



Industry Report

On

Indian Stainless Steel

29th November 2025

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India Macroeconomic Analysis

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its latest World Economic Outlook, has projected India's economy to grow at 6.6% in CY 2025, marking a 20-basis point upward revision from its previous estimate. This boost is largely credited to a strong first quarter performance in FY26, which helped offset the negative impact of increased U.S. tariffs on Indian exports. With this projection, India is set to remain one of the fastest growing emerging market and developing economies, outpacing China's expected growth of 4.8%. Despite global trade policy shifts and economic uncertainties, India's growth continues to be driven by resilient domestic demand and strong economic fundamentals. However, the IMF slightly lowered its forecast for CY 2026 to 6.2%, anticipating a natural moderation as the early momentum fades

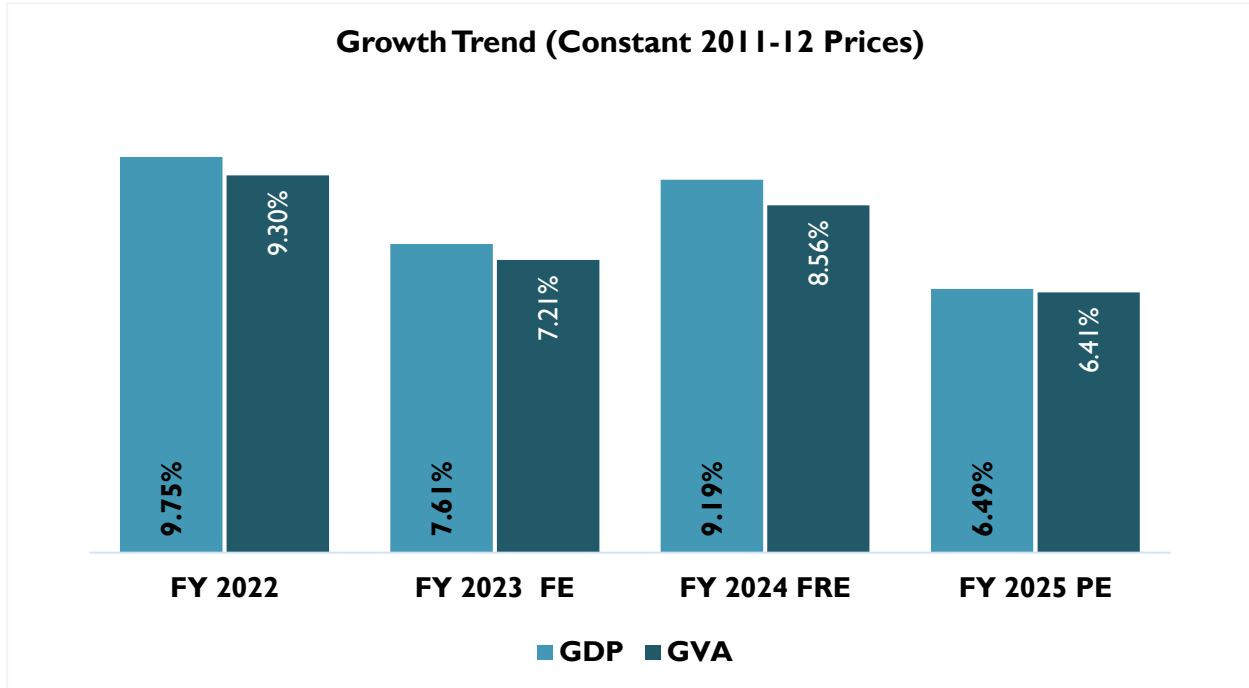
Country	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025 P	CY 2026 P
India	-5.8%	9.7%	7.6%	9.2%	6.5%	6.6%	6.2%
China	2.3%	8.6%	3.1%	5.4%	5.0%	4.8%	4.2%
United States	-2.2%	6.1%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	2.1%
Japan	-4.2%	2.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.6%
United Kingdom	-10.3%	8.6%	4.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Russia	-2.7%	5.9%	-1.4%	4.1%	4.3%	0.6%	1.0%

Source: World Economic Outlook, October 2025

Historical GDP and GVA Growth trend

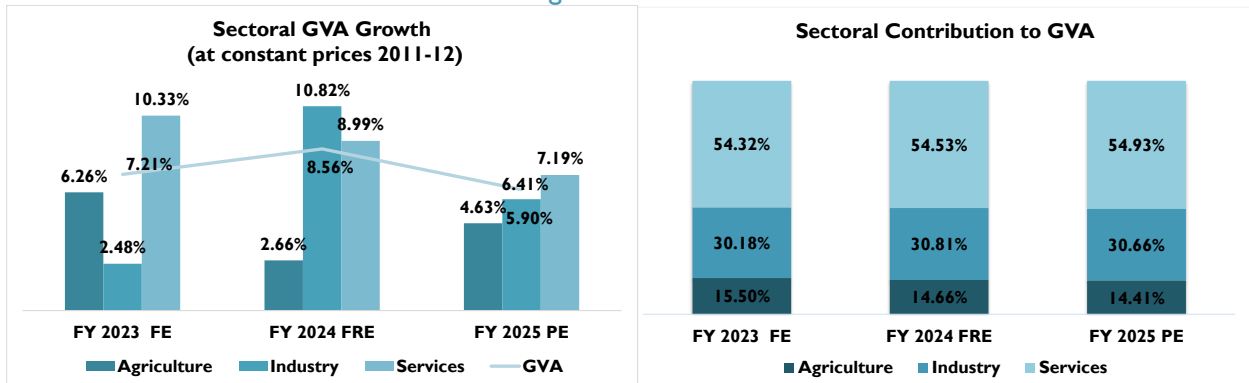
As per the latest estimates, India's GDP at constant prices is estimated to grow to INR 187.96 trillion in FY 2025 (Provisional Estimates) with the real GDP growth rates estimated to be 6.5% for FY 2025. Similarly, real Gross Value Added (GVA) growth stood is estimated to have moderated to 6.4% in FY 2025. Even amidst global economic uncertainties, India's economy exhibited resilience supported by robust consumption and government spending.





Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), National Account Statistics: FY2025.
FE is Final Estimates, FRE is First Revised Estimate and PE is Provisional Estimates

Sectoral Contribution to GVA and annual growth trend



Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI)
FE is Final Estimates, FRE is First Revised Estimate and PE is Provisional Estimates

Sectoral analysis of GVA reveals that the industrial sector experienced a moderation in FY 2025, recording a 5.90% y-o-y growth against 10.82% year-on-year growth in FY 2024. Within the industrial sector, growth moderated across sub sector with mining, manufacturing, and construction activities growing by 2.69%, 4.52%, and 9.35% respectively in FY 2025, compared to 3.21%, 12.30%, and 10.41% in FY 2024. Growth in the utilities sector too moderated to 6.03% in FY 2025 from 8.64% in the previous year. The industrial sector's contribution to GVA moderated marginally from 30.81% in FY 2024 to 30.66% in FY 2025. The services sector continued to be the main driver of economic growth, although its pace moderated. It expanded by 7.19% in FY 2025 from 8.99% in FY 2024. The services sector retained its position as the

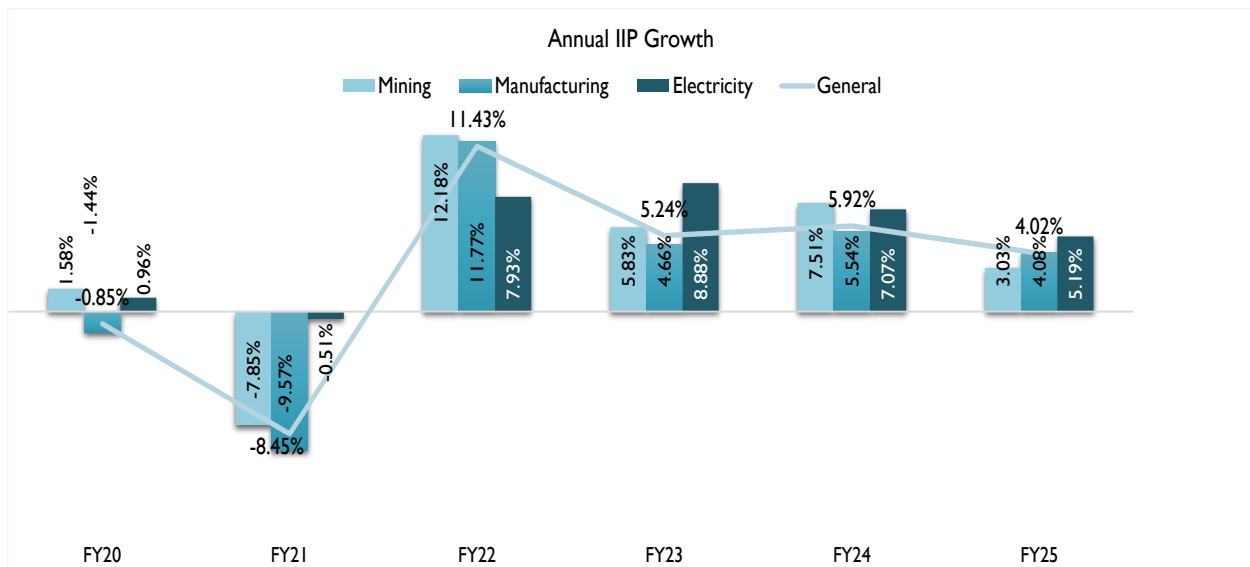


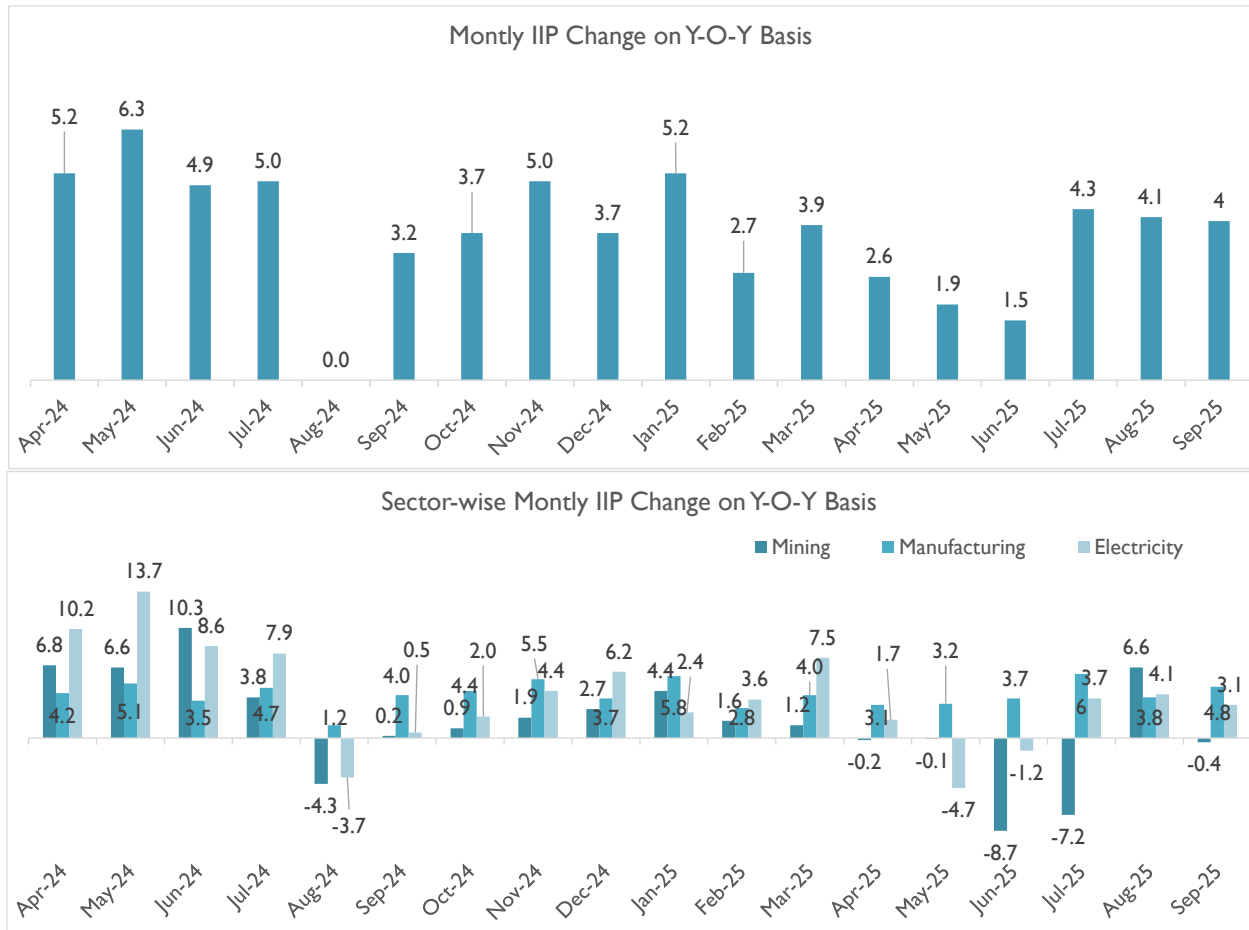
largest contributor to GVA, rising from 54.32% in FY 2023 to 54.53% in FY 2024, with a further increase to 54.93% in FY 2025.

The agriculture sector saw an acceleration, with growth increasing from 2.66% in FY 2024 to 4.63% in FY 2025. However, its contribution to GVA declined marginally from 14.66% in FY 2024 to 14.41% in FY 2025. Overall, Gross Value Added (GVA) growth moderated to 6.41% in FY 2025 from 8.56% in FY 2024

Annual & Monthly IIP Growth

Industrial sector performance as measured by IIP index exhibited moderation in FY 2025, recording a 4.02% y-o-y growth against 5.92% increase in the previous year. The manufacturing index showed moderation and grew by 4.08% in FY 2025 against 5.54% in FY 2024. Mining sector index too moderated and exhibited a growth of 3.03% in FY 2025 against 7.51% in the previous years while the Electricity sector Index, also witnessed moderation of 5.19% in FY 2025 against 7.07% in the previous year.





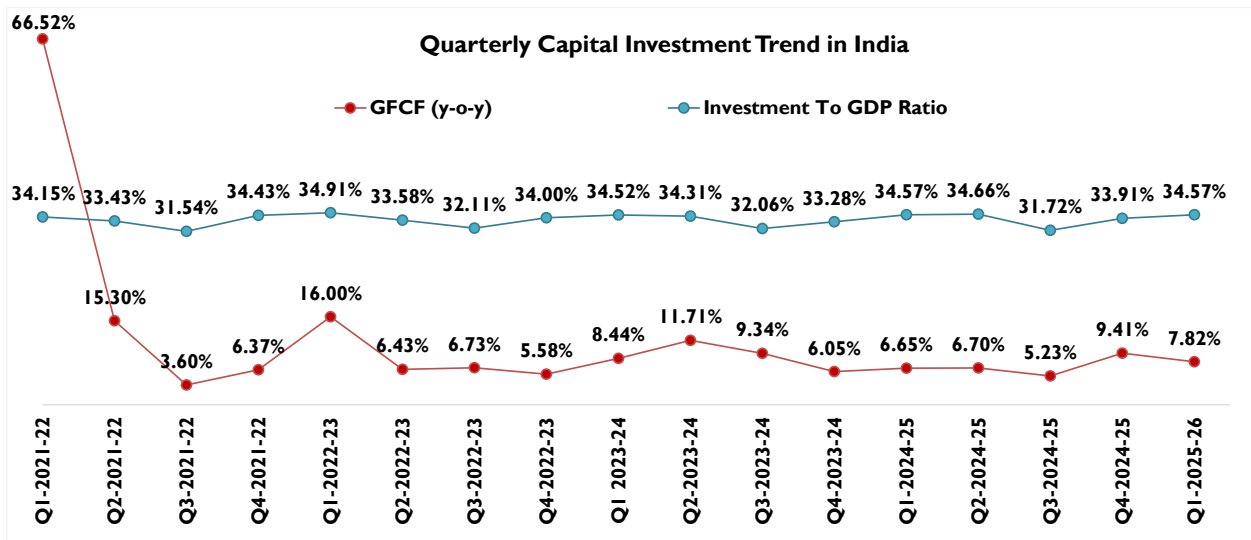
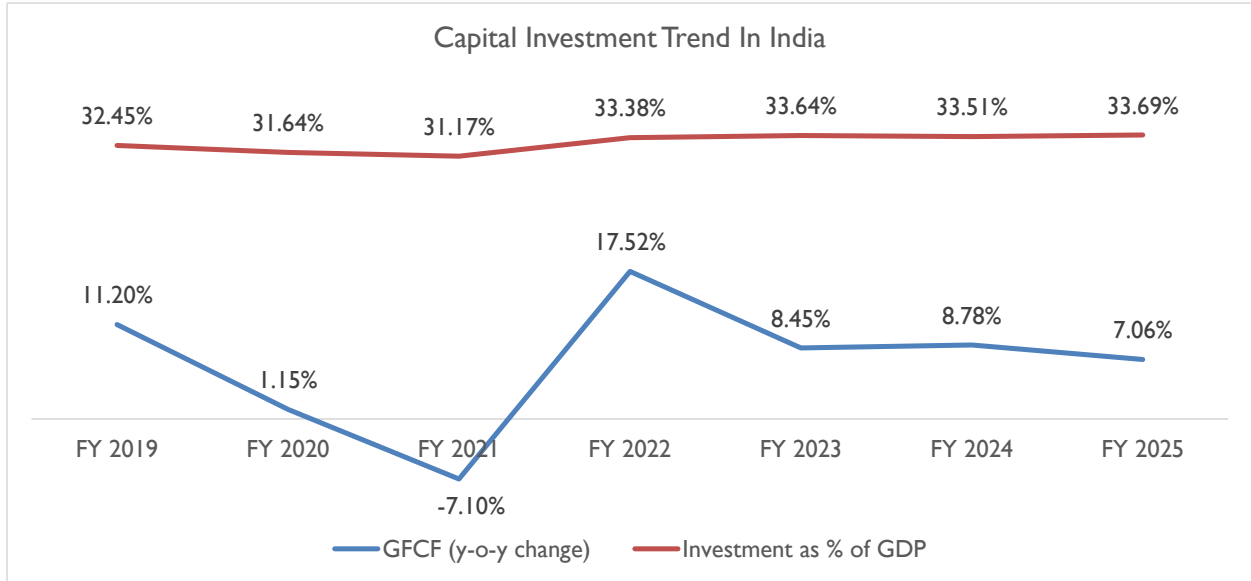
Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI)

The IIP growth rate for the month of September 2025 is 4.0% which was 4.1% in the month of August 2025. The growth rates of the three sectors, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity for the month of May 2025 are (-)0.4%, 4.8% and 3.1% respectively.

Annual and Quarterly: Investment & Consumption Scenario

Other major indicators such as Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), a measure of investments, has shown fluctuation during FY 2025 as it registered 7.06% year-on-year growth against 8.78% yearly growth in FY 2024, taking the GFCF to GDP ratio measured to 33.69%.



