

#### India

#### Underweight (no change)

#### **Highlighted Companies**

#### **Tata Steel**

#### REDUCE, TP Rs711, Rs113 close

With high inflation and rising interest rates, the western world will see steel demand destruction, leading to a massive destocking-led fall in prices. We have valued Tata Steel at 0.7x FY23F P/BV to arrive at our new target price of Rs711 (from Rs750 earlier). Retain Reduce rating on the stock.

#### Steel Authority of India REDUCE, TP Rs58, Rs82 close

Higher fixed cost makes it the most loved stock in a steel bull market as EPS growth is stupendous. However, it bites the P&L hard during a downcycle. We expect SAIL to suffer losses in FY23F. Retain Reduce rating on SAIL with a target price of Rs58.

#### **Jindal Steel and Power**

#### ADD, TP Rs380, Rs404 close

JSPL will get the benefit of falling iron ore prices, although Its EPS will be in no way near to consensus estimate. JSPL has done well to deleverage in the steel bull cycle and hence, it remains our top pick.

#### **Summary Valuation Metrics**

P/E (x)	Mar22-F	Mar23-F	Mar24-F
Tata Steel	0.32	1.3	1.72
Steel Authority of India	2.81	-37.94	12.74
Jindal Steel and Power	4.97	16.67	13.82
P/BV (x)	Mar22-F	Mar23-F	Mar24-F
Tata Steel	0.12	0.11	0.11
Steel Authority of India	0.65	0.7	0.66
Jindal Steel and Power	1.15	1.07	1
Dividend Yield	Mar22-F	Mar23-F	Mar24-F
Tata Steel	22.19%	22.19%	22.19%
Steel Authority of India	0%	0%	0%
Jindal Steel and Power	0%	0%	0%

# **Steel**

## Coking coal prices set to rise again

- High power prices: ergo, unviable electric arc furnaces to have a twin effect in Europe - steel demand collapse & production shift to blast furnace (BF) route.
- We believe Europe's blast furnaces are running at 67% of their capacity, which can rise to 85%, leading to demand for HCC (hard coking coal) rising by 10mt.
- HCC shortage will exacerbate, which is -ve for Indian steel. Hence, unless Chinese steel demand plunges by 7-8%, HCC will rise to US\$350+/t soon.

#### After a transient decline, coking coal prices set to rise again

The electric arc furnace (EAF) route for making steel is becoming unviable in Europe, which will lead to increased usage of blast furnace. The rise in blast furnace usage will inevitability lead to a rise in coking coal usage. Europe has approximately 291mt steel-making capacity against overall production of ~160mt. The blast furnace capacity in Europe stands at ~135mt and EAF capacity at ~156mt. EAF utilization is limited to 43%, but blast furnaces are operating at 67%. So, blast furnace utilization can increase by 17-18% easily, which can lead to a cut in EAF steel production by ~18mt. This also means that scrap surplus will be more than 18-20mt and hard coking coal demand in the global arena will rise by ~11mt. Brace for the rise in coking coal prices again as we enter the European winter season.

#### Indian steel firms to be hit as prices of coking coal rise, scrap softens

With global export prices dropping below US\$600/t, the only respite for Indian steel makers was falling coking coal prices. However, high power prices (more than 40cents/KwHr) will have a twin effect on European steel demand - demand destruction, and the shift to blast furnace (BF) route for making steel. We believe that European scrap exports can rise by 10-15mt, and coking coal imports will rise by 10-11mt. Big Indian steel makers will suffer both ways: 1) softening scrap prices will lead to increased competition in longs from small steel makers, and 2) high coking coal prices will erode the nascent recovery in spot margins. After a flash-in-the-pan kind of rise in spot margins, they will collapse again. Sell Indian steel names

#### Even after a 25-30% correction, steel stocks are not cheap; Reduce

Most steel stocks are 25-30% below their 2021 peak, but it's not the time to buy them. Cost pressure will come back soon, and a slowing Chinese economy is another headwind. If Chinese steel demand falls by 7-8%, then cost pressure will ease considerably. However, at that time, steel prices will be below US\$500/t and even Tata Steel will struggle to make Rs12,000/t EBITDA in its Indian operations. Steel is caught between a rock and a hard place. We recommend Reduce. Jindal Steel and Power or JSPL is the only Add-rated stock in our coverage universe and a top pick from the sector.

