



JPC Monthly Bulletin on Iron & Steel
August, 2021

Raw Material of steel industry in pandemic



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Global crude steel production according to World Steel Association during August 2021 has been 156.8 million tonnes recording a 1.4 per cent decrease compared to August 2020.

Back at home, the steel industry witnessed a slump during this month compared to the previous month as activities across the domestic and overseas market experienced a considerable fall. In Aug'21, finished steel exports volume at 1.331 million tonnes dipped by 12 per cent while imports fell by 3 per cent against July'21. Similarly, finished steel consumption declined by 3 per cent along with a 2 per cent drop in crude steel production.

Demand for steel usually stagnates during monsoon as construction activities, which is the largest user industry comes to a standstill. This year the demand has been doubly impacted owing to slowdown in auto production as well, caused by the global semi-conductor shortages. The passenger and commercial vehicles sales declined by 12.2 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively in August 2021 compared with July 2021. This has affected the domestic steel consumption, which fell by 3 per cent y-o-y and 1 per cent m-o-m in August 2021. Demand from the overseas market also waned as the European Union already exhausted its annual import quota for Indian flat steel products in the first five months of Calendar Year (CY) 2021. Besides, stringent lockdown measures in Vietnam, one of the largest importers of finished steel from India due to the Covid-19 pandemic, has led to reduced buying.

Interestingly however, in August, finished steel production at 8.926 million tonnes posted about 1% increase compared with the 4 per cent m-o-m rise seen in July'21.

The ace steel companies during this month of August, have put forward some commendable performances. SAIL produced 16.53 lakh metric tonne of Hot Metal, 15.28 lakh metric tonnes of Crude Steel and 14.52 lakh metric tonnes of Saleable Steel which is an improvement of 16 per cent, 15 per cent and 11 per cent respectively over the performance during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Iron ore production by NMDC Ltd. for the month of August, 2021 was 30.6 lakh metric tonne while sales of iron ore stood at 29.1 lakh metric tonnes registering an increase of 88.3 per cent and 62.4 per cent, respectively over corresponding period of last year.

A mixed tone persists on the whole in this month's performance of the steel sector. The plans, MoUs and various decisions up the sleeves of the steel companies and their zest to strive for the best, are surely positive signals for the future.

Editorial

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TrendsAugust 2021

On a year-on-year basis, China's crude steel production declined in July 2021, marking the first month of such a fall since April 2020. If that is not an indicator of the start of the large scale production curbs slated for the country's steel industry, Chinese PMI slipped below the neutral 50.0 mark as sentiments took a backseat with release of economic data. Chinese iron ore prices plummeted during the month, sending signals of an impending drop in steel prices. Bengang merged with steel giant Angang, making the latter the 3rd largest global steelmaker. Happenings, it seems, are all focused squarely on China.

WORLD ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

- August 2021 saw the global manufacturing sector lose momentum, as rates of output growth decelerated in major markets including the US and the Euro Area and slipped into contraction in Asia. Severe constraints on supply side raised major issues as transportation and delays threatened to disrupt operations. The J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI dropped to a six-month low of 54.1 during the month as per latest reports from Markit Economics.
- While growth continued in many nations like US, Japan, Germany, the UK, France, India, South Korea and Brazil, countries like China, Russia and Mexico went on to record sub-50 reading during the month.

Key Economic Figures			
Country	GDP 2020: %change*	Manufacturing PMI	
		July 2021	August 2021
India	-7.0	55.3	52.3
China	2.3	50.3	49.2
Japan	-4.8	53.0	52.7
USA	-3.5	63.4	61.1
EU 28	-6.6	62.8	61.4
Brazil	-4.1	56.7	53.6
Russia	-3.1	47.5	46.5
South Korea	-1.0	53.0	51.2
Germany	-4.9	65.9	62.6
Turkey	1.8	54.0	54.1
Italy	-8.9	60.3	60.9

Source: GDP: official releases; PMI- Markit Economics, *provisional

TREND

- Manufacturing production and new orders both showed an increase but growth of new exports eased to a seven-month low in August 2021. Severe imbalance in demand and supply led to sharp rise in average purchasing cost, leading to a hike in selling prices, as per Markit reports.

GLOBAL CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

Having already crossed the 1 billion tonne mark, world crude steel production continued to create new records and stood at 1165.34 million tonnes (mt) in January – July 2021, up by a robust 12.4% over same period of last year as per provisional data released by World Steel Association (worldsteel). Even though the high growth rate may be attributed partly to low base effect but the volume growth indicates that the impact of COVID-19 has seen slow waning out as countries around the world have resurrected themselves, operating under the New Normal conditions.

- China remained the leader in world crude steel production which stood at 649.33 mt during January-July 2021, up 8% over same period of last year. The nation accounted for 76% of Asian and 56% of world crude steel production during this period.
- With a 6% share in total world production, India (67.98 mt) reported a yoy production growth of 29% during this period and remained the 2nd largest producer during this period.
- Japanese crude steel production (56.06 mt) was up by 16.1% yoy during this period and the country was the 3rd largest crude steel producer in the world.
- USA remained at the 4th largest spot, with production (49.54 mt), up by 18.5% yoy while Russia (44.88 mt, up by 9.2% yoy) was the 5th largest crude steel producer during this period.

World Crude Steel Production: January-July 2021*

Rank	Top 10	Qty (mt)	% change
1	China	649.33	8.0
2	India	67.98	28.8
3	Japan	56.06	16.1
4	USA	49.54	18.5
5	Russia	44.88	9.2
6	South Korea	41.32	8.7
7	Germany	23.64	18.9
8	Turkey	22.93	17.7
9	Brazil	20.97	22.0
10	Iran	17.83	9.9
	Total: Top 10	994.48	11.0
	World	1165.34	12.4

Source: worldsteel; *provisional

- Crude steel production in the EU (27) countries stood at 90.82 mt during this period, up by 20.1% yoy.
- At 849.3 mt, Asian crude steel production was up by 11% during this period and the region accounted for 73% of world crude steel production during this period.
- The top 10 countries accounted for 85% of total world crude steel production during this period and saw their cumulative production go up by 11% yoy.

NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

THE AMERICAS

- US steelmakers praised the passage of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which upon implementation, is expected to substantially boost steel demand. The deal includes \$550 billion in new federal investment in US infrastructure, including \$110 billion in new funds for roads, bridges and major projects, and \$7.5 billion to build out a national network of electric vehicle chargers.
- ArcelorMittal Brazil announced that rolling mill No. 3 at Monlevade in Minas Gerais will start operating in January 2022 motivated by market demand and economic growth prospects. The company has allocated around Real 580 million to the new rolling mill, with capacity to produce 1 mtpa of long steel.
- Gerdau plans to expand output capacity of HRC by 0.25 mtpa and of structural beams by 0.5 mtpa at its Ouro Branco plant in Minas Gerais state. About \$200 million would be allocated to the HRC mill and about \$300 million to the profiles equipment as per the plan.

ASIA

- China's Anshan Iron & Steel's merger with Benxi Iron & Steel finally materialized August 19, 2021 after going through several hurdles since 2005. The move not only signals accelerated consolidation in the steel industry, but also points to an intensifying competition between steelmakers at a time when economic growth is slowing down. China's Liaoning province has agreed to transfer its 51% shares of Benxi Iron & Steel, or Bengang, to central government-owned Anshan Iron & Steel, or Angang, for free. After the takeover, Angang will become China's second-largest steelmaker after Baowu Group. The combined entity's crude steel output comes at 55.55 mt for 2020, compared to Baowu's 115.29 mt. Overall, this deal makes Angang the world's third largest steelmaker after Baowu and ArcelorMittal.
- China has announced the removal of VAT rebates for the export of cold-rolled, coated and silicon steel from August 1, 2021, following a similar move for several other steel products from May 1, in line with its bid to discourage the outflow of steel and raw materials. At the same time, the export duties on ferrochrome and high-purity iron were raised to 40% and 20%, respectively, with the same effective date, from temporary rates of 20% and 15%.

TREND

- China's total finished steel exports over January-July 2021 increased 31% yoy to 43.051 rising from the 30% yoy growth seen during H1 2021. At 5.67 mt, China's finished steel exports in July rose 36% yoy.
- China's crude steel output fell 8.4% yoy to 86.79 mt in July 2021, marking the first month of year-on-year decline since April 2020. Crude steel output averaged 2.8 mt/day in July 2021, down 10.5% from June 2021 and also marking the lowest level since April 2020.
- At 16.94 mt, Japanese exports of iron and steel products for H1 2021 were down by 0.8% yoy.

RUSSIA, MID-EAST, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA

- NLMK has temporarily suspended operations at its NLMK Lipetsk basic oxygen furnace shop No. 2 to enable additional works on facilities that supply oxygen to the shop.
- Severstal has carried out measures to increase daily converter steel melts to 86 from 82 at its Cherepovets Iron and Steel Works (CherMK) northwest Russia, in a bid to raise crude steel production. The ramp up of daily melts was aimed at helping the company meet its goal of 13 mtpa crude steel output in 2023.
- Abu Dhabi National Energy Company PJSC (TAQA), one of the largest listed integrated utilities in the region, has announced a partnership with Emirates Steel, to develop a large-scale green hydrogen project enabling the first green steel produced in the MENA region.
- Evraz is likely to reduce its August 2021 exports of steel billet by 40,000-50,000 t because the country's new export tax – 15% of export prices or a minimal \$115/mt payment in force from Aug. 1 till Dec. 31 – is undermining these sales' viability.
- Metinvest said it has purchased PJSC Dneprovsky Iron & Steel Integrated Works (DMK) assets in Kamianske for Hryvnia 9.17 billion (\$341 million), increasing the group's steel output and billet supplies.
- ArcelorMittal South Africa (AMSA), South Africa's largest primary steel producer, saw liquid steel production in the first six months of 2021 up 36% to 1.5 mt

EU AND OTHER EUROPE

- The EU's apparent steel consumption is expected to return to pre-pandemic levels this year and continue growing in 2022, driven by the continued improvement in demand from steel-using sectors, as per latest Eurofer projections which indicated that consumption is set to increase by 11.2% in 2021, reaching 143 mt, and then to grow "more moderately" by 3.7% in 2022 to 149 mt. Consumption stood at 129 mt in 2020, a decline of 10.6%.

- The UK government has approved a recommendation from the country's Trade Remedies Authority and the Department for International Trade to no longer apply antidumping measures on imports of certain types of welded tubes and pipes from Russia while it will continue to be applied to imports of these products from China and Belarus.
- Liberty Steel Group's Galati integrated steelworks in Romania is to boost crude steel production by 50% this year to 3 mtpa, up from around 2 mt in 2020.
- Salzgitter expects European HRC prices to continue "sideways at a high level" of around Eur1100/mt (\$1,293/mt) for the rest of this year and into Q1 2022 with some fluctuations in coming months, on a continuing shortage of material in the market.
- Thyssenkrupp Steel Europe lifted its force majeure on 6th August 2021, after the easing of logistics problems caused by floods in July, but kept its declaration at Thyssenkrupp Precision Steel.
- The HYBRIT project, whose stakeholders are Sweden's specialty steelmaker SSAB, iron ore pellet producer LKAB and power producer Vattenfall, has manufactured the world's first fossil-free steel and delivered it the Volvo Group during August 2021. HYBRIT plans to deliver fossil-free steel to the market and run the technology on an industrial scale as early as 2026.

[Source Credit: Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin, Platts, leading news papers (India news)]

WORLD STEEL PRICE TRENDS

After reaching record-breaking highs at the end of 2020, global steel prices continued to show signs of a return to "normalcy" with most markets reporting either a softening or a stability at a reduced level. Nonetheless, they remained on strong grounds during the 3rd quarter of the year, impacted by rising demand, stringent supply and a volatile raw material (read iron ore, scrap) market. Of potential concern was the drop in iron ore prices, impacted by announced production curbs in China, which, if sustained, may go on to impact steel prices gradually. Meanwhile, global crude steel production continued to put in a strong performance show in January-July 2021, its 12% growth propelled by a robust 11% rise in Asian crude steel production contributed by a strong show by China and India during this period.

Long Product

- August 2021 rebar prices in the USA remained steady and moved north over last month's, courtesy strong domestic demand. Transactions, as per Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin, were quoted around \$985/st at month-end.
- Rebar prices in Europe inched down marginally in August 2021 from the record levels reached earlier, but held strong nonetheless, owing to strong demand and restricted imports. Transactions, as per Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin, were quoted

around €880-900/t (\$1,040-1,063) in Northern Europe and around €760-800/t (\$898-945) in Southern Europe.

- China's domestic rebar prices slipped only slightly in August 2021, its fall held in check due to strong domestic demand. Transactions, as per Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin, were quoted around 5,220-5,260 yuan/t (\$807-813) in Shanghai.
- Russian rebar prices moved south in August 2021, due to slow transactions and impacted by new export duties on steel products which have led to surplus availability. Fastmarkets' assessment for steel rebar, domestic, cpt Moscow, Russia, stood at 61,000-62,500 roubles/t (\$832-852) at month-end, including 20% VAT.

Flat Product

- August 2021 HRC prices in the USA held strong with service centres reporting better supply and demand continuing to remain strong. Transactions, as per Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin, were quoted around \$1920/st at month-end.
- EU HRC prices remained moderate in August 2021 after market transactions picked up post-summer holiday lull. Transactions, as per Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin, were quoted around €1,138.33/t (\$1,343.04) in Northern Europe and around €1,017/t in Southern Europe.
- Chinese HRC prices slipped in August 2021 following futures prices which were clouded by release of economic data casting shadow over recovery. Transactions, as per Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin, were quoted around 5,700-5,730 yuan/t (\$881-886) in Shanghai.
- Flat steel prices moved south in August 2021, impacted by the introduction of export duties that have led to surplus in availability. Fastmarkets' price assessment for steel hot-rolled sheet, domestic, cpt Moscow, Russia, stood at 85,000-88,000 roubles/t (\$1,147-1,187) at month-end, including 20% value-added tax.

[Source Credit: Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin]

SPECIAL FOCUS

India leads global DRI production in 2021 so far

Provisional worldsteel report indicates that global DRI output stood at 51.13 mt in January-July 2021, up 17% over same period of last year. Such production growth was driven by India (22.68 mt, 37% share, up by 27%) at the number one spot and Iran, where production stood at 19.1 mt (31% share), up by 9% over same period of last year. The two countries together accounted for 68% of global DRI output during this period. Together, the top five countries accounted for 86% of the world DRI production during this period (87% in same period of last year) and saw their cumulative output grow by 16.3% over same period of last year.

