto:sharma.aman@nic.in">sharma.aman@nic.in</a> Website: <a href="http://www.steel.gov.in">www.steel.gov.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Mineral Development Corporation</td>
<td>Khanij Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad - 500028 Fax: 91-235338711 Phone: 040-23538713-21 Website: <a href="http://www.nmdc.co.in/">www.nmdc.co.in/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Stainless-Steel Development Association</td>
<td>L-22/4, DLF Phase-II Gurgaon, Haryana -122 002 Phone: 91-124-4375501 Fax: 91-124-4375509 Website: <a href="http://www.stainlessindia.org/">www.stainlessindia.org/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

- **CAGR**: Compound Annual Growth Rate
- **FDI**: Foreign Direct Investment
- **FY**: Indian Financial Year (April to March)
  - So FY10 implies April 2009 to March 2010
- **JV**: Joint Venture
- **MoU**: Memorandum of Understanding
- **MT**: Million Tonnes
- **MTPA**: Million Tonnes Per Annum
- **NPAT**: Net Profit After Tax
- **SEZ**: Special Economic Zone
- **TMT**: Thermo Mechanically Treated
- **US$**: US Dollar
- Wherever applicable, numbers have been rounded off to the nearest whole number
## Exchange Rates

### Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. Equivalent of one US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>44.28</td>
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<td>2006-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>54.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>69.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>70.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>73.20</td>
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</table>

### Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. Equivalent of one US$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>45.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>41.29</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>68.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>69.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>74.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021*</td>
<td>74.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** As of April 2021  
**Source:** Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year
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