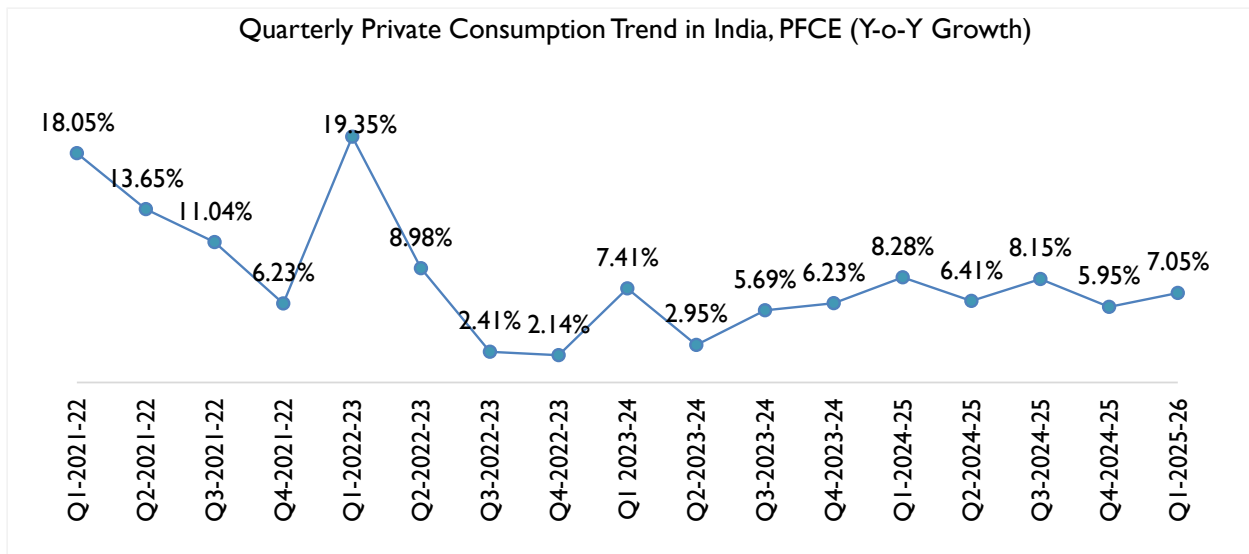
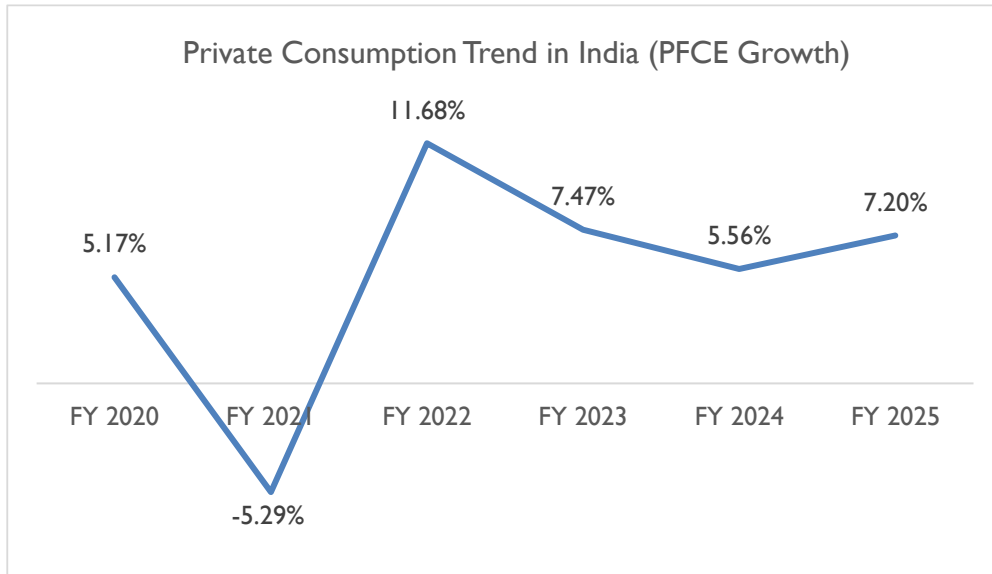


Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI)

On a quarterly basis, GFCF showed a fluctuating trend in year-on-year growth. After a sharp spike of 66.52% in Q1 FY 2021-22, growth moderated significantly and remained volatile across subsequent quarters. In FY 2024, the growth rate eased to 6.05% in Q3 (Dec quarter) compared to 9.34% in Q2, as government capital spending slowed ahead of the 2024 general election. It improved slightly to 6.65% in Q1 FY 2024-25 but moderated again to 6.70% in Q2 and 5.23% in Q3, before rebounding to 9.41% in Q4. In Q1 FY 2025-26, growth stood at 7.82%, lower than the previous quarter. The GFCF to GDP ratio measured 34.57% in Q1 FY 2025-2026.



Private Consumption Scenario



Sources: MOSPI

Private Final Expenditure (PFCE) a realistic proxy to gauge household spending, observed growth in FY 2025 as compared to FY 2024. Quarterly Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) has reported 7.05% growth rate during Q1 of FY 2025-26 as compared to the 8.28% growth rate in the corresponding period of previous financial year.



Inflation Scenario

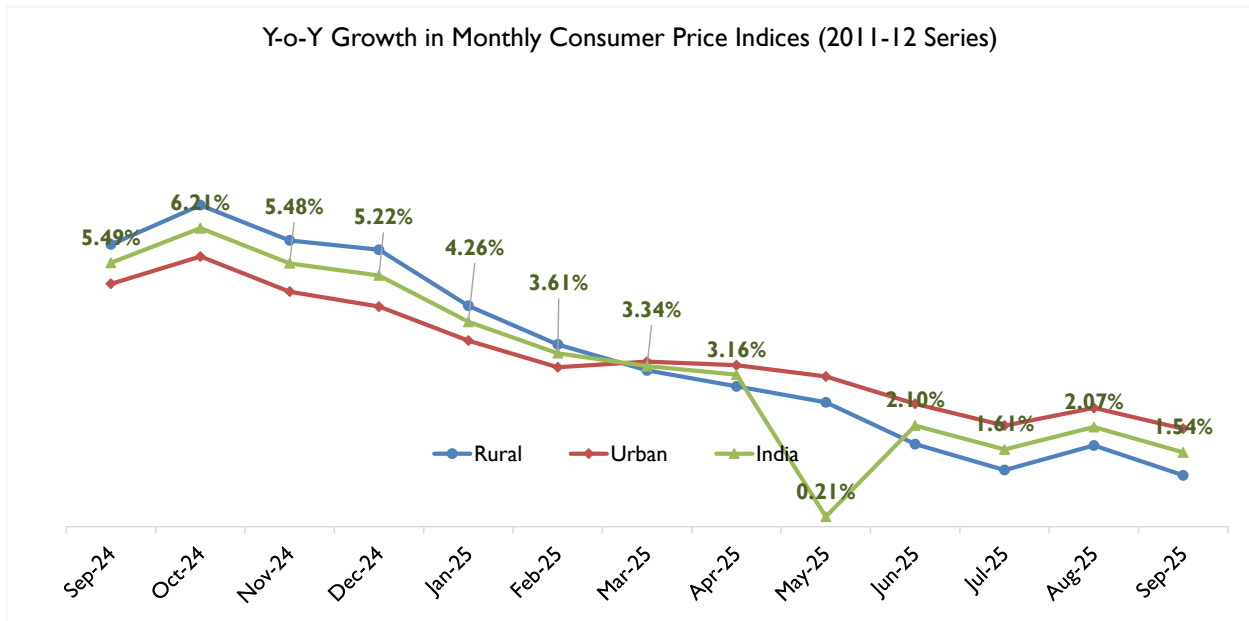
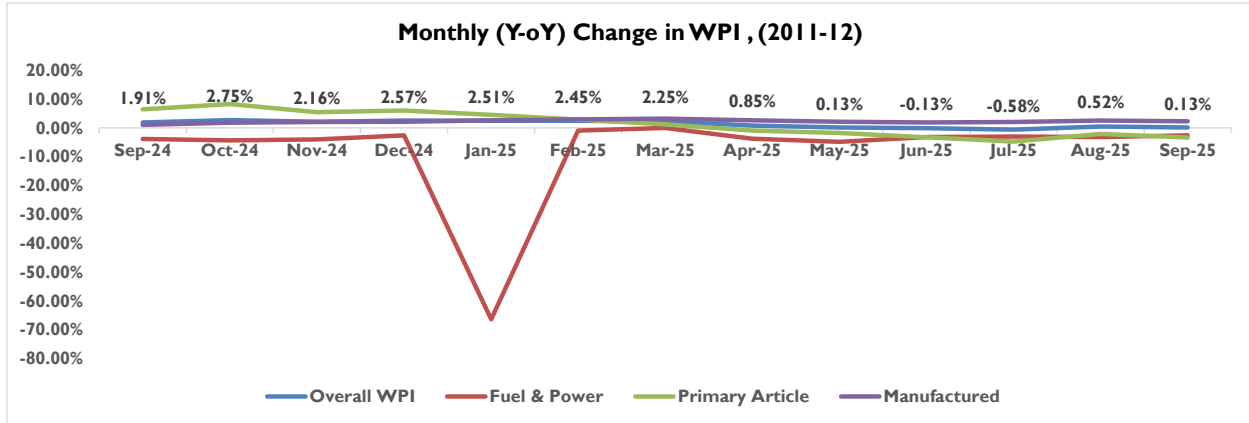
The inflation rate based on India's Wholesale Price Index (WPI) exhibited significant fluctuations across different sectors from September 2024 to September 2025. The annual rate of inflation based on All India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) number is 0.13% (provisional) for the month of September 2025 (over September, 2024). Positive rate of inflation in September 2025 is primarily due to increase in prices of manufacture of food products, other manufacturing, non-food articles, other transport equipment and textiles etc.

By September 2025, Primary Articles (Weight 22.62%): - The index for this major group decreased by 1.05 % from 191.0 (provisional) for the month of August 2025 to 189.0 (provisional) in September 2025. Price of food articles (-1.38%) and non-food articles (-1.06%) decreased in September 2025 as compared to August 2025. The price of minerals (1.36%) and Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas (0.64%) increased in September 2025 as compared to August, 2025.

Moreover, Fuel & Power (Weight 13.15%): - The index for this major group decreased by 0.14% from 143.6 (provisional) for the month of August 2025 to 143.4 (provisional) in September 2025. The price of and mineral oils (-0.54%) and coal (-0.15%) decreased in September 2025 as compared to August 2025. The price of electricity (1.20%) increased in September 2025 as compared to August 2025.

Furthermore, Manufactured Products (Weight 64.23%): - The index for this major group increased by 0.21% from 144.9 (provisional) for the month of August 2025 to 145.2 (provisional) in September 2025. Out of the 22 NIC two-digit groups for manufactured products, 10 groups witnessed an increase in prices, 6 groups witnessed a decrease in prices and 6 groups witnessed no change in prices. Some of the important groups that showed month-overmonth increase in prices were other manufacturing; food products; electrical equipment; textiles and other non-metallic mineral products etc. Some of the groups that witnessed a decrease in prices were manufacture of rubber and plastics products; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products; leather and related products and printing and reproduction of recorded media etc. in September, 2025 as compared to August 2025.





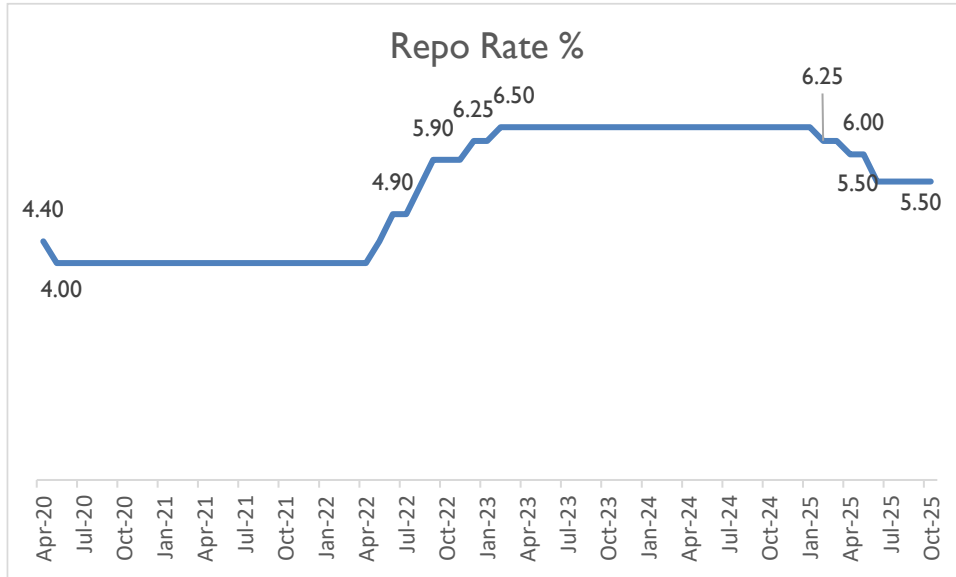
Source: MOSPI, Office of Economic Advisor

Retail inflation rate (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) in India showed notable fluctuations between September 2024 and September 2025. Year-on-year inflation rate based on All India Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month of September 2025 over September 2024 is 1.54% (Provisional). There is decrease of 53 basis points in headline inflation of September 2025 in comparison to August 2025. It is the lowest year-on-year inflation after June 2017.

Rural Inflation: A decrease in headline and food inflation in rural sector was observed in September 2025. The headline inflation is 1.07% (Provisional) in September 2025 while it was 1.69% in August 2025. While in Urban inflation, a decrease from 2.47% in August 2025 to 2.04% (Provisional) in September 2025 was observed in headline inflation. The decline in headline inflation and food inflation during the month of September 2025 is mainly attributed to favorable base effect and to decline in inflation of Vegetables, Oil



and fats, Fruits, Pulses and products, Cereal and products, Egg, Fuel and light etc. As part of its anti-inflationary stance, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) hiked the repo rate by 250 basis points between May 2022 and 8 February 2023, holding it steady at 6.50% until January 2025. On 6 June 2025, the RBI reduced the repo rate by 50 basis points, bringing it to 5.50%, where it currently stands as per the October 2025 monetary policy review.



Sources: CMIE Economic Outlook

Growth Outlook

The Union Budget 2025-26 has laid the foundation for sustained growth by balancing demand stimulation, investment promotion and inclusive development. Inflation level is reaching within the central bank's target; the RBI may pursue further monetary easing that will support growth. The medium-term outlook is bright, fueled by the emphasis on physical and digital infrastructure spending. With a focus on stimulating demand, driving investment and ensuring inclusive development, the budget introduces measures such as tax relief, increased infrastructure spending and incentives for manufacturing and clean energy. These initiatives aim to accelerate growth while maintaining fiscal discipline, reinforcing India's long-term economic resilience. The expansion of tax relief i.e zero tax liability for individuals earning up to INR 12 lacs annually under the new tax regime is expected to strengthen household finances and, consequently, boost consumption.

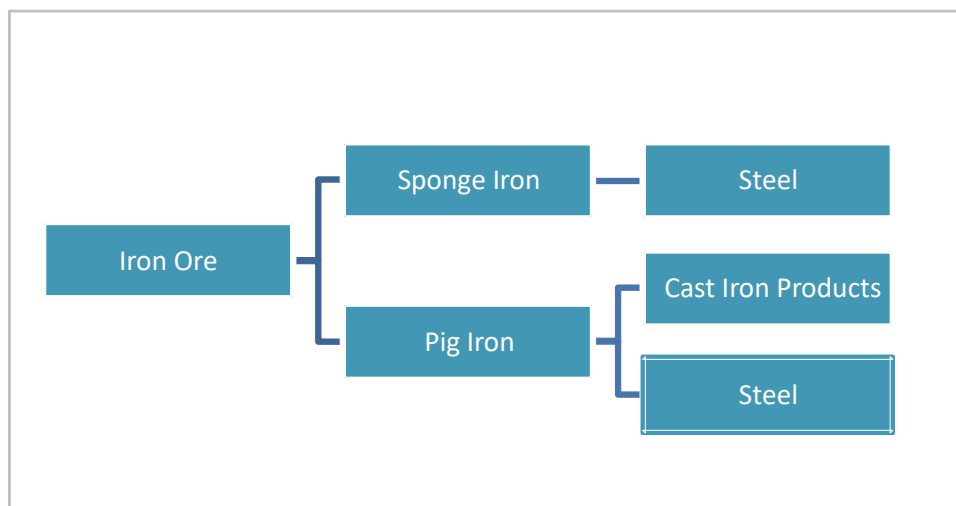
The external sector remains resilient, and key external vulnerability indicators continue to improve. However, tariff-related uncertainty is likely to weigh on exports and investment, prompting us to cut our CY26 GDP growth forecast to 6.2%.



Product Overview Steel & Stainless Steel

Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon, containing less than 2% carbon, 1% manganese, and small amounts of silicon, phosphorus, Sulphur, and oxygen. Steel is the most important engineering and construction material in the world on account of its functionality and adaptability. Steel is manufactured through the following two processes:

- **Conventional method: Blast furnace (BF) and basic oxygen furnace (BOF)**
 (Input: Iron ore + coke+ limestone) ==> Blast furnace ==> Basic oxygen furnace ==> (Crude steel) =====> continuous caster
- **New Method: Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)**
 Iron ore pellets ==> DRI/Sponge /Scrap/Pig Iron ==> EAF====> (Crude steel) ==> continuous caster

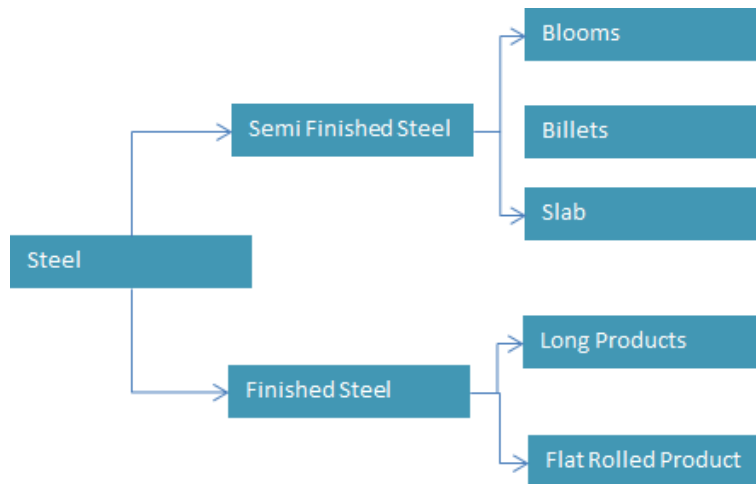


Source: Dun & Bradstreet Research

BF and BOF method on an average involves the use of 1,400 kg iron ore (use to produce “pig iron” which is one of the major raw materials to produce steel), 770 kg of coal, 150 kg of limestone, and 120 kg of recycled steel to produce a tonnes of crude steel while EAF route uses 880 kg of recycled steel or DRI, 150 kg of coal and 43 kg of limestone to produce a tonnes of crude steel.

Classification of Steel Products





Semi-finished steel products: These are intermediary products manufactured by continuous casting of liquid steel, which is further subjected to further processing to manufacture finished steel products.

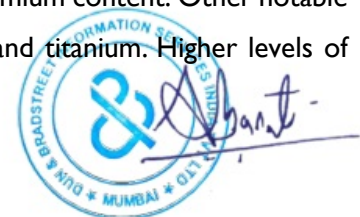
Finished steel products: Include two broad category of products – long and flat steel products. Long steel products are made from blooms and ingots while flat rolled steel products are made from slabs.

Finished Steel Products Steel Products		
Long Steel Products	Flat Steel Products	Construction Products
Bars & Rods (Billets, TMT Bar, Rebar etc.); Specialty Steels and Bar	Hot Rolled, Cold Rolled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural Steel
Wire Rod, Wire	Pre-finished Steels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floors
Special Profiles	Strips – Wide and Narrow Strips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walls
Angles, Shapes and Sections	Electro Plated Steels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roofs
Rail Material	Electrical Steels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modular
Wires	Tubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Steel is mainly of two types – alloy and non-alloy (carbon steel). Alloy steel is divided into low alloy steel and high alloy steel where stainless steel is a type of high alloy steel. Alloy steel includes stainless steel and other steel types such as tool steel and heat resistant steel.

Stainless Steel

Stainless Steel is a value-added product with high corrosion resistant properties. For steel to have properties generally referred to as “stainless”, it must have over 10.5% Chromium content. Other notable elements that are included in stainless-steel include nickel, molybdenum, and titanium. Higher levels of



Chromium and additions of other alloy elements (Nickel, Molybdenum, etc.) enhance the corrosion resistance. Compared to traditional steel, stainless-steel has higher resistance to corrosion, superior aesthetic finish and higher life span. These features have helped in increasing the popularity of stainless-steel across the world. High recyclability, resistance to corrosion and low maintenance properties has made stainless steel a preferred metal for application in diverse sectors railway, metro project, process industries, bridges, nuclear, airport, transportation, kitchenware etc.

The different types of stainless steel are as follows:

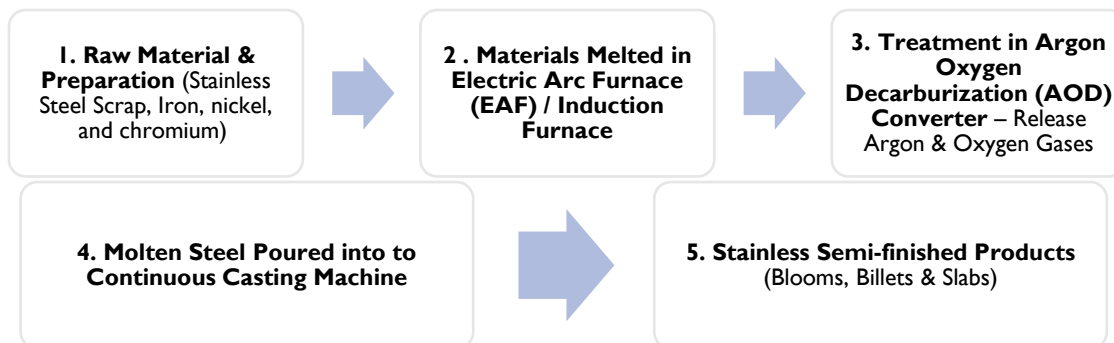
Three Distinct Series of Stainless Steel & their composition			
	200 series	300 series	400 series
Manganese	5.5 - 12%	2% maximum	1% maximum
Nickel	1 - 6%	6 - 22%	0.75% maximum
Chromium	10.5 - 20%	15 - 25%	10.5% minimum
Copper	1.5 - 2.5%	None	None
Iron	Balance	Balance	Balance

Source: D&B India Research

With nearly 55% share, Cr-Ni grade (300-series) account for majority share in overall SS production.

Process for Semi-finished Stainless-Steel Products

The manufacturing process for Stainless steel production involves melting raw materials in an electric or induction furnace, followed by refining in an AOD converter to remove impurities. The molten steel is then continuously cast into semi-finished forms like blooms, billets, and slabs.



1. Raw Material & Preparation: The process begins with the collection and preparation of raw materials, which primarily include stainless steel scrap, iron, nickel, and chromium. These elements are essential for achieving the desired chemical composition of stainless steel.

2. Melting in Furnace: The prepared raw materials are melted in either an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) or an Induction Furnace. This step is critical to converting solid metallic inputs into a molten state, allowing for further refinement and alloying.

3. Argon Oxygen Decarburization (AOD) Treatment: The molten steel undergoes treatment in an AOD converter, where argon and oxygen gases are injected to reduce carbon content and remove unwanted impurities. This process ensures enhanced purity and corrosion resistance of stainless steel.