Global DRI Production				
Rank	Country	Jan-July 2021* (mt)	Jan-July 2020* (mt)	% change
1	India	22.68	17.85	27.0
2	Iran	19.10	17.52	9.0
3	Russia	4.61	4.74	-2.7
4	Mexico	3.63	2.79	30.1
5	Saudi Arabia	3.39	3.02	12.3
	Top 5	53.41	45.92	16.3
	World	61.87	52.74	17.3

Source: worldsteel *provisional

INDIAN STEEL MARKET ROUND-UP

The following is a status report on the performance of Indian steel industry during April-July 2021, based on provisional data released by Joint Plant Committee (JPC) in its MIS Report for April-July 2021. It is to be noted that total finished steel includes both non-alloy and alloy (including stainless steel) and all comparisons are made with regard to same period of last year.

Performance of Indian steel industry			
Item	April-July 2021* (mt)	April-July 2020 (mt)	% change*
Crude Steel Production	37.848	25.955	45.8
Hot Metal Production	25.351	18.303	38.5
Pig Iron Production	2.125	1.255	69.4
Sponge Iron Production	12.826	8.783	46.0
Total Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy)			
Production	35.264	22.165	59.1
Import	1.568	1.505	4.1
Export	5.069	4.641	9.2
Consumption	33.026	19.922	65.8

Source: JPC; *provisional; mt=million tonnes

Overall Production

- **Crude Steel:** Production at 37.848 million tonnes (mt), up by 45.8%.
- **Hot Metal:** Production at 25.351 mt, up by 38.5%.
- **Pig Iron:** Production at 2.125 mt, up by 69.4%.
- **Sponge Iron:** Production at 12.826 mt, up by 46.0%, led by coal-based route (78% share).
- **Total Finished Steel:** Production at 35.264 mt, up by 59.1%..

Contribution of Other Producers

- **Crude Steel:** SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL & JSPL together produced 23.678 mt (63% share) during this period, up by 37.5%. The rest (14.17 mt) came from the Other Producers, up by 62.1%.
- **Hot Metal:** SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL & JSPL together produced 22.753 mt (90% share) up by 36.4%. The rest (2.598 mt) came from the Other Producers, up by 60.3%.
- **Pig Iron:** SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL & JSPL together produced 0.683 mt (32% share) up by 50.4%. The rest (1.442 mt) came from the Other Producers, up by 80.1%.
- **Total Finished Steel:** SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL & JSPL together produced 20.562 mt (58% share) up by 57.1%. The rest (14.701 mt) came from the Other Producers, up by 62.0%..

Contribution of Public Sector Units (PSU)

- **Crude Steel:** With 81% share, the Private Sector (30.732 mt, up by 43.1%) led crude steel production compared to the 19% contribution of the PSUs.
- **Hot Metal:** With 69% share, the Private Sector (17.56 mt, up by 30.5%) led hot metal production, compared to the 31% contribution of the PSUs.
- **Pig Iron:** With 88% share, the Private Sector (1.88 mt, up by 68.8%) led pig iron production, compared to the 12% contribution of the PSUs.
- **Total Finished Steel:** With 85% share, the Private Sector (29.95 mt, up by 56.3%) led production of total finished steel, compared to the 15% contribution of the PSUs.

Contribution of Flat /Non-Flat in Finished Steel

- **Production:** Non-flat products accounted for 51% share (up by 70.2%), the rest 49% was the share of flats (up by 49.1%).
- **Import:** Flat products accounted for 91% share (up by 6.6%), the rest 9% was the share of non-flats (down by 14.7%).
- **Export:** Flat products accounted for 79% share (down by 3.5%), the rest 21% was the share of non-flats (up by 122.5%).
- **Consumption:** Led by Non-flat steel (54% share; up by 66.3%) while the rest 46% was the share of flat steel (up by 65.1%)..

Finished Steel Production Trends

- At 35.264 mt, production of total finished steel was up by 59.1% in April-July 2021.
- Contribution of the non-alloy steel segment stood at 33.031 mt (94% share, up by 55.7%), while the rest was the contribution of the alloy steel segment (including stainless steel).

- In the non-alloy, non-flat segment, in volume terms, major contributor to production of total finished steel was Bars & Rods (13.898 mt, up by 73.0%) while growth in the non-alloy, flat segment was led by HRC (15.014 mt, up by 44.8%) during this period.

Finished Steel Export Trends

- Overall exports of total finished steel at 5.069 mt, up by 9.2%.
- Volume wise, non-alloy HR Coil/Strip (2.272 mt, down by 31.0%) was the item most exported (48% share in total non-alloy).
- Italy (0.730 mt) was the largest export market for India.

Finished Steel Import Trends

- Overall imports of total finished steel at 1.568 mt, up by 4.1%.
- India was a net exporter of total finished steel in April-July 2021.
- Volume wise, non-alloy GP/GC Sheets/Coils (0.285 mt, up by 29.7%) was the item most imported (27% share in total non-alloy).
- Korea (0.659 mt) was the largest import market for India (42% share in total).

Finished Steel Consumption Trends

- At 33.026 mt, consumption of total finished steel was up by 65.8% in April-July 2021.
- Contribution of the non-alloy steel segment stood at 30.59 mt (93% share, up by 63.1%), while the rest was the contribution of the alloy steel segment (including stainless steel).
- In the non-alloy, non-flat segment, in volume terms, major contributor to consumption of total finished steel was Bars & Rods (14.061 mt, up by 69.5%) while growth in the non-alloy, flat segment was led by HRC (12.62 mt, up by 67.6%) during this period.



INDIAN ECONOMY – HIGHLIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE

GDP: The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Q1 2021-22. As per the reports, GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices in Q1 of 2021-22 is estimated at Rs. 32.38 lakh crore, as against Rs. 26.95 lakh crore in Q1 of 2020-21, showing a growth of 20.1% as compared to contraction of 24.4% in Q1 2020-21. Quarterly GVA at Basic Price at Constant (2011-12) Prices for Q1 of 2021-22 is estimated at Rs. 30.48 lakh crore, as against Rs. 25.66 lakh crore in Q1 of 2020-21, showing a growth of 18.8%. Almost all the lead sectors reported double digit growth during this period, except Agriculture and allied sectors (4.5%), Financial, Real Estate and Professional Services (3.7%) and Public Administration, Defence and Other Sectors (5.8%).

Industrial Production: Provisional CSO data show that the overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the month of April-June 2021, rose by 45% due to a significantly low base of same period of last year. Similar high levels of growth trends were noted for the various sectors/sub-sectors due to the same reason.

Infrastructure Growth: Provisional data released by the DPIIT indicate that the Index for the Eight Core Infrastructure Industries saw a growth of 21.2% during April-July 2021 with all the sectors reporting a rise except Crude Oil and Fertilisers.

Inflation: In July 2021 (prov.), the annual rate of inflation, based on monthly WPI, stood at 11.16% while the all India CPI inflation rate (combined) stood at 5.59% and compared to the previous month, both the parameters registered a softening.

Trade: Provisional figures from DGCI&S show that during April-July 2021, in dollar terms, overall exports were up by 71% while overall imports were up by 90%, both on yoy basis. During the same period, oil imports were valued at USD 43.9 billion, 124% higher yoy while non-oil imports were valued at USD 128.65 billion, 86% higher yoy. Overall trade deficit for April-July 2021 is estimated at USD 9.74 Billion as compared to the surplus of USD 13.84 Billion in same period of last year.

Prepared by: Joint Plant Committee

Covid-19 Pandemic and Raw Materials for Steel Industry

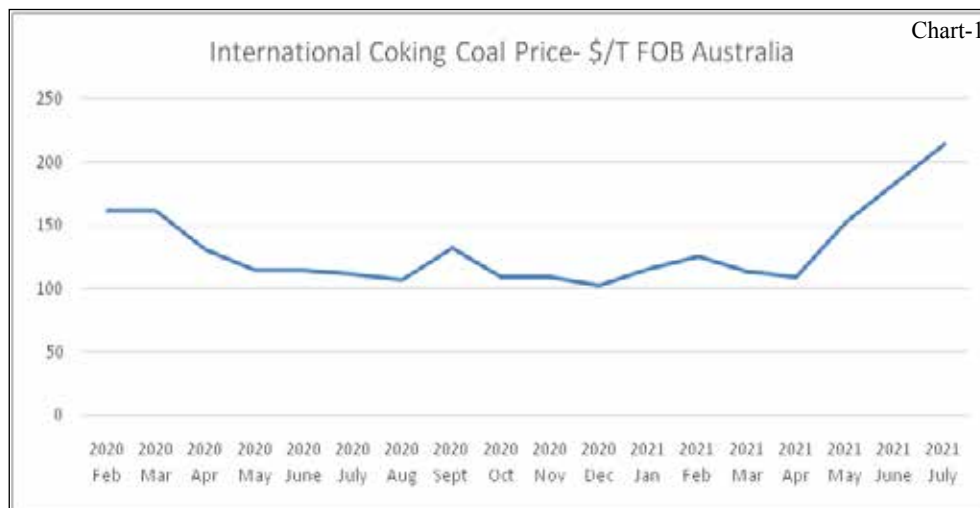
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Introduction

India has been under the impact of Covid-19 pandemic since March 2020, sometimes severe and sometimes mild. This resulted in lockdowns and restrictions to control the spread of the pandemic. Consequently, economic activities were disrupted severely in H1 FY21 and moderately in Q1 FY22. Whole world had faced the pandemic and everywhere, growth contracted and commodities and raw materials prices declined drastically. However, after lifting of restrictions economies picked up speed and prices went up, sometimes to unheard of levels. This paper examines the steel industry raw material availability and movement of prices during this period. General issues with respect to the raw materials are also discussed.

Coking Coal

Hot metal accounted for about 54 per cent of metallica in 2019-20 (~67 MT). If country’s average coke rate is considered as 500 Kg/THM and yield of coke charged in BF from blend coal as 60 per cent, total blend coal to be purchased works out to about 58 MT, including handling losses and moisture. 51.83 MT of coking coal was imported during the year (about 90%) and balance was indigenous coking coal (51.29 MT was imported in 2020-21 and indigenous washed coking coal production was 4.89 MT). Hence, price of imported coking coal has a great bearing on cost of production of steel. The movement of international price in 2020-21 and up to July 2021 is shown in Chart-1.



From a level of \$160/T in February-March 2020, the price dropped to a level of \$100-120/T between April 2020 and April 2021, when Pandemic was severe across the world, except China. China had started recovering from March-April 2020, but its dependence on imported coking coal was less due to availability from Mongolia and from domestic sources. As the international demand increased with near normalization of operations in Japan, India, Korea, and Europe, prices started increasing from February 2021 and reached \$214/T by end July and \$225/T by 18th August. This is not a good news for Indian steel industry, since steel prices in India are already high (though lower than international prices) and it may not be possible to increase them further.

The impact of high coking coal price can be reduced by either or all of the following three options.

- Reduce coke rate through process intensification and higher PCI usage
- Do not use hot metal in Electric Arc Furnaces
- Increase usage of indigenous coking coal

Among the major steel plants, Tata Steel, JSW Steel and JSPL are achieving coke rate in the range of 350-380 Kg/THM with a PCI rate of 160-200 Kg/THM, while coke rate in case of SAIL and RINL is between 420-450 Kg/THM with a PCI rate of 80-100 Kg/THM. Hence, SAIL and RINL and several other companies operating with medium size or low shaft blast furnaces should try to reduce coke rate through higher PCI usage and blast furnace process intensification.

JSW steel at Dolvi, AMNSIL and JSPL and several other smaller companies use hot metal in electric arc furnaces due to high power tariff. It will not be possible to discontinue this practice in the near future. An estimated 18 MT of hot metal (equivalent coking coal imported is about 13 MT) was used in electric arc furnaces during 2019-20.

It is difficult to increase the usage of indigenous coking coal due to its high ash and poor coking properties. In 2019-20, 60.2 per cent of coking coal produced by CIL was of washery grade-4 (28 to 35% ash), 20.8 per cent was of washery grade-5 (35 to 42% ash) and 14 per cent was of washery grade-3 (24 to 28% ash). With such a high ash level, clean coal yield (less than 50%) and washery utilization (less than 40%) are low and ash in clean coal is not less than 20 per cent. The coal has poor washing characteristics. Consequently, production of washed coal declined from 6.4 MT in FY17 to 5.3 MT in FY20 and 4.9 MT in FY21. Present feed coal capacity of washeries is 30 MT and another 28 MT are under various stages of construction. About 12 MT clean coal can be produced when the entire 58 MT capacity becomes operational. Unless ash in washed coal is maintained steadily at 15 per cent, it is not technically feasible to increase the usage of indigenous washed coal beyond the current 15 per cent (35% as per NSP). As on 01-04-2020, India's reserves of Prime coking coal are 4.668 billion tonnes. 17 MT of washed coal or 82 MT of feed coal will be required in 2030-31 and at this consumption level, the reserves will last for about 55 years. If Jharia action plan is implemented, indigenous coking coal availability will increase.

70 per cent of coking coal was imported from Australia, 7 per cent from USA, 9 per cent from Canada, 4 per cent from Singapore, 3 per cent Mozambique, 3 per cent from Indonesia and 2 per cent from Russia in 2019-20. This proportion almost remained the same in 2020-21. Ministry of Steel has entered into MOU with Russia's Energy Ministry on cooperation regarding coking coal. This will help to increase coking coal import from Russia. About 95 MT of coking coal has to be imported in 2030-31 (hot metal production around 165 MT) considering average coke rate of 400 Kg/THM and proportion in blend at 85 per cent. As per NSP 2017, 105 MT has to be imported (65% of 161 MT).

Other Coal and Coke

Other varieties of coal used in steel industry are coal for injection in blast furnace, anthracite coal for use in Corex process and coal for sponge iron sector. Coal injection in blast furnace helps in reducing consumption of costly coke and CO₂ emissions. This coal should be of low ash and low VM. Since this quality is not available in India, this is imported, mostly from Australia. 12.53 MT was imported in 2019-20 and 12.85 MT in 2020-21. This works out to an average injection rate of 150-160 Kg/THM. Requirement will be around 35 MT in 2030-31 considering an injection rate of 180-200 Kg/THM (31 MT as per NSP). Anthracite coal is used in Corex process. Present capacity of Corex plants in India is 3.4 MT (JSW Steel Vijayanagar and AMNSIL Hazira-1.7 MT each) and coal requirement is around 3 MT. About 2 MT has been imported in each of the last two years. No further Corex plants are expected to come up in the next decade.

