



Ministry of Steel
Government of India

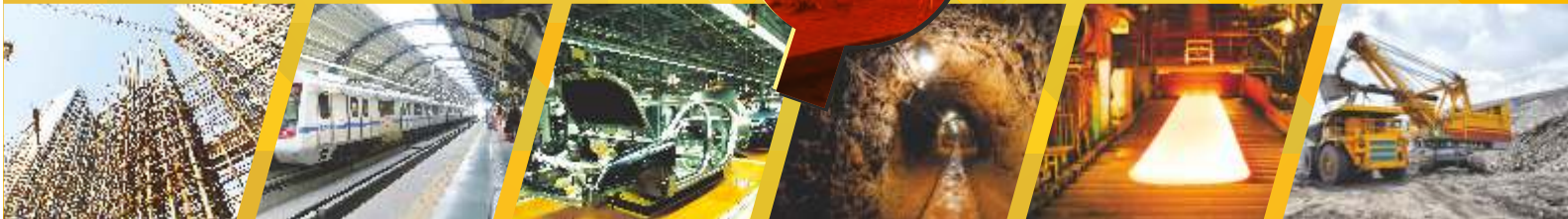


**3rd INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION &
CONFERENCE ON
STEEL
INDUSTRY**



APRIL 19 - 21, 2017
Mumbai Exhibition Centre,
Mumbai, India

POST SHOW REPORT



www.indiastelexpo.in

AN OVERVIEW OF STEEL SECTOR:

India's economic growth is linked with the growth of the Indian steel industry. Consumption of steel is taken to be an indicator of economic development. While steel continues to have a stronghold in traditional sectors such as construction, housing and ground transportation, special steels are increasingly being used in engineering industries such as power generation, petrochemicals and fertilizers. India occupies a central position on the global steel map, with the establishment of new state-of-the-art steel mills, acquisition of global scale capacities by players, continuous modernization and up gradation of older plants, improving energy efficiency and backward integration into global raw material sources.

India is the third-largest steel producer in the world. In 2015, India produced 91.46 million tonnes (MT) of finished steel. Total finished steel production in the country increased at a CAGR of 7.45 per cent over FY 11-15.

Driven by rising infrastructure development and growing demand for automotives, steel consumption is expected to reach 104 MT by 2017. The Government of India has allowed 100 per cent foreign direct investment (FDI) in

the steel sector under the automatic route.

A new scheme, 'The scheme for the promotion of R&D in the iron and steel sector', has been approved with budgetary provision of US\$ 24.6 million to initiate and implement the provisions of the scheme as per the 11th Five-Year Plan which has continued in the 12th Five Year Plan. The development of technology for Cold-Rolled Grain Oriented (CRGO) steel sheets and other value-added products is also included under the policy purview and is allocated US\$ 6.7 million.





GLOBAL SCENARIO:

- In 2016, the world crude steel production reached 1628 million tonnes (mt) and showed a growth of 0.8% over 2015.
- China remained world's largest crude steel producer in 2016 (808 mt) followed by Japan (105 mt), India (96 mt) and the USA (79 mt).
- World Steel Association has projected Indian steel demand to grow by 5.4% in 2016 and by 5.7% in 2017 while globally, steel demand has been projected to grow by 0.2% in 2016 and by 0.5% in 2017. Chinese steel use is projected to decline in both these years - by 1% in 2016 and by 2% in 2017.
- Per capita finished steel consumption in 2015 is placed at 208 kg for world and 489 kg for China by World Steel Association.

DOMESTIC SCENARIO:

- The Indian steel industry has entered a new development stage from 2007-08, riding high on the resurgent economy and rising demand for steel.
- Rapid rise in production has resulted in India becoming the 3rd largest producer of crude steel in 2015 and the country was the largest producer of sponge iron or DRI in the world during the period 2003 to 2015 and was the 2nd largest producer in 2016 (after Iran).
- As per the report of the Working Group on Steel for the 12th Five Year Plan, there exist many factors which carry the potential of raising the per capita steel consumption in

the country. These include among others, an estimated infrastructure investment of nearly a trillion dollars, a projected growth of manufacturing from current 8% to 11-12%, increase in urban population to 600 million by 2030 from the current level of 400 million, emergence of the rural market for steel currently consuming around 11 kg per annum buoyed by projects like Bharat Nirman, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Awaas Yojana, among others.