4. Continuous Casting: The refined molten steel is then poured into a continuous casting machine. This equipment shapes the molten steel into solid forms in a continuous process, improving efficiency and consistency.

5. Stainless Semi-finished Products: The final output of the process includes semi-finished stainless-steel products such as blooms, billets, and slabs. These intermediate forms are used as inputs for further processing into finished goods like tubes, sheets, and bars.

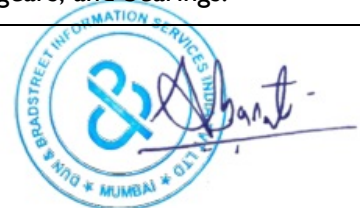
Product mapping of various finished and semi-finished Stainless-Steel product

Like steel, Semi-finished steel products are manufactured and made available in several format to meet the different end-use demand.

Product Type	Product Brief and Specification	Product Application
Round Bright Bar	Comprehensive range of grades and sizes, corrosion resistance, high tensile strength, improved machining properties, high ductility. Sizes range from various diameters.	Railways, electric motors and pumps, agriculture, automobiles, hoses and fittings, mining, shaft making, and miscellaneous fabrication jobs.
Square Bar	Stainless steel, robust, strength, wear resistance, sizes from 16 mm to 55 mm, tolerance standards DIN 671 and ASTM A484. Lengths from 1 meter to 6 meters.	Agriculture, oil and gas, construction, mining, transportation, and storage sectors.
Hexagonal Bright Bar	Durable, strength, corrosion resistance, sizes from 6 mm to 100 mm, lengths from 3 to 9 meters, strict tolerance standards	Construction, manufacturing, chemical, and pharmaceutical sectors.



	such as DIN 671 and ASTM A484. Bright finish.	
HRAP Flat Bar	Hot rolled, annealed, pickled. Sizes from 22 mm to 150 mm in width, 5 mm to 50 mm in thickness. Lengths from 3.00 meters to 6.70 meters, straightness tolerance of 1 mm per meter.	Construction, fabrication, architectural sectors, and engineering applications.
Round Corner Squares	Stainless steel with curved corners, sizes from 18 mm to 100 mm, ASTM A484 size tolerances. Lengths from 3.00 meters to 6.70 meters, bright or polished finishes.	Construction, fabrication, and architectural sectors.
Hot Rolled Round Bars	Diameters from 16 mm to 125 mm (5/8" to 5"), ASTM A484 size tolerances, lengths from 3.00 meters to 6.70 meters (10 feet to 22 feet). Hot rolled finish.	Construction, engineering, automotive industries, manufacturing shafts, gears, and axles.
Wire Rods	Sizes from 5.5 mm to 39.5 mm, lengths from 3.00 to 6.70 meters (10 to 22 feet). Various finishes including hot rolled, annealed and pickled, bright drawn, made from grades - 304, 316, 316L, 410, and 430.	Shipbuilding, agriculture, petroleum, automobile, welding electrode manufacturing, bright bars.
Cold Drawn Flat Bars	Produced by drawing a metal bar through a die. Widths from 40 mm to 100 mm, thicknesses from 4.76 mm to 25.4 mm. Lengths from 2 meters to 6 meters (8 to 20 feet). Cold drawn and belt polished.	Construction, engineering, and manufacturing industries, screw machines, CNC lathes, hydraulic fittings.
Precision Shaft Quality Bars	Specialized for high-precision applications. Diameters from 6 mm to 75 mm. Ground and polished surfaces, high diametrical tolerances.	Pump shafting, cylinder shafts, boat shafts, piston shafts, valve shafts, bearing bars.
Forged & Proof Machined Bars	Forged and machined for precise dimensions and smooth surface finish. Diameters up to 170 mm, lengths from 3	Construction, engineering, manufacturing industries, shafts, axles, gears, and bearings.



	meters to 6 meters, various surface finishes.	
Threaded Bars	Long metal rods threaded on both ends or along their entire length. Diameters up to 170 mm, lengths from 1 meter to 6 meters, various surface finishes.	Construction, plumbing, electrical, automotive industries, fastening and securing materials.
Continuous Cast Billets	Semi-finished products made from liquid steel solidified into a continuous strand. Sizes up to 170 mm in diameter, lengths from 1 meter to 6 meters, various surface finishes.	Construction, plumbing, electrical, automotive industries.



Seamless Pipes

Steel pipes are of two types namely - welded pipes or seamless pipes. For manufacturing of both types of pipes, raw material is first cast into ingots and then made into a pipe by stretching the steel out into a seamless tube or forcing the edges together and sealing them with a weld.

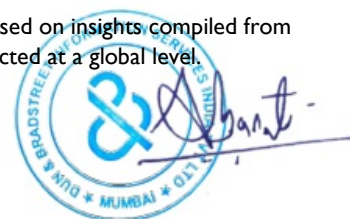
Seamless pipes are without a seam or a weld-joint and made from a solid round steel billet which is heated and pushed or pulled over a form until the steel is shaped into a hollow pipe. The common methods of manufacturing include the Mandrel Mill process and the Mannesmann Plug Mill Process. In both the methods, raw steel is first cast into a more workable starting form such as hot billet or flat strip. It is then made into a pipe by stretching the hot steel billet out into a seamless pipe or forcing the edges of flat steel strip together.

Seamless pipes are manufactured through a process where a solid cylindrical billet is heated and pierced to create a hollow tube. Seamless piping fabrication involves cutting and fitting these seamless pipes into the required configuration, often using fittings for specific bends or connections.

The demand for seamless pipes and tubes in India remains robust due to their vital role in industries like oil and gas, petrochemicals, infrastructure, and automotive. Economic growth, urbanization, and government infrastructure initiatives further fuel this demand, along with rising investments in renewable energy and other growth sectors, solidifying their essential position in India's industrial landscape.

Globally, 10%¹ of the steel produced is estimated to be converted to tubes. Higher demand for oil & gas and chemical & petrochemical industry – two of the largest consumers of steel pipes and tubes – is driving the demand across the world.

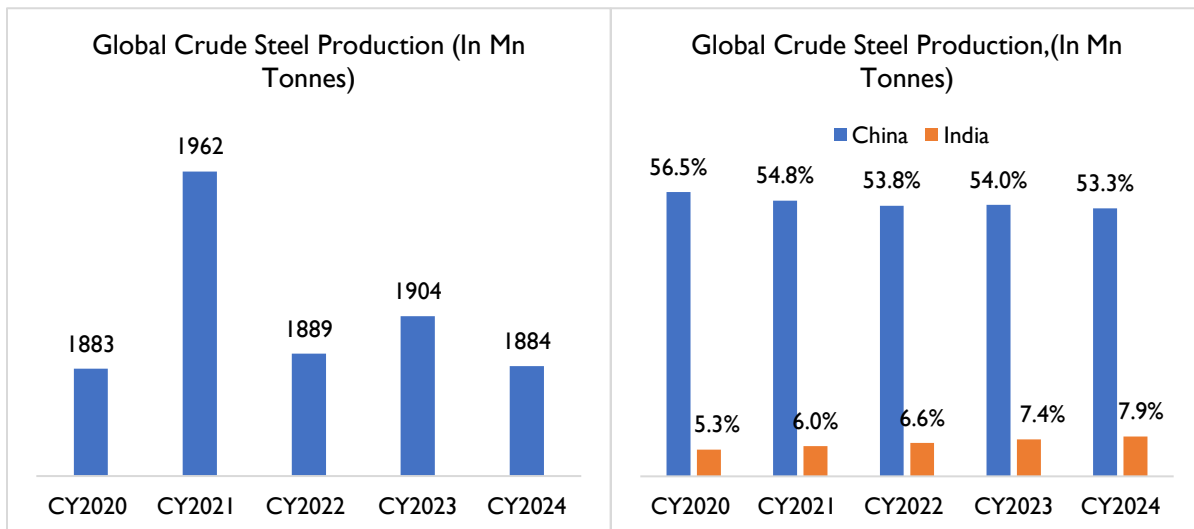
¹ The estimate that approximately 10% of total steel production is converted into tubes is based on insights compiled from multiple industry sources. The sources refer to an approximation as correct data is not collected at a global level.



Global Steel Production Trends

From CY2020 to CY2024, the global crude steel industry witnessed a period of volatility and subdued growth, with production figures fluctuating between 1,883 million tonnes and 1,962 million tonnes. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over this five-year span was approximately 0.1%, reflecting the industry's sluggish expansion amid numerous global challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic in CY2020 triggered a sharp decline in output to 1,883 million tonnes as global lockdowns and economic slowdowns disrupted industrial activity. This was followed by a strong rebound in CY2021, when production peaked at 1,962 million tonnes, registering a year-on-year growth of 4.2%. However, the recovery momentum was short-lived, with output declining to 1,889 million tonnes in CY2022 and fluctuating slightly thereafter, settling at 1,884 million tonnes in CY2024.

China continued to dominate the global steel landscape, although its crude steel output declined from 1,064 million tonnes in CY2020 to 1,005 million tonnes in CY2024. Despite this decrease, China's share in global crude steel production remained significant, averaging around 53.3% in CY2024, down from 56.5% in CY2020, due to its robust industrial ecosystem, competitive cost structure, and sustained investments in infrastructure. However, its leadership is increasingly influenced by domestic policy shifts, including stricter environmental regulations and carbon reduction targets. India, meanwhile, solidified its position as the world's second-largest crude steel producer, with production rising steadily from 100 million tonnes in CY2020 to 149 million tonnes in CY2024. Correspondingly, India's share of global production grew from 5.3% to 7.9% during this period. This upward trajectory highlights India's growing role in the global steel industry, supported by a surge in domestic demand, capacity expansions, and government initiatives aimed at boosting industrial and infrastructure development.



Source: World Steel Association
 As the current year is ongoing (CY 2025), the latest data for 2025 is not yet available



Challenges Impacting Global Steel Production

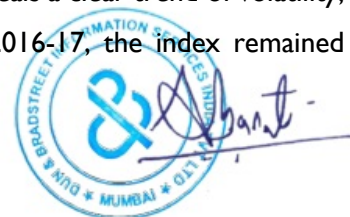
Despite the leadership of major producers like China and India, several factors have contributed to the global slowdown in steel production. These include:

- **Weakening Demand:** High interest rates and inflation have dampened demand for steel across various industries. Sectors like construction and manufacturing, which are significant consumers of steel, have scaled back operations due to increased borrowing costs and economic uncertainty.
- **Rising Production Costs:** The cost of raw materials and energy required for steel production has risen significantly. Prices of iron ore, coal, and other essential inputs have been volatile, impacting the profitability and production levels of steel manufacturers.
- **Supply Chain Disruptions:** The lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to affect global supply chains. Disruptions in the supply of raw materials and logistical challenges have led to delays and increased costs, hindering production efficiency.
- **Environmental Regulations:** Stricter environmental regulations aimed at reducing carbon emissions have put additional pressure on the steel industry. Compliance with these regulations often requires significant investments in technology and infrastructure, increasing production costs.
- **Shifting Demand Patterns:** Industries such as automotive manufacturing are increasingly shifting towards lighter materials like aluminum, which impacts the demand for steel. This transition is driven by the need for fuel efficiency and reduced emissions, further challenging the steel industry.

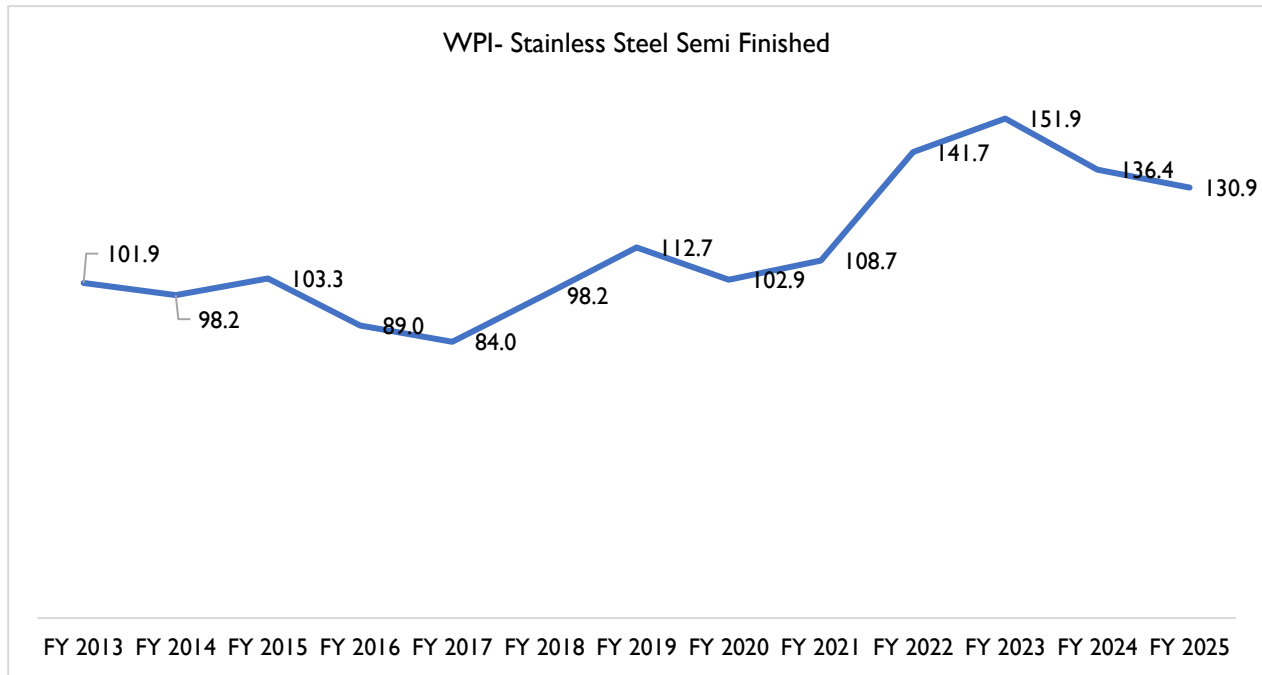
Stainless Steel Price Trends in India

Stainless steel prices in India have been fluctuating in 2024, influenced by a variety of global and domestic factors. As of October, the prices for Grade 304 (Hot Rolled Coil - HRC) are ranging between INR 215,000 to INR 220,000 per tonne, while Grade 316 (HRC) prices are between INR 280,000 to INR 290,000 per tonne. These prices are reflective of the broader market dynamics and are largely driven by raw material costs, supply chain disruptions, and energy price increases.

The Stainless Steel Semi-Finished Index from FY 2012-13 to FY 2024-25 reveals a clear trend of volatility, with significant rises and falls over the years. From FY 2012-13 to FY 2016-17, the index remained



relatively stable, fluctuating between 101.9 and a low of 84.1 in FY 2016-17. This period reflects a steady market with mild price variations, influenced by balanced demand and supply in the domestic stainless-steel industry.

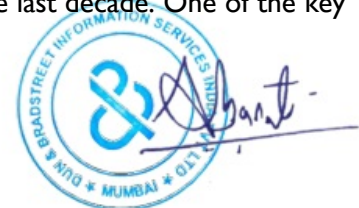


Source: Office of the Economic Advisor

However, starting in FY 2017-18, the index began to climb again, reaching 112.7 in FY 2018-19, driven by increasing demand from sectors such as construction and automotive, as well as the growing impact of global raw material price trends. From FY 2019-20 onwards, the index showed sharper movements, indicating rising volatility. It climbed from 102.9 in 2019-20 to 108.7 in 2020-21, and then experienced a sharp jump to 141.7 in 2021-22. This spike can be attributed to the post-pandemic recovery, with rising commodity prices, supply chain disruptions, and surging demand globally.

The index peaked at 151.9 in 2022-23, reflecting continued supply constraints and high energy costs, before declining slightly to 136.4 in 2023-24 as the market began to stabilize. In FY 2024-25, the index further eased to 130.9, indicating a moderation in volatility while remaining elevated compared to pre-pandemic levels.

This trend highlights how external factors, such as global raw material price fluctuations and energy costs, have had an increasing impact on the stainless steel market in India over the last decade. One of the key



factors affecting stainless steel prices is the volatility in nickel prices. Nickel is a crucial component in stainless steel production, and geopolitical tensions have impacted its supply, particularly in regions like Indonesia and Russia. This has resulted in a steady rise in stainless steel prices. Additionally, the surge in energy prices, especially electricity and fuel, has increased operational costs for manufacturers, further contributing to price hikes. Another factor is the Indian government's imposition of import tariffs, aimed at boosting domestic production, which has led to a restriction on imports and put additional upward pressure on local prices.

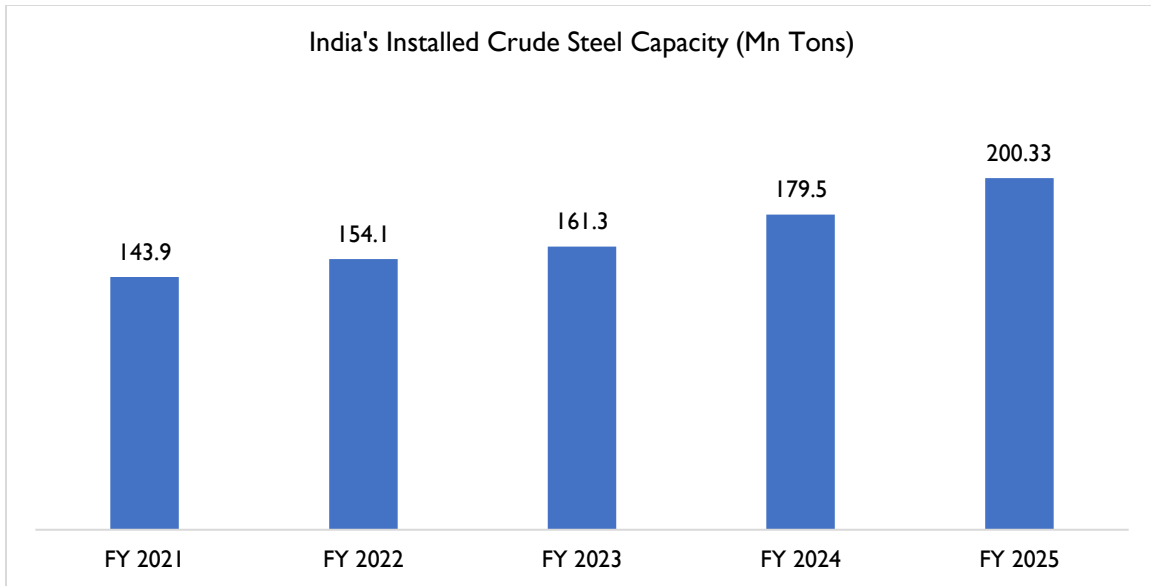
In terms of demand-supply dynamics, domestic demand for stainless steel remains strong, driven by sectors such as construction, infrastructure, and automotive manufacturing. However, supply constraints, partly due to limited production capacity and reduced imports, have resulted in price increases. Additionally, Indian stainless-steel producers have been focusing on exports, taking advantage of competitive pricing in international markets. This shift has led to further tightening of the domestic supply, pushing prices upward.

Looking ahead, stainless steel prices are expected to remain volatile in the short term, with a potential for further increases due to ongoing supply chain issues and the elevated cost of raw materials like nickel. However, over the medium term, prices may soften as domestic production ramps up and raw material prices stabilize, though global uncertainties may continue to influence the market. Overall, the outlook for stainless steel pricing in India will depend on the balance between supply-side improvements and persistent global economic challenges.

Current Overview of Indian Steel Industry

India, the world's second-largest crude steel producer, continues to strengthen its position in the global steel industry. Backed by abundant iron ore reserves and strategic policy support such as the National Steel Policy 2017, the country has steadily expanded its production capabilities. According to the Ministry of Steel, India's crude steel production capacity has grown from 143.9 million tonnes (MT) in FY 2021 to a provisional 200.33 MT in FY 2025. This reflects a robust compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 8%.