Present capacity of coal based sponge iron in India is 35.25 MT and actual production was 30.54 MT in 2019-20 and 28.01 MT in 2020-21. Estimated coal consumption is 46.13 MT in 2020-21 and 48.007 MT in 2019-20. This works out to about 1.6 T/T DRI. This high consumption is due to high ash content of 40-45 per cent. The actual direct supply was 10.32 MT in 2019-20 and 9.38 MT in 2020-21. Rest is procured through auctions conducted by CIL/SCCL. There is no guarantee regarding quality in auctions. If washed coal of maximum 35 per cent ash is supplied to DRI sector, coal consumption can be brought down to 1.4 T/T DRI (with imported coal, it is less than 1T/T DRI). At 1.4T/T DRI consumption rate, coal requirement in 2030-31 is 78 MT (Coal based DRI production 70 per cent of total or 56 MT). As per NSP, coal requirement for DRI is 105 MT.

India imports metallurgical coke mainly to cover the imbalance caused by repairs/rebuilding of coke oven batteries. Imports were 2.951 MT in FY20 and 2.698 MT in FY21 (www.coalmint.com). India produces hard coke in the merchant ovens. Production is around 14-15 MTPA. Efforts should be made to do away with coke imports.

In Q1 FY22, India imported 13.21 MT of coking coal, 0.45 MT of Anthracite coal, 3.65 MT of PCI coal and 0.9 MT of metallurgical coke (Hot metal production-18.87 MT).

Iron Ore

Secondary steel sector consisting of Pellet plants, DRI Plants and BF based pig iron/

mini-steel plants faced acute iron ore shortage in 2020-21 and it has continued in FY22.. To compound the problem, prices rose very high and such producers faced erosion in margins. Main producers like RINL, JSW steel etc. were also affected to a certain extent. This situation arose due to decline in production and increase in exports. Miners preferred to export due to high international prices. International prices went on increasing due to high demand from China. China’s crude steel production rose by 6.97 per cent in 2020 to 1,065 MT, while all countries including India faced contraction (except Russia and Iran) and by a further 11.8 per cent in H1 2021 to 563 MT. China’s iron ore imports increased by 9.5 per cent to 1.17 billion tonnes in CY2020 and by 2.6 per cent in H1 2021 to 561 MT. This resulted in huge increase in iron ore prices. Prices started showing a downward trend only after Chinese government became strict towards production curbs with a view to ensure that total production in 2021 does not exceed that of 2020. China’s crude steel output in July fell nearly 8 per cent compared to June. The trend of international iron ore prices (62% Fe fines CFR China) is shown in Chart-2.

In FY21, India’s iron ore production declined by 17.55 per cent to 202 MT from 245 MT in FY20 (www.businessstoday.in-28-05-2021). Decline was 25 per cent in Odisha and Jharkhand (article by Secretary General, PMAI in I&S Review, July 2021). Capacity utilization of Pellet plants, DRI plants and steel plants in Odisha was only 71.8 per cent, 52.1 per cent and 62.1 per cent respectively in 2020-21 (Source: The Pioneer- 15-08-2021). At the same time, due to high international prices, exports went up by 62 per cent to 60 MT from 37 MT in FY20. In Q1 FY22, iron ore exports were 13.243 MT, up 36.5 per cent from Q1 FY20; value of ore exported was up 168 per cent. Due to this, both NMDC and OMC increased their prices through 2020 and Q1 FY21 and they have started coming down only since July 2021. Despite overall reduction in production, NMDC’s production increased by 8.45 per cent in FY21(34.15 MT) and by 34.8 per cent in Q1 FY22, on y-o-y basis. However, it dropped 28 per cent on q-o-q basis in Q1 FY22. Production by OMC increased by 5.25 per cent in FY21 (13.03 MT) compared to FY20. Trend of iron ore prices of NMDC and OMC is shown in Chart-3 and Chart-4. NMDC and OMC prices declined only after May 2021, in tune with the international prices.

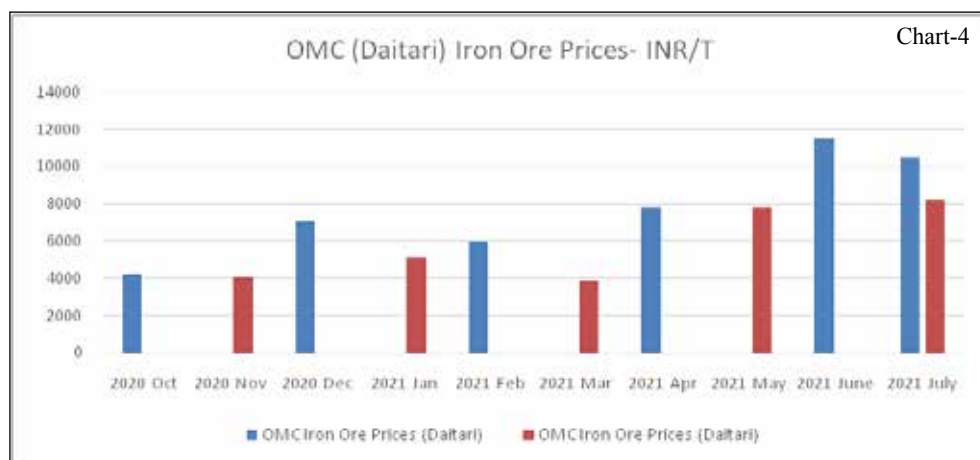


Prices have further come down to \$181.2/T on 2nd August and \$159.6/T on 18th August.

NMDC is expecting to produce 44 MT in FY22. The company is currently having environment clearance limit of 51.9 MT. Plans are afoot to expand to 83 MT (www.steelmint.com- 18-08-2021). OMC is having a capacity of 20 MT and is expected to go up to 25 MT. NMDC’s iron ore sales realization increased by 27 per cent in FY21 and 67 per cent in Q4 y-o-y.



Decline in iron ore production is due to non-operationalization of several mines auctioned in Odisha and Jharkhand in January-March 2020. As per Dr VK Saraswat, Member NITI Aayog, even after three years of auction process, no large mine granted through auction has been able to commence production. 53 mines have been auctioned till date and only three mines have been able to commence production (Source: The Times of India- 30-06-2021).



As per NSP 2017, iron ore requirement in 2030-31 is 437 MT. That is, iron ore production has to be doubled in 10 years. Past few years’ experience shows that it is a very challenging task. Government has decided that allocation of iron ore mines will be through auction only. Experience has shown that this is time consuming. Besides, high premiums quoted during auctions is also a reason for high iron ore prices. Large steel plants having capacity of 2 MTPA and above would require raw material security to ensure continuous operations. Government may therefore consider transparent policy based on sealed bids and reserve price (fixed by independent credible third

party evaluations) for allotment of mines to large steel plants. As of now, RINL does not have its own mine (s) and JSW Steel, JSPL and AMNSIL have partial iron ore security. As per a report in www.spglobal.com, in March 2021, India has to import 70 MT of iron ore in 2025, when domestic steel consumption is projected to reach 145 MT.

As of 01-04-2015, proved reserves of hematite iron ore are 5,422 MT. If average consumption per year is considered at 250 MT up 2030, available reserves will be 3,172 MT in 2030. At a consumption rate of 437 MT, from 1931, these reserves will last only for 7 years or up 2038. Intensive and deeper exploration has to be undertaken in a big way to convert 'Other resources' (17,065 MT) into reserves. India's expenditure on mineral exploration is very low compared to other mineral rich countries like Australia, Brazil, Canada, South Africa etc. 10,736 MT of Magnetite resources are also available but these are not mined as they are in ecologically sensitive areas. Other countries have developed systems for mining in ecologically sensitive areas through R&D efforts, cooperation of NGOs and support from government.

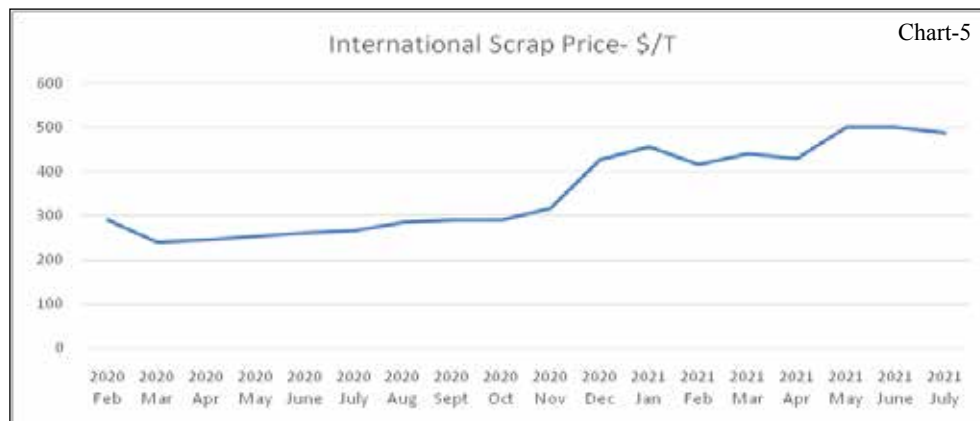
Ferrous Scrap

Current trend world over is to increase the share of electric steel making and to increase the use of recycled scrap. This will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions but will also conserve the natural resources like raw materials, energy, and water. Present scrap usage pattern in India (last six years) is shown in Table 1 (in million tonnes).

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Crude Steel Production	89.791	97.936	103.131	110.122	109.137	103.044
Equivalent liquid steel!	93.532	102.017	107.428	114.710	113.684	107.337
Metallics for above@	106.286	115.928	122.077	130.352	129.187	121.974
Hot Metal available#	47.573	53.944	61.790	67.404	67.119	63.926
Sponge iron available*	22.300	28.633	30.199	34.131	36.727	33.699
Scrap Consumption \$	36.413	33.351	30.088	28.817	25.341	24.349
Import of Scrap	6.627	5.360	4.744	6.555	6.566	5.572
Internal Scrap	29.786	27.991	25.344	22.262	18.775	18.777
Scrap/Metallics %	34.26	28.77	24.65	22.11	19.62	19.96
! Crude steel/Liquid steel- 96%, @Liquid steel/Metallics- 88%, # Total hot metal production-hot metal for pig iron, *(Production + Import – Export), \$ (Metallics-hot metal-sponge iron).						

Exact scrap usage figures are not available and consumption has been worked out as per the above assumptions. The combined share of electric arc furnaces and induction furnaces in crude steel production was around 55 per cent during the above period. Even then, scrap usage has come down from 34 per cent to 20 per cent because of high industrial power tariff (due to which hot metal has also been used in EAFs) and shortage of quality scrap. Added to these issues, scrap prices have gone up from December 2020 as global steel production picked up and demand for scrap increased. Ocean freight rates also went up. Trend of international scrap prices is shown in Chart-5.

Scrap prices, which were below \$300/T up to November 2020, are now between \$450- \$500/T.



To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are now around 2.5 T/TCS (global average- 1.8 T/TCS), India has to increase EAF steel making and the scrap usage. In the year 2018-19 (pre-pandemic), the metallics ratio for steelmaking was 51.7 per cent hot metal, 26.2 per cent DRI and 22.1 per cent scrap (Table 1). NSP has envisaged DRI production as 80 MT in 2030-31. Its proportion works out to 27.6 per cent (255 MT liquid steel production and 290 MT metallics requirement). If hot metal proportion is considered at 50 per cent, proportion of scrap will be 22.4 per cent and scrap requirement works out to 65 MT. Assuming that scrap generation within the steel industry will be 8 per cent of metallics (23 MT) and if import of scrap is maintained at 2018-19 level (~7 MT), 35 MTPA has to be generated from other sources like end-of-life automobiles, ships, consumer durables and industrial, construction and demolition scrap (estimated generation 12 MT in 2018-19). International Energy Agency in its report 'Iron & Steel Technology Road Map-Sustainability Report', prepared in October 2020, has proposed 30 per cent scrap usage for India in 2030 with EAF accounting for 50 per cent of steel production. At this level of usage, scrap requirement will be 87 MT in 2030-31.

India is a developing country and it is difficult to increase scrap generation beyond a point. However, once scrap collection and processing gets organized, scrap availability will improve. The government has approved scrap recycling policy and vehicle scrappage policy. Tata Steel has commissioned a recycling plant (in JV with Aarti Green Tech) of 5,00,000 TPA capacity at Rohtak in Haryana and Mahindra & Mahindra and MSTC have set up a scrap processing plant at Greater Noida. Tata Motors has entered into a MOU with Gujarat government to support setting up vehicle scrappage yard in Ahmedabad to process about 36,000 vehicles per year (www.autocarpro.in- 13-08-2021). With these initiatives, scrap processing will now get organized. However, more such processing centers and collection centers will be necessary to make available the required quantity of scrap to the steel industry. Government should also formulate scrappage policy for consumer durables, which are used in households, offices, clubs/community centers etc. Scrap processing and recycling will reduce the dependence on imported scrap. Present sources for import of scrap are mainly USA, UAE, UK, Australia, Malaysia, Brazil, and Korea. These seven countries together account for about 50 per cent of scrap imports.

India is having one of the largest ship breaking yards in the world at Alang in Gujarat. It has a capacity of 4.5 MT light displacement tonnage (LDT). Maximum arising was 3.85 MT in 2011-12. Since then, tonnage has come down (1.62 MT in 2019-20) due to non-availability of ships for breaking and accidents at the yard. In the Union budget for 2021-22, it has been mentioned that the yard is having the potential to double the capacity by 2024. 90 per cent of LDT is steel- 30 per cent melting scrap and 60 per cent rerollable scrap. Necessary steps have to be taken to maximise the capacity utilization of the Alang ship breaking yard (Source: www.irclass.org and www.downtoearth.org).

Apart from taking steps to increase the availability of scrap, the central and state governments have to reduce industrial power tariff so that cost of production of steel is competitive. Otherwise, steel industry will not show much interest in increasing the usage of scrap. In 2018, industrial power tariff in India was 416 USD PPP per MWh against 304 in Brazil, 183 in Japan, 167 in China and 101 in Russia; while in 2019, it was 100 in Canada and 68 in United States (Source: www.iea.org- September 2020 report).

India imports about 70 per cent of stainless steel scrap requirement due to shortage in the country.

Fluxes and Additives

Limestone, Dolomite, Fluorite (also known as fluorspar) and Calcium carbide are the materials used as fluxes in iron & steel making. Bentonite is used as binder in pellet manufacture.

