



Steel SCENARIO

A JOURNAL ON FERROUS AND ALLIED SECTORS

OCTOBER 2021

#SteelFact

Recycling 1 tonne of steel scrap saves

**1.5 tonnes
of CO₂**

1.4 tonnes of Iron Ore, 740 Kg of Coal
and 120 Kg of Limestone.

Source: World Steel Association

RECYCLING STEEL FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

Steel Production through Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) uses scrap as an input & Tata Steel has set up India's first state-of-the-art scrap processing centre at Rohtak, Haryana. The scrap is sourced from market segments like End-of-Life Vehicle scrap, Obsolete Household Scrap, Industrial Scrap etc through Digital FerroHaat App.

Sure we make steel.

But #WeAlsoMakeTomorrow.



Tata Steel is now a part of ResponsibleSteel™, the industry's first global multi-stakeholder standard and certification initiative.



STEEL SCENARIO

VOL 31/M03

Registration No. 53085 / 92

EDITOR'S NOTE

Is this the time to role away from coal? 2

SECTION : ARTICLE

Coal Conundrum - Would Steel Be Also Affected? 3

By Kingshuk Banerjee

A Greener Future Begins with a Shift to Coal Alternatives 8

By Christian Bogmans and Claire Mengyi Li

Availability of Energy Resources 11

By ENERGY STATISTICS INDIA 2021

Reserves and Potential for Generation 14

By ENERGY STATISTICS INDIA 2021

Comparative Risk and Return Analysis of Bombay Stock 25

Exchanges and Steel Sector in India

By Dr. Pramod Kumar Patjoshi and Dr. Girija Nandini

SECTION : REPORT

Statistical Review of World Energy 2021 20

By bp

SECTION : STATISTICS

6

SECTION : INTERVIEW

"BSE provides the best technology for secure trading...." 22

By Shri Ashish Kumar Chauhan, MD & CEO, BSE

SECTION : CSR Activities

Footsteps Foundation Celebrates Joy of Giving Week 30

SECTION : NEWS

Crude steel production - September 2021 31

World Steel News

DATA BANK

Steel Market Price 32

INDUSTRY SCENARIO

VOL 01/M03

SECTION: FOREWARD

The Indian Economy Slipping down as Oil price spikes 35

SECTION: REPORT

Indian Industrial Lubricants - Market Overview 36

SECTION: STATISTICS

38

SECTION : ARTICLE

Industry POL & NG Consumption Report July 2021 39

By PPAC

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - A Long and Difficult Ascent 46

By INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

CORRIGENDUM

In September 2021 issue, page number 37, instead of the question - "Please elucidate your CSR activities", the revised question will be "Any significant achievements during the pandemic period?"

Spark Economy Research Centre

46CD, Binodini Bhavan, Sammillani Park, East Rajapur, Santoshpur, Kolkata - 700075
Email: info@steelscenario.com / editor@steelscenario.com | Web: steelscenario.com

Founder Chief Editor

Late Dr. Monoj Chatterjee

Editor & Publisher

Sakuntala Chatterjee Chanda

Content & Marketing Executives

Joyanta Mani

Tanumay De

Accounts & Admin

Gobinda Roy

Design & Layout

Prime ServiQ

Representative in Bangladesh

Rifat Mohammad

+88-01911394324

serc.events@gmail.com

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

- ▲ Dr. Narendra Kumar Nanda, M.Tech, Ph.D
- ▲ Sushim Banerjee, Ex-Director General - Institute of Steel Development & Growth
- ▲ Nirmal Chand Mathur, Stainless Steel Expert
- ▲ Dr. Shoeb Ahmed, Ex-Director Commercial - Steel Authority of India Limited
- ▲ Pritish Kumar Sen, Ex-Tata Steel
- ▲ Debashish Dutta, Ex-General Manager - Institute of Steel Development & Growth
- ▲ Ishwar Chandra Sahu, Ex-Executive Director I/c SAIL, IISCO Burnpur
- ▲ Rakesh Kumar Singhal, Consultant - Steel Research Technology Mission of India
- ▲ Abhijeet Sinha, National Program Director- ASSAR
- ▲ Divya Kush, President of The Indian Institute of Architects Member (Alt.), Council of Union of International Architects
- ▲ Rajesh Nath, Managing Director, VDMA India
- ▲ Nikunj Turakhia- President, Steel Users Federation of India
- ▲ Sanat Bhaumik, Director - Sales & Marketing, Steel Plantech India Private Ltd.