Source: Ministry of Steel

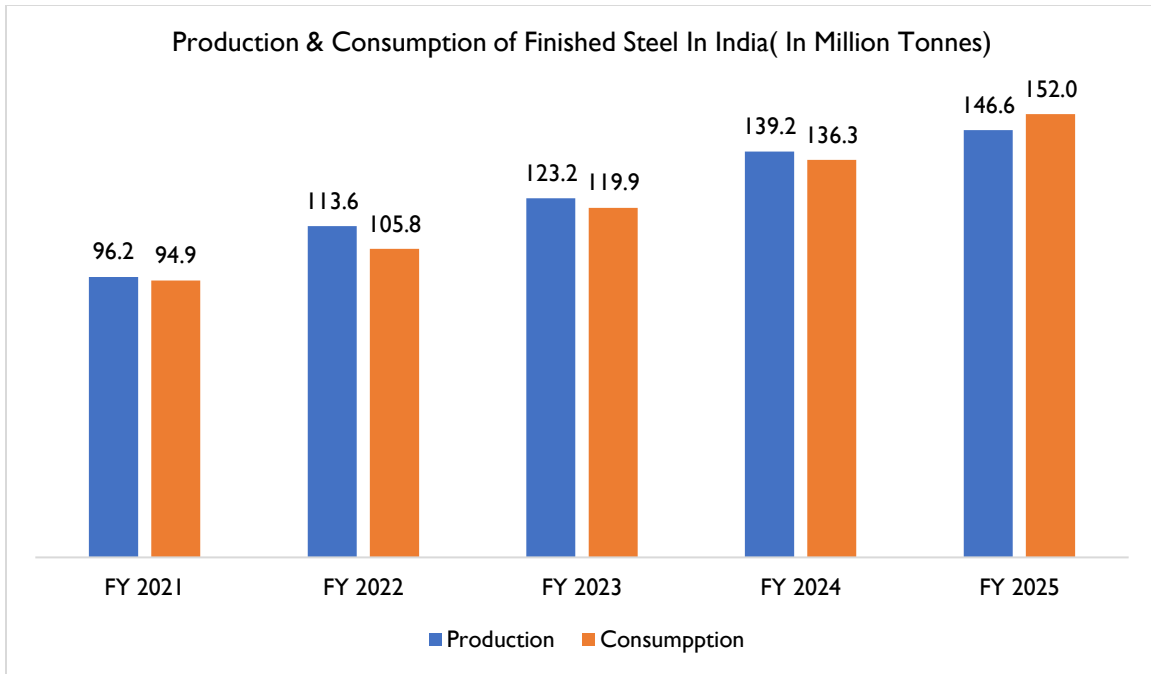
Historical Production & Consumption of Finished steel in India

India’s production of finished steel has demonstrated consistent growth over the last five years, increasing from 96.2 million tonnes in FY 2021 to 146.6 million tonnes in FY 2025. In FY 2024, finished steel production stood at 139.2 million tonnes, continuing the sector’s strong upward trajectory supported by capacity expansion and rising domestic demand. The private sector remained the primary driver of growth, contributing the majority share of production, while public sector units (PSUs) accounted for the remaining portion. Non-flat products primarily used in construction and infrastructure continued to dominate overall production, while flat products used in automotive, engineering, and consumer durables maintained steady growth.

Finished steel consumption has also expanded sharply, rising from 94.9 million tonnes in FY 2021 to 152.0 million tonnes in FY 2025, reflecting robust demand across construction, real estate, capital goods, and manufacturing sectors. Consumption in FY 2024 was 136.3 million tonnes, supported by strong infrastructure spending and industrial activity. The significant rise in FY 2025 consumption signals sustained economic momentum and increased steel intensity in key end-use industries.

Over the FY 2021–FY 2025 period, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for finished steel production stands at 11.2%, while consumption has grown at an even faster CAGR of 12.5%. This widening gap between consumption and production highlights India’s accelerating steel demand, driven by large-scale infrastructure development, rapid urbanization, and expanding manufacturing capacities.





Sources: Ministry of Steel

Consumption Growth

India's booming economy, with growing demand from sectors like construction, automobile manufacturing, and white goods production, continues to fuel its steel industry. The government's focus on infrastructure development and initiatives such as 'Make in India' and the National Infrastructure Pipeline has also contributed to increased domestic steel consumption.

Several factors have driven the increase in crude steel production. The surge in demand from construction and infrastructure projects, coupled with government initiatives, has significantly boosted production. The automotive sector's recovery and expansion also played a critical role. Furthermore, technological advancements and modernization of steel manufacturing processes have improved efficiency and output. Investments in expanding steel plant capacities, alongside a focus on sustainable practices such as the use of scrap steel and energy-efficient technologies, have enhanced production capabilities. Additionally, the global market's growing appetite for steel has spurred Indian producers to increase output to meet both domestic and international demand. The favorable economic environment and strategic policy support have thus cemented India's position as a leading crude steel producer on the global stage.



Analyzing the trends in crude steel consumption over recent fiscal years reveals a pattern marked by fluctuations influenced by global economic shifts and industrial trends. Until FY 2020, there was a consistent increase in crude finished steel consumption. However, the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic led to a temporary downturn, with consumption dropping by approximately 5% in FY 2021. This decline was mainly driven by disruptions caused by the pandemic, including lockdowns, supply chain interruptions, and decreased economic activity across key sectors.

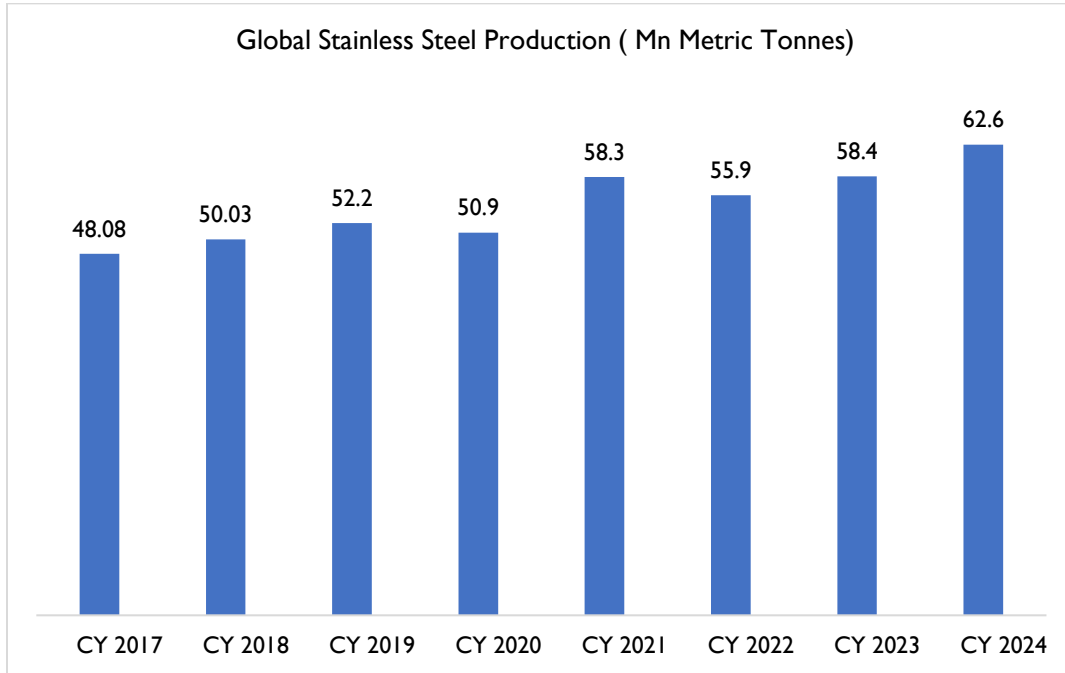
Despite these challenges, the steel industry recovered swiftly from the pandemic-induced slump. In the subsequent recovery phase from FY 2022 to FY 2024, consumption witnessed a strong resurgence, growing by 12–14% annually on average. This rebound was fueled by increased investments in infrastructure, revival of the automotive and construction sectors post-pandemic, and the expansion of industrial sectors such as machinery and equipment manufacturing. Supportive government policies and incentives further drove the demand for steel.

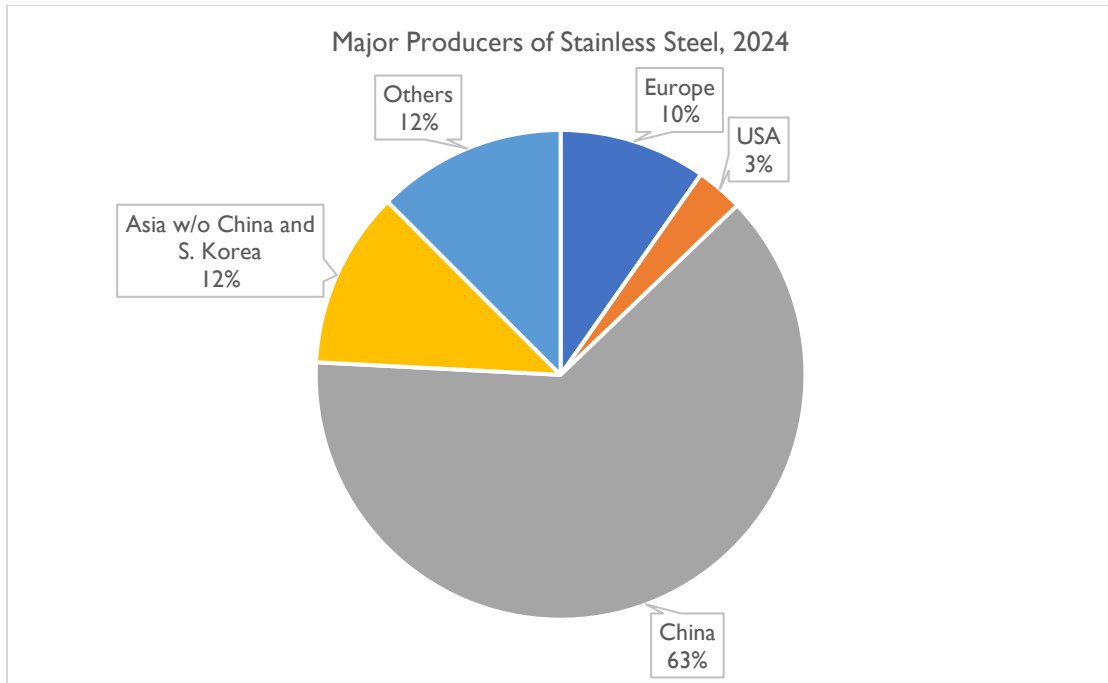
In FY 2025, steel consumption continued its upward trajectory, recording growth of approximately 11.5% year-on-year, reflecting sustained domestic demand and the resilience of the steel industry. Overall, these dynamics highlight the complex relationship between crude steel consumption patterns and broader economic trends, showcasing the industry's adaptability and capacity for sustained growth amid evolving challenges.



Global Stainless-Steel Industry: Historical Growth Trend.

As per the International Stainless-Steel Forum, the global stainless-steel melt shop production grew by 4.6% to 58.4 Mn Tonnes in 2023 compared to ~55.9 Mn Tonnes in 2022. Between 2018-2023, the industry witnessed declines on two occasions, i.e., in 2020 due to the Covid-induced slowdown and 2022 due to adverse operating conditions. At a broader level, production increased from 45.78 Mn tonnes in 2016 to 58.4 Mn tonnes in 2023, growing at a CAGR of 3.6%. Between 2019-2024, the industry has observed a ~3% CAGR. In 2024, production is projected to increase to 62.6 Mn Tonnes.





Source: World Steel Association

Talking about major producers, China remains the largest stainless-steel producer, accounting for 63% of the world’s stainless-steel production in 2024, with production reaching 36.68 Mn Metric Tonnes. China saw a 12.6% yearly growth over the previous year, which supported the overall production growth in 2023. From 2016 to 2024, China’s stainless-steel production has increased from 24.9 Mn Metric Tonnes to 36.7 Mn Metric Tonnes. However, besides China, the US and all other regions represented in the graph experienced a decline in production volume during 2023. Production in the US fell by 9.6%, production in Europe declined by 6.2%, Asia without China and South Korea dropped by 7.2%, and production in other countries saw a 5.2% decline.

Cold rolled flat products is the largest produced stainless-steel product in the world, followed by hot rolled coils, and steel wire rods & bars. According to International Stainless-Steel Forum, cold rolled flat products accounts for approximately 47% of total stainless-steel trade in the world in 2020. Hot coils, Semis-flat, Semis Long, Hot Bar/Wire rod, Cold Bar/Wire, Hot Plate & Sheet are another SS intermediary product traded globally. Metal products – manufacturing of kitchen utensils and home ware – is the largest end use of stainless-steel, both globally as well as in India. While in India more than 50% of consumption goes towards metal products segment, globally it stood at 37.7%. Process industry & engineering, architecture, building & construction, automotive, railway & transportation, and electro-mechanical industries are the other major consumers of stainless-steel products.



Indian Stainless-Steel Industry

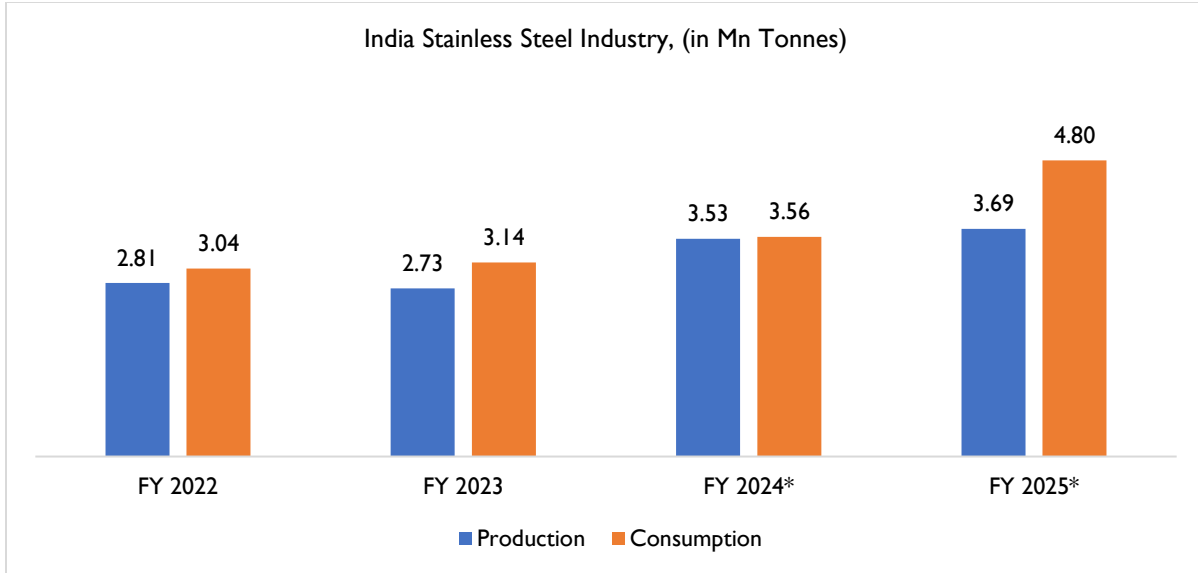
India is the second largest consumer and the third largest producer of stainless steel globally. With estimated installed capacity of 6.6–6.8 Mn tonnes, the country has the capability to manufacture a wide range of steel grades and products, including stainless-steel, alloy steel, and special steel for diversified applications. India's finished stainless steel production has hovered in the range of 3.2–3.7 Mn tonnes between 2016–2023.

Talking about India's position in the global stainless-steel market, India, with an average 7% share in global SS output (during 2016–20), remained the second largest stainless-steel producer behind China till 2020. In 2021, the global SS production composition changed as Indonesia, the fourth largest SS producer, replaced Japan and India to become the second largest SS producer globally. Industry sources suggest Indonesia, with estimated SS output of 4.2 Mn tonnes in 2021, observed nearly 75% annual growth against a 5.7% increase in 2020, while India's SS output was estimated at 3.5 Mn tonnes. With 3.5 Mn tonnes SS output, India's share in world SS output is estimated to have gradually reduced from 7.3% in 2016 to 6.2% in 2021.

During FY 2023, India's stainless-steel production was estimated to have declined by 3%, while consumption observed about 3% y-o-y growth and stood at 2.73 Mn tonnes and 3.14 Mn tonnes, respectively. During FY 2022 and FY 2023, stainless steel accounted for an average 33% of total alloy steel production and 38% share in total alloy steel consumption.

Alloy steel, which includes stainless steel and other high-strength steels, forms a significant part of India's total steel output. In FY 2024, India's total alloy steel production, including stainless steel, was estimated at 9.35 Mn tonnes, while consumption stood at 10.71 Mn tonnes. The proportion of stainless steel in total alloy steel production averaged around one-third, highlighting its importance in the alloy segment. Alloy steels are widely used in sectors such as automotive, construction, infrastructure, capital goods, and heavy engineering, reflecting their critical role in industrial applications and supporting India's infrastructure growth ambitions.





Sources: Ministry of Steel,
 Note: FY 2023 data is annualized based on actual 11-month data April-Feb 2023, while FY 2024 and Fy 2025 Data is estimated by Dun & Bradstreet Based on Assumption

On the consumption side, India, despite being one of the largest consumers of stainless steel, has a relatively low per capita stainless-steel consumption. India’s per capita stainless-steel consumption has increased from 1.2 kg in 2010 to 2.8 kg in FY 2023, and is expected to have grown further in FY 2024–25. However, it remains lower compared to the world average of 6 kg per capita. This low consumption pattern indicates the inherent growth opportunities in the sector.

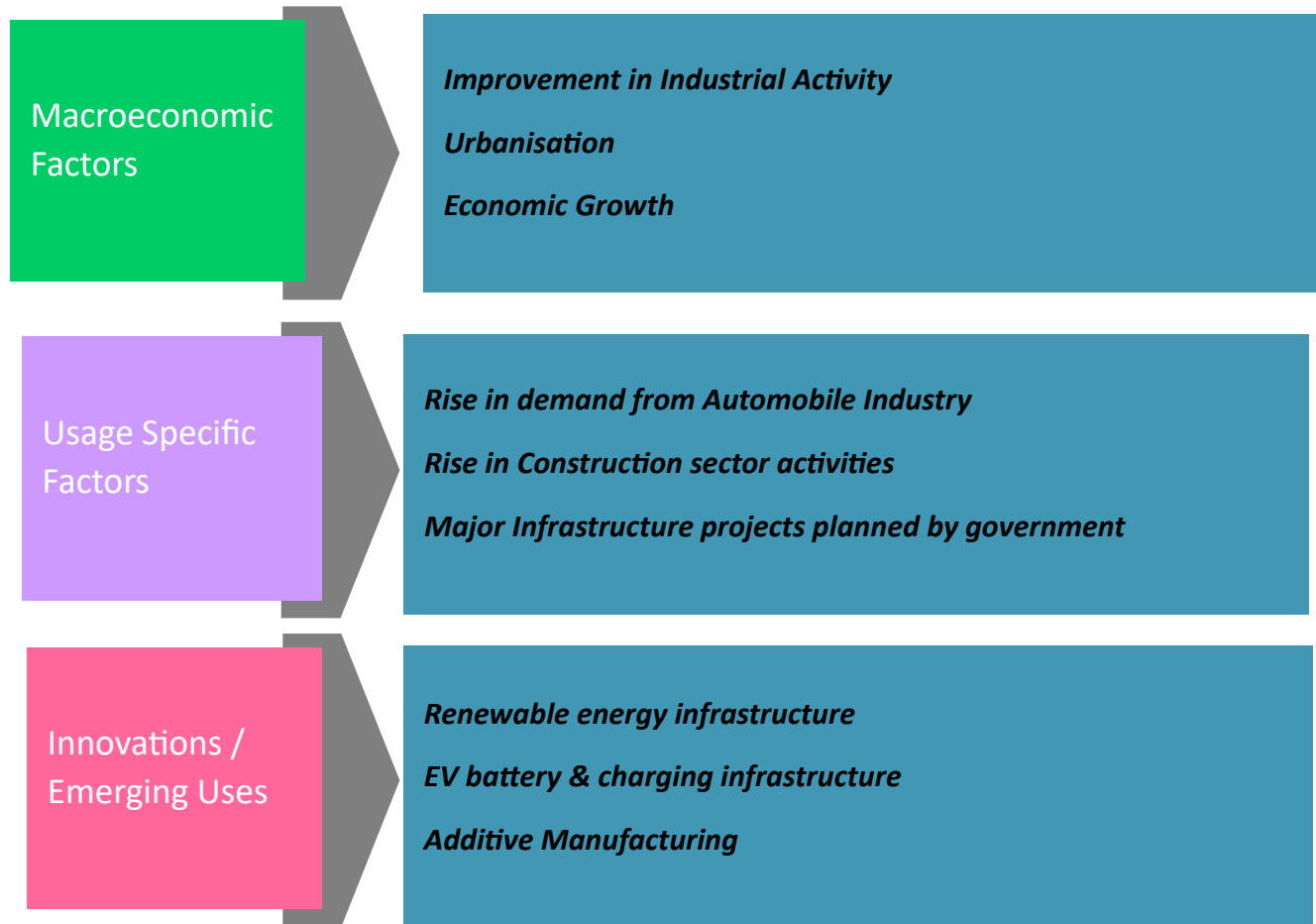
Metal products manufacturing of kitchen utensils and homeware is the largest end use of stainless steel, both globally as well as in India. In India, 12% of stainless steel is used in construction and infrastructure, 13% in automobiles, railways, and transport (ART), 30% in capital goods, 44% in durables and household utensils, and 1% in other applications.

In terms of total finished steel (alloy/stainless and non-alloy), India’s production and consumption have grown steadily. In FY 2025, total steel production reached 146.56 million tonnes, up 5.3% from 139.15 million tonnes in FY 2024. Total steel consumption in FY 2025 rose to 152.00 million tonnes, marking an increase of 11.5% over 136.29 million tonnes in FY 2024. This indicates a strong rise in domestic demand relative to production, highlighting robust steel consumption across key industrial and infrastructure sectors and the significant role of alloy steels, including stainless steel, in India’s growth trajectory.



Demand Scenario

Stainless steel is used to produce a wide range of products, from Automotive, Railways & Transportation; heavy machinery, to engineering products, especially in the infrastructure sector. Due to this wide end consumer base, demand for long and flat steel products is closely linked to the overall all economic growth industrial as well as consumer demand scenario.