India is having BF & SMS grade limestone reserves mainly in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh. Proved reserves as on 01-04-2015 are 343 MT in case of blast furnace grade and 138 MT in case of steel making grade. Remaining resources are 13,660 MT and 4,468 MT respectively. In blast furnace grade higher amount of insoluble is acceptable, but in case of steel making, superior grade is required to control slag volume and improve productivity. IS: 10345 Grade 1 is the Indian specification for steelmaking grade limestone. As per this specification, CaO should be 53 per cent minimum, MgO- 1.5 per cent maximum, SiO₂- 1.5 per cent maximum, total insoluble- 2 per cent maximum, and Alkalis- 0.2 per cent maximum. This grade is available in some quantities in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Movement from these areas involves high logistics cost. Hence, steel industry imports almost the entire requirement (about 12 MT currently). About 80 per cent of imports are from UAE. Other sources are Oman, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Iran. Requirement is about 100 Kg per tonne of crude steel (26 MT in 2030-31). In iron making stage, limestone requirement is about 300 Kg/THM (51 MT in 2030-31). BF grade dolomite is used in sponge iron plants and requirement is about 30 Kg/T DRI (3 MT in 2030-31). Hence, total requirement of limestone and dolomite for iron and steel making is about 80 MT in 2030-31 (86 MT as per NSP). Exploration efforts have to be intensified to locate more resources particularly of steel making grade limestone.

Fluorite or Fluorspar contains calcium fluoride (CaF₂). Metallurgical grade should have 85 per cent CaF₂ (IS: 4574-1989). Reserves are only 0.29 MT and occur in

Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh. Another 17.89 MT resources are available. It is used in steel making to remove sulphur and phosphorous and improve fluidity of slag. Consumption is up to 15 Kg/TLS. Production in India is only around 2,000 T per year and about 1,60,000 T is imported

Calcium carbide is used for hot metal desulphurisation, for making low sulphur steels and as a slag modifier. Reaction of carbides produces heat that is retained in the process and improves efficiency of ladle metallurgy. Production of calcium carbide drastically reduced in India in recent years due to high power tariff, inferior technology, and restrictions on inland transport. Unless remedial measures are taken quickly, production will totally stop (www.indianeconomist.com). The material is now imported mainly from China, Bhutan, and Indonesia.

Bentonite is a traditional metallurgical pellet binder which ensures required strength of pellets. It is a hydrated clay mineral with about 58 per cent Fe, 20 per cent FeO and balance SiO₂, Al₂O₃, MgO and TiO₂. It has high swelling properties with good viscosity. Consumption is 1-1.5 per cent in the pellet mix. India has proved reserves of about 15 MT mostly in Rajasthan and Gujarat. 'Other resources' are 568 MT. NSP has not indicated pellet production in 2030-31. Considering 30 per cent pellet usage in blast furnace, 80 per cent in gas based DRI and 50 per cent in coal based DRI, Pellet production required is 170 MT, including 10 per cent provision for exports. Hence, bentonite requirement is about 3 MTPA. About 50-60,000 TPA is imported, but there are exports also.

Manganese Ore and Chromite

Manganese ore is used for manufacture of Silico manganese and Ferro manganese, which are essential inputs for steel making. India is having 93.5 MT of manganese ore reserves. Other resources are 402.4 MT. 66 per cent of the reserves are of low grade with manganese below 35 per cent. India produced 2.832 MT of manganese ore in 2018-19 (grade wise break up being 10.3% of +46%, 20.5% of 35-46%, 43.1% of 25-35% and 26.1% below 25%) and 2.904 MT in 2019-20. Ferro alloy grade manganese ore should have minimum 40 per cent manganese. India therefore imports high grade manganese ore (2.784 MT in 2018-19 and 4.317 MT in 2019-20). About 55-60 per cent is of 35-46 per cent Mn grade and 10-15 per cent of above 46% Mn grade. About 55,000-60,000 T is exported. Low grade ore available in India is blended with the imported high grade ore. Imports have a share of about 50% in total manganese ore consumed in the country. Beneficiation of low grade ore will help reduce imports. Manganese Ore India Limited has a beneficiation plant. Manganese ore is mostly imported from South Africa, Australia, and Gabon. Intensive exploration has to be undertaken to convert resources into reserves. As per NSP, Manganese ore requirement is 11 MT in 2030-31.

Chromite is the raw material for manufacture of ferro chrome and charge chrome. Ferro Chrome is the key input for production of alloy and stainless steels. India's Chromite reserves at 102 MT form only 1 per cent of world reserves. Other resources are about 242 MT. 98 per cent of the reserves occur in the state of Odisha. Production was 3.97 MT in 2018-19 and 3.93 MT in 2019-20. Imports were 1,62,663 T and 1,24,693 T while exports were 39,273 T and 33,898 T respectively in the two years.

Intensive exploration has to be undertaken to convert resources into reserves. Chromite is mostly imported from South Africa and Oman. Requirement in 2030-31 is 5 MT as per NSP.

Ferro Alloys

Ferro Alloys are alloys of iron and other elements like manganese, chromium, silicon, nickel, molybdenum, niobium, titanium, tungsten, aluminium, boron etc. They are used in steel making for alloying, de-oxidation and for imparting specific properties. Ferro manganese, ferro chromium, ferrosilicon and silico manganese are known as bulk alloys since they are used in tonnage carbon steel production. Others are called noble alloys and are used in manufacture of alloy and special steels. Current production is around 3 MTPA including about 35,000 TPA of noble alloys. Ferro nickel is used for stainless steel production. India is deficient in Nickel ore and hence there is no production of Fe Ni in the country. High power tariff and its continuous availability is the main issue for the sector. Dependence on imports for high grade manganese ore is also an issue. Several units have gone in for captive generation, but coal availability for this remains an issue. Over 5 MTPA Ferro alloy capacity is available and is sufficient even at 300 MT crude steel capacity. Requirement in 2030-31 is 4 MT as per NSP, which works out to a consumption rate of 15.686 Kg/TCS. However, India imports low carbon grades of bulk alloys (which are required for production of low carbon steels) and noble ferro alloys whose production is not sufficient. Total import of ferro alloys is about 6,65,000 T in FY21 including about 15,000-20,000 TPA of noble ferro alloys. High carbon ferro alloys export was about 1.4 MT in both FY20 and FY21. Ferro nickel cannot be produced in the country since nickel is not available. Up to 1,00,000 TPA of ferro-Nickel is imported.

Natural Gas

Natural gas requirement for steel industry is for the gas based sponge iron plants having capacity of 9.6 MTPA. Annual requirement is about 3.3 BCM, which is only about 5 per cent of total consumption in the country (60-65 BCM). Requirement as per NSP is 280 SM³/T DRI. Due to low indigenous availability, this quantity could not be supplied. Preferred sectors for natural gas are power & fertilisers and for distribution for domestic use. About 50 per cent of the gas consumed in the country is imported LNG. LNG imports were 33.89 BCM and 32.86 BCM in 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively. India is spending on terminals & pipelines and has long term contract with exporting countries in order to increase the share of the natural gas in energy mix to 15 per cent by 2030 from the present 6.5 per cent. International prices are now affordable (\$3.97/MMBtu as on 28-07-2021), and the three gas based plants directly import. Their capacity utilisation is currently around 60 per cent. Earlier, it had fallen to as low as 25 per cent. Presently, steel industry does not have the infrastructure to use natural gas as an injectant in blast furnaces.

Alternatives to natural gas are coal synthesis gas (JSPL is running a plant at Angul), Shale gas (about 260 TCF which is believed to be recoverable but not commercially exploited) and Coal bed methane which is available in the eastern region. Availability of these fuels for steel sector will help in increasing production of gas based DRI and in turn will help in reducing the dependence on imported coking coal and LNG.

Under structural reforms announced in May 2020, as part of stimulus package 4 to tackle the impact of covid-19, government has said that coal gasification will be incentivised, and coal bed methane production will be encouraged. Off gases from Corex plants can be used for DRI production (JSW Steel is running a plant at Vijayanagar). Gas based DRI is of superior quality compared to coal based DRI and is a preferred input for EAF steel making and will help in reducing CO₂ emissions in steel industry.

Conclusion

There are issues with regard to all most all the raw materials required for the steel industry. Unless they are addressed quickly, it will be difficult to meet the production and consumption targets set in NSP 2017. These are summarized below.

- Deeper and intensive exploration has to be undertaken to convert resources into reserves and to locate new resources in respect of iron ore, steel making grade limestone, high grade manganese ore and Chromite. India's share in global mineral exploration budget in 2017 was a meagre 2 per cent as against 14 per cent Canada, 13 per cent Australia, 6 per cent China, 5 per cent Russia and 4 per cent each Brazil and South Africa. For each square Kilometer of potential mining lease, Australia spends \$5,580 and Canada \$5,310 on exploration against only \$9 by India (www.terrin.org and The Business Standard- 20-06-2019).
- Companies are already acquiring assets abroad for several raw materials. These should be intensified for coking coal, iron ore, steel making grade limestone and Manganese ore.
- Industry is forced to import coking coal, steel making grade limestone, high grade manganese ore, Ferro-Nickel and Stainless steel scrap due to non-availability in the country. Hence, import duty on these materials should be waived (Import duty on scrap is waived for the year 2021-22). Effective tax rate on iron ore should be reduced to 35-40 per cent from the current 60-64 per cent.
- Railways should classify iron ore under freight class 145 as in case of other raw materials like coal, manganese ore etc. instead of class 165.
- More scrap collection and processing centers should be opened in order to increase the availability of recycled scrap which will help reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Government may consider more incentives for scrapping old vehicles and household goods. Safety aspects have to be taken care at Alang ship breaking yard.
- Another 24 MT capacity of coking coal washeries should be set up so that proportion of indigenous coal in the blend is maintained at 15 per cent.
- Coal based sponge iron plants should be supplied washed coal having maximum 35 per cent ash content. This will improve productivity and quality of the product.
- More beneficiation plants have to set up for low grade manganese ore.
- Ferro Alloy industry should make efforts to increase production of low carbon ferro alloys and noble ferro alloys to reduce dependence on imports. Industry

should be given power at competitive rate and for those having captive power plants, coal supply should be ensured.

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National News

SAIL post INR 3850 crore profit for April-June 2021 quarter

Steel Authority of India Limited has declared the financial results April – June 2021 Quarter, which reflects a robust performance in the Q1 FY 2021-22. Key Highlights of SAIL's performance during Q1 FY'22 : Crude Steel Production: 3.770 million tonnes. Saleable Steel Sales: 3.327 million tonnes. Revenue from Operation INR 20642 crore. Reduction in Gross Borrowings during the Quarter: INR 5063 crore. SAIL Chairperson, Soma Mondal said that the Company had been consistently seizing available opportunities to move up the value chain. The performance during the quarter bore the testimony to objective driven strategy and resilience by SAIL Collective despite the adverse impact of dominant second wave of COVID-19.

State-owned NMDC first quarter net profit jumps to Rs 3,191 crore

State-owned NMDC saw its consolidated net profit jump to Rs 3,191.30 crore in the first quarter ended June 30. The company had posted Rs 531.35 crore net profit during the same quarter a year ago. In a BSE filing, the company said its total income zoomed to Rs 6,656.30 crore in the latest June quarter from Rs 2,009.27 crore in the year-ago period.

SAIL, RINL have modernised their steel plants progressively during the last decade: Union Steel

Union Minister for Steel Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha stated that Steel is a de-regulated sector and the role of the Ministry is that of a facilitator. Decision regarding modernization of steel plant is taken by individual company based on techno-commercial considerations. The two public sector steel companies viz. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have modernised their steel plants progressively during the last decade. These include steel plants of SAIL at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal), Burnpur (West Bengal) and of RINL at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). Government of India has not allocated any funds for modernisation of steel plants. The modernisation of steel plants is funded by the respective steel sector company from its internal resources/borrowings.

Tata Steel Q1 consolidated PAT at Rs 8,907 cr vs loss of Rs 4,416 cr YoY

Tata Steel, the country's oldest steel producer, reported a consolidated net profit of

Rs 8,907 crore in June quarter as against a loss of Rs 4,416 crore in the corresponding period last year on the back of increased revenue in Q1'FY22 and low base on account of Covid-19's first wave last year. Led by strong steel prices, top line or total revenue from operations in the period under review stood at Rs 53,372 crore, up 108 per cent from the same period last year, as both India and Europe operations contributed sizeably. Steel deliveries at Tata Steel Europe increased by 17.4 per cent year-on-year (YoY) to 2.33 million tonnes (MT) in Q1 FY22, while India deliveries were up 41.6 per cent YoY to 4.15 MT. Sequentially, both regions saw a decline in steel deliveries due to partial lockdowns and temporary shutdowns in few steel consuming sectors in India (second covid-19 wave), and lower flex sales in Europe.

Tata Steel BSL sets up UV oxidation plant to treat cyanide in wastewater

Tata Steel BSL Ltd has set up the world's first ultraviolet oxidation plant in the industry at its facility in Odisha's Dhenkanal district to treat cyanide in coke oven wastewater, a deadly pollutant, the company said. The UV oxidation unit has been established with support from the research and development team of parent company Tata Steel, it said in a release. The steel maker said the conventional method of treating cyanide in coke oven wastewater is called solid sludge separation technology, which may lead to cyanide toxicity by secondary means of toxic sludge decomposition.

Jindal Steel consolidated profit for Q1 declines 12% sequentially

Jindal Steel and Power Ltd reported a consolidated profit of Rs. 2,516 crore in the quarter ended June 30, 12 per cent lower than Rs. 2,869-crore profit posted in the previous quarter, the company said in a statement. However, this was 10 times greater than the profit of Rs. 235.17 crore posted in the corresponding period last year. JSPL's consolidated net revenue stood at Rs. 10,610 crore, similar to its earnings of Rs. 10,594 crore in Q4FY21 but up 63 per cent on a year-on-year basis.

JSPL Q1 results: net profit jumps 11-fold to Rs 2,516 cr

Naveen Jindal-led Jindal Steel & Power Ltd (JSPL) posted a consolidated net profit of Rs 2,516 crore for the June quarter, up 11 times the year earlier. According to Company, the quarter marked exemplary performance by all businesses including steel and overseas mines and minerals businesses. Revenue from operations rose 67 per cent to Rs 11,698 crore, while earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Ebitda) expanded one-and-a-half times to Rs 4,539 crore. The quarter also witnessed a sharp rise in input cost, impact of which was compounded by exhaustion of low-cost iron ore inventory.

Iron ore prices drop to 3-month low as China curbs steel output

Iron prices have dropped to a near three-month low as China's imports have dropped following its move to control steel production during the current half to meet carbon emission norms. Iron ore with 63.5 per cent ferrous content ruled at \$167 a tonne down from a peak of \$230.2 on May 12 this year. Iron ore with 62 per cent ferrous

content quoted at \$173.52 a tonne down from \$231 in May and also last month. The global drop in iron prices has benefited the Indian user industry, mainly steel firms, with the National Mineral Development Corporation, the country's largest iron ore producer, reducing lump ore prices by Rs. 300 a tonne and that of fines by Rs. 200 to Rs. 7,150 and Rs. 6,160, respectively.