- The National Steel Policy 2017 has been formulated keeping in mind the rapid developments in the domestic steel industry (both on the supply and demand sides) as well as the stable growth of the Indian economy since the release of the NSP 2005.





ABOUT INDIA STEEL 2017:

3rd edition of India Steel - International Exhibition and Conference on Steel Industry from April 19-21, 2017 held at Mumbai Exhibition Centre, Mumbai was jointly organized by the Ministry of Steel, Government of India and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to provide a platform to all the Participants, Delegates, Business Visitors and other key decision

makers from the Steel and other related industry to interact with, and explore new business avenues.

The theme of the event - "Indian Steel Industry: Looking upto 2030 - Raw Material, Production, Demand & Logistics" highlighted upon the competitiveness, capabilities, infrastructure & logistics and technological advancements in the Indian Steel Industry.

EVENT OBJECTIVES:

- Showcasing the latest products, technology, machinery & equipments, applications & developments in the Indian steel industry
- Disseminating knowledge about new applications of steel amongst the user segments
- Disseminating knowledge about the developments and best practices in analysis, design and construction methodology pertaining to steel and mining
- Understanding global steel markets
- Highlighting the inter-linkage of mining and steel in Indian perspective
- Highlighting the mining developments that can impact the Indian steel industry
- Identifying opportunities in Indian steel supply chain and logistics

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS:

- 200+ Exhibitors from India and abroad with footfall of 8000+ Business Visitors
- 2 Day International Conference on advancements in Indian steel Industry
- CEOs Roundtable - 40 CEOs participated in the roundtable to have a closed-door deliberation on the key issues in Steel Industry
- International participation from Austria, China, France, Germany, Korea, Spain, Russia, UAE, USA, UK
- B2B Meetings
- Hosted Reverse Buyer Seller Meet with delegations from over 145 International Stakeholders from 37 countries
- 500+ conference delegates with more than 50 speakers

INAUGURAL CEREMONY:

The event was inaugurated by Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Steel, Government of India in the august presence of dignitaries from Ministry of Steel, Government of India, CEOs of all major steel producers in India, officials of various government departments and members of diplomatic corps and trade associations.

LAMP LIGHTING CEREMONY:



Hon'ble Minister for Steel, Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh during lamp lighting ceremony of India Steel Expo'2017. (On left) Dr. Aruna Sharma, Secretary - Steel, Ministry of Steel, Government of India.



(From Left) Hon'ble Minister for Steel, Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh, Shri P Madhusudan, CMD, RINL, Shri P K Singh, CMD, SAIL & Chairman FICCI Steel Committee and Dr. Aruna Sharma, Secretary - Steel, Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India.

REPORT LAUNCH DURING INDIA STEEL 2017:



Report Launch took place on the inaugural day of the event. (From L to R) Dr. A Didar Singh, Secretary General, FICCI; Dr. Edwin Basson, Director General, World Steel Association; Mr. T V Narendran, Managing Director, Tata Steel Ltd; Mr. Naveen Jindal, CMD, Jindal Steel & Power Ltd, Dr. Aruna Sharma, Secretary - Steel, Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India, Hon'ble Minister for Steel, Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh, Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India ; Mr. P K Singh, CMD, SAIL; Mr. P Madhusudan, CMD, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd; Smt Rita Singh, CMD, Mesco Steel; Mr. Suketu V Shah, Chairman, Alloy Steel Producers Association of India.

RIBBON CUTTING CEREMONY DURING THE EXHIBITION:



From L to R: Dr. Aruna Sharma, Secretary - Steel, Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India, Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Steel, Govt. of India and Dr. A Didar Singh, Secretary General, FICCI during the ribbon cutting ceremony of the exhibition.

HON'BLE STEEL MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION:



Hon'ble Steel Minister, Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh visits the exhibition stall of Tata Steel. On the right, Mr. T V Narendran, Managing Director, Tata Steel.



Hon'ble Steel Minister, Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh at the stall of Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. in conversation with Shri Naveen Jindal, CMD, Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.