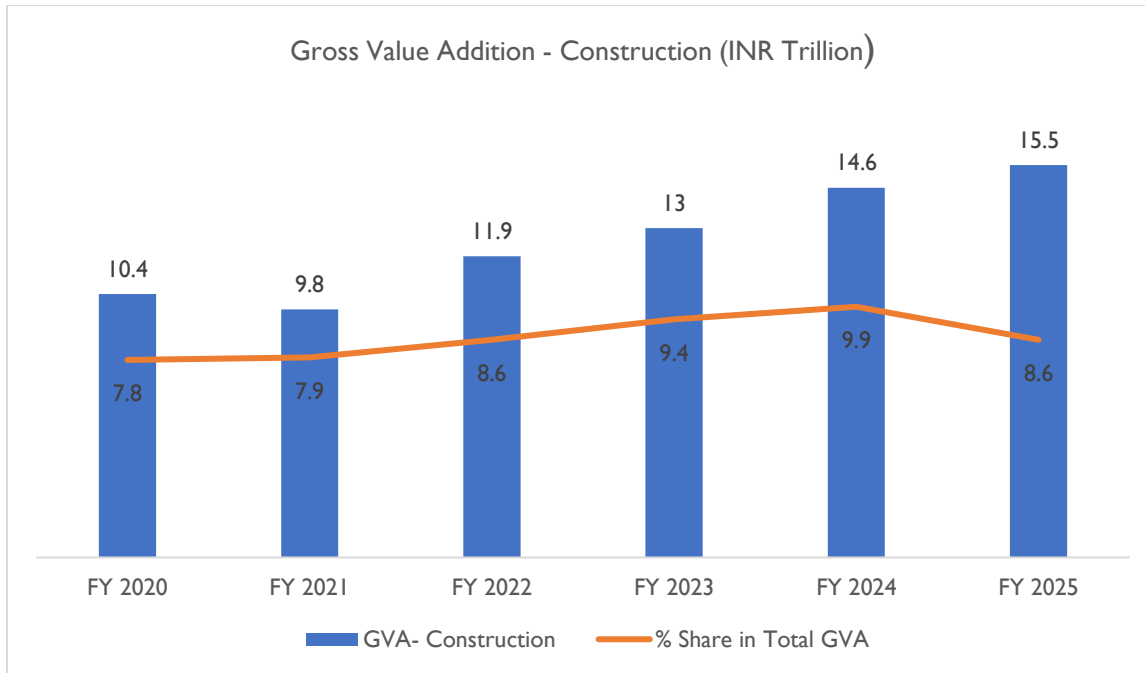


Demand From Architecture, Building & Construction

Superior aesthetics, corrosion resistance, and long lifespan have all led to wide acceptance of SS tubes for architecture, building & construction application. Infrastructure development, and a surge in real estate construction (residential & commercial) have created a high demand for stainless steel, along with other building & construction materials. In past, the boom in construction which accompanied the strong economic growth in the country have resulted in higher consumption of stainless steel. Construction



sector Contribution to national economy has steadily improved over the years and it account for 9.1% share in FY 2024 as per the MOSPI's second advance estimates.



Sources: MOSPI

India's construction industry is on a phenomenal growth trajectory, projected to reach a staggering USD 1.5 trillion by 2025, accounting for 8%-10% of India's GDP. This represents a significant leap from its current size of approximately USD 820 billion, showcasing the dynamism and potential of this sector and creating a favorable demand scenario for stainless steel products.

Demand from kitchenware segment

Stainless steel is a vital raw material in kitchenware due to its durability and versatility, making it the preferred material for utensils and cookware. In India, the stainless-steel utensil market is a significant segment of the broader cookware industry. The sector continues to dominate consumer choices in utensils, surpassing glass and plastic due to the growing awareness of health risks associated with plastic, driving demand for stainless-steel alternatives.

The steel kitchenware market in India is currently experiencing robust growth, valued at INR 15,000 crore with an annual growth rate projected between 10% to 15% This expansion is fueled by a rising consumer inclination towards premium products. Jindal Lifestyle (part of the OP Jindal Group) recently introduced its Arttinox cookware brand, targeting the INR 3,500 crore premium segment.



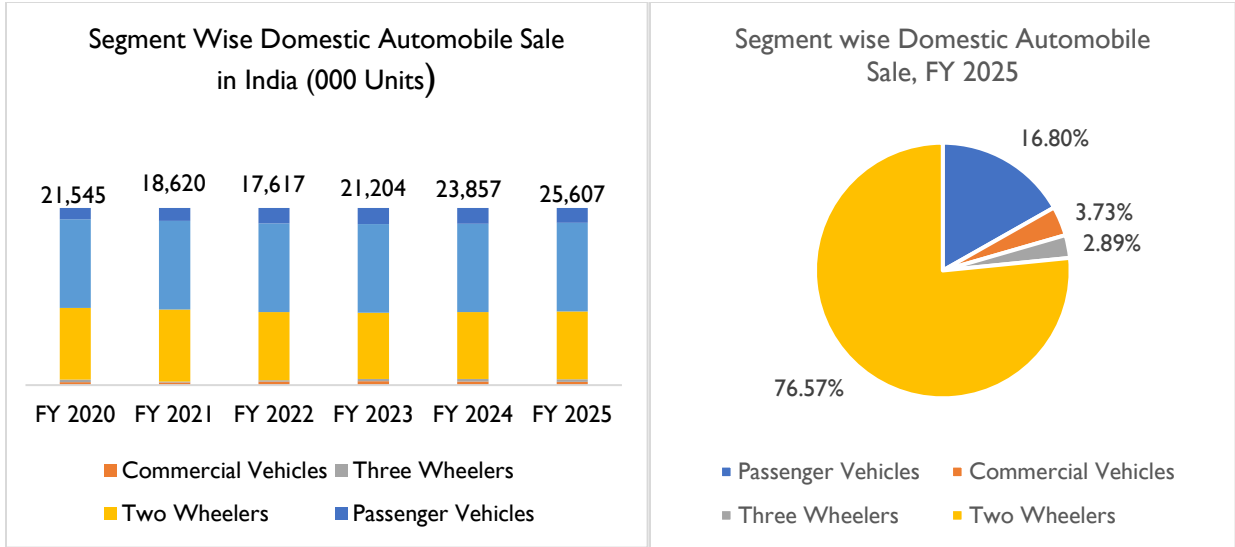
Technological advancements are reshaping the landscape of kitchenware, with companies like Geek Technology India integrating smart home appliances and IoT-enabled products into their portfolios, reflecting a broader trend towards modernization and convenience. The shift towards online retail platforms such as Flipkart and Amazon signify increasing consumer preference for accessibility and convenience in urban markets. Additionally, sustainability remains a key focus area with the adoption of green steel, meeting both consumer preferences for eco-friendly products and regulatory requirements for sustainable manufacturing practices.

Looking ahead, the demand for kitchen utensils and cookware is expected to remain robust, driven by increasing household numbers, rising disposable incomes, and aspirational shifts in consumer preferences. Stainless steel will continue to play a significant role in Indian kitchens, sustaining strong demand for stainless-steel flat products and reinforcing its position as a cornerstone of the kitchenware industry.

Demand from Automotive, Railways & Transportation

The metalworking industry encompasses forging, casting, and machining processes, playing a pivotal role in manufacturing diverse components across various sectors. Casting, a key method within this industry, involves molding molten metal into complex shapes through dies, offering flexibility in material choice to meet specific application requirements. Foundries, integral to casting, contribute significantly to manufacturing activities, serving industries such as automotive, aerospace, and infrastructure development. Meanwhile, forging utilizes compressive forces to shape metals, catering extensively to automotive and non-automotive sectors with applications ranging from drive shafts to industrial machinery components. Precision engineering, characterized by high accuracy and low tolerances, finds widespread use in aerospace, defense, and energy sectors, driving demand for custom-manufactured components. The increasing production and sales of automobiles in India have further spurred demand for stainless-steel products, underscoring ongoing growth opportunities within the sector. Overall domestic sales grew to 23.9 million units in FY 2025, registering a year-on-year growth of 8.5% compared to FY 2024. Passenger vehicle (PV) sales reached an all-time high in FY 2025, with an 8.45% year-on-year growth.





Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

Source: Dun & Bradstreet Research, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

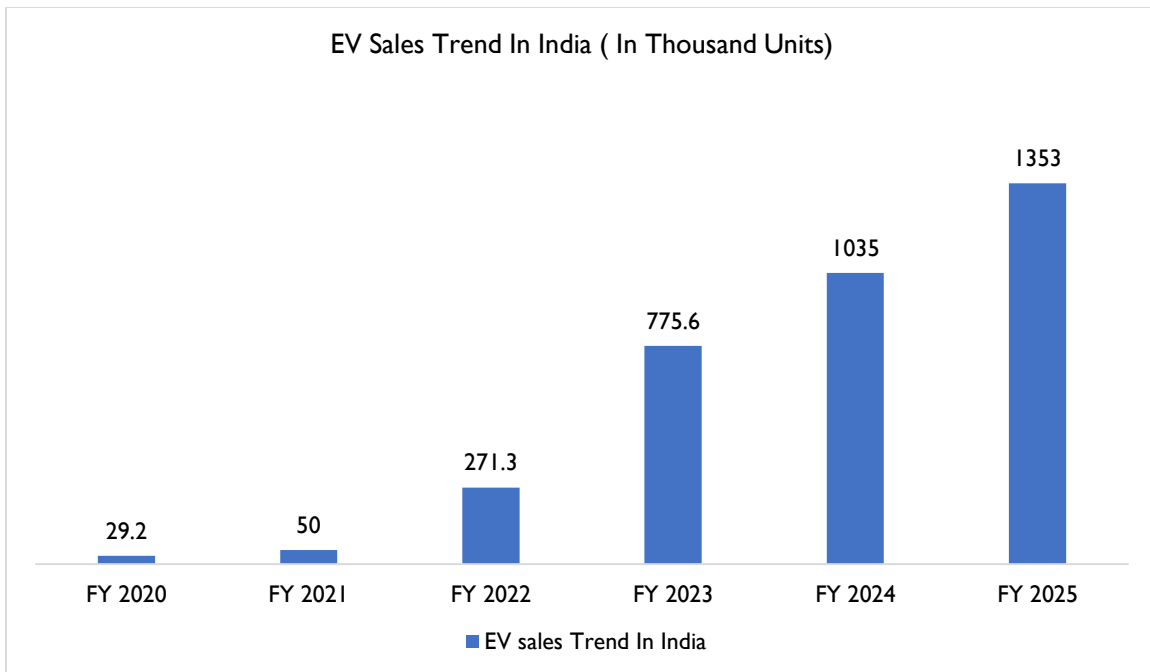
Note: Segment-wise summation of domestic sales will not add to 100% total as Quadricycle data has not been included for analysis purpose

Segment	Wise	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Passenger Vehicles		2,774	2,711	3,070	3,890	4,219	4,302
Commercial Vehicles		718	569	717	962	968	9,567
Three Wheelers		637	219	261	489	692	7,414
Two Wheelers		17416	15121	13570	15862	17,974	19,607
Total		21,545	18,620	17,617	21,203	23,853	25,607

Transforming Automobile Landscape

Increasing fuel prices and concerns about emission related pollution have increased the interest in electric vehicles among consumers. In recent years, the electric vehicle industry has witnessed rapid technological change which has brought down the price. Although still priced higher than conventional Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles, the price gap has come down. Together, these factors have contributed to the growing market for electric vehicles. Consolidated sales of electric vehicles (e-2W and e-4W) reached 1,395 thousand units in FY 2025, reflecting a 34.8% increase compared to 1,035 thousand units in FY 2024. This growth follows the significant 185.9% surge observed in FY 2024, which was largely due to the lower volume base in FY 2023.





Vahan Parivahan, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), e-2W & e-4W

Impact of transport sector on Steel Sector

Stainless-steel is used in railway wagons, metro rail coaches, exhaust system & catalytic converters of automobiles, bus bodies, and body of goods container vehicles, among others. Apart from the natural growth in demand due to a rise in automobile production, the regulatory changes that are happening across the global automobile industry too have positive implications on stainless-steel sector. The stringent emission norms and efficiency standards are forcing automobile manufacturers to increase the proportion of special stainless-steel used in vehicles. Apart from regulatory factors, the extended lifecycle and corrosion resistance attributes have also contributed to increasing usage of stainless-steel in automobiles.

In mass transport segments, such as buses and metro coaches, stainless steel is used to make body panels. Urban mass transport segment in India is witnessing rapid changes, in response to Government programs to improve living standards in urban centers. Smart city initiatives, Green Urban Transport Scheme, and other mass rapid transport schemes are ushering changes in urban transport segment. Implementation of metro rail transport infrastructure in all major cities is one such initiative. These developments have led to an increase in production of buses as well as metro coaches, resulting in higher consumer of stainless-steel products used in their manufacture.

The focus on urban transport infrastructure development in India is expected to continue, as urbanization, population density and vehicle density is putting pressure on existing urban transport infrastructure.



Expansion of Bus Mass Rapid Transit Systems and urban metro systems is expected to continue, which in turn would result in a stable demand for stainless-steel panels and other flat products used.

Demand from Process Industry

Stainless steel is crucial in India's process industries such as chemicals and oil & gas due to its corrosion resistance and durability in tanks, pipes, pumps, and valves. The sector saw process-plant equipment valued at INR 209 Bn in FY 2022, driven by industrial growth and government support. Despite current challenges, economic reforms are expected to spur demand, leading to renewed investments in manufacturing and a subsequent rise in demand for stainless-steel equipment.

The Oil & Gas sector remains one of the largest end-use industries for steel pipes and tubes, including stainless-steel (SS) pipes, with pipelines serving as the major mode of transport for petroleum, oil, and lubricants. Accordingly, the oil & gas industry has a strong linkage with steel pipe and tube consumption in the country. Stainless steel's ability to withstand high pressure and temperature makes it an essential material in refineries, pipelines, storage facilities, gas terminals, and retail outlets.

As per the IEA's Stated Policy Scenario, India's oil consumption is projected to rise by 50% by 2030, compared to a 7% rise in global demand. India's oil consumption is expected to increase from 4.8 million barrels per day (mbd) in 2019 to 7.2 mbd in 2030, and further to 9.2 mbd by 2050, retaining its position as the third-largest oil consumer. For natural gas, consumption is projected to double from 64 BCM (2019) to 133 BCM by 2030, against a 12% rise in global demand.

India is currently the 4th largest refining hub globally after the US, China, and Russia, with a total installed refining capacity of 257 MMTPA as of 1 April 2024 and a daily refining capacity of 5 million barrels per day. As per Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), the country must add 2 million barrels per day of refining capacity by 2030 to meet economic expansion needs.



	Crude Oil Average price (India basket) USD/bbl.	Total Imports (MMT)	Domestic Production (MMT)	Total	% share of Imports	% share of Domestic Production
2019-20	60.47	226.95	32.20	259.12	87.59%	12.14%
2020-21	44.82	198.11	30.5	228.61	86.7%	13.34%
2021-22	79.18	212.4	29.7	242.1	85.5%	14.60%
2022-23	93.15	232.7	29.2	261.9	87.4%	11.15%
2023-24	82.58	232.5	29.4	261.9	87.7%	11.15%
2024-25	79.04	242.0	28.7	271.1	89.4%	10.6%

Sources: Ministry Snapshot of India's Oil & Gas data

India's crude oil import volume has continued to rise, with imports reaching 242 MMT in FY 2025, reflecting sustained dependence on foreign crude. Domestic crude-oil production, however, declined further to 28.7 MMT in FY 2025, pushing the total supply to 271.1 MMT, of which 89.4% was met through imports an increase from previous years. Such significant dependence on imported crude exposes India's economy to international crude price volatility and global supply disruptions.

To safeguard the economy from external shocks and preserve foreign exchange reserves, the government continues to emphasize expansion of domestic Exploration & Production (E&P) activities. The long-term vision aims to cut India's oil import dependence by 50% by 2030. Expansion in the oil & gas sector including refining capacity additions, pipeline infrastructure development, and rising investments under the National Infrastructure Pipeline will continue to support stainless-steel demand in India, especially for pipes, process equipment, storage vessels, and downstream infrastructure.

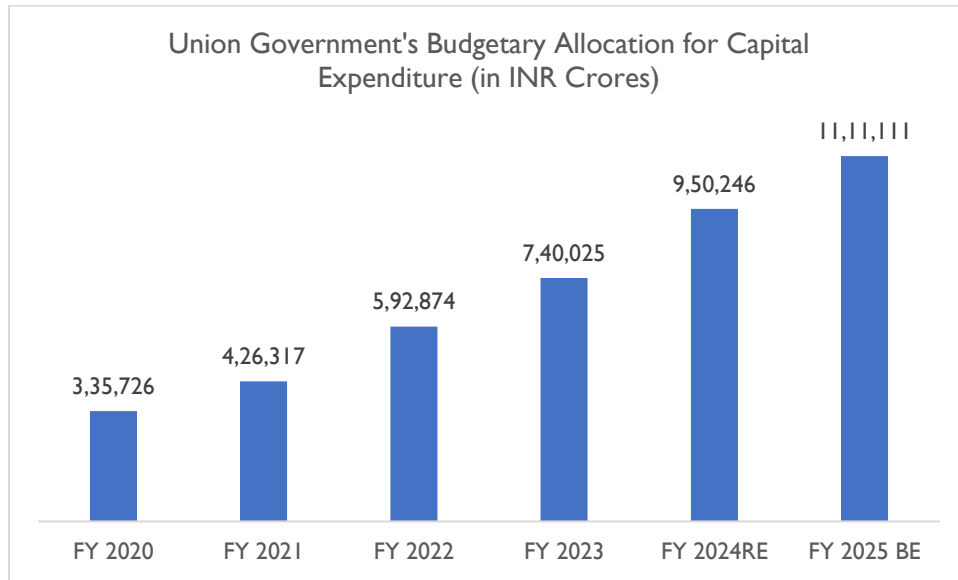
Demand Generation from Government Initiatives

Government Budgetary Allocation to Infrastructure Sector

Growing infrastructure spending is vital for overall infrastructure development as it has a multiplier effect on overall economic growth. By allocating substantial funds to the development of roads, railways, airports, and urban infrastructure, the government stimulates economic growth and improves public facilities. This investment not only enhances connectivity and logistics but also creates a ripple effect, driving demand for EPC services.



Large-scale projects such as highway expansions, and smart city initiatives necessitate the expertise of EPC companies, fostering innovation and efficiency in project execution. Consequently, the government's focus on capex not only accelerates infrastructure development but also opens up a plethora of opportunities for the EPC sector, contributing to job creation, technological advancements, and overall economic development. Consequently, the government with stepped up public spending over the last few years has been providing support to the sector.



Union Budget, Government of India

National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)

If India is to become a USD 5 Trillion economy by 2025, as well as continue its strong economic growth, the country will have to spend close to USD 4.5 trillion on infrastructure construction by 2030. National Infrastructure Pipeline is the consolidated platform that captures the multiple infrastructure investment projects planned by the Government to propel Indian economy to USD 5 trillion mark.

NIP comprise of nearly 9,736 projects which is together worth nearly USD 1.82 billion covering 56 diverse industry segments. Of this nearly 2,014 projects are under various stages of development. With NIP spanning FY 2019 – 25 period, the remaining projects are expected to be developed in the next couple of years. This points to a flurry of infrastructure construction activity in the country, which in turn would create numerous opportunities for the EPC segment.

PM Gati Shakti

PM Gati Shakti plan – National Master Plan for Multi Modal Connectivity – launched in October 2021 is a digital platform that is aimed at improving the coordination among multiple ministries and departments



involved in infrastructure development in the country. The program covers all the infrastructure initiatives outlined under Bharatmala & Sagarmala initiatives, port development, dedicated freight corridor program of railways as well as development of special economic zones.

India Infrastructure Project Development Fund Scheme (IIPDF Scheme)

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) introduced the India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) Scheme on November 3, 2022, to enhance infrastructure development through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). This scheme aims to improve the quality and speed of infrastructure projects by encouraging private sector participation. The DEA focuses on creating a conducive policy framework for private investment in infrastructure.

The IIPDF Scheme provides financial support to Project Sponsoring Authorities (PSAs) at both Central and State Government levels, covering expenses for transaction advisors and consultants in PPP project development. This funding ensures the development of viable and bankable PPP projects, promoting modern infrastructure across the country. Complementing the IIPDF Scheme is the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme, which supports economically justified but commercially unviable PPP projects. Together, these schemes facilitate the development of quality infrastructure projects, enhancing efficiency and private capital infusion.

The DEA's initiatives streamline the procurement of advisory services, addressing delays and suboptimal structuring of PPP projects. By providing necessary funding and technical support, these schemes boost the EPC sector, fostering innovation, efficiency, and sustainable infrastructure growth in India.

National Infrastructure Pipeline and PM Gati Shakti program two of the flagship government programs that would herald the next phase of growth in infrastructure development in India. Both the flagship policies outline ambitious programs that entails investments of billions of dollar, and construction projects of the scale that has never been attempted before. Apart from the mega projects, the focus on improving coordination between implementing agencies and steps to remove project delays are also noteworthy. Together these two flagship policies provide favourable demand scenario for the stainless-steel consumption in infrastructure construction segment.

Industrial Construction in India

After the implementation of economic liberalization policies in early 1990s, the industrial investment scenario in India has largely been shaped by market forces. Government's role was mostly related to designing and implementing policies that would at best improve the investment landscape and attract private investment. Rapid economic growth and rise in demand saw an influx of private investment which



was directed towards improving the industrial base of India. As a result, several industrial sectors in India went on to add capacity to become amongst largest in the world.

