



FERROUS METALS SECTOR

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Jayanta Roy
Group Head
033 – 7150 1120
jayanta@icraindia.com

Ritabrata Ghosh
Sector Head
033 – 7150 1107
ritabrata.ghosh@icraindia.com

Arpit Arora
Senior Analyst
0124 – 4545 388
arpit.arora@icraindia.com

Priyesh Ruparelia
Co Group Head
022 – 6169 3328
priyesh.ruparelia@icraindia.com

Deepayan Ghosh
Senior Analyst
033 – 7150 1220
deepayan.ghosh@icraindia.com



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OVERVIEW

- **Given the swings in supply vs. demand, the steel industry is inherently cyclical, and follows the typical “boom-bust” commodity cycle.** As steel is a globally traded commodity, the industry has strong linkages with the health of the global and domestic economies. Therefore, domestic steel demand and net steel exports play a crucial role in balancing demand with supply. In periods when domestic demand is lacklustre, if export markets remain very attractive, then it can push domestic steel prices higher as domestic supplies get diverted to export markets. Similarly, even in periods when domestic demand remains robust, if the external environment remains highly challenging, then it may lead to an influx of cheap imports, in turn exerting pressure on domestic steel prices.
- **The share of leading seven producing hubs of China, Europe, India, USA, Japan, South-Korea and the CIS countries accounted almost 87% of world’s total crude steel production.** China is the largest producer as well as the consumer of steel, and, therefore, the country plays an important role in the global demand-supply balance and determining steel price trends. EU, as a block, is the 2nd largest consumer of steel, while India holds the 3rd position, having 6% share of the total global steel demand.
- **Steelmaking has high material intensity of production.** Almost 4 metric tonne (MT) of material movement required for 1 MT of steel production. Along with raw materials, logistics also remain an important cost driver.
- **In terms of chemical composition, the industry is broadly classified as carbon steel vs. alloy steel.** Non-alloy/carbon steel has a visibly larger share with 92% of the total domestic finished steel production. Unlike carbon steel, alloy steel contains additional elements, such as nickel, chromium, or molybdenum, that are not naturally present in non-alloy steel. These additional elements are added to improve the properties of the steel, such as strength, hardness, and toughness.
- **In terms of physical shape of the finished steel product, the industry can be broadly classified into flats and longs.** The flat product market has majority share, accounting for ~54% of the domestic demand. The bigger producers in the steel industry dominate the flat products market as it requires substantial capital investment and has high technology entry barriers. On the other hand, the long product market is dominated by the unorganised players.
- **There are typically three types of furnaces being used in the steel-making process:** Blast Furnace (BF)-Basic Oxygen Furnace (BoF), Electric Arc Furnace (EAF), and Induction Furnace (IF). Out of these, BF remains more cost competitive. Therefore, companies that had adopted the BF process tend to have higher EBITDA margins as they typically fall into the first quartile of the cost curve. The margin profile of IF players remain much lower as operating costs are much higher than BF-BoF players, and they tend to cater to a segment where competitive pressures remain high due to lower entry barriers. However, given the industry’s focus on ESG, there has been increasing interest in setting up scrap based EAF facilities in India.



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Business Contacts

L Shivakumar

Chief Business Officer
E-mail: shivakumar@icraindia.com
022-61693304

Neha Agarwal

Head – Research Sales
E-mail: neha.agarwal@icraindia.com
022-61693338

Rohit Gupta

Head Business Development – Infrastructure Sector
E-mail: rohitg@icraindia.com
0124-4545340

Vivek Bhalla

Head Business Development – Financial Sector
E-mail: vivek.bhalla@icraindia.com
022-61693372

Vipin Saboo

Head Business Development
Corporate Sector – West & East
E-mail: vipin.saboo@icraindia.com
022-61693348

Shivam Bhatia

Head Business Development
Corporate Sector – North & South
E-mail: shivam.bhatia@icraindia.com
0124-4545803

Media and Public Relations

Naznin Prodhani

Head – Media & Communications
E-mail: communications@icraindia.com
0124-4545860

Registered Office

B-710, Statesman House 148,
Barakhamba Road
New Delhi-110001
Tel: +91 11 23357940-45

Corporate Office

Building No. 8, 2nd Floor,
Tower A, DLF Cyber City, Phase II,
Gurgaon - 122 002
Tel: +91-124-4545300

Ahmedabad

1809-1811, Shapath V,
Opp: Karnavati Club,
S.G.Highway, Ahmedabad - 380015
Tel: +91 79 4027 1500/501

Bengaluru 1

'The Millenia', Tower B Unit No. 1004,
10th Floor, 1 & 2 Murphy Road,
Bengaluru - 560 008
Tel: +91 80 4332 6400

Bengaluru 2

2nd Floor, Vayudooth Chamber
15-16, Trinity Circle, M.G. Road,
Bengaluru - 560 001
Tel: +91 80 4922 5500

Chennai

5th Floor, Karumuttu Centre
634, Anna Salai, Nandanam
Chennai - 600 035
Tel: +91 44 4596 4300

Hyderabad

Unit No 1006, 10th Floor, Gowra
Fountain Head, Patrika Nagar,
Madhapur, High-Tech City,
Hyderabad, Telangana – 500081
Tel: +91 040-69396464

Kolkata

A-10 & 11, 3rd Floor,
FMC Fortuna 234/3A,
A.J.C. Bose Road,
Kolkata - 700 020
Tel: +91 33 7150 1100/01

Mumbai

3rd Floor, Electric Mansion
Appasaheb Marathe Marg,
Prabhadevi,
Mumbai - 400 025
Tel: +91 22 6169 3300

Pune

5A, 5th Floor, Symphony, S. No. 210
CTS 3202 Range Hills Road,
Shivajinagar, Pune - 411 020
Tel: +91 20 2556 1194

Email: Info@icraindia.com

Helpdesk: 9354738909

Website: www.icra.in/ www.lcraresearch.in