3RD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION & CONFERENCE ON STEEL INDUSTRY

CEO SPEAK – KEYNOTE SESSION BY INDUSTRY TOP LEADERS:

The marquee highlight of the conference was the presence of major steel CEOs in the inaugural session of the conference. The dignitaries shared their experience and perspectives around the regulatory developments in last 2 years and the opportunities they foresee for Indian steel industry in the decade ahead. The dignitaries present were:

- Shri P K Singh, Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited
- Shri P Madhusudan, Chairman & Managing Director, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
- Shri T V Narendran, Chief Executive Officer, Tata Steel Limited
- Shri Naveen Jindal, Chairman, Jindal Steel and Power Limited
- Ms. Rita Singh, Chairman and Managing Director, MESCO Steel
- Shri Suketu V Shah, Chairman, Alloy Steel Producers Association of India

They applauded the Government of India's initiatives taken in the last few years for progressing towards the target of 300 million tonnes by 2030. They also expressed their optimism in ushering a new era of growth for Indian steel industry by overcoming the challenges present and bridging the gap cohesively towards the target.



(From L to R): Shri T V Narendran, MD, Tata Steel Ltd, Shri Naveen Jindal, CMD, Jindal Steel & Power Ltd, Dr. Aruna Sharma, Secretary - Steel, Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India, Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh, Honb'le Minister for Steel, Govt. of India and Shri P K Singh, CMD, SAIL and Chairman FICCI Steel Committee.

SPECIAL SESSION ON WOMEN:

A key feature added in the current edition was a special session on “Growing Influence of Women in Steel Industry” from production to consumption. The dignitaries who shared their experience and perspectives were:



- Ms. Yashika Singh, Economist, Rio Tinto India
- Ms. Rita Singh, Chairman & Managing Director, MESCO Steel
- Ms. Vinita Bimbhet, Immediate Past President, FICCI Ladies Organization
- Ms. Soma Mondal, Director (Commercial), Steel Authority of India Limited
- Ms. Samita Shah, Group Head (Corporate Finance & Risk Management), Tata Steel

ARCHITECTURE'S MEET:

On the sidelines of the event, FICCI organized an interactive meeting of Steel Secretary with leading architects of the country. With construction sector a major consumer of steel, the key objective of the interaction was to identify opportunities for further increasing steel usage in buildings and structures. The discussions during the meeting were particularly around innovative steel usage in the sector basis the life cycle cost and long-term durability.



EXHIBITION OVERVIEW:

The 3rd edition of India Steel 2017 registered an impressive opening. 200+ exhibitors from 12 countries exhibited their latest products / services being offered to the steel industry. Global players catering to steel industry have used INDIA STEEL 2017 as a platform to launch their new technologies / products not only to the Indian market but also to the Global markets.

INDIA STEEL 2017, which was organized by Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India jointly with FICCI, was well attended by over 500 delegates. Eminent speakers from across the globe shared their expertise and knowledge addressing the latest challenges being faced by the steel industry. The trade fair witnessed 8000+ trade visitors coming from across the globe apart from over 500 delegates.

With the success of its 3rd edition, INDIA STEEL 2017 once again proved its prowess as the leading steel trade fair in the Indian sub-continent. As a platform for 'Building Brand India as a global sourcing destination for Steel', India Steel Expo is fast gaining its acceptance among the Indian steel industry.



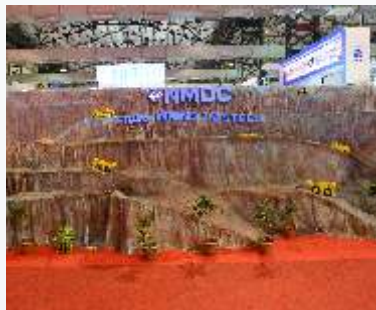
- Total No. of Exhibitors: 210
- No. of International Participants: 76
- No. of National Participants: 134
- Participating Countries: Austria, China, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Spain, Russia, Turkey, UAE, USA, UK
- Countries Represented: 12
- Pre-registered visitors: 2014
- On site registrations: 6022
- Total Number of visitor registrations: 8036
- Partner States: Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha
- Special Pavilion by Ministry of Mines

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REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEET:

Reverse Buyer Seller Meetings and planned B2B sessions was organised during India Steel 2017. A total of 1602 meetings were organized for delegates from 37 countries including Africa, Middle East, CIS, CLMV, SAARC . It was an opportunity to get into business tie ups and establish global business contacts and connects and also to sign business co-operation agreements with international stakeholders.



