

ANNUAL REPORT 2013 - 2014



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF STEEL
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



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Annual Report 2013-14

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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The production, financial and other related figures for 2013-14 are Provisional.

HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN STEEL SECTOR

- India maintains its position of being the 4th largest producer of crude steel in the world and is expected to become the 2nd largest producer of crude steel soon.
- India is the largest producer of direct reduced iron (DRI) or sponge iron.
- In the five years corresponding to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), domestic demand of total finished steel is likely to grow at an annual average growth of over 10% as compared to the average annual growth of 8% achieved between 1991-92 and 2010-11.
- In order to meet the growing demand, 301 MoUs have been signed with various states for a planned capacity of around 488.66 million tonnes by 2019-20.
- Major proposed investments are in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.
- The proposed steel capacity addition in the country is likely to result in an investment of Rs.5-10 lakh crore by 2020.
- Crude Steel capacity in the country stood at 99.57mtpa in 2013-14 (provisional) as against 97.02 mtpa in 2012-13.
- Crude steel production was 81.54 million tonnes in 2013-14 (provisional) as against 78.42 million tonnes in 2012-13.
- Per capita consumption of steel in the country has risen from 45 kg in 2008-09 to about 60 kg in 2013-14.
- The steel sector contributes nearly 2% of the country's GDP and employs over 6 lakh people.

During 2013-14 (prov.), the following is the industry scenario as compared to same period of last year:

- Production of crude steel was at 81.540 million tonnes, a growth of 4% compared to 2012-13. The Main Producers produced 25.930 million tonnes during this period, which was a growth of 5.4% compared to last year. The Major Producers produced 18.308 million tonnes during this period, which was a decline of 0.6 % compared to last year. The rest i.e. 37.302 million tonnes was the contribution of the Other Producers, which was a growth of 5.4% compared to last year.
- Pig iron production for sale was 7.289 million tonnes (a growth of 6.1% compared to last year), after accounting for own consumption/IPT. The Main Producers accounted for 8% of the same, the rest (92%) being the share of the Majors and Other Producers.
- In case of total finished steel (alloy + non-alloy) during 2013-14 (prov.):
 - Production for sale was 85.05 million tonnes, an increase of 4.1% compared to last year.
 - Export reached 5.59 million tonnes, an increase of 4.2% compared to last year.
 - Import was 5.45 million tonnes, a decline of 31.3% compared to last year.
 - India was a net exporter of total finished steel.
 - Real Consumption was 73.89 million tonnes, an increase of 0.6% compared to last year.

1.2 Major Initiatives taken by the Ministry of Steel during the year

- To ensure easy availability of raw material in domestic market at reasonable prices, export duty on iron ore @ 30 % and export duty on iron ore pellet @ 5% were imposed. Export of iron ore fell from 117.37 million tonnes in 2009-10 to 12.24 million tonnes in 2013-14.
- Ministry of Steel has been awarded the ISO 9001:2008 certificate. It has become the first Ministry under Central Government to be awarded such certificate.

- Process of drafting of 'New National Steel Policy' to replace the existing National Steel Policy, 2005 for development of steel industry with the focus on achieving the targeted production of 300 mtpa of steel, is underway.
- A "Long Term Perspective for Steel Sector" to achieve targeted capacity of 300 million tonne is being prepared.
- A Task Force has been set up to identify the R&D and Technology Development needs of the country in Iron & Steel sector and also to evolve institutional mechanism.
- Ministry of Steel is actively engaged in fast tracking decisions/resolution of issues of steel sector projects, which are delayed, in association with the Project Monitoring Group (PMG) constituted by the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI).
- Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) meetings under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) are being held regularly to sort out infrastructure constraints of Steel industry and other related raw material issues.
- Steps have been taken for raw material securitization through MoUs, MoAs and Lols with Afghanistan, Japan, Brazil, Uruguay, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Canada and Poland.
- Under the Steel Development Fund (SDF) assisted scheme, 83 projects have been approved so far with total cost of Rs.696.27 crore with SDF assistance of Rs.389.36 crore. Under the Plan Fund Scheme, 09 R&D projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs.125.20 crore involving Plan Fund of Rs.89.22 crore.
- There are about 1800 steel re-rolling mills in India and most of them have adopted old and obsolete technologies resulting in very high energy consumption and GHG emission. To address the issues, Ministry of Steel implemented an Energy efficiency improvement project in selective Re-Rolling Mills in India in collaboration with UNDP and GEF. The project has resulted in significant saving (20-50%) in fossil fuel consumption leading to equivalent reduction in GHG emission. Encouraged by the results of the project, UNDP, Ministry of Steel and Government of Australia has initiated a new energy efficiency improvement project in the SME sector.
- Sevottam Compliant Citizen's Charter being implemented by the Ministry of Steel to provide prompt services to citizens/clients has been updated.
- Various work processes in the Ministry of Steel reviewed and scope of discretion minimized.
- A LAN enabled tracking and monitoring service for Parliament assurances, audit paras, dak diary and file movement has been made fully operational in the Ministry
- E-Requisition, Stock & Inventory Management System, Officer on Tour Information System, E-Submission & Approval System, Knowledge Management System and Steel MIS have been made operational on Ministry via Intranet Portal.
- Ministry of Steel in association with Steel Industry put up "Steel Pavillion" at India International Trade Fair, 2013 where several items of Steel and mining sector were showcased.