JSPL accepts revised offer from Worldone to divest 96.42% in Jindal Power

Jindal Steel and Power Limited's Board accepted the revised binding offer from Worldone Private Limited (acquirer) to divest its 96.42 per cent stake in Jindal Power Limited (JPL), a material subsidiary of JSPL, the company informed. Key features of the Revised Offer are that Worldone would buy out all the Equity Shares and Redeemable Preference Shares of JPL held by JSPL for a total consideration of approximately Rs 7,401 crore of which (i) Rs 3,015 crore will be payable by cash, and (ii) the balance Rs 4,386 crore (approximately) will be payable by way of assumption and takeover of liabilities and obligations of JSPL in relation to inter-corporate deposits and the capital advances paid by JPL to JSPL.

AM/NS India signs pact with NSDC to provide digital skill training

Steelmaker ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) provide digital skill training to more than 800 young people across the country. India had the world's youngest population who deserved an adequate training ecosystem in place to be able to truly flourish and deliver on their promise, a crucial component of which is digital skilling, said Dilip Oommen, Chief Executive Officer, AM/NS India. The partnership coincides with International Youth Day, dedicated to the role young women and men play in driving change in addressing global issues and achieving sustainable development. This is the second skills training initiative announced by AM/NS India in the past month following an MoU with the Government Industrial Training Institute, Barbil, in Odisha, to provide tools and learning to students interested in careers in the Indian steel and mining industry, the company said in a media statement. Under the partnership with the NSDC, AM/NS India will financially sponsor digital skill training for eligible candidates over the next year, as part of the company's CSR programme.

Bajaj family to buy residual stake in Mukand Ltd

The Bajaj family has decided to buy out Suketu and Rajesh Shah's 16.5 per cent residual stake from steel venture Mukand Ltd, ending months of negotiations. The Shah family will be cashing out of the business via block deals in the stock market, as part of a major restructuring exercise that has been ongoing for months to revive the operations. At current market prices, the Bajaj family would have to shell out INR 353 crore for the transaction. There will be no tender offer for the acquisition of shares since it is a transfer between promoters. The transaction is expected to take place very soon.

Steelmaker
ArcelorMittal
Nippon Steel
India signed a
Memorandum
of
Understanding
(MoU) with the
National Skill
Development
Corporation
(NSDC)
provide digital
skill training to
more than 800
young people
across the
country.

Vedanta to invest \$20 bn across businesses, double silver and steel output.

With a robust outlook for mineral-led growth in India, Anil Agarwal-led Vedanta Limited is looking to invest up to \$20 billion across its businesses, which includes doubling of silver production and steel capacities. In a virtual press conference last month, Agarwal said the company planned a capex of \$5 billion over a period of three years. The company has not given a timeline for \$20-billion investment. In aluminum, they were already India's largest producer. For silver, they aimed to double their production, as it was not only a precious metal but also used in high-tech industry and renewable energy. In steel the company they are steel, intend to double their capacity.

Steel Minister reviews CPSEs' pending environment clearance issues

Union Steel Minister Ram Chandra Prasad Singh on Tuesday reviewed the Environment Clearance (EC) and Forest Clearance (FC) issues of CPSEs under his ministry pending with the Union Environment, Forest & Climate Change Ministry and state governments. The issues pertaining of the Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL), the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd (NMDC), the Orissa Mineral Development Corporation Ltd, (OMDC), the Manganese Ore (India) Ltd (MOIL), and the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd (KIOCL) were deliberated in detail. The minister was apprised that the ministry is regularly interacting with the Environment and Forest Ministry, which is proactively working towards granting the clearances in a time-bound manner and many issues have been already resolved.

RINL-Vizag steel plant making remarkable strides: CMD

RINL-Visakhapatnam steel plant has recorded best July performance in almost all the units, according to its in-charge chairman and managing director D.K. Mohanty. Addressing the 75th Independence Day celebrations at Ukkunagaram here on Sunday, he stated that on the production front, best first quarter performance since inception had been achieved in Oven Pushing, Base mix preparation, Gross Sinter, Hot Metal, Liquid Steel, Saleable Steel and Value Added Steel Production, etc. Complimenting the RINL collective for making remarkable strides from November 2020 with some significant achievements, he noted that RINL had contributed its mite to nation building albeit in a small way and is firmly on the path of recovery. During the period, RINL had concentrated on re-optimising the product mix and on niche markets and high end value added products. During April – July 2021, the sales stood at 1.6 million tons against 1.07 million tons for the corresponding period last year, registering a growth of 48 per cent . The sales turnover stood at Rs.7958 crore against Rs. 3,606 crore during the period for a growth of 121 per cent.

India's RINL floats billet-bloom export tenders for October delivery

Indian state-run steel producer, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) has invited bids for export of two lots of steel blooms and billet with a deadline of August 19 for submission of bids, company sources said. RINL has offered 30,000 mt of 150 mm

x 150 mm prime steel blooms, Grade 3S/4SP, for delivery by October 15, 2021, ex-Gagavaram port in the south of India. The steel company has also put on offer 20,000 mt of 90-90 mm rolled billet for delivery by October 15, 2021, the sources said.

Tata Steel MD Confirms Interest in Bidding for RINL

PTI reported that Tata Steel has evinced interest in taking over Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited's Vizag steel plant. Tata Steel Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director, TV Narendran expreted. He said that the Tata Steel was interested in acquiring the RINL and it would file the bid for expression of interest in this regard. Also, because for inorganic growth for long product opportunities. There is a great opportunity because it was east as well as it was south, it was a coastal plant so there were many advantages. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on January 27 gave its 'in-principle' approval for 100 per cent disinvestment of government stake in RINL along with RINL's stake in its subsidiaries and joint ventures through strategic disinvestment by way of privatisation. Thousands of workers of Vizag Steel Plant lay siege to the administrative building of the RINL demanding that the Centre revoke the tender notice for privatisation of the steel plant. They threatened to prevent any private company entering the premises to take part in the bidding.

Tata Steel commissions new steel recycling plant at Rohtak, Haryana.

Tata Steel has commissioned its new 0.5 MnTPA Steel Recycling Plant at Rohtak, Haryana. The plant has been set up in collaboration with Aarti Green Tech, as a 'Build, Own, Operate' (BOO) partner. It is the first such facility in India, equipped with modern & mechanised equipment such as Shredder, Baler, Material Handler etc. The scrap would be procured from various market segments such as end-of-life vehicles, obsolete households, construction & demolition, industrial etc., through an App FerroHaat. The scrap would then be processed through mechanised equipment and the high-quality processed scrap would be supplied for downstream steel making. Steel produced through the recycled route entails lower carbon emissions, resource consumption & energy utilisation. Simultaneously, Tata Steel has also launched two new brands - Tata FerroBaled and Tata FerroShred for the baled & shredded ferrous scrap produced in its new facility. These products are high quality processed scrap & they promise to provide the much-needed raw material fillip to Indian steel industry by making available quality processed ferrous scrap and reducing the dependency on imports.

Tata Steel soars 5%, hits new record high post June quarter results.

Shares of Tata Steel hit a new record high of Rs 1,532 as they rallied 5 per cent on the BSE in intra-day trade after the company reported a consolidated net profit of Rs 8,907 crore in the June quarter (Q1FY22) as against a loss of Rs 4,416 crore in the corresponding period last year on the back of increased revenue and low base on account of Covid-19's first wave last year. The stock of the Tata Group company was quoting higher for the fourth trading straight day, having surged 12 per cent during

India's long steel product industry which caters to the infrastructure and construction sectors is set to witness improved margins and better capacity utilisation levels in the second half of the fiscal year amid rising demand and reduced input prices.

the same period. In the past six months, it has zoomed 120 per cent, as compared to a 6.8 per cent rise in the S&P BSE Sensex. Led by strong steel prices, total revenue from operations in the period under review stood at Rs 53,372 crore, up 108 per cent from the same period last year, as both India and Europe operations contributed sizeably

Kamdhenu to enhance capacity of steel TMT bars.

Kamdhenu Limited outlined plans to enhance its steel TMT bars capacity through its franchisee production facilities from 38 lakh metric tonnes per annum to 50 lakh metric tonnes per annum over the next two years. The company brand also plans to enhance its production capacity of steel TMT bars by 25 per cent from 1.9 lakh metric tonnes to 2.4 lakh metric tonnes per annum in Telangana by the end of current financial year. Harish Kumar Agarwal, Chief Financial Officer, Kamdhenu, said that apart from its facility in Bhiwadi in Rajasthan, they had a network of 85 franchise units across the country whom they supported with technology and marketing, and also with their huge network of dealerships and strong brand name.

Navin Jindal group, two others submit final bids for Reliance Naval

APM Terminals, the Naveen Jindal Group, and a consortium of GMS, Dubai and BESIKTAS of Turkey have submitted the final bids for Reliance Naval and Engineering Ltd. The Committee of Creditors (CoC) will be meeting on Wednesday to evaluate the bids. The former Anil Ambani group company was sent for debt resolution after the company failed to repay its debt worth Rs 11,000 crore due to lack of orders from the Indian defence establishment. The company owns and operates a massive shipyard off the South Gujarat coast of Pipavav. Earlier 12 companies had expressed interest in acquiring R-Naval, but of these only three companies submitted the final bids. The other companies backed out citing post Covid downturn and lack of orders.

India's long steel makers to witness better margins and higher capacity utilisation in H2 of FY 22: ICRA

India's long steel product industry which caters to the infrastructure and construction sectors is set to witness improved margins and better capacity utilisation levels in the second half of the fiscal year amid rising demand and reduced input prices. Following years of anaemic long-steel product demand, ICRA expects this construction activity to revive demand strongly, lifting the fortunes of large and small manufacturers alike said the rating agency. The weak demand for long steel in the Indian markets over the past five years had impacted smaller steel manufacturers or those players using the sponge iron-Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)/Induction Furnace (IF) route more severely than the larger manufacturers.

India should have an index for steel pricing: TV Narendran

In a bid to assuage concerns around steel pricing and allegations of industry cartelisation, Tata Steel has suggested index-based pricing to promote transparency and ease the pressure on both the user as well as steel companies. "We can find a way

to index steel prices and follow it both ways when prices go up and down. I say this from my experience in NatSteel in Singapore,” TV Narendran, Managing Director, Tata Steel told BusinessLine. “When steel prices dropped two years back, I do not think any benefit went to the government. So if we have an index it will benefit both ways. We have to think of some mechanism. As a steel company, if asked for a fixed price forever I am happy to offer it. Instead of dealing with different price points at \$350 and \$1,000, if you give me a \$650 guaranteed price it will help us in making investments. As steelmakers, we want a steady price but it does not work that way,” said Narendran.

International News

Europe's steel rally may be peaking while the US powers on

The rally in European steel prices to eye-watering levels may finally be running out of steam. A dip in iron ore prices, cheaper imports and a seasonal slowdown in demand are conspiring to cool benchmark prices of steel on the continent. The price of hot rolled coil futures has tapered off gradually in August after six consecutive months of gains, which gave Europe's steelmakers some of their biggest profits in years. Across the Atlantic, the rally continues. Hot rolled coil futures are approaching \$2,000 a tonne, aided by tariffs on foreign imports that President Joe Biden has been in no rush to lift. If he did, it could energize European prices, while cooling those paid by American consumers. To be sure, European manufacturers and construction firms shouldn't get too excited about a rapid reduction in costs. The lull in demand is seasonal, and it could pick up again next month. If activity heats up in September then prices should remain firm, said Christian Georges, senior analyst at Societe Generale SA.

Global crude steel production drops for second straight month

Global crude steel production fell month over month for the second straight month in July, the World Steel Association reported this week. Global crude steel production totaled 161.7 million metric tonnes in July, the World Steel Association reported. The total marked a decline from 168 million metric tons in June. Furthermore, production totaled 175 million metric tons in May. Meanwhile, July production jumped 3.3 per cent on a year-over-year basis.

Iron ore creeps higher on China steel demand optimism

Iron ore prices rose with the Dalian benchmark advancing for a fourth straight session, buoyed by hopes of a pick-up in steel demand in top consumer China and improving steel profit margins. The most-traded iron ore for January delivery on China's Dalian Commodity Exchange ended daytime trading 0.7 per cent higher at 816 yuan (\$125.89) a tonne. The steelmaking ingredient's most-active October contract on the Singapore Exchange was up 2.7 per cent at \$152 a tonne, as of 0710 GMT. The pullback of iron ore prices from record peaks scaled in May helped boost steel margins, which may have prompted Chinese mills to increase their production. Daily crude steel production during Aug. 11-20 averaged 2.14 million tonnes, up 4.6 per cent compared with the average volume in the first 10 days of the month, analysts said, citing a report from the China Iron & Steel Association. Spot iron ore

has fallen below \$150 a tonne from a record peak above \$230 in May, as Chinese demand had collapsed, partly due to the country's ongoing steel production controls. But optimism around Chinese steel demand is providing some support to steel and iron ore prices. "An acceleration in local government bonds (issuance) is also stoking hopes of stronger steel demand in coming months," said ANZ senior commodity strategist Daniel Hynes, citing the more than 600 billion yuan worth of notes sold since last week by local authorities. He said the proceeds from these bond sales are typically used to fund infrastructure projects. Still, Hynes said "the headwinds are still strong for the steel and iron ore market". Construction steel rebar on the Shanghai Futures Exchange shed 2.5 per cent, while hot-rolled coil slumped 3.4 per cent. Stainless steel slipped 0.9 per cent. Dalian coking coal dropped 0.3 per cent and coke lost 0.9 per cent, both retreating from record highs.

Tata Steel Europe may fare better in next two years

Tata Steel has reported its best ever quarterly performance in the first quarter, making more profit than the entire last year. Koushik Chatterjee, executive director and CFO of Tata Steel Group, said that the market would remain strong despite a drop in iron ore prices which led to steel stocks correcting sharply on the fear that steel prices may follow suit. He said the company is likely to reduce debt by a similar amount as last year. Tata Steel had cut debt by \$4 billion in 2020-21. Indeed, we have had good operating and financial performance during the quarter and reported a profit after tax of Rs 9,786 crore for the quarter. This has been an outcome of stable operating performance, focus on cost takeout, strong market conditions and commercial performance. There are several structural developments in the steel industry in the last few years which are getting manifested prominently recently, primary among them is the supply side changes which are here to stay.