ATTENTION SUBSCRIBERS

Any complain of non-receipt of journal should reach 'Steel Scenario' office at Kolkata latest within a month of publication.

- Publisher



Sakuntala, Editor & Publisher

Is this the time to role away from coal?

World coal consumption fell by 6.2 exajoules (EJ), or 4.2% (its fourth decline in six years), led by declines in the US (-2.1 EJ) and India (-1.1 EJ). Higher natural gas prices and electricity demand are set to slow the structural decline of coal use in the European Union and the United States, which both might see their coal consumption grow for the first time in nearly a decade. China and India, the two most coal-reliant major countries, are taking steps to ensure adequate coal supply to fuel their economies and rein in imports. In China, the government is continuing efforts to increase the competitiveness and profitability of the coal sector. By 2025, global coal demand is forecast to flatten out at around 7.4 billion tonnes. Trends are expected to vary by region over the next five years. The international coal trade was seriously disrupted in 2020 by the Covid-19 crisis. Exports contracted by around 11%, with more than two-thirds of the decline coming from thermal coal.

Coal is at the crux of critical political discussions that government leaders need to decide if they are to transition to a green economy. Scientists say greenhouse gas emissions need to be halved by 2030 in order for the world to have a fighting chance at limiting dangerous levels of warming.

Today, several forces are rising against coal. People are clamouring against deadly levels of air pollution, caused by its combustion. Wind and solar energy, once far costlier than coal, are becoming competitive, while some countries are facing a glut of coal-fired plants already built. So, even in countries where coal use is growing, the pace of growth is slowing. In South Africa, after years of lawsuits, plans to build a coal-fired power station in Limpopo Province were cancelled last November. Activists celebrated outside the Supreme Court in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2019 after construction of a coal plant was blocked.

In at least three countries, Chinese-funded projects are in trouble or dead. In Kenya, a proposed coal plant has languished for years because of litigation. In Egypt, a planned coal plant is indefinitely postponed. In Bangladesh, Chinese-backed projects are among 15 planned coal plants that the government in Dhaka is reviewing, with an eye to cancelling them altogether.

Pakistan, saddled by debts, announced a vague moratorium on new coal projects. Vietnam, which is still expanding its coal fleet, scaled back plans for new plants. The Philippines, under pressure from citizens' groups, hit the pause button on new projects.

With coal used to produce almost 70% of all electricity, spot power rates have surged, while supplies of the fuel are being diverted away from key customers, including aluminium smelters and steel mills. Coal and coal-dependent sectors are providers of livelihood, infrastructure and cost-competitive electricity. The transport of coal contributes to 44% of Indian Railways' freight revenue, and since it is India's largest employer, any transition from coal is met with strong opposition.

Like China, India is contending with two key challenges: soaring electricity demand as industrial activity rebounds after pandemic curbs were lifted and a slump in local coal output. The country meets around three-quarters of its demand locally, but heavy rains have flooded mines and key transport routes. Coal-fired plant operators are faced with a choice: pay high premiums at domestic auctions to secure any available local supply, or enter a seaborne coal market where prices have risen to their highest level on record. There are some big exceptions. Indonesia and Australia continue to mine their abundant coal deposits. Perhaps most oddly, Britain, which is hosting the next international climate talks, is opening a new coal mine. And then there are the world's biggest coal consumers, China and India.

The future of coal will largely be decided in Asia. Today, China and India account for 65% of global coal demand. With Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Southeast Asia included, that share rises to 75%. China, which currently accounts for half of the world's coal consumption, will be especially influential. By 2025, the European Union and United States will account for less than 10% of global coal demand, down from 37% in 2000. Those pushing to end fossil fuel production now are missing the point that fossil fuels will still be needed for some time in certain sectors. Eliminating unpopular energy sources or technologies, like nuclear or carbon capture, from the conversation is short-sighted. Renewable electricity generation alone won't get us there — this is an all-technologies-on-deck problem. Alternatives can be adopted only as a long-term strategy, but the current crisis could be considered as a window of opportunity to not go back to producing more coal but to begin the transition to exploring green and renewable methods of producing energy.

Sakuntala Chanda

Please subscribe to continue reading.....