However, the launch of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme by the Government in 2020 to improve domestic manufacturing capability of India is different from policies launched before. For one, the scheme offers direct incentives on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units – thereby promoting domestic production. At present PLI scheme is active in 14 industrial sectors, manufacturing products ranging from electronics to medical devices.

Of the approximately Rs. 4 trillion in expected capital expenditure by corporates under the PLI scheme over five to six years, Rs. 1 trillion had been invested by November 2023, representing around 25% of the total estimated capex. The current capex deployment has generated approximately Rs. 9 trillion in incremental sales, which is 20-25% of the total projected incremental sales of Rs. 35-40 trillion from the PLI scheme as of November 2023.

As of November 2023, eight sectors, including phone/electronics, pharma, and food products, have received disbursements under the PLI scheme for FY2024. Additionally, two more sectors, textiles and white goods, are expected to claim PLI incentives for FY 2024. Increasing industrial construction is likely to augment the demand of stainless-steel industry.

Regulatory Scenario

Iron and steel industry play a strategic position in the overall economic development. Therefore, the government has been taking sustained initiative on yearly basis towards the development of the industry. There is no government imposed a restriction on production and sale of steel products and this has immensely helped in the development of domestic manufacturing sector. Foreign investment norms have helped the country attract global steel manufacturers who bought in improved manufacturing technology and processes. This move played significant role in assisting steel companies to widen their product portfolio from basic steel products like hot rolled & cold rolled steel to manufacturing of steel rebars and TMT bars. Currently 100% FDI under automatic route is allowed in the steel sector.

Proposal to provide additional depreciation of 20% against 10% on new plant and machinery installed by a manufacturing unit if the asset is installed after 30th Sep 2015 is a favorable move to boost investment in new plant and machinery in steel industry.

- **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:** This act is pivotal in regulating the mining of raw materials such as iron ore and coal, which are essential for steel



production. It establishes rules for the allocation of mining leases, ensures sustainable extraction practices, and aims to prevent illegal mining activities. The act also outlines guidelines for environmental protection and rehabilitation of mined areas.

- **Indian Steel Policy of 2017:** This policy is a comprehensive roadmap for the development of the steel industry in India. It focuses on increasing the domestic production of steel, reducing imports, and enhancing the sector's global competitiveness. The policy aims to achieve these goals by promoting investment in infrastructure, technology modernization, and research and development. It also emphasizes the importance of skill development and job creation in the sector.
- **Environmental Regulations:** Environmental protection is a crucial aspect of the regulatory framework for the iron and steel industry. The Environment Protection Act, 1986, along with other environmental laws and regulations, sets stringent standards for air and water pollution control, waste management, and conservation of natural resources. Steel plants are required to obtain environmental clearances and comply with emission norms to minimize their environmental footprint.
- **Quality Standards and Certification:** The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is responsible for setting quality standards for steel products in India. These standards cover various parameters such as composition, strength, and durability to ensure the safety and reliability of steel used in construction, manufacturing, and infrastructure projects. Compliance with BIS standards is mandatory for steel manufacturers, and certification is often required for products to enter the market.
- **Government Oversight and Support:** The Ministry of Steel plays a central role in coordinating and implementing policies and programs for the steel industry. It collaborates with other government agencies, industry associations, and stakeholders to address challenges and promote growth. Additionally, the government provides various incentives, subsidies, and tax benefits to encourage investment, innovation, and technology adoption in the sector.
- **Extension of Duty Exemption on Ferrous Scrap & CRGO Inputs (Valid Till March 2026):** The government has extended zero customs duty on key raw materials critical for steelmaking, including:
 - Ferrous scrap
 - CRGO (Cold Rolled Grain Oriented) raw materials
 - Inputs used in the manufacturing of specialty steel



This continued duty exemption lowers input costs significantly, enabling steel manufacturers—both carbon steel and stainless steel producers—to reduce overall production costs and enhance price competitiveness.

National Steel Policy 2017

This policy was initiated with the intention to create a technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes economic growth. Its mission is to provide environment for attaining self-sufficiency in steel production in India. It is an updated version of National Steel Policy 2005.

Objective: The goal of the National Steel Policy is to foster a steel industry that can compete on a global scale. By 2030-31, it aims to boost per capita steel consumption to 160 kgs from the current level of about 63 kgs. Additionally, the policy seeks to fulfill all domestic demands for high-grade automotive steel, electrical steel, special steels, and alloys for strategic purposes by 2030-31. It also aims to enhance the availability of domestically washed coking coal to decrease reliance on imported coking coal from 85% to 65% by 2030-31.

Key Features of National Steel Policy:

1. **Steel Demand:** The current GDP growth rate suggests that steel demand is projected to accelerate, reaching 230 million metric tons by 2030-31. To boost this demand, the Ministry has pinpointed construction and manufacturing sectors such as rural development, urban infrastructure, roads & highways, and railways as the primary areas of focus.
2. **Steel Capacity:** It is anticipated that a crude steel capacity of 300 million metric tons will be needed by 2030. Achieving this will require a substantial capital investment of approximately Rs. 10 lakh crores by 2030-31 and is expected to generate significant employment, increasing from the current 2.5 million jobs to around 3.6 million jobs by 2030-31, depending on the level of automation and the adoption of various technologies.
3. **Raw Material, Land, Water and Power:** The Policy outlines several measures to ensure the availability of raw materials such as iron ore, coking coal, non-coking coal, natural gas, ferro-alloys, and nickel at competitive rates. To achieve the target, an estimated 91,000 acres of additional land will be required for greenfield expansion. The Ministry will ensure the timely provision of litigation-free land, water, and power to the industries. Additionally, water conservation at all levels will be promoted, and the industry's efforts in this area will be supported.
4. **Infrastructure and Logistics:** To meet the growing industry needs, adequate and timely infrastructure development must be pursued in Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand. This includes



enhancing railways, roadways, power generation and distribution, evacuation infrastructure, slurry pipelines, and conveyors. To foster export opportunities and enhance competitiveness, the Government of India is also considering port-led development of steel clusters under the Sagarmala program.

Steel Quality Order Control

The quality of steel in India is regulated by the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2024, issued by the Ministry of Steel in February 2024. This order replaces the previous 2020 version and establishes updated standards for steel production, certification, and distribution. The primary objective is to ensure high-quality steel products in the Indian market, in line with international standards, and to protect public safety. By emphasizing quality control, this order prevents substandard steel from entering the market, thereby promoting public safety, and ensuring the reliable performance of steel products in infrastructure, construction, and various industrial applications. The order achieves this through:

- **Specified Steel Products:** The order applies to a specific list of steel products outlined in Schedule I. These products must comply with the relevant Indian Standards for composition, mechanical properties, and dimensions.
- **BIS Certification:** The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is responsible for certification under the order. Steel products must be manufactured by a BIS-certified producer and accompanied by a Test Certificate with the Standard Mark. This ensures traceability and adherence to quality standards throughout the supply chain.
- **Certification Schemes:** The order outlines various certification schemes depending on the steel product category. Some products require mandatory Standard Marks from BIS, while others might have alternative assessment procedures.

Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Policy

The Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMISP) Policy, launched by the Indian government on 8th May 2017, prefer the domestically manufactured iron & steel products in Government procurement. To align with the Government “Atmanirbhar Bharat” scheme, prioritizes the use of Indian-made iron and steel products in government projects. The Ministry of Steel has extended the DMISP policy by six months, going beyond the previous deadline which was 22nd May 2024.

Objective:



- **Aligning with Make in India:** The policy falls under the umbrella of the "Make in India" initiative, aiming to reduce dependence on imported steel and stimulate domestic manufacturing. This fosters self-reliance and boosts the Indian economy.
- **Enhancing Quality Standards:** By mandating a minimum 15% value addition in procured steel, the policy encourages the use of superior quality products. This value addition could involve processing, further manufacturing, or specific treatments to enhance the steel's properties. The Ministry of Steel holds the discretion to review this criterion for better flexibility.
- **Nation Building Through Steel:** A robust domestic steel sector contributes significantly to India's infrastructure development and overall economic growth. DMISP aims to create a thriving steel ecosystem that supports nation-building efforts.

Waivers and Exceptions:

The policy acknowledges situations where domestic production might not fulfill project requirements. Here's when waivers can be granted:

- **Unavailability of Specific Steel Grades:** If a project necessitates a particular steel grade not currently manufactured domestically, a waiver can be obtained to procure it from international sources.
- **Production Shortfalls:** When domestic steel production capacity cannot meet the project's specific quantity needs, a waiver allows for import to bridge the gap.

Implementation and Oversight:

- **Ministry of Steel's Role:** The Ministry of Steel shoulders the responsibility of overseeing the policy's effective implementation. They may issue clarifications, revise criteria, and ensure compliance across government agencies.
- **Obligations of Government Agencies:** Every government department and PSU involved in procurement is mandated to adhere to the DMISP guidelines. This ensures that preference is given to qualifying domestic steel products in their tenders.

Trade Barriers / Protective Measures

The Indian government has implemented several trade barriers and protective measures to support the domestic steel industry. One such measure is the Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS), which requires importers to provide advance information about intended steel imports. This system helps gather detailed data on end-use, grade, and technical specifications. Additionally, the government has increased import duties on most steel items by 2.5% on two occasions. Furthermore, anti-dumping and safeguard duties



have been imposed on steel items to protect the domestic industry from unfair trade practices. These trade barriers aim to safeguard and promote the domestic steel sector in India.

Other Government Policies & Initiatives

Government schemes and initiatives such as National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentives (PLI), PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan, and National Manufacturing Policy are creating a substantial demand for steel and steel products in the country. Moreover, current government's emphasis on infrastructure through Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Smart Cities, Mass Rapid Transport System, Affordable Housing, Jal Jeevan Mission etc. and increasing budgetary allocation towards infrastructure are also creating a significant demand for steel and stainless-steel products in the country.

Union Budget 2025-26 Announcement & Steel

Ministry of Steel Budget Allocation (2025-26): The net budget for the Ministry of Steel for FY 2025-26 has been set at ₹ 3,362 crore.

- The budget continued the customs duty exemption on *ferrous scrap* and raw materials used for manufacturing CRGO steel and stainless-steel/specialty steel inputs such as ferro-nickel and molybdenum concentrates. This is viewed as a positive measure for steel manufacturers by easing input costs.
- The government reaffirmed support for “specialty steel” under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, ensuring continued financial incentives for domestic manufacturing of high-grade steel products to reduce import dependence.
- The Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on key stainless-steel raw materials (including ferro-nickel, nickel-bearing inputs, and molybdenum ores/concentrates) has been kept at nil to ensure cost competitiveness for domestic producers once exemptions lapse.
- Trade-remedy duties remain dynamic. Earlier anti-dumping/countervailing duties revoked on categories such as:
 - Straight length bars and rods of alloy steel
 - High-speed steel of non-cobalt grade
 - Flat-rolled products (Al/Zn coated)



- Certain hot-rolled and cold-rolled stainless-steel flat products
In the current regime, duties are selectively re-introduced/maintained on sensitive items like stainless-steel pipes & tubes and alloy/non-alloy steel tubular products to curb unfair imports.
- The government has strengthened regulatory safeguards through:
 - Steel Quality Control Orders (QCOs) mandating BIS-certified carbon, alloy, and stainless-steel products for sale/import to prevent sub-standard steel in the market.
 - The Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy, giving preference to domestic steel in government procurement, supporting local manufacturers.

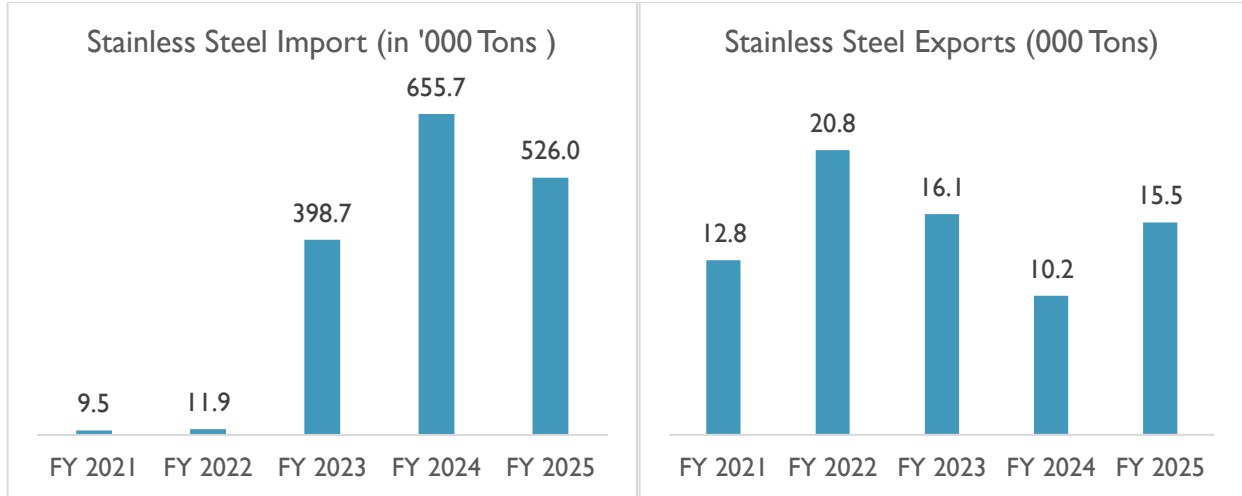
Foreign Trade Scenario in Stainless Steel

India's stainless-steel sector is a vital part of its industrial economy, experiencing substantial growth in production and evolving trade dynamics. The sector has benefited from technological advancements and expanded capacities, supporting key industries such as construction and automotive. As a result, the stainless-steel industry has witnessed notable trends and shifts in recent years.

Steel imports, which were subject to import duty until 2021, saw a major policy shift in the Union Budget 2022 with the revocation of this duty. This led to a sharp increase in steel imports in India. Stainless-steel imports, in particular, rose from 9.5 thousand tons in FY 2021 to 11.9 thousand tons in FY 2022, followed by a major surge to 398.7 thousand tons in FY 2023. Imports further increased to 655.7 thousand tons in FY 2024. In FY 2025, stainless-steel imports have already reached 526.0 thousand tons, indicating continued momentum. This significant rise has been driven by heightened domestic demand and the removal of countervailing duties (CVD) on imports from China and Indonesia, leading to increased inflow of competitively priced stainless-steel products.

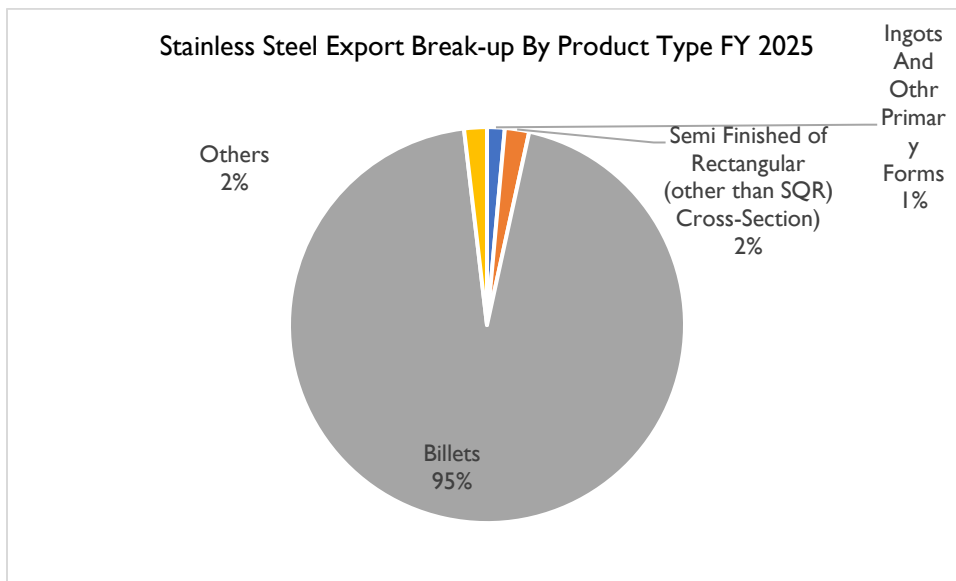
On the export side, India's stainless-steel outbound shipments have displayed fluctuations over the years. Exports increased from 12.8 thousand tons in FY 2021 to 20.8 thousand tons in FY 2022, reflecting strong global demand. However, exports moderated to 16.1 thousand tons in FY 2023 and further declined to 10.2 thousand tons in FY 2024 due to global market volatility, trade disruptions, and rising competition from low-cost exporting countries. In FY 2025, exports have recovered to 15.5 thousand tons, indicating improving demand conditions and strengthening trade relationships with key markets.

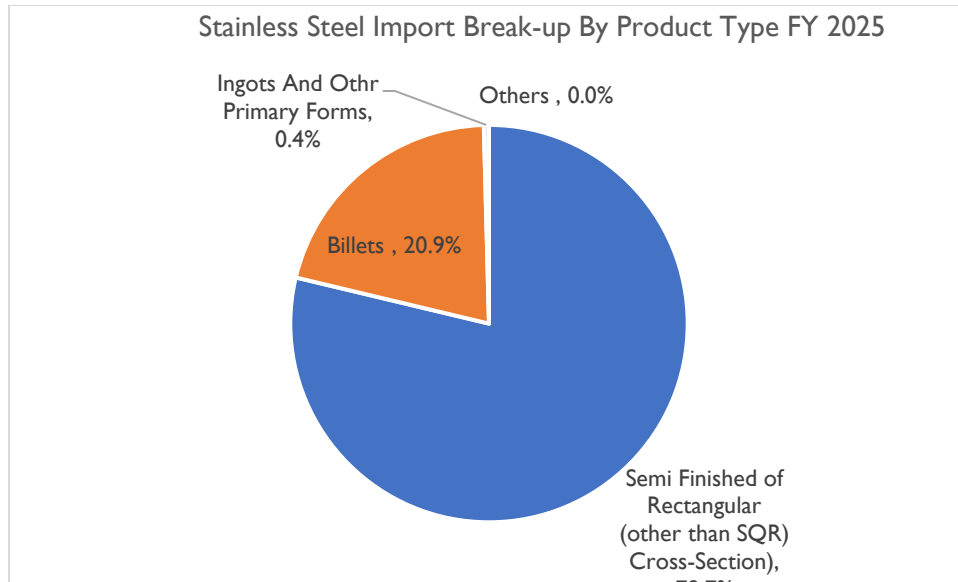




Source: Department of Commerce, Trade Statistics

Note: The data collaborated above is of HS Code: 72181000, 72189100, 72189910 and 72189990





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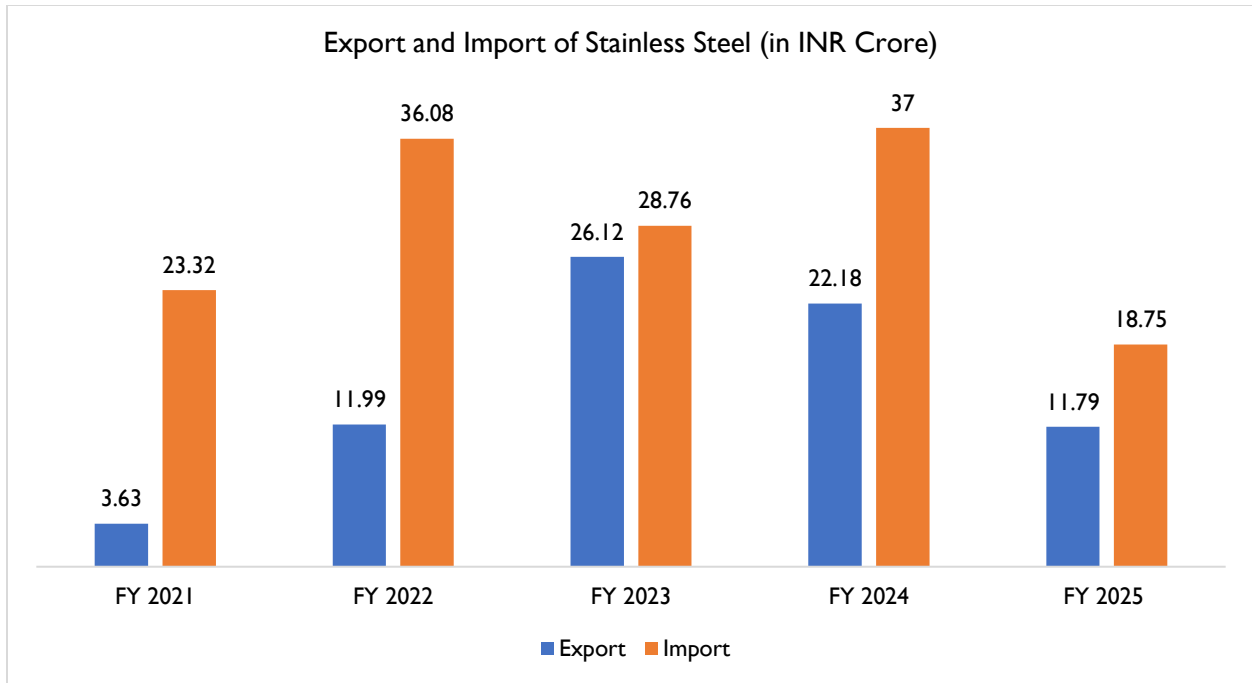
Breaking down the export composition in FY 2025, billets account for a dominant 95.0% of the stainless-steel export volume. Semi-finished rectangular (other than square) cross-section products constitute 2.0%, ingots and other primary forms contribute 1.0%, and the remaining 2.0% falls under the “others” category. This structure reflects India’s position as a significant exporter of billet-grade stainless steel while also participating in downstream product categories in smaller volumes.