China slashes steel exports to Australia by 50 per cent to "wean" itself off nation's iron ore industry

It's the only thing keeping Australia afloat. Now China's moved to gut the iron ore market. Beijing boasts it has slashed steel exports to Australia by more than 50 per cent. And it insists efforts to "wean" itself from Aussie iron ore are only just beginning. Government-controlled media this week declared that the "world's largest steel exporter" was taking "measures to cut output (and) restrict exports". This would "weigh on Australia's infrastructure construction and economy," the Global Times report predicts. It quotes an unspecified Chinese steel exporter as saying the trend is "set to further accelerate". In recent weeks, Beijing has boosted taxes and axed rebates on steel exports. It's also hiking tariffs on iron-ore imports. This is in stark contrast to efforts to rein in surging raw materials costs by selling off national stockpiles. Last month, one such release involved selling 20,000 tons of copper, 30,000 tons of zinc, and 50,000 tons of aluminium to "ensure market stability". But the politics of iron ore and steel markets are different. "This will weigh on the economies of a number of countries, including Australia, which relies heavily on steel imports from China," research director Wang Guoqing from the Beijing Lange Steel Information Research Center is quoted as saying. "As Australia reboots its economy, demand for steel is

set to further jump with the rollout of more housing and infrastructure construction. That, combined with dwindling imports from China, will only widen the supply gap, which no other country could fill.”

S. Korea begins countermeasure against Britain’s steel safeguard

South Korea has started the process for countering Britain's extension of safeguard measures against its steel exports, the trade ministry has said. In July, Britain extended its safeguard measures against steel imports from South Korea for another three years together with the European Union. South Korea and Britain have been in talks to resolve the dispute, but they have failed to iron out differences, prompting Seoul to move to seek a countermeasure. The ministry said Seoul has recently notified the World Trade Organization that it could suspend concessions to Britain as a counter to London's extension of the safeguard measures. A suspension of concessions means that South Korea could impose tariffs on imports from Britain, which correspond to the value of damage caused by the safeguard extension. Under WTO rules, a WTO member can invoke the suspension of concessions three years after the implementation of safeguard measures or a ruling from the world trade body. But the ministry said Seoul could immediately start the suspension of concessions since it presented the WTO in April 2019 with a notice that it may invoke the measure against the EU and Britain. Yet, it added the government will work closely with local steelmakers to cope with the British move and continue negotiations with London to resolve the issue. Britain and the EU have been charging a 25 percent duty on imported steel products above its quotas since July 2018, citing damage to their steel industry.

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Global steel output falls in August first time in a year

Global steel production slipped by 1.4 per cent year-on-year in August, the first decline in more than a year, and is likely to decline further in the coming months as officials in top producer China seek to curb pollution. Crude steel output fell to 156.8 million tonnes in August, World Steel Association data showed, the first decline since July 2020. Output in China tumbled by 13.2 per cent to 83.2 million tonnes, the data showed. According to Caroline Bain, chief commodities economist at Capital Economics, given that the authorities in China were proactively encouraging lower output there, further falls in the coming months appeared likely. However, it still remained to be seen if the Chinese authorities could stay the course, particularly if prices soar or shortages start to emerge. Earlier this month, China's environment ministry said it planned to include more cities in its 2021 winter air pollution campaign as Beijing attempts to clear smog-laden skies. Other countries saw higher output as strong steel prices and healthy demand boosted profits. Steel production in Japan jumped 22.9 per cent in August compared to the same month in 2020 while output surged by 26.8 per cent in the United States and by 8.2 per cent in India. Bain also has added that India had reportedly been a beneficiary of China's efforts to curtail its steel exports.

China’s cuts again affect global steel output

A summer of reduced steel output in China continued in August, with producers

there making 13.2 percent less steel in August this year compared with August 2020. That month-on-month drop follows a similar pattern in July, when production in China dropped 8.4 percent compared with the year before, according to figures gathered by the Brussels-based World Steel Association (Worldsteel). Perhaps more telling regarding the near-term future of Chinese steelmaking—which would be significantly impacted by a potential reduction in high-rise apartment tower construction—is that monthly output has dropped from one month to another this summer: 93.9 million metric tonnes made this June, 86.8 million this July and 83.2 million this August. While China's output dropped in August, most of the world's other major steel producing nations stayed on pace to serve economies continuing to rebound from a more severely COVID-19-impacted 2020. Output in the United States was up 26.8 percent compared with August 2020. Leading ferrous scrap export destination Turkey saw output rise by 7.1 percent year-on-year this August, while India's production grew by 8.2 per cent. China's reduction helped produce a 7.2 per cent drop within the Worldsteel Asia and Oceania region for this August compared with August 2020. In North America, meanwhile, output rose 24.4 per cent and in the European Union it was up by 27.1 per cent comparing this August with last August.

Nucor plans \$2.78 steel plant, its largest construction projects ever

Nucor Corp. says it will build a \$2.7 billion sheet steel plant, targeting low-carbon production for automotive steel to serve car manufacturers in the South and Midwest. Nucor (NYSE: NUE) is eyeing sites in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The Charlotte steelmaker plans to start construction next year on the plant, which will have an anticipated capacity of 3 million tonnes, and put it into operation in 2024. It would be the largest construction project in Nucor's history. The move comes among rising fears of excess capacity in the U.S. industry. Recently, many major steel producers, including Nucor, saw stock prices fall as U.S. Steel Corp. (NYSE: X) announced its own plans for a 3 million-tonne sheet mill plant. Even before Nucor's announcement, that would make for 12 million tonnes of new sheet steel capacity in the works in the country. Nucor CEO, Leon Topalian attempted to address the issue stating the market needed a steelmaking facility of this caliber, built and operated by the industry leader. The Company, according to the CEO believed that there were several million more tonnes that were vulnerable and may become obsolete in the forthcoming years owing to cost position and carbon intensity.

Vietnam steel exports surge 127 pc

Steel exports increased by 43.4 percent year-on-year in the first eight months to 8.54 million tonnes, and were worth US\$7.1 billion, a 127 per cent rise. In August, for a second month in a row, the billion-dollar mark was breached, with the value of shipments increasing 2.5-fold to nearly \$1.5 billion. The main export markets were Southeast Asia, which bought 2.7 million tonnes and China (1.8 million tons). Exports to the E.U. and U.S. skyrocketed 7.5-fold and four-fold from 12 months earlier as demand there continued to soar. Exports to Europe also benefited from the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement, with many companies taking advantage of lower tariffs. According to the Vietnam Steel Association, the country's production capacity is around 24 million tonnes a year. Output this year is expected to reach 21.2 million tonnes, enough to meet domestic and export needs.

Nucor Corp. says it will build a \$2.7 billion sheet steel plant, targeting low-carbon production for automotive steel to serve car manufacturers in the South and Midwest.

US Steel announces plan to build \$3 billion mini mill

U.S. Steel said that it has begun looking for a site in the U.S. to build a state-of-the-art mini mill at an estimated cost of \$3 billion. The Pittsburgh-based steelmaker said the investment would be a significant step toward achieving the company's goal of reducing its global greenhouse gas emissions and would help meet its target of net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The planned mini mill will combine two electric arc furnaces with differentiated steelmaking and finishing technology. Electric arc furnaces are cleaner and more flexible than the company's legacy fleet of blast furnaces. U.S. Steel operates electric arc furnaces at its Fairfield Works in Alabama and its Big River Steel mini mill in Arkansas. Potential sites for the new mini mill include Alabama and Arkansas, as well as greenfield sites, the company said.

China's crude steel output slips for third month on production curbs

China's crude steel production fell for a third straight month in August as Beijing maintained curbs on production to reduce carbon emissions, official data showed recently. The world's largest steel producer churned out 83.24 million tonnes of the metal last month, down 4.1 per cent from July and well down on output of 94.85 million tonnes in August 2020, data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) showed. That was the lowest monthly output since March 2020, not accounting for January and February data which the NBS combines. Average daily output of crude steel stood at 2.69 million tonnes in August, down from 2.8 million tonnes in July, according to Reuters calculations based on the NBS data. In the first eight months of the year, China produced 733.02 million tonnes of crude steel, up 5.3 per cent from the January-August period in 2020, according to the statistics bureau. China's resolution to reduce carbon emissions and pollutants from the ferrous sector have capped steel production since late June, but the efforts have also supported steel prices on supply concerns as September and October are normally peak times for steel consumption in construction activities. Capacity utilisation rates of blast furnaces at 163 mills across the country ran at below 76 per cent in August, falling sharply from an average rate of 86.7 per cent over the same period a year earlier, according to Mysteel consultancy. The country's top listed steel producer Baoshan Iron & Steel Co Ltd 600019.SS had reduced its steel products exports in response to the government's appeal that steelmakers and traders ensure domestic supplies this year. [nL4N2PQ24L] Prices for construction-used steel rebar futures SRBcv1 and hot rolled coils SHHCcv1 used in the manufacturing sector had gained 22 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively, so far this year to the end of August.

Excerpts are from leading Indian dailies Metal Bulletin, Steel Guru, SEASI steel letter and other important Journals and websites.

Upcoming Events/August 2021

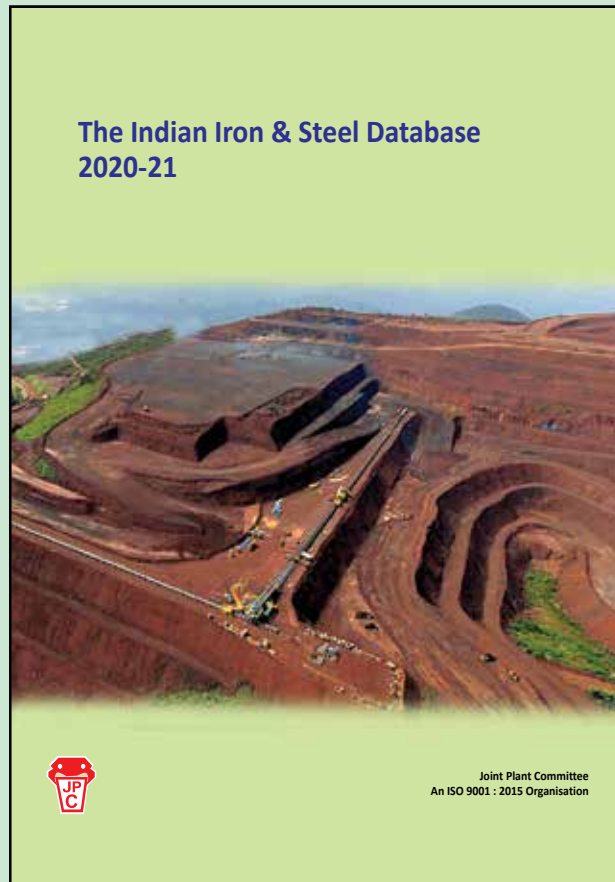
11th European Stainless Steel Conference; Date: 06 Oct 2021; Venue: Venue: map Bardolino, Verona, Italy; Organiser: Associazione Italiana di Metallurgia; Contact: aim@aimnet.it

International Fair of Technologies for Foundry Industry; Date: Tue, 12 Oct 2021; Venue: map Kielce, Poland; Organiser: Targi Kielce; Contact: biuro@targikielce.pl

International Conference on Ferrous Metallurgy; Date: Thu, 18 Nov 2021; Venue: map London, United Kingdom; Organiser: World Academy of Science; Contact: <https://waset.org/>

NASCC: The Steel Conference 2022; Date: 23 Mar 2022; Venue: map Colorado Convention Center, Denver, Colorado, USA; Organiser: American Institute of Steel Construction; Contact: nascc@aisc.org

5th International High Manganese Steel Conference 2022; Date: 23 May 2022; Venue: map Voestalpine Stahlwelt Linz, Austria; Organiser: Austrian Society for Metallurgy and Materials; Contact: asmet@asmet.at



The Indian Iron and Steel Database, 2020-21

The vast, heterogenous and complex nature of the spread of the modern day domestic iron and steel industry has necessitated an enumeration – a State/UT-wise listing of the iron and steel units. Accordingly, with dissemination of information as one of its core activity, Joint Plant Committee (JPC) has come up with its latest offering, the ***“The Indian Iron and Steel Database”*** – a first of its kind publication which provides a detailed listing of the units present in the country in 2020-21, segment-wise, category-wise and most importantly - and which is the cornerstone of the publication - State/UT-wise.

Price: Rs. 15000/-

To purchase, Contact:

Joint Plant Committee

Ispat Niketan, 52/1A, Ballygunge Circular Road, Kolkata – 700019

Tel: (033) 2461 4055 ;Email: jpc.kolkata@gmail.com

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Odisha

Puducherry

Punjab

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

Telangana

Tripura

Uttarakhand

Uttar Pradesh

West Bengal

ANDHRA PRADESH

District Wise Distribution

	DISTRICT	NO. OF UNITS
Delhi	ANANTAPUR	
Daman and Diu	CHITTOOR	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	EAST-GODAVARI	
Goa	KRISHNA	
Gujarat	NELLORE	
Himachal Pradesh	PRAKASAM	
Haryana	VISAKHAPATNAM	
Jammu and Kashmir	VIZIANAGARAM	
Jharkhand	WEST-GODAVARI	
Karnataka	TOTAL	

Segment Wise Distribution

	Segment	No. of Units	Capacity ('000 tonnes)
Odisha	Pellets		
Puducherry	Longe Iron		
Punjab	Blast Furnace		
Rajasthan	Crude Steel		
Tamil Nadu	1 BOF		
	2 Induction Furnace		
Telangana	Total Crude Steel (1-2)		
Tripura	3 Re-rolling		
Uttarakhand	4 Colour Coated		
Uttar Pradesh	5 Pipes		
West Bengal	Finished Steel (3-5)		

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Performance of the Indian Iron & Steel Industry: A Statistical Summary April - July 2021 (prov.)

Trends in Production, Export, Import and Consumption

Overall Production

- **Crude Steel:** Production at 37.848 million tonnes (mt), up by 45.8%.
- **Hot Metal:** Production at 25.351 mt, up by 38.5%.
- **Pig Iron:** Production at 2.125 mt, up by 69.4%.
- **Sponge Iron:** Production at 12.826 mt, up by 46.0%, led by coal-based route (78% share).
- **Total Finished Steel:** Production at 35.264 mt, up by 59.1%.

Total Finished Steel

- At 35.264 mt, production of total finished steel was up by 59.1% in April-July 2021. Contribution of the non-alloy steel segment stood at 33.031 mt (94% share, up by 55.7%), while the rest was the contribution of the alloy steel segment (including stainless steel).
- Overall exports of total finished steel at 5.069 mt, up by 9.2%.
- Overall imports of total finished steel at 1.568 mt, up by 4.1%.
- India was a net exporter of total finished steel during this period.
- At 33.026 mt, consumption of total finished steel was up by 65.8% in April-July 2021. Contribution of the non-alloy steel segment stood at 30.59 mt (93% share, up by 63.1%), while the rest was the contribution of the alloy steel segment (including stainless steel).