1.3 Major Expansion/Acquisitions/Joint Ventures by PSEs

Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- i) Steel Authority of India Ltd. has undertaken Modernisation & Expansion of its integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur & Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem. In the current phase, the crude steel capacity is being enhanced from 12.8 Million Ton to 21.4 Million Ton per annum. The indicative investment for current Phase is about Rs.61,870 crore. In addition, Rs.10,000 crore (approximately) has been earmarked for modernization and expansion of SAIL mines.
- ii) Orders for about Rs. 59,288 crore have been placed for various Modernisation & Expansion packages till March, 2014. Cumulative expenditure until March, 2014 has been Rs. 53,270 crore including expenditure of Rs. 9890.48 crore during the financial year 2013-14.
- iii) Expansion of Salem Steel Plant has been completed. In other Plants, some of the linked facilities have been completed and also the units in primary area like Raw Material Handling Systems, Coke Oven Batteries, all Sinter Plants and a Country's Largest Blast Furnace have been completed. Two Continuous Casting Machines and a Rolling Mill Unit have also been completed. The execution of

Chapter-I

Modernisation & Expansion Plan is being done with full momentum. The current phase of Modernisation and Expansion is expected to be completed by 2015.

NMDC Ltd.

- i) NMDC Ltd. is setting up a 3 mtpa greenfield integrated steel plant at Nagarnar, District- Bastar in Chhattisgarh.
- ii) An MoU has been signed between NMDC Limited and Indian Railways for doubling of the 150 km Jagdalpur-Kirandul section of the Kottavalsa-Kirnadul line of the East Coast Railways to augment the evacuation capacity of NMDC to meet the increased demand for iron ore of the Indian steel industry.
- iii) NMDC has taken up activities for setting up of 15MTPA slurry pipeline project consisting of Iron Ore Beneficiation plants at Bailadila, 2MTPA Plant at Nagarnar and Slurry Pipeline System from Bailadila to Vizag via Nagarnar. The portion of the Slurry Pipeline System from Bailadila to Nagarnar will be owned and executed by NMDC and the portion of the Slurry Pipeline System from Nagarnar to Vizag with a 6MTPA Pellet Plant at Vizag will be set up under JV in which NMDC and RINL are prime members.

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

- (i) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) is the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant- the country's only first shore based integrated steel plant, set up with a capacity of 3 mtpa of liquid steel has completed its expansion to 6.3 mtpa capacity and started production of liquid steel. The plant operates with high level of operational efficiency. RINL is further implementing modernization schemes which would further add one million tonne capacity by 2016-17, taking its overall capacity to 7.3 mtpa. RINL has chalked out its long term directional plans to expand its capacity to 20 mtpa in phases by the year 2025-27.
- ii) An axle plant is being set up in New Jalpaiguri, West Bengal for productions of 50,000 axles per annum by RINL. It is an import substitute item for Indian Railways.

1.4 Highlights of PSEs during 2013-14

1.4.1 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- Profit before tax of Rs. 3225 crores and profit after tax of Rs. 2616 crores for the Financial Year 2013-14.
- Recorded a sales turnover of Rs. 51,866 crores for the Financial Year 2013-14, which was 5.10% higher as compared to the previous financial year.
- Net worth of Rs. 42,666 crore as on 31.3.2014.
- The SAIL paid a dividend to the share holders @ 20.02% of Company's paid up share capital amounting Rs. 834 crores for the Financial Year 2013-14.
- Performance of SAIL was rated as "Excellent" as per MoU rating for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.2 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

- Production of Crude steel, Finished Steel and Saleable Steel registered a growth of 4%, 3% and 4 % over CPLY respectively for the year 2013-14.
- Production exceeded 100% capacity for the 13th consecutive year, achieving capacity utilization of 112%, 117% & 112% in Crude Steel, Finished Steel and Saleable Steel production for existing units.
- 23.57 lakh tons of value added steel products were produced during the period with a growth of 6% over CPLY which is about 78 % of saleable steel.
- Sales Turnover of Rs. 13,489 crore achieved during the year.
- Sales of Saleable Steel stood at 3.03 Mt, registering a growth of 8%.
- Export sales of Rs. 747 crore registering a growth of 25%

- Performance of RINL was rated as "Excellent" as per MoU rating for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.3 NMDC Ltd.

- NMDC sold 28.21 million tonne in domestic market during 2013-14 as against 24.67 million tonne during corresponding period of last year (CPLY).
- The company exported 2.30 million tonne of Iron Ore to Japan, South Korea and China valued at approximately Rs 1600 crores during current year compared to 1.60 million tonne valued at Rs956 crores in the CPLY.
- Total Sales during the year was 30.51 million tonne as against 26.27 million tonne during CPLY.
- NMDC produced 30.18 million tonne of Iron Ore during 2013-14 compared to 27.18 million tonne in CPLY.
- NMDC has earned profit before tax of Rs9700 crore during the year 2013-14 compared to Rs9465 crore during CPLY
- Performance of NMDC Ltd. was rated as 'Excellent' as per MOU rating for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.4 MOIL Ltd.