VISITOR FOOTFALL:

A total of 8036 visitors visited India Steel 2017 event. Visitor pre-registrations before the show touched 2014 and on-site registration was 6022. Exhibitors see the rise in visitor numbers , enquiries and business leads as a reflection of strong market fundamentals.



CONFERENCE OVERVIEW:

A two day Conference was organized with an objective to learn about the best practices and global experiences, exchange innovative ideas, explore areas of collaboration and above all, to provide a platform for informative and interactive sessions between various stakeholders in the steel industry. With the theme "Indian Steel Industry: Looking up to 2030 (Raw materials, Production, Demand & Logistics)"; the conference focused upon the current developments & future requirements of the steel industry.



The conference had technical sessions highlighting upon the demand drivers for Indian steel industry, raw material sufficiency & security, importance of a favourable environment both in terms of logistics & regulatory, technological advancements driving the industry into future and the capacities / capabilities of Indian steel industry.



CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION:



- Total Number of Speakers: 56
- International Speakers: 4
- Domestic Speakers: 52
- Total Number of Delegates: 510
- International Delegates: 145
- Domestic Delegates: 365



3RD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION & CONFERENCE ON STEEL INDUSTRY

WHO ALL PARTICIPATED:

- Global and Domestic Steel Producers
- Mining Organizations
- Decision Makers of Steel Producers
- Policy Makers
- Technical Heads and Steel Plant Heads
- Technology Providers
- Infrastructure Developers
- Steel Industry Associations
- Engineers and Architects
- Researchers and Scholars
- Domestic and International Banks



CEO ROUND TABLE:

The CEO Round Table was the main highlight of the event. The Round Table was led by Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Steel; in august presence of Dr. Aruna Sharma, Secretary - Steel, Ministry of Steel, Government of India and Shri Syedain Abbasi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India.

The industry leaders shared their vision for the industry with the government officials. They highlighted that India has all the potential to be a global leader in the steel sector, both as a producer as well as the consumer.



MARKETING & MEDIA COVERAGE:

- India Steel 2017 was promoted to trade visitors through an exclusive and carefully planned multi media campaign.
- Advertisement in leading Trade magazine across India.
- Advertisement in leading Newspapers - Times of India, Hindustan Times, Economic Times etc. covering Pan India.
- Extensive PR, SMS Campaign, Email shots, Direct Market campaign and other marketing communications were executed attracting key personnel who have the authority to buy, specify recommended technology for Steel and plants & services.
- Cross Promotion at various Industry platforms, conferences and Industry events.
- Dedicated campaign on social media platform like LinkedIn, Twitter and Facebook.
- 30,000+ Visitor Invitations through Exhibitors.
- Personalized Invitation to Ministries, Trade Associations, Embassies.



“ EXHIBITORS TESTIMONY: ”



It was a world class event which not only attracted captains of Indian steel industry but participants from large number of countries. Observations of the Minister of Steel, Secretary, Ministry of Steel, CEOs, Panelists and DG, WSA were very informative. Huge participation of the exhibitors both from India and abroad was bonus for the participants. All arrangements were superb. My congratulations to the organizers for their untiring efforts for making this event a grand success.

– **Sh. Deependra Kashiva, Executive Director, Sponge Iron Manufacturers Association**

The India Steel 2017 event was an excellent forum to take stock of “Where we are and where we want to go”. It encompassed all spheres of the Indian Steel Industry with a high level of professional participation to discuss the current challenges and helped chalk out a road map for the future.

– **Ms. Soma Mandal, Director (Commercial), Steel Authority of India Limited**



A good platform where all stake holders could exchange views on Opportunities and Challenges of Indian Steel Industry. Need to be continued yearly basis.