*Note: All growth figures as compared to same period of last year; All data are provisional
Source: JPC*

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION				
(In '000 tonnes)				
		APRIL - JULY		
Producers	2021 - 22 (Prov.)	2020 - 21 (Final)	% Variation	
A SAIL	4145	2367	75.1	
B TSL GROUP	6077	4025	51.0	
C RINL	1169	301	288.4	
D AM / NS (ESSAR) GROUP	2432	1829	33.0	
E JSPL	1575	881	78.8	
F JSWL	5163	3685	40.1	
G OTHER	14701	9077	62.0	
TOTAL PRODUCTION	35264	22165	59.1	

STATISTICS
TABLE

Category-wise Production of Finished Steel APRIL - JULY 2021 (2021 - 22)							
('000 tonnes)							
Category	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL & JSPL		Other Producers		Production		
	2021-22 (Prov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov)	2020-21	
I. Pig Iron	683	454	1,442	801	2,125	1,255	
II. Sponge Iron	3,885	2,577	8,941	6,206	12,826	8,783	
III. Semis	23,678	17,216	14,170	8,739	37,848	25,955	
IV. Finished Steel Equivalent (Non - Alloy)							
Bars & Rods	4,750	2,171	9,148	5,863	13,898	8,034	
Structurals	647	301	1,424	1,152	2,072	1,452	
Rails & Rly. Materials	408	457	3	8	411	464	
PM Plates	1,603	879	33	13	1,636	892	
HR coils/skelps/strips	12,720	9,046	2,294	1,322	15,014	10,368	
TOTAL (Non - Alloy)	20,128	12,854	12,903	8,357	33,031	21,211	
V. Finished Steel Equivalent (Alloy)							
Non - Flat	345	106	919	311	1,264	417	
Flat	26	78	58	28	85	106	
TOTAL (Finished Steel Alloy)	371	184	977	339	1,348	523	
VI. Finished Steel Equivalent (Stainless)							
Non - Flat	0	0	224	130	224	130	
Flat	63	50	598	250	661	300	
TOTAL (Stainless)	63	50	821	381	885	431	
TOTAL (Finished Steel Equivalent)	20,562	13,088	14,701	9,077	35,264	22,165	

CRUDE STEEL TO FINISHED STEEL EQUIVALENT (Prov.)										
APRIL 2021 - JULY 2021 (2021 - 2022)										
('000 tonnes)										
CATEGORY	SAIL	TSL GROUP	RINL	PRODUCTION					OTHERS	TOTAL
				AM/NS (ESSAR)	JSP L	JSWL	AM/NS (ESSAR)	JSP L		
SEMS	5270	6283	1846	2477	2393	5409	14170		37848	
FINISHED STEEL (NON - ALLOY)										
BARS & RODS	854	1111	1046	0	644	1095	9148		13898	
STRUCTURALS	300	0	123	0	224	0	1424		2072	
RLY. MATERIALS	360	0	0	0	48	0	3		411	
TOTAL(NON-FLAT)	1513	1111	1169	0	916	1095	10576		16381	
PM PLATES	1001	0	0	232	370	0	33		1636	
HR COIL/STRIP	1564	4836	0	2201	256	3862	2294		15014	
TOTAL(FLAT)	2566	4836	0	2432	626	3862	2327		16650	
TOTAL(Non-Alloy)	4079	5948	1169	2432	1543	4957	12903		33031	
FINISHED STEEL (ALLOY)										
NON-FLAT	2	130	0	0	33	180	919		1264	
FLAT	0	0	0	0	0	26	58		85	
TOTAL(Alloy)	2	130	0	0	33	206	977		1348	
FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)										
NON-FLAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	224		224	
FLAT	63	0	0	0	0	0	598		661	
TOTAL(Stainless)	63	0	0	0	0	0	821		885	
FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy + Alloy + Stainless)										
TOTAL(NON-FLAT)	1516	1241	1169	0	949	1275	11718		17868	
TOTAL(FLAT)	2629	4836	0	2432	626	3888	2983		17396	
TOTAL Finished Steel	4145	6077	1169	2432	1575	5163	14701		35264	

**PRODUCTION, IMPORT, EXPORT & CONSUMPTION OF IRON & STEEL (Prov.)
APRIL 2021 - JULY 2021 (2021 - 2022)**

CATEGORY	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORT	AVAILABILITY	Stock		CONSUMPTION		Consumption Variation Over Last Year(%)	
					As on 01- APR-2021	As On 31- JUL-2021	Current Year	Last Year		
SEMIS	37848	63	1784	36127	679	782	103	36024	22582	59.52
FINISHED STEEL (Non - Alloy)										
BARS & RODS	13898	35	769	13164	4365	3467	-898	14061	8294	69.53
STRUCTURALS	2072	5	58	2019	247	187	-60	2079	1530	35.95
RLY. MATERIALS	411	17	0	429	180	168	-12	440	476	-7.55
TOTAL(NON-FLAT)	16381	57	826	15611	4791	3821	-970	16581	10300	60.98
PM PLATES	1636	79	282	1433	470	514	44	1389	923	50.46
HR COIL/STRIP & Equivalent	15014	906	3599	12321	3583	3283	-300	12620	7530	67.6
TOTAL(FLAT)	16650	985	3881	13754	4052	3797	-255	14009	8453	65.73
TOTAL(Non-Alloy)	33031	1042	4707	29365	8843	7619	-1225	30590	18753	63.12
FINISHED STEEL (Alloy)										
NON-FLAT	1264	79	156	1186	83	60	-22	1209	428	182.65
FLAT	85	183	35	233	7	4	-3	235	303	-22.35
TOTAL(Alloy)	1348	262	191	1419	90	65	-25	1444	731	97.63
FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)										
NON-FLAT	224	12	58	178	15	7	-9	187	81	130.94
FLAT	661	252	112	801	19	14	-5	805	358	125.06
TOTAL(Stainless)	885	264	170	979	34	21	-13	992	439	126.14
FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy +Alloy+ Stainless)										
TOTAL(NON-FLAT)	17868	148	1040	16975	4889	3888	-1001	17976	10809	66.31
TOTAL(FLAT)	17396	1420	4028	14787	4078	3816	-262	15049	9114	65.13
TOTAL Finished Steel	35264	1568	5069	31762	8967	7704	-1263	33026	19922	65.8

Note: For Import, Export, Availability, Stock Variation & Consumption, all items across the value chain have been taken

DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTION / VALUE ADDED PRODUCTION (PROV.)										‘000 tonnes
APRIL 2021 - JULY 2021 (2021 - 2022)										
CATEGORY	PRODUCTION									TOTAL
	SAIL	TSL GROUP	RINL	AM/NS (ESSAR)	JSPL	JSWL	OTHERS			
	FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy)									
HSM PLATES	0	0	0	104	35	12	0	0	151	
HR SHEETS	39	55	0	579	0	110	0	0	783	
CR COIL/SHEETS	356	1178	0	538	0	2650	1590	0	6311	
GP/GC SHEETS/COIL	44	432	0	330	0	889	940	0	2635	
COLOR COATED COILS/SHEET	0	60	0	125	0	241	250	0	677	
ELECTRICAL COILS/SHEETS	19	0	0	0	0	54	59	0	132	
TIN PLATES (incl ww)	0	0	0	0	0	53	125	0	177	
PIPES (LARGE DIA.)	17	96	0	71	0	0	793	0	977	
TMBP	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
TIN FREE STEEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
	FINISHED STEEL (Alloy)									
FLAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	114	
	FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)									
FLAT	16	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	205	

DOWNSTREAM / VALUE ADDED PRODUCTION, IMPORT, EXPORT & CONSUMPTION (PROVISIONAL)											Consumption Variation Over Last Year(%)
APRIL 2021 - JULY 2021 (2021 - 2022)											
CATEGORY	PRODUCTION	Consumed For DownStream Processing	IMPORT	EXPORT	AVAILABILITY	Stock		CONSUMPTION		Consumption Variation Over Last Year(%)	
						As on 01- APR-2021	As On 31- JUL-2021	Current Year	Last Year		
HR Coils/Strips		8931									
			FINISHED STEEL (Non - Alloy)								
HR PLATES	151	0	0	0	151	0	0	151	106	43.32	
HR SHEETS	783	0	0	1	782	314	295	800	451	77.69	
CR COIL/SHEETS	6311	2868	101	467	3076	1462	1397	3141	1299	141.81	
GP&GC/GALVALUME	2635	677	253	712	1499	192	171	1519	1167	30.12	
COLOR COATED COILS/ SHEET	677	0	32	82	627	47	53	620	543	14.19	
ELECTRICAL COILS/ SHEETS	132	0	165	13	284	11	11	285	173	64.57	
TIN PLATES (incl ww)	177	0	46	12	211	13	33	190	132	43.99	
PIPES (LARGE DIA.)	977	0	50	39	988	193	85	1096	794	37.98	
TMBP	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	2	157.66	
TIN FREE STEEL	2	0	10	0	11	0	0	11	18	-36.9	
			FINISHED STEEL (Alloy)								
FLAT	114	0	67	15	165	0	0	166	64	159.12	
			FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)								
FLAT	205	0	204	63	346	3	2	347	136	156.16	

CRUDE STEEL TO FINISHED STEEL EQUIVALENT APRIL 2020 - JULY 2020 (2020 - 2021)											(*000 tonnes)
CATEGORY	SAIL	TSL GROUP	RINL	AM/NS (ESSAR)	PRODUCTION						TOTAL
					JSP	JSWL	OTHERS	TOTAL	JSP	JSWL	
SEMIS	3705	4698	770	1840	2110	4093	8739	25955			
FINISHED STEEL (NON - ALLOY)											
BARS & RODS	410	527	281	0	324	628	5863	8034			
STRUCTURALS	147	0	20	0	133	0	1152	1452			
RLY. MATERIALS	428	0	0	0	28	0	8	464			
TOTAL(NON-FLAT)	986	527	301	0	486	628	7022	9951			
PM PLATES	478	0	0	196	206	0	13	892			
HR COIL/STRIP & Equivalent	852	3460	0	1633	176	2924	1322	10368			
TOTAL(FLAT)	1330	3460	0	1829	382	2924	1335	11260			
TOTAL(Non-Alloy)	2316	3987	301	1829	868	3552	8357	21211			
FINISHED STEEL (ALLOY)											
NON-FLAT	0	38	0	0	13	55	311	417			
FLAT	0	0	0	0	0	78	28	106			
TOTAL(Alloy)	0	38	0	0	13	133	339	523			
FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)											
NON-FLAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	130			
FLAT	50	0	0	0	0	0	250	300			
TOTAL(Stainless)	50	0	0	0	0	0	381	431			
FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy + Alloy + Stainless)											
TOTAL(NON-FLAT)	986	566	301	0	498	683	7464	10498			
TOTAL(FLAT)	1380	3460	0	1829	382	3002	1613	11667			
TOTAL Finished Steel	2367	4025	301	1829	881	3685	9077	22165			

**PRODUCTION,IMPORT, EXPORT & CONSUMPTION OF IRON & STEEL
APRIL 2020 - JULY 2020 (2020 - 2021)**

CATEGORY	PRODUCTION			IMPORTS		EXPORT		AVAILABILITY		Stock		CONSUMPTION		Consumption Variation Over Last Year(%)
	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORT	IMPORTS	EXPORT	AVAILABILITY	As on 01- APR-2020	As On 31- JUL-2020	Variation in Stock	Current Year	Last Year			
SEMIS	25955	61	3219	22797	613	828	215	22582	36751	-38.55				
FINISHED STEEL (Non - Alloy)														
BARS & RODS	8034	34	354	7715	7704	7125	-580	8294	12965	-36.02				
STRUCTURALS	1452	9	24	1438	400	309	-92	1530	2240	-31.7				
RLY. MATERIALS	464	28	6	486	188	198	10	476	491	-3.03				
TOTAL(NON-FLAT)	9951	72	384	9639	8292	7631	-661	10300	15696	-34.37				
PM PLATES	892	160	181	871	624	572	-52	923	1615	-42.83				
HR COIL/STRIP & Equivalent	10368	770	3846	7293	4693	4456	-237	7530	13562	-44.47				
TOTAL(FLAT)	11260	930	4027	8163	5317	5028	-290	8453	15176	-44.3				
TOTAL(Non-Alloy)	21211	1002	4410	17802	13609	12659	-951	18753	30872	-39.25				
FINISHED STEEL (Alloy)														
NON-FLAT	417	93	47	463	49	85	36	428	1230	-65.24				
FLAT	106	258	75	289	18	4	-14	303	401	-24.45				
TOTAL(Alloy)	523	351	122	752	68	90	22	731	1631	-55.22				
FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)														
NON-FLAT	130	8	37	102	3	24	21	81	164	-50.73				
FLAT	300	144	72	373	6	21	1.5	358	678	-47.2				
TOTAL(Stainless)	431	153	109	474	9	45	36	439	842	-47.88				
FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy +Alloy+ Stainless)														
TOTAL(NON-FLAT)	10498	173	468	10204	8344	7740	-605	10809	17091	-36.75				
TOTAL(FLAT)	11667	1332	4174	8825	5342	5053	-289	9114	16255	-43.93				
TOTAL Finished Steel	22165	1505	4641	19029	13686	12793	-893	19922	33346	-40.25				

Note:For Import,Export,Availability,Stock Variation & Consumption, all items across the value chain have been taken

DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTION / VALUE ADDED PRODUCTION APRIL 2020 - JULY 2020 (2020 - 2021)										(‘000 tonnes)
CATEGORY	PRODUCTION									TOTAL
	SAIL	TSL GROUP	RINL	AM/NS (ESSAR)	JSPL	JSWL	OTHERS			
	FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy)									
HSM PLATES	0	0	0	61	41	3	0	0	106	
HR SHEETS	23	10	0	345	0	66	0	0	444	
CR COIL/SHEETS	134	550	0	352	0	1378	737	0	3150	
GP/GC SHEETS/COIL	22	294	0	228	0	463	717	0	1723	
COLOR COATED COILS/SHEET	0	41	0	92	0	165	236	0	534	
ELECTRICAL COILS/SHEETS	6	0	0	0	0	25	26	0	57	
TIN PLATES (incl ww)	0	0	0	0	0	52	64	0	116	
PIPES (LARGE DIA.)	10	48	0	44	0	0	763	0	865	
TMBP	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
TIN FREE STEEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	FINISHED STEEL (Alloy)									
FLAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	78	
	FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)									
FLAT	7	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	90	

DOWNSTREAM / VALUE ADDED PRODUCTION, IMPORT, EXPORT & CONSUMPTION
APRIL 2020 - JULY 2020 (2020 - 2021)

('000 tonnes)