- MOIL Ltd. produced 11.35 lakh tonnes of manganese ore during 2013-2014 (Prov.).
- The total income of the company was Rs. 1274.25 crores during 2013-2014 (Prov.).
- The Profit Before Tax of the company was Rs. 769.33 crores during 2013-2014 (Prov.).
- The Profit After Tax was Rs. 509.56 crores (provisional) during 2013-2014 (Prov.).
- MOIL has paid dividend of Rs. 92.40 crores for the financial year 2012-13.
- Performance of MOIL was rated as "Excellent" as per MoU rating for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.5 MSTC Ltd.

- The total volume of business for 2013-14 stands at Rs.26662.15 Crore comprising of e-Commerce and Trading.
- During 2013-14, MSTC have done business of Rs. 19401.08 Crore in e-Commerce and Rs. 7261.07 Crore in Trading.
- Government of Goa appointed MSTC for e-Auction of Iron Ore in the state. During the period January'14 to March'14, 1.66 million tonne of Iron Ore was sold through e-auction valued at Rs. 270.00 Crore.
- During 2013-14, Chrome Ore of M/s Orissa Mining Corporation, a state owned PSU, was sold for Rs. 842.13 Crore.
- During 2013-14, Iron Ore for private miners in Karnataka and NMDC was sold for Rs. 6608.00 Crore through e-Auction.
- Performance of MSTC was rated as "Excellent" as per MoU rating for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.6 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

- Overall turnover target set in the MOU has been exceeded (106.5%).
- Overall turnover increased by Rs. 105.33 Cr. (8.24%) during FY14 over FY13.
- Order Booking during FY14 exceeded the target by 65.56%. Improvement over FY13 has been by 96.51%.
- Operational Profit recorded Rs. 86.86 Cr. (un audited).
- Performance of HSCL was rated as "Very Good" as per MoU rating for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.7 MECON Ltd.

In September 2008, MECON achieved a landmark by turning its negative net worth into positive and by September 2009 it had wiped out its accumulated losses. As per audited accounts, the Net Worth of MECON as on 31.03.2013 is Rs. 391.29 crores. This is significant achievement as compared to the company's negative Net Worth of Rs. (-)257.91 crores as on 31.03.04. MECON has paid a dividend of Rs. 2.32 crores on Preference Share Capital and Rs. 8.03 crores on Equity Share Capital to the Government for the financial year 2012-13. Performance of MECON was rated as "Good" as per MoU rating for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.8 KIOCL Ltd.

- KIOCL produced and sold 1.710 mt and 1.615 mt of pellets during 2013-14 as against 1.265 mt. & 1.236 mt. during CPLY.
- KIOCL signed a Tripartite MoU with M/s APMDC & M/s RINL for joint exploration and exploitation of Iron Ore deposit over an extent of 1513 hectares in Minchery RF, Rayadurgam Range, Bommanhal, Ananthapur District of Andhra Pradesh and for further setting up of downstream projects at mine head
- An Memorandum of Understanding between KIOCL, NMDC & RINL was signed for setting up of 8.0 MTPA filtration plant along with 6.0 MTPA Pellet Plant at Vishakhapatnam & 13.0 MTPA slurry pipeline from Nagarnar to Visakhapatnam.
- Performance of KIOCL Ltd. was rated as "Very Good" as per MoU rating for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL

2.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel is under charge of the Minister of Steel. The Ministry is responsible for planning and development of iron and steel industry, development of essential inputs such as iron-ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese ore, chromites, ferro-alloys, sponge iron etc. and other related functions. Details of the subjects allocated to the Ministry may be seen in Annexure-I. The list of Minister-in-charge and the officers down to the level of Deputy Secretary is given in Annexure-II.

2.1.1 Key Functions of the Ministry of Steel

- Development of Steel Plants in Public and Private Sectors, the re-rolling industry and ferro-alloys.
- Policy formulation regarding production, distribution, pricing of iron & steel and ferro alloys.
- Development of iron ore mines in the public sector and other ore mines like manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone and other minerals used in the iron and steel industry (but excluding mining lease or matters related thereto).
- Providing a platform for interaction of all producers and consumers of steel in the country.
- Identification of infrastructural and related facilities required by steel industry.
- Overseeing the performance of 8 PSUs, their subsidiaries and one Special Purpose Vehicle (Joint Venture Company) called International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. (ICVL).

2.1.2 Allocation of Responsibilities

The Ministry of Steel has a Secretary, Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, three Joint Secretaries, six Directors, two Deputy Secretaries, one Joint Director (OL) and other supporting officers and staff as on 31.03.2014. The Ministry also has an Economic Adviser and a Chief Controller of Accounts. A Technical Wing under the charge of an Industrial Adviser gives advice in respect of technical matters besides discharging some secretariat work of technical nature like Research and Development Scheme.

2.2 Functions of Key Sections/Units in the Ministry

2.2.1 Administration

- General office administration and house-keeping.
- Office equipment, procurement and maintenance.
- Civil defence.
- Departmental security.
- Medical claims.
- Issue of various items of contingencies to the officers/officials of the Ministry.
- Protocol matters.

2.2.2 Establishment

Matters relating to administrative/Personnel matters of all officers/officials in the Ministry of Steel, and issues related to the welfare of women.