In terms of import composition, semi-finished stainless-steel products of rectangular (other than square) cross-section continue to dominate at 78.7%, followed by billets at 20.9%, ingots and other primary forms at 0.4%, and other categories at 0.0%. This pattern underscores India’s reliance on specific intermediate stainless-steel products to cater to domestic processing requirements.

Value Analysis:

Exports of stainless steel rose steadily from INR 3.63 crore in FY2021 to a peak of INR 26.12 crore in FY2023, before declining to INR 22.18 crore in FY2024. In FY2025, exports stood at INR 11.79 crore, indicating a slower pace compared to previous years. This strong growth momentum up to FY2023 highlights India’s increasing presence in the global stainless-steel market, supported by expanding production capabilities and favorable export conditions. However, the decline in FY2024 and the moderation in FY2025 suggest emerging challenges, including global demand fluctuations, pricing pressures, and intensified international competition affecting export performance.





Source: Department of Commerce, Trade Statistics

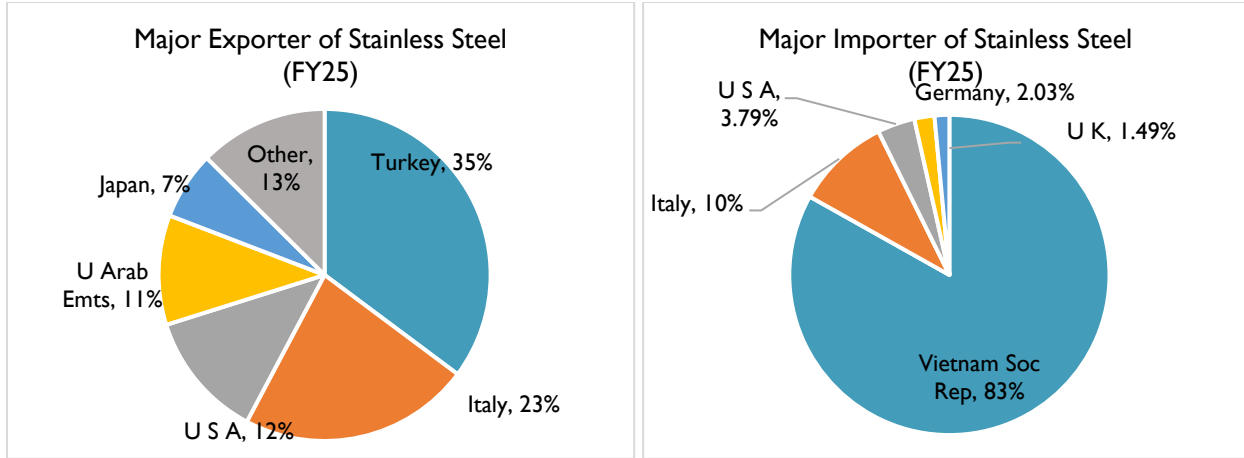
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On the import side, the value of stainless-steel imports increased from INR 23.32 crore in FY2021 to INR 36.08 crore in FY2022, before easing to INR 28.76 crore in FY2023. Imports then surged to INR 37.00 crore in FY2024, reflecting strong domestic consumption and supply constraints in the upstream value chain. As of FY2025, import values stood at INR 18.75 crore, indicating continued dependence on foreign supply to meet domestic requirements. The elevated import levels underscore India’s sustained reliance on imported stainless-steel products to balance domestic supply shortages and support growing demand across industrial segments.

Trading Partners:

In FY2025, Turkey emerged as the largest export destination for India’s stainless steel, accounting for 35% of the total export value. Italy followed with a 23% share, while the USA and the UAE contributed 12% and 11%, respectively. Japan accounted for 7%, and the remaining 13% was distributed among other countries. This export distribution highlights a shifting trade landscape and reflects India’s increasingly diversified export portfolio, underscoring the country’s strengthening commercial ties across key global markets.





Source: Department of Commerce

Note: The data collaborated above is of HS Code: 72181000

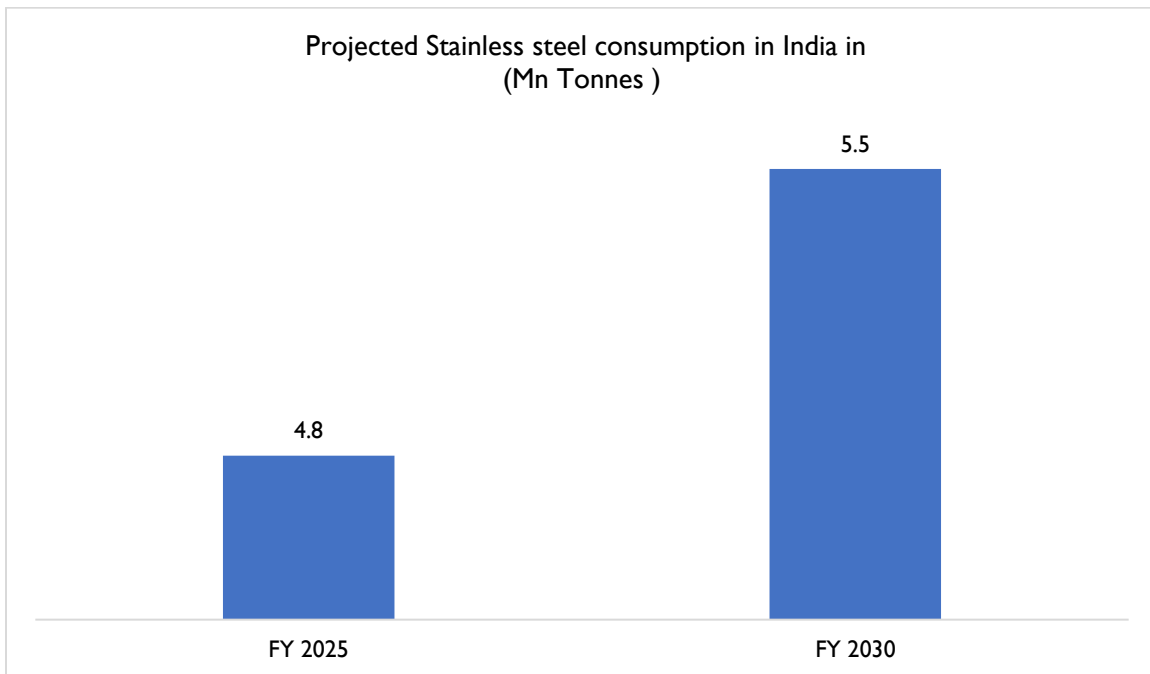
On the import front, Vietnam dominated as the primary source of India’s stainless-steel imports in FY2025, contributing a significant 83% share of the total import value. Italy followed with 10%, while the USA, Germany, and the UK accounted for 3.79%, 2.03%, and 1.49%, respectively. This distribution marks a notable shift from earlier years and indicates India’s growing reliance on Vietnam for stainless-steel sourcing. The high concentration of imports from a single country reflects evolving supply-chain dynamics but also underscores India’s continued dependence on a limited number of external suppliers to meet domestic stainless-steel demand.



Growth Forecast

With India being one of the fastest growing economies amongst global peers, the country’s stainless-steel demand is expected to witness steady growth as projected under the ‘Stainless Steel Vision Document 2047’ by CRISIL and the Indian Stainless Steel Development Association. The vision projects India’s per capita stainless-steel consumption to grow to 8–9 kg by 2040 and further to 11–12 kg by 2047, while domestic consumption is expected to grow to 12.7 MTPA and 20 MTPA by fiscals 2040 and 2047, indicating a promising growth trajectory.

In the near term, India’s stainless-steel consumption growth scenario remains intact on the back of substantial government expenditure planned in major end-user industries under the National Infrastructure Pipeline and the recently announced PM Gati Shakti project. Higher capital expenditure planned towards sectors with higher metals consumption intensity such as Railways, Roads and Bridges, Water infrastructure, and Affordable Housing is positive, as this will support demand for metals. Domestic stainless-steel consumption is estimated at approximately 4.8 million tonnes (Mn t) in FY 2025, reflecting sustained demand. We expect the domestic stainless-steel industry to grow to 5.5 million tonnes by 2030, at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.59%.



Sources: Dun & Bradstreet Research Estimates

This, coupled with supportive policy reforms through schemes like Atmanirbhar Bharat, PLI, amended DMISP policy, and Make in India, will give a push to domestic manufacturing and strengthen supply-side dynamics. However, the domestic stainless-steel industry faces a major downside risk from rising imports,



mainly from low-cost destinations such as China, which is creating material harm to domestic players. Given higher input costs and other overheads, domestic manufacturers find it difficult to compete with Chinese imports on price. Only government-level initiatives to create a level playing field would help in mitigating this challenge.

Competitive Landscape

The industry can be categorized in – main producer of steel and the secondary producer. The secondary producer includes producer of sponge iron, furnaces for induction or energy optimization, re-rolling firms etc. Jindal Stainless Limited, Viraj Profiles Limited and Salem Steel Plant (Part of Steel Authority of India Limited) are the notable companies in the organized segment of Indian stainless-steel industry which are engaged in the manufacturing of semi-finished and finished steel product while several small companies operating as secondary producer. The Indian steel industry is fairly consolidated in finished steel production. One of the key success factors in this sector is the ability to be integrated across the value chain right from upstream raw material production (nickel, ferro chrome) to downstream manufacture of finished steel products. Consequently, the players are in a better position to pass on raw material price hikes to the end-users. The stainless-steel sector in India is characterized by high-quality production standards, a wide range of product offerings, strong domestic demand, growing export potential, and a well-established manufacturing base. It benefits from the country's abundant raw material availability, skilled workforce, and supportive government policies. The Indian stainless-steel sector stands out due to its diverse product portfolio, catering to various industries. It boasts a robust distribution network, efficient supply chain management, competitive pricing, and strong customer relationships. Continuous innovation, R&D efforts, and sustainability initiatives further differentiate Indian stainless-steel manufacturers.

Key Factors Shaping the competition in the Stainless-Steel Sector

The evolution of the Indian steel market has been intricately linked to global economic trends and geopolitical shifts. Several key factors have exerted influence on the trajectory of the Indian steel plants.

Globalization and Trade Liberalization

The process of globalization has facilitated the integration of Indian steel producers into the global market, enabling access to new technologies, markets, and capital. Trade liberalization measures have opened avenues for export-oriented growth, allowing steel plants to tap into international demand. Globalization has enabled Indian steel producers to integrate into the international market, offering opportunities to export their products and boost revenue. By establishing strong international networks



and partnerships, these companies gain a competitive edge. Trade liberalization has facilitated the flow of advanced technologies and best practices from developed markets, allowing Indian steel companies to enhance operational efficiency and product quality, thus staying ahead of domestic and international competitors. Additionally, the influx of foreign investments has provided capital for expansion, modernization, and innovation, enabling firms to upgrade infrastructure and increase production capabilities, further strengthening their competitiveness.

Technological Advancements

Rapid technological innovations have transformed the steel industry, leading to increased efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. The adoption of advanced processes such as electric arc furnaces, continuous casting, and automation has enhanced the competitiveness of Indian steel producers. The adoption of cutting-edge technologies such as electric arc furnaces, continuous casting, and automation has significantly enhanced efficiency and productivity in the steel industry, enabling companies to produce higher volumes at lower costs and outcompete those with outdated processes. The integration of IoT and AI in manufacturing allows for real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance, reducing downtime and improving production efficiency. This smart manufacturing approach helps firms maintain high operational standards and deliver products more reliably. Robotics automates repetitive tasks such as material handling, welding, and quality inspection, reducing reliance on manual labor and boosting process efficiency. Drones have become valuable for monitoring production facilities, conducting aerial surveys, identifying safety hazards, and facilitating maintenance inspections, thereby enhancing safety, reducing inspection times, and enabling proactive maintenance planning. This technological innovation facilitates the development of specialized steel grades for specific applications like automotive and aerospace, allowing companies to tap into niche markets and command higher prices.

Shifts in Global Demand

Changing consumption patterns, urbanization trends, and infrastructure development have influenced global steel demand. Emerging economies have emerged as key drivers of steel consumption, presenting opportunities for Indian steel producers to cater to these growing market segments. Growing demand in emerging economies presents significant opportunities for steel companies that can address specific needs such as infrastructure development and urbanization, enabling them to expand their customer base and increase market share. Adapting to changing consumer trends, like the rising demand for sustainable and high-strength steel, positions producers to attract and retain customers. Additionally, firms that diversify their product portfolios to include both traditional and high-tech steel products can better withstand demand fluctuations and maintain a competitive edge.



Resource Constraints and Environmental Pressures

Challenges related to raw material availability, energy consumption, and sustainability have shaped the strategic priorities of steel companies. Efforts to diversify sourcing, optimise resource utilisation, and adopt cleaner technologies reflect a broader commitment to sustainable development. Companies that adopt sustainable practices and technologies reduce their environmental impact, comply with stringent regulations, and enhance their corporate image, attracting environmentally conscious customers and investors. Efficient use of raw materials and energy leads to significant cost savings, with optimized resource utilization through recycling and waste minimization reducing production costs and improving profitability. Innovating in sustainability, such as developing low-carbon steelmaking processes using hydrogen instead of coal, positions firms as leaders in sustainability and provides a competitive advantage by meeting the growing demand for eco-friendly products.

Sustainability and Environmental Regulations

Steel manufacturers are increasingly adopting sustainable practices and technologies to mitigate environmental impacts and enhance long-term viability. Companies adopting sustainable practices and technologies reduce their environmental impact, comply with stringent regulations, and enhance their corporate image, attracting environmentally conscious customers and investors. Efficient use of raw materials and energy leads to significant cost savings, with resource optimization through recycling and waste minimization reducing production costs and improving profitability. Developing low-carbon steelmaking processes, like using hydrogen instead of coal, positions companies as sustainability leaders, providing a competitive advantage by meeting the growing demand for eco-friendly products.

Major Entry Barriers

High initial investment, raw material availability (mostly nickel, chromium, and other non-ferrous metals), and economies of scale have created entry barriers, providing existing players a competitive advantage.



Global Economic Uncertainties: The steel industry is highly sensitive to global economic conditions, including trade tensions, geopolitical conflicts, and currency fluctuations. Uncertainties in global markets can impact steel prices, demand-supply dynamics, and investment sentiments, posing challenges for manufacturers.



Raw Material Procurement: Securing a cost-effective supply of raw materials, such as iron ore, coal, and scrap metal, remains a significant challenge. Dependency on imports, volatile commodity prices, and logistical constraints can disrupt production schedules and affect profitability.

Technological Disruptions: Technological advancements in steel offer efficiency gains and innovation opportunities, yet they require substantial capital investment, workforce training, and cybersecurity measures. Successful adaptation hinges on strategic planning and continuous research and development investment.



Global Competition: The Indian steel industry faces intense competition from domestic players as well as international giants in the global market. Competing on price, quality, and innovation requires continuous improvement in productivity, supply chain efficiency, and customer service.



Capital Intensive: Establishing modern steel plants in India demands substantial investments, typically around Rs 7,000 crores for a plant with a capacity of 1 million tonnes. This financial barrier poses considerable challenges for domestic entities aiming to expand or establish new facilities.



Infrastructure challenges: India faces severe logistics challenges affecting both raw materials and finished steel transport. Despite needing 3-3.5 tonnes of raw materials per tonne of steel, India grapples with exorbitant freight costs, especially for iron ore, which are 500% higher than Australia's due to inadequate inland road and rail infrastructure.



Taxation burden: Indian steel manufacturers face a burdensome tax regime, with royalty on iron ore set at 15%, significantly above the global average of 3%-7%. Additionally, clean production costs.

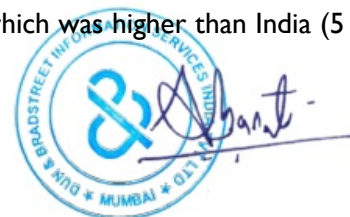


Seasonal Demand: India's reliance on imported coking coal raises costs for steel manufacturers, while cyclical demand, worsened by monsoon slowdowns, causes financial strains during low demand periods.

Major Challenges

Increasing import from is cited as major threat to stainless steel product manufacturer. In Union-Budget 2021-22, the government announced revocation of CVD on imports of certain hot rolled and cold rolled stainless steel flat products originating or exported from China (uptill 30th September 2021) and subsequently extended it upto 31st Jan 2022. Moreover, the budget also announced the revocation of the provisional CVD on import of flat products of stainless steel, originating or exported from Indonesia.

The detail review of the industry development over the last two three years also suggests a large part of import from Indonesia are being driven by the Chinese companies operating from Indonesia. China has been investing aggressively in Indonesia to scale up SS capacity and displace India as a second largest SS player in world. Indonesia total installed capacity stood at 5.5Mn tonnes, which was higher than India (5



Mn tonnes in 2021) and the country replaced India to become the second largest SS producer globally in 2021.

In addition, Indonesia’s SS capacity is also 25 times more than their total annual domestic consumption requirement of just 0.2 MTPA which serve India as a fertile dumping ground for Indonesian SS flat product exports as Indonesia is a part of India's free trade agreement (FTA) with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

This surge in cheaper import is severely hurting the supply dynamics of domestic SS industry with underutilized domestic capacity which is dwindling somewhere near 60%. Majority of underutilized capacity is concentrated in MSME segment which contributes about 28% share (1.4 Mn Tonnes) in total SS capacity of India. Under-utilization of domestic capacity are adding its resulting woes to the domestic SS industry such as falling revenue, declining profitability, significant unemployment, bringing fresh investment at halt, turning many companies out of business, and converting many manufacturers into trader. As per recent insight from the President of Indian Stainless Steel Development Association (ISSDA), about 30-35% of medium and small businesses in the stainless-steel industry in Gujarat state which represents 80% of the MSMEs in the sector ceased their operation in Q2 FY 2024 due to heavy influx of cheaper Chinese imports.

Profiling of Key Players

Company	Jindal Stainless Limited	Viraj Profiles Limited	Salem Steel Plant	Avtar Steel Limited
Brief Profile	Established in 1970, leading stainless-steel producer in India. Specializes in flat and long products for various industries.	Founded in 1992, specializes in stainless steel long products. Produces over 50,000 SKUs.	Part of SAIL, established in 1970. Leading stainless steel producer in Tamil Nadu, India.	Incorporated in 1996, the company is a player in the industry, specializing in a variety of long products for diverse applications.
Services Offered / Features & Attributes	Produces coils, sheets, plates, and strips. High-quality products	Produces wires, bars, fasteners, flanges, and profiles. Global presence with diversified	Produces flat stainless-steel products such as coils, sheets, and plates.	Produces round bright bars, hexagonal bars, square bars and not rolled and



	with extensive R&D facilities.	product range and advanced manufacturing facilities.	State-of-the-art facilities.	cold finished products.
Manufacturing Capacity	2.1 million tons per annum	528,000 tons per annum	434,000 tons per annum	72,000 MT per annum for specialty Stainless steel
Other Factors	Strong domestic and international market presence. Commitment to sustainability.	Serves oil and gas, automotive, and construction industries. Focus on high-quality standards.	Serves railways, power, and architecture industries.	Modern facilities for melting, hot rolling, heat treatment, and cold finishing. Strict quality control.

Note: The peer companies have been selected based on their operations in the stainless steel industry with product portfolio similar to the subject entity. These companies share comparable manufacturing processes, end-user segments, and market presence.

Financial Performance

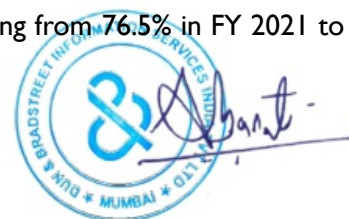
Backed by strong domestic demand, particularly from infrastructure and industrial sectors, along with a substantial increase in export demand, the stainless-steel industry has witnessed robust sales growth in recent years. Between FY 2021 and FY 2025, total sales have grown at a CAGR of 33%.

Expense Snapshot

	Raw Material	Power & Fuel	Salary & Wage	SG&A	Interest
FY 2021	76.5%	6.3%	3.6%	2.4%	2.2%
FY 2022	78.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.4%	0.9%
FY 2023	83.7%	3.6%	3.5%	1.5%	0.7%
FY 2024	79.9%	3.2%	3.5%	1.2%	1.3%
FY 2025	81.3%	2.7%	4.0%	1.4%	1.5%

Source: CMIE Prowess IQ, Dun & Bradstreet Research, Based on a Sample of 3 Companies

India remains a major consumer and producer of stainless steel, yet the sector continues to depend heavily on imported raw materials particularly ferrochrome and nickel which exposes manufacturers to global price volatility and supply disruptions. This dependence is clearly reflected in the cost structure: raw material expenses have consistently been the largest cost component, ranging from 76.5% in FY 2021 to



a peak of 83.7% in FY 2023, and moderating slightly to 81.3% in FY 2025. Over the five-year period, raw material costs have averaged around 80% of total revenue, highlighting persistent margin pressure driven by global commodity cycles.