CATEGORY	PRODUCTION	Consumed For DownStream Processing	AVAILABILITY			Stock		CONSUMPTION		Consumption Variation Over Last Year(%)
			IMPORT	EXPORT	As on 01- APR-2020	As On 31- JUL-2020	Variation in Stock	Current Year	Last Year	
HR Coils/Strips		4919								
			FINISHED STEEL (Non - Alloy)							
HR PLATES	106	0	0	0	106	0	0	106	212	-50.12
HR SHEETS	444	0	0	0	444	334	328	451	880	-48.82
CR COIL/SHEETS	3150	1876	63	220	1117	1944	1763	1299	2434	-46.65
GP&GC/GALVALUME	1723	534	184	248	1126	316	274	1167	2096	-44.32
COLOR COATED COILS/ SHEET	534	0	36	31	539	61	57	543	806	-32.66
ELECTRICAL COILS/ SHEETS	57	0	106	9	154	46	27	173	376	-54
TIN PLATES (incl ww)	116	0	35	3	148	0	16	132	231	-42.7
PIPES (LARGE DIA.)	865	0	51	43	874	129	208	794	1158	-31.39
TMBP	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	4.52
TIN FREE STEEL	0	0	19	1	18	0	0	18	30	-39.67
			FINISHED STEEL (Alloy)							
FLAT	78	0	40	53	65	0	1	64	65	-0.84
			FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)							
FLAT	90	0	96	34	152	1	17	136	619	-78.09

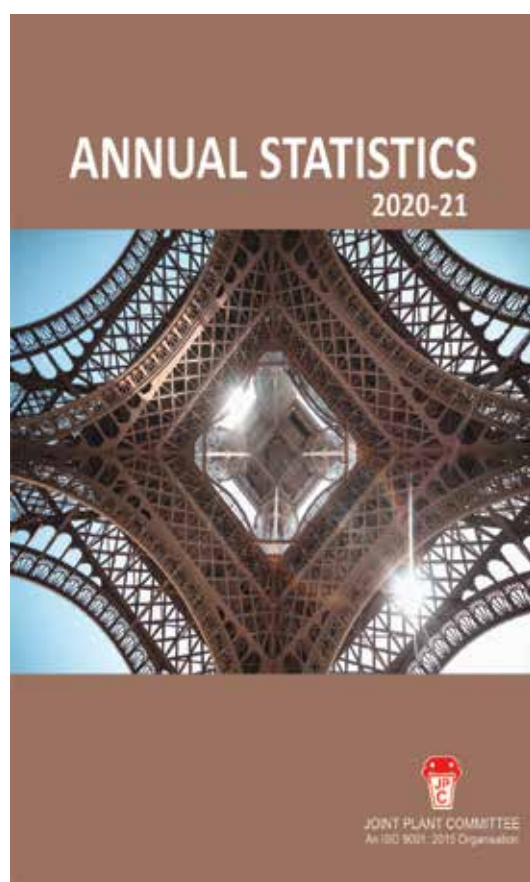
JOINT PLANT COMMITTEE									
IMPORT OF IRON & STEEL THROUGH MAJOR INDIAN PORTS									
CATEGORYWISE IMPORT REPORT FOR PERIOD 01-Apr-21 To 31-Jul-21(PROV.)									
Quantity : '000 tonnes									
Value : Rs. Crores									
SL No	Carbon Steel (Prime)		Carbon Steel (Seconds/Defective)		Alloy/Stainless Steel		Total		
CATEGORY	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value (Rs Crs)	Value (USD million)
I STEEL									
A.SEMIS									
.....Billets,Slabs,etc.	6.8	31.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	204.8	20.4	236.3	32.0
.....Re-rollable Scrap	43.0	142.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	43.0	143.4	19.4
B.FINISHED STEEL									
1. Non-Flat Products									
BARS & RODS	34.5	208.8	0.1	0.4	90.5	1265.7	125.2	1474.9	199.5
STRUCTURALS	5.1	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.9	5.3	41.2	5.6
RLY. MATERIALS	17.4	132.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	132.7	18.0
TOTAL (1) Non-Flat Products	57.0	376.8	0.1	0.4	90.7	1271.6	147.8	1648.8	223.0
2. Flat Products									
PLATES	79.0	582.2	0.0	0.1	24.4	303.3	103.4	885.6	119.8
HR SHEETS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	24.3	2.9	24.3	3.3
HR COIL/STRIP	249.0	1492.6	0.0	0.0	139.4	1279.1	388.4	2771.8	374.9
CR COIL/SHEETS	97.7	601.7	3.0	16.2	232.0	2331.7	332.8	2949.6	399.0
GP/GC SHEETS/COIL	248.0	1981.1	37.4	175.3	0.0	0.0	285.4	2156.4	291.7
ELECT. SHEETS	164.6	1478.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	164.6	1478.1	199.9
TMBP	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1
TIN PLATES	8.7	57.8	36.8	184.8	0.0	0.0	45.5	242.6	32.8
TIN FREE STEEL	2.6	19.6	7.7	40.6	0.0	0.0	10.3	60.2	8.1
PIPES	33.6	258.3	16.4	60.7	36.5	704.4	86.5	1023.5	138.4
TOTAL (2) Flat Products	883.4	6471.5	101.4	478.2	435.1	4642.8	1419.9	11592.5	1568.0
TOTAL Finished Steel(1+2)	940.4	6848.3	101.5	478.6	525.8	5914.4	1567.7	13241.3	1791.1
TOTAL Steel=(A+B)	990.2	7022.4	101.5	478.6	539.5	6120.0	1631.2	13621.0	1842.4
II Other Steel Items									
FITTINGS							44.5	578.2	78.2
MISC. STEEL ITEMS							122.7	1224.8	165.7
SCRAP							1622.9	8456.6	1143.9
III Iron									
PIG IRON							5.0	18.6	2.5
SPONGE IRON							17.3	45.9	6.2
IV Ferro-Alloys							194.8	2661.8	360.0
GRAND TOTAL							3638.4	26606.9	3598.9

CRUDE STEEL TO FINISHED STEEL EQUIVALENT PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AVAILABILITY, STOCK & CONSUMPTION (PROVISIONAL) AUGUST 2021 (2021 - 2022)										(In '000 tonnes)
PRODUCERS	Non-Alloy Steel			FINISHED STEEL Alloy / Stainless Steel			Total			
	2021 - 22 (Prov.)	2020 - 21 (Final)	% Variation	2021 - 22 (Prov.)	2020 - 21 (Final)	% Variation	2021 - 22 (Prov.)	2020 - 21 (Final)	% Variation	
a) Production										
SAIL	1185	1014	16.9	15	18	-16.0	1199	1031	16.3	
TSL GROUP	1460	1627	-10.3	37	23	58.8	1496	1650	-9.3	
RINL	294	164	79.6	0	0		294	164	79.6	
AM / NS (ESSAR) GROUP	634	573	10.8	0	0		634	573	10.8	
JSPL	402	403	-0.3	16	9	65.9	417	412	1.2	
JSWL	1149	1139	0.9	48	72	-33.3	1198	1212	-1.1	
OTHER	3309	3141	5.4	482	375	28.7	3792	3515	7.9	
Total Production	8434	8060	4.6	597	497	20.2	9031	8557	5.5	
b) Imports	213	110	94.4	183	52	252.8	396	161	145.2	
c) Exports	1251	950	31.7	80	89	-10.2	1331	1039	28.1	
d) Availability (a + b - c)	7396	7220	2.4	700	460	52.3	8096	7680	5.4	
Opening Stock	7541	12659		163	134		7704	12793		
Closing Stock	7766	12184		117	133		7883	12317		
e) Variation in Stock	225	-474		-46	-2		179	-476		
f) ASU (Consumption)	7171	7694	-6.8	746	461	61.7	7917	8156	-2.9	

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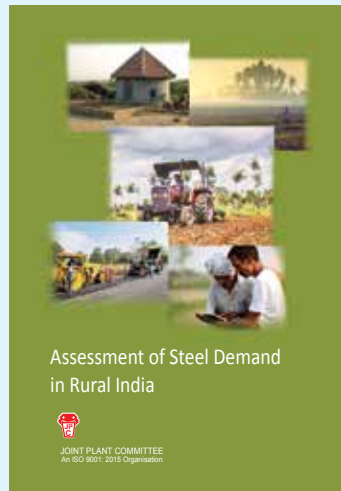


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Assessment of Steel Demand in Rural India : A JPC Report

A detailed insight into the status, trends and potential of steel consumption in the Indian rural market, based on an all-India field survey conducted by Joint Plant Committee (JPC) covering 300 districts, 1499 villages, 23,472 rural households, 760 rural manufacturers, over 3000 channel partners and nearly 2400 rural institutions

Key Features:

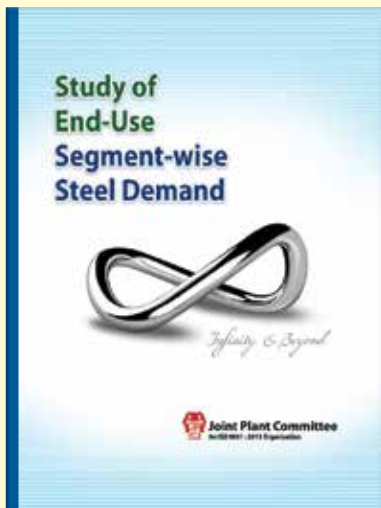
- Overview of the steel consumption scenario in the Indian rural market including trends in per capita consumption
- Category-wise, End Use Sector-wise trends in consumption of steel
- Profile of state-wise consumption scenario and trends in per capita steel consumption therein
- Analysis of trends in rural manufacturing practices and preferences
- Analysis of trends in rural retailer practices and preferences
- Forecast of steel consumption in rural India – End Use Segment-wise, Category-wise, State-wise and Year-wise upto 2030
- Recommendations for increasing steel consumption in modern-day rural India

Price: Rs. 15000/-

Contact : Joint Plant Committee

Ispat Niketan, 52/1A, Ballygunge Circular Road, Kolkata – 700019

Tel: (033) 2461 4055; Email: jpc.kolkata@gmail.com



Joint Plant Committee or JPC, the official organization authorised by the Ministry of Steel, Government of India for collection and reporting of data on iron and steel, has recently completed the first-ever official work on a Study on the pattern, level and nature of steel consumed in the various prominent end-use segments in modern-day India.

HIGHLIGHTS:

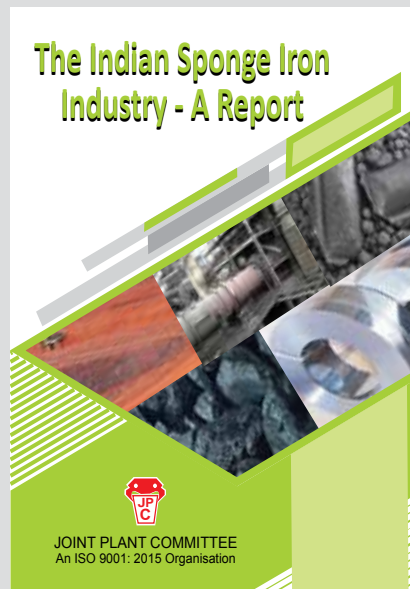
- Based on an extensive **Pan-India Primary Data Survey**
- Over 1000-plus sample size encompassing **All Stakeholders** - producers, associations, traders, consultants, concerned departments/Ministries of Government of India, industry bodies/chambers etc.
- Covers **All Major Steel Consuming Segments**: Building & Construction, Infrastructure, Automobile, Engineering & Packaging, Consumer Durables and Defence
- Unveils **First-Ever Official Statistics** on current and emerging trends in steel consumption in the country: overall, end-use segment-wise, grade-wise, steel category / item-wise
- Steel consumption trends in **Mega-Infrastructure Projects** of the Government of India
- Understand the future of steel consumption through **Detailed Year-Wise Projections** on annual steel demand till 2030-31
- Trends in **Per Capita Steel Consumption** projected till 2030-31
- Impact of **Technology Change** on steel consumption specially on various grades
- Impact of **Substitution Effect** on steel consumption
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Price: Rs. 25000/-

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The Indian Sponge Iron Industry: A Report

The report lends a detailed insight into the Indian Sponge Iron Industry, based on field level survey by Joint Plant Committee (JPC) and features:

- Detailed analysis of the status and performance of the industry
- Articles from industry experts on varied issues facing the industry
- Statistical Tables on key areas of performance, operation and facilities
- Directory listing of leading producers in the country

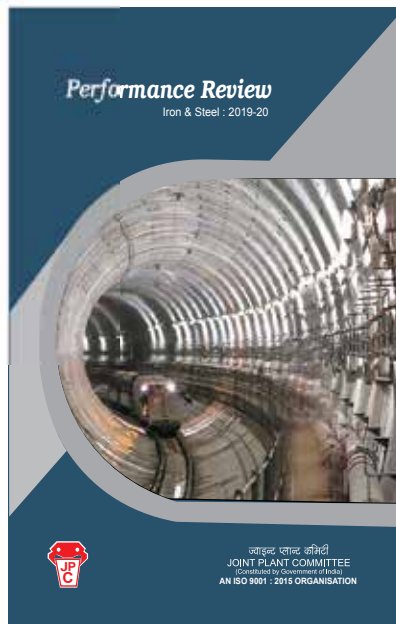
A Joint Plant Committee Publication

Price: Rs. 5000/-

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Weigh the achievement of the Indian steel industry with
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The JPC Bulletin traces news, data, analysis and many other facets of the steel industry. It has become a coveted journal for all stakeholders of the steel industry

Annual Statistics



Includes statistical profile of five-yearly database on various segments of the Indian steel industry

The Indian Iron and Steel Database



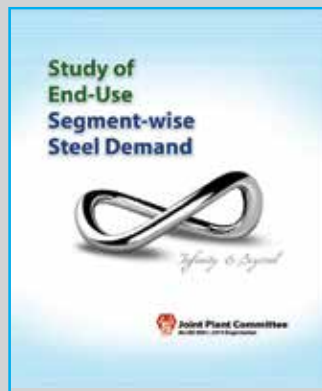
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Assessment of Steel Demand in Rural India



A detailed insight into the status, trends and potential of steel consumption in the Indian rural market, based on an all-India field survey conducted by JPC

Study of End-Use Segment-wise Steel Demand



A first time report on trends in domestic steel consumption in major end-use segments in the country analysed item-wise, grade-wise, with detailed reports on individual segments, forecasts till 2030, review of potential steel demand and recommendations for enhancing future growth

The Indian Sponge Iron Industry - A Report



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An exhaustive coverage of iron and steel trade including grade-wise import and monthly trends

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A detailed statistical representation of the performance of the domestic iron and steel industry covering all core parameters

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Fortnightly statement on trends in retail prices of key items of iron and steel in the four metro markets