2.2.3 Parliament Cell

Parliamentary matters relating to Ministry of Steel, including President's Address and budget; meetings of the Consultative Committee and Standing Committee; visits of Parliamentary Committees/Study Group to PSUs/Projects under Ministry of Steel.

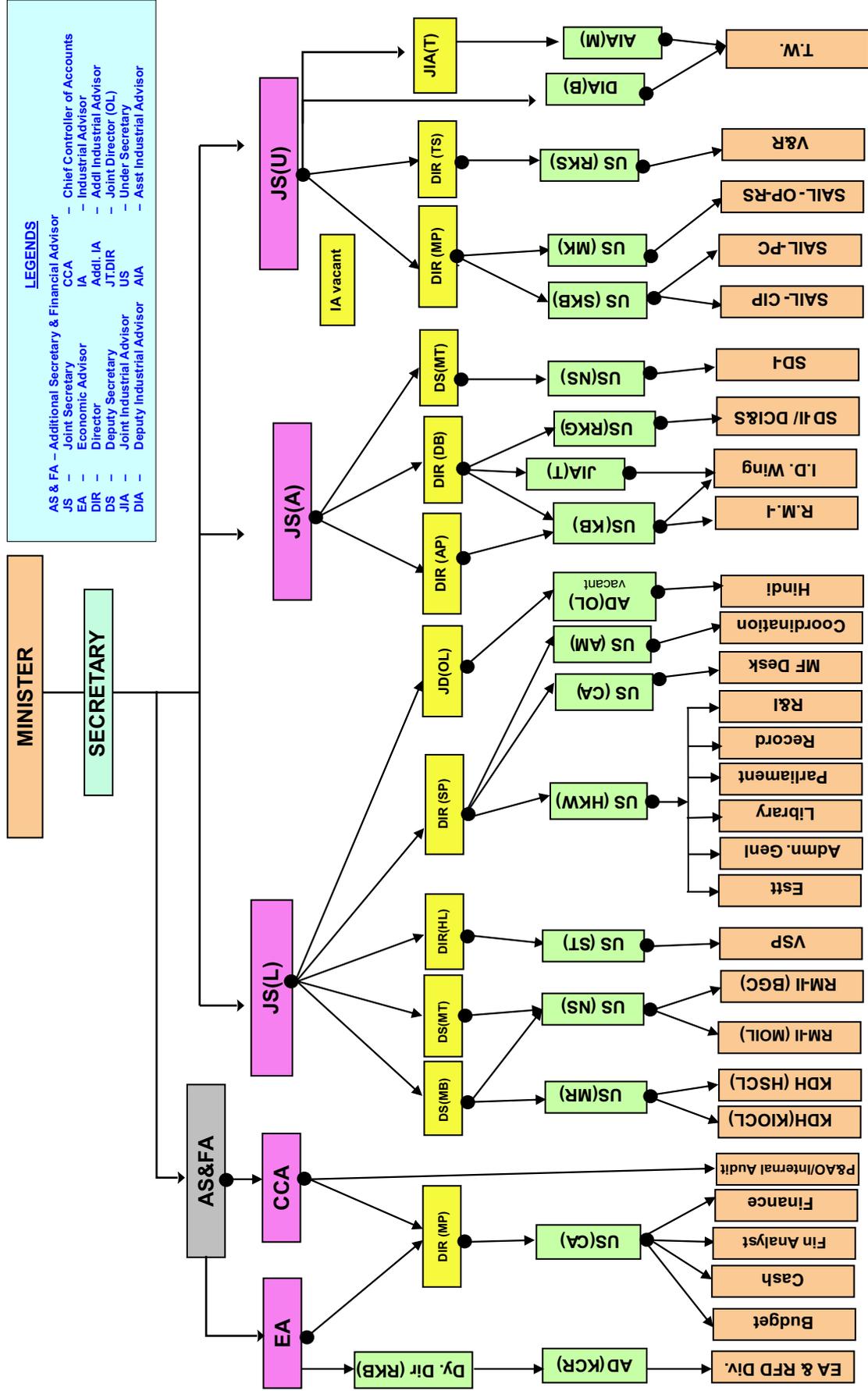
2.2.4 Library

The library looks after all matters relating to acquisition of books, manuals, newspapers, journals, other reference books and maintaining catalogues etc.

2.2.5 NIC Cell

NIC Cell provides Information and Communication Technology (ICT) support to the Ministry. This includes design, development and implementation of e-Governance, Application and ICT-enabled services on Ministry-wide intranet portal, design, hosting and maintenance of the Ministry's official website in National Informatics Centre (NIC) domain, capacity building in the area of information technology by conducting in-house training programmes for officials and staff of the Ministry and providing technical consultancy on ICT related matters to the Ministry, its PSUs and subordinate organisations.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL



- LEGENDS**
- AS & FA – Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor
 - JS – Joint Secretary
 - EA – Economic Advisor
 - DIR – Director
 - DS – Deputy Secretary
 - JIA – Joint Industrial Advisor
 - DIA – Deputy Industrial Advisor
 - CCA – Chief Controller of Accounts
 - IA – Industrial Advisor
 - Adtl. IA – Addl. Industrial Advisor
 - JT,DIR – Joint Director (OL)
 - US – Under Secretary
 - AIA – Asst Industrial Advisor

2.2.6 Hindi Section

For implementation of the Official Language Policy, a Hindi Section functions in the Steel Ministry.