– **Sh. Dinesh Kumar Likhi, Chairman & Managing Director, Midhani**

Attending the FICCI India Steel 2017 event, has again highlighted the energy, opportunity and very skilled individuals at work in the Indian steel industry. India, as a growing economy can be confident that the Indian steel industry will support the process of economic growth in India.

– **Dr. Edwin Basson, Director General, World Steel Association**



All in all, it was an impressive event in an appealing environment with excellent organization by FICCI. The conference sessions were coherently organized with perfect panellists for having meaningful discussions. The session on Raw material security and the closing session, which I participated, were articulately composed with speakers flagging and addressing the key issues. I would also like to particularly congratulate FICCI on the excellent publications taken out as part of the Expo. Ministry of Mines had put the stall for the first time in India Steel Expo. We were overwhelmed by the visitors, coming from all corners of the world.

– **Sh. Prithul Kumar, Director, Ministry of Mines, Government of India**

I compliment the Ministry of Steel, Government of India and FICCI for organizing the INDIA STEEL 2017. It not only provided a platform for exchange of views but it also generated ideas for reviving the fortunes of Indian Steel. Pro-active role of the Ministry of Steel in understanding the issues and taking actions was refreshing. Presence of potential customers of steel from across the world was also positive for Indian steel companies. Overall, quality of discussions and range of issues covered were quite wide.

– **Ms. Rita Singh, Chairman & Managing Director, MESCO Steel**



INDIA STEEL is a great learning platform to share ideas and gain insights on dynamics of steel industry. The event set-up is great, giving huge opportunities for interaction and exchange of ideas / best practices. The global exposure in the event is one of its kind and unmatched. A great and must to have experience for all concerned with the steel industry. Looking forward to be a part of it again in 2019.

– **Sh. A M Parial, Vice Chairman, Chhattisgarh Infotech & Biotech Promotion Society**

India Steel 2017 was very well attended with participants from different sections of the Industry such as the Government, suppliers, mining and various other stakeholders. The idea of bringing in some of the industry's key foreign buyers and the B2B were two very good initiatives.

– **Sh. Chanakya Choudhary, Group Director (Corporate Communication & Regulatory Affairs), Tata Steel Ltd.**





RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIAN STEEL SECTOR:

DEMAND STIMULATION.....

1. Long-term sustenance of double digit growth in steel demand calls for increasing exports of steel products. We propose for identification & targeting of 13 export markets upto 2030 (basis one market per year), for focusing upon their steel requirements & penetration with Steel Made in India
2. There is a need to demonstrate steel's cost advantages to various agencies using Life Cycle Cost Benefit Analysis. Media campaigns are also required to highlight the benefits of faster erection times of steel structures via-a-vis concrete structures
3. Industrialization of prefabricated steel bridges including prefabrication of structural assets and assembly on site, to improve installation efficiency & environmental performance. This would promote standardized designing & reduce installation time

Construction of modular houses; especially for programmes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. These are prefabricated buildings constituting of multiple modules which are constructed at an off-site facility. Thereafter, these prefabricated modules are delivered & affixed at the intended site. Owing to their requirement of steel chassis, frames, toilets, doors & windows etc, they can provide huge boost to steel products in the country. Also, the process reduces time taken, wastage and site disturbance compared to site-built structures & is economical in building multiple houses with similar design. Further, due to high steel usage, these facilities also have higher strength and durability

Also there should be tax exemption to steel under such initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, similar to the cement industry

4. Railways both as a transporter and consumer of steel, has dual role to play in rationalizing logistics costs & boosting demand for steel through its expanding infrastructure. Railway stations touch all citizens across the country and should be used as demonstrators for steel structures. Other than regular infrastructure build-up; platform shelters, platform chairs & fencing along railway tracks should be increasing built using steel
5. Increasing per capita steel consumption in rural areas: While around 70% of Indian population resides in rural areas, the rural steel per capita consumption is only 10 kgs vis-à-vis national average of 61 kgs. For promoting steel usage in rural areas; prefabricated steel structures for schools, panchayats & rural buildings should be encouraged

Similarly, average per capita consumption of stainless steel in India is 2 kgs in comparison to world average of 5 kgs. Stainless steel should be promoted for increasing use in dairy industry (rural segment) considering the health and hygiene considerations