Power & fuel and salaries & wages form the next major cost heads, together accounting for an average of about 7% of sales. Power & fuel expenses have steadily declined, falling from 6.3% in FY 2021 to 2.7% in FY 2025, supported by operational efficiencies and improved energy management practices. In contrast, salaries & wages have inched up, rising from 3.6% in FY 2021 to 4.0% in FY 2025, reflecting expanded capacity, labour upskilling, and rising manpower costs.

Selling, General & Administrative (SG&A) expenses have remained relatively contained, fluctuating in a narrow band between 1.2% and 3.4%, stabilising at 1.4% in FY 2025. Despite their small share, SG&A costs reflect essential administrative and distribution-related spending that supports volume growth. Interest expenses have remained low and have gradually reduced from 2.2% in FY 2021 to 1.5% in FY 2025, indicating strengthening balance sheets and declining leverage across the industry, though the slight increase in recent years may suggest marginally higher borrowing costs or additional working capital requirements.

Profitability Margins

	Operating Profit Margin	Net Profit Margin
FY 2021	6.8%	2.3%
FY 2022	10.5%	5.3%
FY 2023	8.4%	5.1%
FY 2024	9.2%	5.3%
FY 2025	10.0%	5.7%

Source: CMIE Prowess IQ, Dun & Bradstreet Research, Based on a Sample of 3 Companies

Between FY 2021 and FY 2023, the domestic stainless-steel industry maintained healthy profitability, with operating profit margins (OPM) ranging between 6.8% and 10.5%, supported by strong volume growth and relatively balanced input costs. Net profit margins also improved during this period, rising from 2.3% in FY 2021 to 5.1% in FY 2023, driven by higher operating efficiency and declining interest expenses. However, despite stable topline expansion, the industry continued to face volatility in raw material and energy prices, which kept pressure on margins.



Profitability strengthened again in FY 2024 and FY 2025, with OPM improving from 9.2% to 10.0%, supported by better cost absorption, improved operational efficiencies, and moderating power & fuel costs. Net profit margins followed a similar trend, rising from 5.3% in FY 2024 to 5.7% in FY 2025, reflecting controlled financing costs and stronger cash generation. Overall, the consistent improvement in margins over FY 2021–FY 2025 highlights the industry's resilience despite fluctuations in global commodity prices and dependence on imported raw materials. The steady upward trend underscores the importance of continued efficiency enhancement, technology upgrades, and supply-chain risk mitigation to sustain profitability going forward.

Key Ratios

Ratios	Average Value (For the Period FY 2023, FY 2024 & FY 2025)
Gross Margin	15.8%
Net Margin	5.4%
Current Ratio	2.07
Quick Ratio	1.30
Account Receivables Days	80
Inventory Days	75
Account Payable Days	37
RONW	17.9%
ROA	13.3%
ROCE	19.5%
Long Debt-Equity	0.07
Networth to Total Liabilities	43.0%
Interest Coverage Ratio	7.57
Fixed Asset Turnover	6.11
Asset Turnover	1.43
WC Turnover Ratio	4.30
Inventory Turnover	5.40
Fixed Assets to Networth	0.54
Sales to Capital Employed	2.09

Source: CMIE, Dun & Bradstreet Research, based on a Sample of 3 Companies



Key Standalone Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2021

Indicators (In Crores)	Panchmahal Steel Ltd	Manglam Worldwide Ltd	Mukand Ltd	Electrotherm India Ltd	Rajputana Stainless Ltd
Total Income	343.32	303.31	3,347.38	2530.59	429.83
Revenue from Operations	338.98	303.16	2,680.70	2526.79	427.70
EBITDA	27.44	5.87	463.33	230.04	23.77
EBITDA Margin	7.99%	1.94%	13.84%	9.09%	5.53%
PAT	9.81	2.70	46.00	63.30	2.23
PAT Margin	2.86%	0.89%	1.37%	2.50%	0.52%
Operating Cash Flow	29.33	5.60	-262.14	224.98	15.17
Net Worth	101.66	12.83	897.33	-906.79	62.39
Long Term Borrowing	54.63	0.00	1,735.41	2,121.40	19.73
Debt Equity Ratio	0.54	0	1.93	-2.34	0.32
Return on Capital Employed	12.79%	45.66%	15.00%	9.32%	23.89%
Return on Equity	9.65%	21.06%	5.13%	-6.98%	3.58%

Key Standalone Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2022

Indicators (In Crore)	Panchmahal Steel Ltd	Manglam Worldwide Ltd	Mukand Ltd	Electrotherm India Ltd	Rajputana Stainless Ltd
Total Income	577.61	523.32	4676.02	2834.04	771.70
Revenue from Operations	573.60	523.03	4642.93	2830.28	770.19
EBITDA	80.04	21.96	272.29	76.81	32.04
EBITDA Margin	13.86%	4.20%	5.82%	2.71%	4.15%
PAT	58.5822	12.39	91.62	-54.32	8.32
PAT Margin	10.14%	2.37%	1.96%	-1.92%	1.08%
Operating Cash Flow	37.86	1.58	-104.92	179.25	-2.19
Net Worth	159.96	45.48	740.47	-960.72	57.76
Long Term Borrowing	28.21	0.00	885.70	1973.85	33.89
Debt Equity Ratio	0.18	0	1.20	-2.05	0.59
Return on Capital Employed	38.50%	45.65%	13.96%	-0.89%	30%
Return on Equity	36.62%	27.24%	12.37%	*	14%

*PAT & equity both negative



Key Standalone Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2023

Indicators (In Crore)	Panchmahal Steel Ltd	Manglam Worldwide Ltd	Mukand Ltd	Electrotherm India Ltd	Rajputana Stainless Ltd ²
Total Income	490.05	645.92	6203.47	3080.74	950.69
Revenue from Operations	488.64	644.48	5618.36	3074.05	947.67
EBITDA	16.94	22.76	420.63	36.49	46.86
EBITDA Margin	3.46%	3.52%	6.78%	1.18%	4.93%
PAT	1.3783	15.75	185.48	-76.66	24.04
PAT Margin	0.28%	2.44%	2.99%	-2.49%	2.53%
Operating Cash Flow	-30.09	-70.48	173.85	105.99	31.77
Net Worth	153.83	127.70	881.48	-1039.41	81.16
Long Term Borrowing	76.44	16.17	1448.39	1,874.12	24.81
Debt Equity Ratio	0.50	0.13	1.64	-1.80	0.31
Return on Capital Employed	3.90%	12.59%	15.86%	-1.27%	37.7%
Return on Equity	0.90%	12.33%	21.04%	*	30%

*PAT & equity both negative

Key Standalone Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2024

Indicators (In Crore)	Panchmahal Steel Ltd	Manglam Worldwide Ltd	Mukand Ltd	Electrotherm India Ltd	Rajputana Stainless Ltd
Total Income	431.86	822.46	5233.13	4275.84	915.5
Revenue from Operations	427.61	818.1	5217.53	4271.5	909.8
EBITDA	19.94	41.52	307.82	424.48	65.10
EBITDA Margin	4.66%	5.08%	5.90%	9.94%	7.11%
PAT	2.96	20.1	103.67	319.43	31.63
PAT Margin	0.69%	2.44%	1.98%	7.47%	3.45%
Operating Cash Flow	39.69	-11.09	76.61	354.61	31.49
Net Worth	156.88	172.15	946.32	-722.22	112.27

² Rajputana Financial for FY 2024, has been revised basis Financial provided by the company.



Long Term Borrowing	–	17.75	1433.09	–	19.38
Debt Equity Ratio	0.25	0.10	1.51	-3.49	0.17
Return on Capital Employed	5.31%	12.39%	10.66%	39.46%	43.14%
Return on Equity	1.89%	11.68%	10.96%	-44.23%	28.17%

Key Standalone Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2025

Indicators (In Crore)	Panchmahal Steel Ltd	Manglam Worldwide Ltd	Mukand Ltd	Electrotherm India Ltd	Rajputana Stainless Ltd
Total Income	385.81	1,066.03	4,929.74	4,122.92	937.49
Revenue from Operations	383.10	1,060.71	4,911.61	4,115.37	932.16
EBITDA	18.20	60.96	309.41	486.37	79.12
EBITDA Margin	4.7%	5.7%	6.3%	11.8%	8.4%
PAT	3.32	29.41	86.95	428.6	39.85
PAT Margin	0.86%	2.76%	1.76%	10.40%	4.25%
Operating Cash Flow	1.38	-86.67	168.42	328.38	7.08
Net Worth	160.29	247.63	959.82	-113.43	151.95
Long Term Borrowing	-	14.13	107.25	353.26	17.64
Debt Equity Ratio	0.31	0.77	1.62	-10.75	0.66
Return on Capital Employed	2.07%	11.88%	9.06%	-377.85%	26.23%
Return on Equity	6.33%	21.48%	26.96%	-389.65%	46.31%

Source: four peers financials has been retrieved from their respective Annual reports except Rajputana Stainless Ltd which is provided by the company itself.

Formula Used:

EBITDA - PBT + Finance Cost + D&A

EBITDA Margins- EBITDA/Total Income

PAT Margins - PAT/Total Income

Networth – Total Shareholder’s Equity

Debt-Equity Ratio – Long term Borrowing / Total Shareholder’s Equity

Return on Capital Employed – EBIT/(Long term borrowing+ shareholder’s fund)

Return on Equity - PAT/Total Equity



Key Consolidated Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2021

Indicators (in INR Cr)	Mukand Limited	Panchamahahal	Mangalam Worldwide Ltd	Electrotherm Limited
Revenue from Operations	2,725.99	338.98	303.16	2,518.06
Total Income	3,474.40	343.32	303.31	2,522.28
EBITDA	246.22	27.44	5.88	224.04
EBITDA Margin	7.09%	8.09%	1.94%	8.90%
PAT	-203.78	9.81	2.70	49.49
PAT Margin	-5.87%	2.89%	0.89%	1.97%
Operating Cash Flow	-328.46	29.24	5.57	224.97
Net Worth	462.54	101.66	12.83	-1,042.38
Net Debt	1,763.49	8.55	0.00	1,012.73
Debt Equity Ratio	3.81	0.08	0.00	NA
Return on Capital Employed	7.98%	18.14%	45.66%	NA
Return on Equity	-44.06%	9.65%	21.07%	NA
Return on Networth	-44.06%	9.65%	21.07%	NA

Source: Annual Reports of respective companies

Key Consolidated Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2022

Indicators (in INR Cr)	Mukand Limited	Panchamahahal	Mangalam Worldwide Ltd	Electrotherm Limited
Revenue from Operations	4,642.97	573.60	523.03	2,831.31
Total Income	4,752.58	577.61	533.48	2,837.85
EBITDA	357.56	80.04	21.97	92.98
EBITDA Margin	7.52%	13.95%	4.20%	3.28%
PAT	176.31	58.58	12.39	-40.36
PAT Margin	3.71%	10.21%	2.37%	-1.43%
Operating Cash Flow	-101.81	37.86	1.59	179.24
Net Worth	666.46	159.96	45.46	-1,082.36
Net Debt	885.69	0.00	0.00	362.29
Debt Equity Ratio	1.33	0.00	0.00	NA
Return on Capital Employed	20.11%	45.29%	45.69%	NA
Return on Equity	26.45%	36.62%	27.26%	NA
Return on Networth	26.45%	36.62%	27.26%	NA

Source: Annual Reports of respective companies



Key Consolidated Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2023

Indicators (in INR Cr)	Mukand Limited	Panchamahal	Mangalam Worldwide Ltd	Electrotherm Limited
Revenue from Operations	5,567.60	488.64	644.49	3,074.05
Total Income	6,152.79	490.05	646.55	3,080.74
EBITDA	401.62	16.94	24.44	104.54
EBITDA Margin	6.53%	3.47%	3.79%	3.40%
PAT	171.78	1.38	17.58	-11.82
PAT Margin	2.79%	0.28%	2.73%	-0.38%
Operating Cash Flow	105.91	-30.11	-61.31	107.08
Net Worth	853.78	153.83	139.65	-1,096.21
Net Debt	1,448.39	0.00	15.93	244.92
Debt Equity Ratio	1.70	0.00	0.11	NA
Return on Capital Employed	15.17%	5.84%	12.22%	NA
Return on Equity	20.12%	0.90%	12.59%	NA
Return on Networth	20.12%	0.90%	12.59%	NA

Source: Annual Reports of respective companies

Key Consolidated Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2024

Indicators (in INR Cr)	Mukand Limited	Panchamahal	Mangalam Worldwide Ltd	Electrotherm Limited
Revenue from Operations	5,174.81	427.62	818.11	4,271.50
Total Income	5,190.84	431.86	822.47	4,276.15
EBITDA	308.02	19.95	42.52	424.14
EBITDA Margin	5.93%	4.67%	5.20%	9.93%
PAT	102.70	2.97	22.98	317.33
PAT Margin	1.98%	0.69%	2.81%	7.43%
Operating Cash Flow	64.94	39.70	-9.77	351.34
Net Worth	921.10	156.89	186.08	-781.12
Net Debt	1,433.09	0.00	17.76	606.59
Debt Equity Ratio	1.56	0.00	0.10	NA
Return on Capital Employed	10.97%	7.56%	17.30%	NA
Return on Equity	11.15%	1.89%	12.35%	NA
Return on Networth	11.15%	1.89%	12.35%	NA

Source: Annual Reports of respective companies



Key Consolidated Financial Indicators of Key Players: FY 2025

Indicators (in INR Cr)	Mukand Limited	Panchmahal	Mangalam	Electrotherm Limited
Total Income	4,904.42	385.81	1,066.03	4,123.66
Revenue From Operations	4,889.99	383.10	1,060.70	4,115.37
EBITDA	898.66	18.20	60.03	499.67
EBITDA Margin	18.3%	4.7%	5.6%	12.1%
PAT	75.89	3.32	29.52	442.15
PAT Margin	1.5%	0.86%	2.77%	10.7%
Operating Cash Flow	172.95	1.38	-86.79	331.71
Net Worth	904.78	160.29	261.66	-158.78
Net Debt	1,435.84	48.34	185.26	1210.65
Debt Equity Ratio	1.65	0.31	0.73	-8.08
RoE	8.4%	2.1%	11.3%	-278%
RoCE	36.27%	6.33%	19.66%	234.1%

Key Consolidated Financial Indicators of Key Players: As of 30th September 2025

Indicators (in INR Cr)	Mukand Limited	Panchmahal	Mangalam	Electrotherm Limited	Rajputana Stainless Ltd
Total Income	2,330.77	181.96	597.93	1,650.43	502.77
Revenue From Operations	2,289.33	180.17	592.84	1,648.31	501.53
EBITDA	157.83	4.76	42.42	41.75	47.16
EBITDA Margin	6.8%	2.6%	7.1%	2.5%	9.4%
PAT	38.91	-1.37	20.21	6.13	24.41
PAT Margin	1.67%	-0.75%	3.38%	0.37%	4.86%
Operating Cash Flow	-141.45	10.26	1.52	166.62	23.52
Net Worth	957.50	153.25	283.03	-154.04	176.65
Debt Equity Ratio	1.89	0.31	0.78	-7.58	0.49
RoE	4.1%	-0.9%	7.1%	-4.0%	13.8%
RoCE	13.47%	0.51%	13.21%	-13.40%	24.09%

Source: Annual Reports of respective companies

Note: Panchmahal Steel Limited does not have any subsidiaries, associate companies, or joint ventures. Therefore, the financial information and analysis presented herein pertains solely to the company's Standalone Financial Statements, which have been considered equivalent to consolidated figures for the purpose of this assessment.



Company Profiling: Rajputana Stainless Limited³

Background

Rajputana Stainless Limited (RSL), established in 1991, has been engaged in the steel manufacturing business for over three decades. Throughout the years, RSL has expanded its production. The manufacturing facility is located in Panchmahal district, Gujarat, and is equipped to produce a diverse range of products, including of billets, forging ingots, rolled black bar, rolled bright bar, flat & patti and other ancillary product.

During the year 1999, RSL was declared a Non-BIFR Sick Industrial Unit vide Government of Gujarat, Industries and Mines Department Resolution No. SIU-1098-668-CH under Scheme for Rehabilitation of Small Scale and Non-BIFR Sick Viable Industries. Under the said resolution, Non-BIFR units referred to financially distressed small-scale industries that did not meet the criteria of "sick industrial companies" under SICA and were thus not eligible for reference to BIFR. Despite not qualifying under BIFR, these units often faced serious financial challenges. The Government of Gujarat recognized this gap and, through the resolution, extended rehabilitation support to viable sick small-scale units via mechanisms such as the Gujarat Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (GBIFR). Subsequently RSL was removed from list of Non-BIFR Sick Unit and became viable as per the then norms of Government of Gujarat

³ The Company profile section has been compiled basis information collected from public domain (company website / other publicly available information) as well as information (if any) shared by the Company. D&B has not independently verified the claims made by the Company.



Manufacturing Infrastructure

RSL's Manufacturing Facility is strategically located with the availability of transportation ensuring convenient transportation of our products. RSL's Manufacturing Facility is equipped with an induction furnace, Argon Oxygen Decarborizer ("AOD"), Continuous Casting Machine ("CCM"), heat treatment facilities, Oxygen and Nitrogen Plant, rolling mill and bright bar shop.

RSL as on 30th September, 2025, had an installed melting capacity of 48,000 MTPA, rolling capacity of 36,000 MTPA and bright bar capacity of 6,000 MTPA, heat treatment facility of 25 tonnes/batch size and Oxygen and Nitrogen plants having installed capacity of 350 scm/hour and 200 scm/hour respectively.

Proposed Expansion:

We propose to expand our manufacturing operations through forward integration and diversification of our product portfolio. To this end, we intend to utilize a portion of the aforementioned vacant industrial land within the premises of our existing Manufacturing Facility for the establishment of a stainless-steel seamless pipes manufacturing unit, with a proposed installed capacity of 9,600 MTPA.

Key Customer Segment

The Company's key customers include Venus Pipes and Tubes Limited, Hindustan Inox Limited, Aamor Inox Limited, D H Exports Private Limited, Maximum Tubes Company Pvt Limited, Suraj Limited, and Sieves Manufacturer (I) Pvt. Ltd. This diverse customer base indicates the capability of RSL to meet demand emerging from sectors including infrastructure, automotive, engineering, oil manufacturing, and utensil manufacturing. The top 5 customers are Aamor Inox Limited, Hindustan Inox Limited, Maxim Tubes Company Pvt. Ltd, Suraj Limited, and Sieves Manufacturer (India) Pvt. Ltd contributed approximately 30–35% of RSL's total sales in FY 2024.

Key Achievements:

Rajputana Stainless Limited's dedication to quality and innovation has earned significant industry recognition through awards and certifications. Key achievements include the IBR 2022 – 2024 certification, highlighting compliance with Indian Boiler Regulations, and the PED Certificate from TUV Nord, indicating adherence to the Pressure Equipment Directive. Additionally, the company holds an ISO 9001:2015



Certificate for its quality management systems, demonstrating its commitment to maintaining high standards across its operations. These accolades affirm Rajputana Stainless Limited's position as a company that consistently meets industry expectations.

Financial Analysis:

Rajputana Stainless Limited has demonstrated substantial financial growth and resilience, supported by the extensive industry experience of its promoters. Having worked in the steel industry for over thirty years, the promoters have a deep understanding of sector dynamics and are adept at navigating business cycles. The company has delivered an impressive performance over the past four years, showcasing consistent growth and operational excellence. Total Income increased from INR 767.9 crore in FY 2022 to INR 937.5 crore in FY 2025, reflecting a strong and resilient revenue base. Despite a minor dip in FY 2024, the business quickly regained momentum, underscoring its adaptability and market strength. Expenses were managed effectively, improving cost efficiency and supporting profitability. This is evident in the remarkable rise in PBDITA from INR 31.8 crore to INR 79.1 crore and PAT from INR 8.7 crore to INR 39.9 crore during the same period. Margins have expanded steadily, highlighting robust financial health and strategic execution.

	Total Income	Income from Operations	Expense (INR Cr.)	PBDITA (INR Cr.)	PAT (INR Cr.)
FY 2022	767.9	766.4	754.0	31.8	8.7
FY 2023	950.7	947.7	922.1	46.9	24.0
FY 2024	915.5	909.8	873.2	65.1	31.6
FY 2025	937.5	932.2	882.9	79.1	39.9

	PBDITA Margin	PAT Margin
FY 2022	4.1%	1.1%
FY 2023	4.9%	2.5%
FY 2024	7.1%	3.5%
FY 2025	8.4%	4.3%

Note: PBDITA & PAT margin, as a percentage of total income



The key financial ratios for Rajputana Stainless Limited, averaged over FY 2023, 2024 and 2025, indicate a robust financial performance. The company achieved a Return on Assets of 9.10%, reflecting efficient asset utilization. A Return on Capital Employed of 27.4% demonstrates effective use of capital in generating profits. The Return on Net Worth stood at 28%, highlighting the company's ability to generate returns for its shareholders. Debt Equity Ratio of company stood at 0.78. An Interest Coverage Ratio of 3.97 signifies the company's capacity to meet its interest obligations, while a Current Ratio of 1.38 indicates good short-term liquidity.

Key Ratio	Average FY 2023, 24 & 25
Return on Assets	9.10%
Return on Capital Employed	27.4%
Return on Networth	28%
Debt Equity Ratio	0.78
Interest Coverage Ratio	3.97
Current Ratio	1.38