2.2.7 Right to Information Cell (RTI Cell)

This Cell looks after the work relating to implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the Ministry of Steel and monitoring its implementation in the Public Sector Undertakings and other offices under this Ministry, including submission of Annual Report relating to RTI activities to the Chief Information Commissioner.

2.2.8 Coordination Section

Matters requiring coordination in respect of the subjects allotted to various Sections/Desks and takes care of the following:

- Preparation of Annual Report of the Ministry of Steel.
- Coordinating the activities of setting up of the Steel Pavillion at India International Trade Fair.
- Republic Day Tableaux.
- Induction Material
- Clients Citizen Charter
- Comments on the Draft Cabinet Notes received from other Ministries/Departments.
- Monitoring of Grievance redress machinery by way of CPGRAMS.
- Parliamentary Questions/Assurances of other Ministries/Departments, questions pertaining to Ministry of Steel as a whole requiring coordination
- Coordination of security related matters in the Steel Plants.

2.2.9 Vigilance Desk

The important activities looked after by this unit include:

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/ temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure integrity/efficiency in Government functioning.
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate investigation measures.
- Furnishing the comments of the Ministry to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on the investigation reports of the Central Bureau of Investigation.
- Appointment of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in the PSUs in consultation with CVC and Department of Personnel & Training.

2.2.10 Budget Section

Budget Section deals with preparation and finalization of detailed Demands and Supplementary Demands for Grants, Five Year Plan outlays, Annual Plans of Ministry as well as those of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSEs) under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel, Outcome Budget, release of funds to CPSEs and Gender Budgeting.

2.2.11 Finance Section

Finance Section deals with examination & concurrence of all financial proposals of Ministry of Steel and Audit Paras.

2.2.12 Technical Wing

Entrusted with full-fledged secretariat/administrative work relating to R&D, Energy & Environment Management, rendering technical advice, besides judging winners for the Prime Minister's Trophy for the best integrated steel plant.

2.2.13 Industrial Development Wing

Industrial Development Wing (IDW) is primarily concerned with the growth and development of iron and steel industry in the private sector.

2.2.14 Other Sections/Desks

SAIL OP, PC, CIP, RS Sections, RM-I and RM-II Sections, KDH Section, MF Desk and VSP Desk deal with all matters pertaining to their respective PSUs.

2.2.15 Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel (DCI&S) Cell

On the recommendation of the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC), an administrative decision was taken to close down the office of the Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel (DCI&S), Kolkata along with its four regional offices located at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and New Delhi with effect from 23rd May, 2003. The residual work except the collection of data from secondary sector was transferred to DCI&S Cell in the Ministry of Steel.

Chapter-II

The DCI&S Cell is handling matters relating to allocation of Iron and Steel to Small Scale Industry (SSI) units through Small Scale Industries Corporation (SSIC)/National Small Scale Industries Corporation (NSIC).

In order to ensure that small scale industries obtain raw materials at reasonable price, the Government provides nominal handling charges of approximately Rs. 500-550 per tonne to the corporations. The allocation of iron and steel items during the last three years for the distribution to SSI units are as follows:

(Quantity in '000 MTs)

Corporations	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
SSIC	567	567	621
NSIC	143	143	228
Total	710	710	849

2.2.16 Economic Analysis and RFD Division

- Preparation of Ministry's Annual Result Framework Document (RFD) for submission to Cabinet Secretariat.
- Monitoring the objectives/targets/success indicators included in RFD.
- Submission of major achievements in the form of monthly d.o. letter to the Cabinet Secretary.
- Monitoring Techno-economic Parameters of Steel PSUs of the Ministry.
- Monitoring the Physical & Financial Performance of the Steel PSUs.
- Collection, compilation, analysis and presentation of data on Steel sector.

2.3 Other Related Organs of the Ministry of Steel

2.3.1 Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

Accredited with ISO 9001: 2008 certification, Joint Plant Committee (JPC) is the only institution in the country, which is officially empowered by the Ministry of Steel / Government of India to collect data on the Indian iron and steel industry, resulting in the creation and maintenance of a complete databank on this industry.

JPC is headquartered at Kolkata with four regional offices in New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, engaged in data collection while the Economic Research Unit (ERU) at New Delhi serves as a wing of JPC to carry out techno-economic studies and policy analysis. JPC is headed by a Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Steel as its Chairman and has representatives from SAIL, RINL, Tata Steel and Railway Board as its Members.

The four Regional Offices of JPC play a pivotal role in close association with the headquarter at Kolkata:

- Collection of production, stock and raw material data from the producers.
- Collection of import and export data from the custom houses.
- Collection of domestic market prices.
- Regular follow-up/monitoring and related liaison activities with industry.
- Visit to defaulting steel producing units for on-spot data collection.
- Active role in field level collection during segment surveys.
- Organizational support to seminars/exhibitions including Ministry of Steel events like the Steel Consumers' Council meetings, steel pavilion at IITF.

2.3.2 Economic Research Unit

Research support, forecasting exercises and examination of policy matters/techno-economic studies are provided by the New Delhi based Economic Research Unit of JPC. The ERU also functions as the Secretariat to the prestigious Prime Minister's Trophy and the Steel Minister's Trophy. In recent times, the ERU has completed the work on demand-supply estimation for the 12th Five Year Plan for Steel. The ERU is the secretariat of Steel Exporters' Forum, which is an association of the industry and various government bodies, set up to facilitate exports of the steel from the country.