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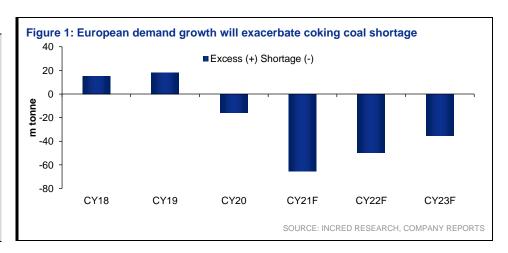
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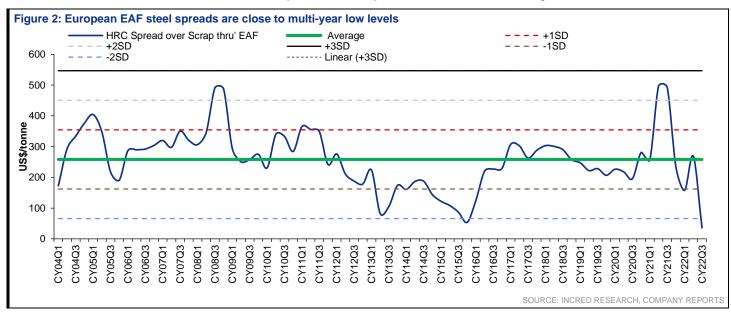


## Coking coal prices set to rise again

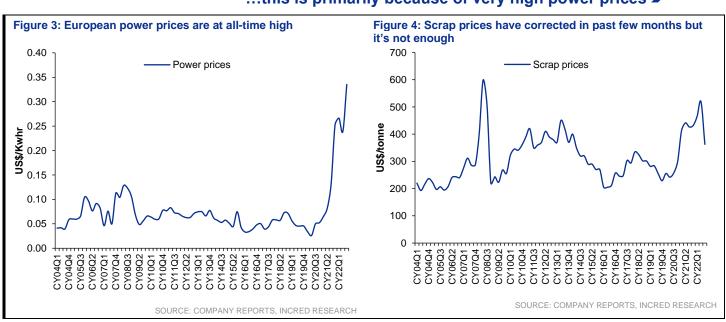
The electric arc furnace or EAF route for making steel is becoming unviable in Europe, which will lead to increased usage of blast furnace. The rise in blast furnace usage will inevitability lead to rise in a coking coal usage. Coking coal production is anyway rising at a sluggish pace (because of years of underinvestment) and hence, we are likely to see increased prices of coking coal. Brace for the rise in coking coal prices again as we enter the European winter season.

### Europe to drive the rise in coking coal prices

European EAF spreads are near multi-year low levels... >

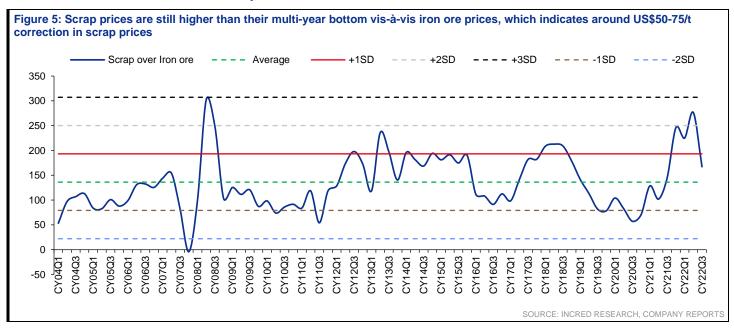


#### ...this is primarily because of very high power prices >

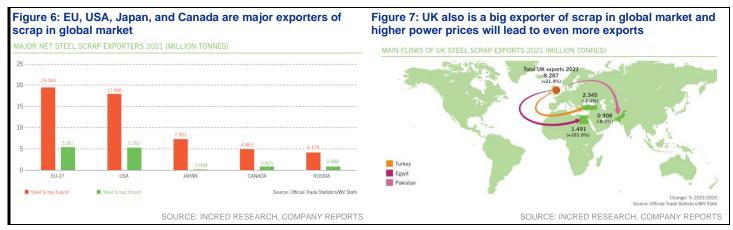


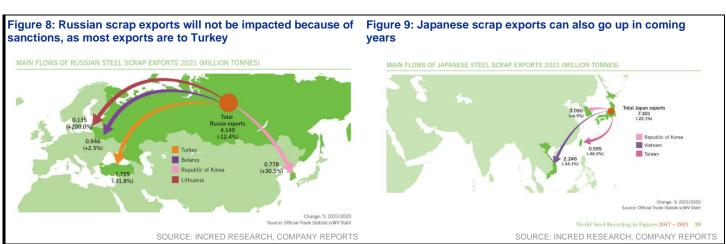


# Fall in scrap prices has a limit as it is determined by iron ore prices >



The correction in scrap prices is also possible because scrap will become surplus in Europe once companies shift to the blast furnace route ➤







# While this may be good news for Indian scrap users, it may not be bad news for iron ore producers ▶

While scrap prices may go down because of non-usage of scrap, but please note that it's not feasible for blast furnaces to run a very high percentage of scrap as input. Hence, scrap prices will fall but they won't lead to a significant fall in iron ore prices.

# Europe has sufficient blast furnace capacity to cover partially the cut in EAF-based steel production, +ve for HCC and -ve for scrap ➤

Europe has approximately 291mt steel-making capacity against its overall production of ~160 mt. The blast furnace capacity in Europe is ~135mt and the EAF capacity is ~156mt. EAF capacity utilization is limited to 43%, but blast furnaces are operating at 67% of their capacity. So, blast furnace utilization can increase by 17-18% easily, which can lead to a cut in EAF steel production by ~18mt. This also means that scrap surplus will be more than 18-20mt and hard coking coal demand in the global arena will rise by ~11mt.



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