India produces more than 250 MnT of food grains every year, however, about 40% of the total produce gets wasted mainly due to storage problems. Steel based grain storage systems for all grains & pulses should be promoted

6. Enactment of automotive scrap policy would not only stimulate the derived demand for steel but would also ensure generation of scrap for recycling & further processing. In the long term, the policy would also help in reducing vehicular emission apart from conservation of iron ore reserves
7. R&D to identify newer applications of steel products should be encouraged to stimulate steel demand in the country



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CAPACITY AUGMENTATION, TECHNOLOGY AND FUTURE STEEL PRODUCTS.....

1. Capacity augmentation in steel industry must target the value added segments & substitution of imports. Focus should be on indigenous development of special steel products like CRGO

Non-availability of equipment manufacturers is a critical hindrance in technology adoption of Indian steel industry. Under the Make in India initiative adequate manufacturing facilities should be encouraged & established to support the technology equipment requirements of the industry

2. New technology makes it imperative to develop appropriate skills to man the enhanced capacity additions. Also, with the growth of industry, the requirement of qualified manpower would increase manifold. The Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council (IISSEC) under the mandate of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship along with industry associations like FICCI must train people to serve the emerging skill requirement of the sector

Focus should be on exchange programmes among Indian steel producers and global technical institutes for exchange of ideas & technical knowledge enrichment

3. Tax rebate to steel producers should be provided for following
 - Capital expenditure in setting up research infrastructure such as buildings, computational facilities etc. (intangible)
 - Contribution made by steel companies to Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI)
 - Research initiatives to develop special / high-end / value-added steels
4. Ministry of Steel may consider setting up a Centre of Excellence for steel with necessary funds for developmental projects including R&D initiatives for newer usages / applications and newer steel products
5. Ministry of Steel should facilitate creation of single window clearance for awarding all relevant approvals, licenses etc. for developing and commissioning of steel facilities in India

RAW MATERIAL SUFFICIENCY / SECURITY.....

1. For increasing iron ore supply in the market, the concept of captive mining needs reconsideration. Not all types of iron ore products can be used in a particular steel plant. There must be flexibility to sell the left over ore in the market. This would also ensure optimal utilization of the resources
2. Increased availability of coal mines and coal linkages for steel sector in India. Also, transparent pricing mechanism should be administered for supply of iron ore and coking coal / non-coking coal in the domestic market
3. Uniform Gas Pooling policy to be implemented and Indian Sponge Iron & Steel sector should be restored gas allocation as committed
4. Jharia coal fields are amongst the world's largest coal fields in terms of reserves. It is proposed that the coal field is developed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) comprising all interested steel producers. The members of SPV will put in equity and arrange the debt. Government shall only provide land and the remaining can be taken care by the SPV. The development of Jharia Coalfields will not only secure the coal requirement of the steel industry, but will also lead to the overall (social and economic) development of the region

5. Clean Environment Cess (CEC) on coal is continuously increasing. It has increased to the current levels of Rs. 400/- per tonne which is impacting financial performance of coal based sponge iron plants; CEC should therefore be reduced to Rs 100 per tonne both for domestic & import procurements
6. The generation of scrap sets in only after 20-30 years and in this sense India is still at nascent industry. Therefore most scrap is imported. The Ministry of Steel may consider setting up scrap yards in India to streamline the availability of scrap for domestic producers. Government may also facilitate / partner with corporates in setting up such facilities

LOGISTICS & INFRASTRUCTURE.....