2.3.3 Activities of JPC

Study on Rural Steel Demand:

JPC has conducted a study on assessment of steel demand in rural India. The study has brought to light information about the consumption level of steel in rural India, enabling one to understand the pattern and level of steel consumption – rural vis-à-vis urban India.

Fund Management Services by JPC

JPC serves as the Secretariat of the Steel Development Fund (SDF) Managing Committee. Secretary, Ministry of Steel is the Chairman while other members are Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Secretary, Planning Commission, and the Jt. Secretary, MoS is the Member Secretary. SDF provides financial assistance to the industry for taking up projects on areas like technology up-gradation, measures connected with pollution control, activities related to R&D among others. JPC is also entrusted with the Secretarial functions of the Ferrous Scrap Committee (FSC), which includes among others, management of the Ferrous Scrap Development Fund (FSDF).

2.3.4 Ferrous Scrap Committee (FSC)

JPC has also been entrusted with the secretarial functions of the Ferrous Scrap Committee (FSC) which, inter-alia, include management of the Ferrous Scrap Development Fund. FSC was established in 1979, vide notification of the Government of India, in the erstwhile Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal, Department of Steel and was re-constituted on 10th July, 2013, post-deletion of steel from the Essential Commodities Act.

At present, it comprises of the following members:

- Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India (In-charge of Steel Development Wing)
- Director (Finance), Ministry of Steel, Government of India
- President, Iron, Steel Scrap & Shipbreakers Association of India
- Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat Maritime Board

FSC performs the following functions:

- Support to Infrastructure development conducive to ship breaking activities.
- Support to Scrap handling / processing facilities.
- Conducting studies on various aspects of ship breaking.

2.4 List of Public Sector Units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Headquarters	Subsidiaries
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Ispat Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110003	SAIL Refractory Co. Ltd. Post Bag No. 565 Salem-636005 (TN)
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Administrative Building, Visakhapatnam - 530031 (Andhra Pradesh)	Bird Group of Companies AG 104, Saurav Abasan 2nd Floor, Sector II, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700091
3.	NMDC Ltd.	Khanij Bhawan, 10-3 -311/A, Castle Hills, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500028 (Andhra Pradesh)	J&K Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., 143-A, Gandhi Nagar, Jammu-180004 (J&K)
4.	MOIL Ltd.	MOIL Bhawan, 1-A, Katol Road, Nagpur-440013 (Maharashtra)	
5.	MSTC Ltd.	225-C, Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Road, Kolkata-70002 (West Bengal)	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd., FSNL Bhawan, Equipment Chowk, Central Avenue, Bhilai-490001 (Chhattisgarh)
6.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	5/1, Commissariat Road, (Hastings), Kolkata - 700022 (West Bengal)	
7.	MECON Ltd.	MECON Building, Ranchi-834002 (Jharkhand)	
8.	KIOCL Ltd.	II Block, Koramangala Bengaluru-560034 (Karnataka)	
9.	ICVL Ltd.	Ispat Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003	

THE INDIAN STEEL SECTOR : DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL

3.1 Introduction

At the time of independence in 1947, India had only three steel plants – the Tata Iron & Steel Company, the Indian Iron and Steel Company and Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Ltd and a few electric arc furnace-based plants. The period till 1947 thus witnessed a small but viable steel industry in the country, which operated with a capacity of about 1 million tonne and was completely in the private sector. From the fledgling one million tonne capacity status at the time of independence, India has now risen to be the 4th largest crude steel producer in the world and the largest producer of sponge iron. As per official estimates, the Iron and Steel Industry contributes around 2 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). From a negligible global presence, the Indian steel industry is now globally acknowledged for its product quality. As it traversed its long history since independence, the Indian steel industry has responded to the challenges of the highs and lows of business cycles. The first major change came during the first three Five-Year Plans (1952-1970) when in line with the economic order of the day, the iron and steel industry was earmarked for state control. From the mid-50s to the early 1970s, the Government of India set up large integrated steel plants in the public sector at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. The policy regime governing the industry during these years involved:

- Capacity control measures: Licensing of capacity, reservation of large-scale capacity creation for the public sector units.
- A dual-pricing system: Price and distribution control for the integrated, large-scale producers in both the private and public sectors, while the rest of the industry operated in a free market.
- Quantitative restrictions and high tariff barriers
- Railway freight equalisation policy: To ensure balanced regional industrial growth.
- Controls on imports of inputs, including technology, capital goods and mobilisation of finances and exports.



*Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri (former Prime Minister) & Mr. D.J. Bell
(former GM) visits SAIL plant on January 11, 1964*

3.1.1 The large-scale capacity creation in the public sector during these years contributed to making India the 10th largest steel producer in the world as crude steel production grew markedly to nearly 15 million tonnes in the span of a decade from a mere 1 million tonne in 1947. But the trend could not be sustained from the late 1970's onwards, as the economic slowdown adversely affected the pace of growth of the Indian steel Industry. However, this phase was reversed in 1991-92, when the country replaced the control regime by liberalisation and deregulation in the context of globalisation. The provisions of the New Economic Policy initiated in the early 1990's impacted the Indian steel industry in the following ways:

- Large-scale capacities were removed from the list of industries reserved for the public sector. The licensing requirement for additional capacities was also withdrawn subject to locational restrictions.
- Private sector came to play a prominent role in the overall set-up.
- Pricing and distribution control mechanisms were discontinued.
- The iron and steel industry was included in the high priority list for foreign investment, implying automatic approval for foreign equity participation up to 50 per cent, subject to the foreign exchange and other stipulations governing such investments in general.
- Freight equalisation scheme was replaced by a system of freight ceiling.
- Quantitative import restrictions were largely removed. Export restrictions were withdrawn.

3.1.2 The system, thereafter, underwent marked changes. For steel makers, opening up of the economy opened up new channels of procuring their inputs at competitive rates from overseas markets and also new markets for their products. It also led to greater access to information on global operations/techniques in manufacturing. This, along with the pressures of a competitive global market, increased the need to enhance efficiency levels so as to become internationally competitive. The steel consumer, on the other hand, was now able to choose items from an array of goods, be it indigenously manufactured or imported. With the opening up of the economy in 1992, the country experienced rapid growth in steel making capacity. Large integrated steel plants were set up in the Private Sector by Essar Steel, Ispat Industries, Jindal Group etc. Tata Steel also expanded its capacity. To sum up, some of the notable milestones in the period were:

- Emergence of the private sector with the creation of around 9 million tonnes of steel capacity based on state-of-the-art technology.
- Reduction/ dismantling of tariff barriers, partial float of the rupee on trade account, access to best-practice of global technologies and consequent reduction in costs – all these enhanced the international competitiveness of Indian steel in the world export market.

3.1.3 After 1996-97, with the steady decline in the domestic economy's growth rate, the Indian steel industry's pace of growth slowed down and in terms of all the performance indicators – capacity creation, production, consumption, exports and price/ profitability – the performance of the industry fell below average. In foreign trade, Indian steel was also subjected to anti-dumping/ safeguard duties as most developed economies invoked non-tariff barriers. Economic devastation caused by the Asian financial crisis, slowdown of the global economy and the impact of glut created by additional supplies from the newly steel-active countries (the steel-surplus economies of erstwhile USSR) were the factors that pulled down growth levels. However, from the year 2002, the global industry turned around, helped to a great extent by China, whose spectacular economic growth and rapidly-expanding infrastructure led to soaring demand for steel, which its domestic supply could not meet. At the same time, recoveries in major markets took place, reflected by increase in production, recovery of prices, return of profitability, emergence of new markets, lifting of trade barriers and finally, rise in steel demand – globally. The situation was no different for the Indian steel industry, which by now had acquired a degree of maturity, with emphasis on intensive R&D activities, adoption of measures to increase domestic per capita steel

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consumption and other market development projects, import substitution measures, thrust on export promotion and exploring global avenues to fulfill input requirements.

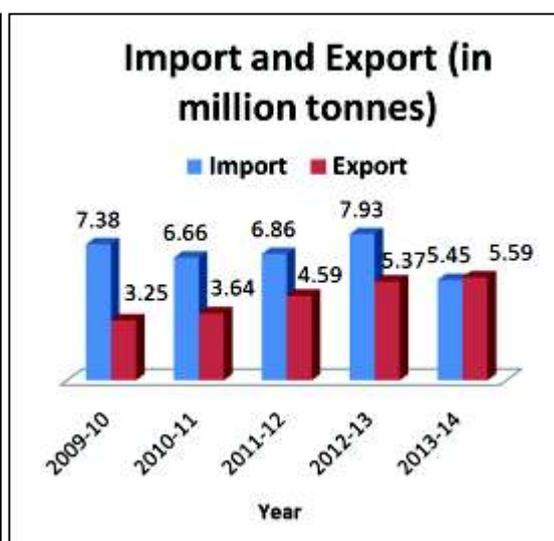
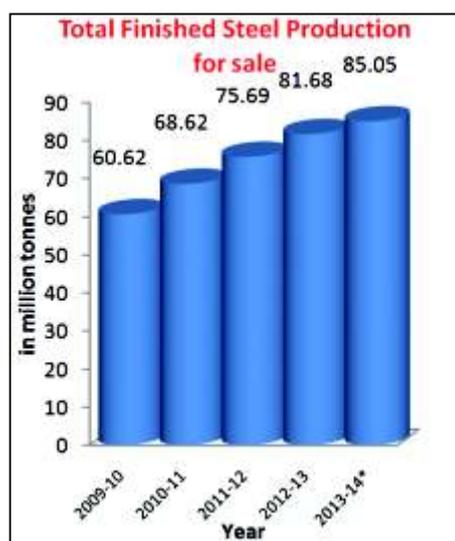
3.1.4 The rapid pace of growth of the industry and the observed market trends called for certain guidelines and framework. Thus was born the concept of the National Steel Policy, with the aim to provide a roadmap of growth and development for the Indian steel industry. The National Steel Policy (NSP) was announced in November 2005 as a basic blueprint for the growth of a self-reliant and globally competitive steel sector. The long-term objective of the National Steel Policy 2005 is to ensure that India has a modern and efficient steel industry of world standards, catering to diversified steel demand. The focus of the policy is to attain levels of global competitiveness in terms of global benchmarks of efficiency and productivity. The National Steel Policy 2005 seeks to facilitate removal of procedural and policy bottlenecks that affect the availability of production inputs, increased investment in research and development, and creation of road, railway and port infrastructure. The Policy focuses on the domestic sector, but also envisages a steel industry growing faster than domestic consumption, which will enable export opportunities to be realised. The policy needs to be in sync with changing times. Therefore, Process of drafting of 'New National Steel Policy' to replace the existing National Steel Policy, 2005 for development of steel industry with the focus on achieving the targeted production of 300 mtpa of steel, is underway. Further, A "Long Term Perspective for Steel Sector " to achieve targeted capacity of 300 million tonne is being prepared.