1. Better connectivity of steel plants to raw material reserves, ports and steel markets is critical for the industry's competitive strength. Coastal / water ways transportation being a green initiative, needs to be promoted and incentivized. Dedicated Freight Corridors must be aligned with the objective of extending rail network from plants to commercial hubs / ports
2. Modernization of Rolling Stocks with higher axle load / larger dimension and increased number of wagons per rake should be prioritized
3. Terminal head charges of Rs. 50 / mt for coal at private sidings should not be levied
4. The IMWB is used as a control tool for keeping a check on over loading of wagons. However, the system used by Railways with an accuracy of +/- 0.5% needs to be revisited for its accuracy and credibility. It shows variation in weights when the same rakes is made to run on them at different speeds. This has led to most steel producers not utilizing full capacity of the wagon in fear of being penalized for over-weight. FICCI suggests for the establishment of motion weighbridge both at the start and end destinations
5. Cold Rolled (CR) products are special steel products which are sensitive to weather and handling. The CR is used in white goods sector and automobile sector where precision and quality matters are very high. Special wagons with sliding roofs and padded grooves & flooring may be introduced to move Cold rolled coils, which will protect the CR product from dust, moisture and damages
6. Promoting slurry pipeline mode of transportation to transport iron ore from mines to plants elsewhere
7. Transportation of raw material is extremely expensive, impacting competitiveness of Indian steel producers. Government should therefore examine lowering of railway freights, for example by re-classification of Steel and Iron Ore from class 165 to Class 145. Also, to promote the usage of steel slag, its railway classification should be brought down from 140 to 120

TRADE & INTERNATIONAL.....

1. All necessary considerations should be taken in reviewing FTAs with Japan and South Korea to minimize injuries to the domestic players. All new FTAs should exclude steel & stainless steel from negotiations
2. Customs duty on all steel / stainless steel products should be increased to peak duty rate of 15% as pronounced in the Union Budget 2016-17

Also, to suppress the imports of defective steel into the country, the customs duty on seconds & defectives falling under Chapter 72 be raised to 40%

3. The rules of Origin (CTSH+35%) under AIFTA are being misused. India must insist on Product Specific Rules (PSR) for stainless steel products. There should also be a monitoring mechanism for steel imports to facilitate timely action against unfair trade practices by monitoring volume, value & country of import
4. Many finished products are placed on exclusion lists by ASEAN countries in ASEAN-India FTA. These must be reviewed on an annual basis for access to their markets
5. The key SS raw materials include Ferro Nickel, Ferro Moly which are not available in India & have to be necessarily imported. The Basic Customs Duty on these products range from 2.5% to 5% while it is NIL in most SS producing countries. There is a need for rationalisation of duties and hence BCD on raw materials must be lowered to NIL

Similarly, the import duty on key raw materials for steel making like iron ore, coking coal, LNG and others should be brought down to NIL

SECONDARY STEEL SECTOR.....

1. The government should limit the capacity of furnace (Induction and Electric Arc Furnace, submerged Arc Furnace) to 100,000 TPA and above for the environmental clearances
2. Government of India should frame laws and legislation that assist, encourage and incentivize domestic Metals Recycling Industry. The National Metals Recycling Policy should be enacted soon. Also, there should be schemes for rewarding secondary players for efficiency & cost effectiveness as is for the ISPs
3. Inclusion of Waste Heat / Energy generated from "Industrial Waste" within the scope and meaning of "Renewable Energy Sources" as defined under the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014

ENERGY MANAGEMENT (POWER, LAND, WATER ETC).....

1. Steel plants should be incentivized for the following
 - Reducing energy consumption & emissions
 - Lesser utilization of resources like water, land & power etc
 - Utilization of industrial wastes for energy generation to reduce dependence on natural resources
 - Harnessing sources of waste heat and pressure for generating electricity by treating these as renewable sources of energy
 - Development of water and waste water management systems
2. Life tenure of steel products / applications should be fixed depending upon end-use applications; this while ensuring safety for consumers would also stimulate the steel demand

FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT.....

1. A separate policy for steel plants with capacity of less than 1.0 million tons should be framed to provide capital for modernization and serving working capital loans
2. With already high exposure to steel sector for banks, they are generally reluctant to give further loans to the sector. The problem is all the more acute for secondary and smaller players. It is therefore, recommended that a Steel Finance Corporation may be created that can act as central funding agency for the sector
3. Steel capacity expansion is highly capital-intensive and with the planned expansion (upto 2030), the financial requirements of steel plants are to increase multi-fold. With cost of capital in India much higher than global peers, there is a need to reduce the interest rates. This would also facilitate investments into the sector

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January 22 - 24, 2019

Mumbai Exhibition Centre,
Mumbai, India

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