3.2 Production, Consumption and Growth of Steel

3.2.1 The table below shows the trend in production for sale, import, export and real consumption of total finished steel (alloy + non-alloy) in the country for last five years:

Year	Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) (million tonnes or mt)			
	Production for sale	Import	Export	Real Consumption
2009-10	60.62	7.38	3.25	59.34
2010-11	68.62	6.66	3.64	66.42
2011-12	75.69	6.86	4.59	71.02
2012-13	81.68	7.93	5.37	73.48
2013-14*	85.05	5.45	5.59	73.89

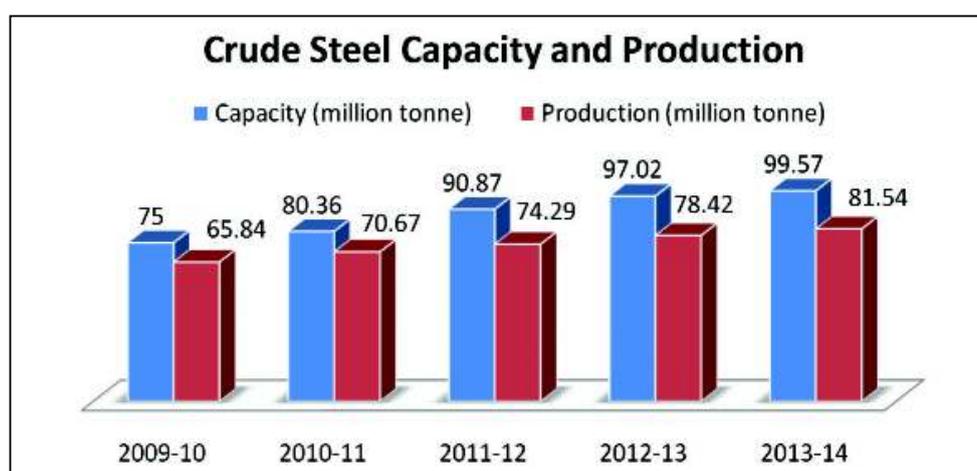
Source: JPC; *provisional



3.2.2 Crude steel production has shown a sustained rise since 2009-10 along with capacity. Data on crude steel production, capacity and capacity utilization during the last five years is given in the table below.

Year	Crude steel		
	Capacity (million tonne)	Production (million tonne)	Capacity utilization (%)
2009-10	75.00	65.84	88
2010-11	80.36	70.67	88
2011-12	90.87	74.29	82
2012-13	97.02	78.42	81
2013-14*	99.57	81.54	82

Source: JPC: *provisional



- Crude steel production grew at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7 per cent during the last five years ending 2013-14. Such growth in production was driven by capacity expansion from 75million tonnes in 2009-10 to 99.57million tonnes in 2013-14, a growth of 9 per cent (on a CAGR basis).
- Production for sale of total finished steel stood at 85.05million tonnes during 2013-14 as against 60.62 million tonnes in 2009-10 growing at average annual growth rate of 8 per cent in CAGR terms during this five-year period while real consumption at 73.89million tonnes during 2013-14 grew by 7.1 per cent on CAGR basis during this period.
- India, a net importer of total finished steel since 2007-08, turned into a net exporter in 2013-14, with total exports of 5.59 million tonnes exceeding total imports of 5.45 million tonnes. Exports grew by 4.7 per cent while imports fell by 1.4 per cent during the last five year period, both on a CAGR basis.

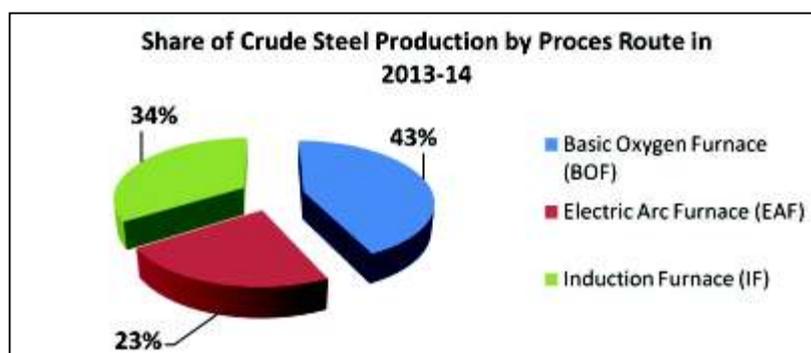
3.2.3 The above crude steel performance has been contributed largely by the strong trends in growth of the electric route of steel making, particularly the induction furnace route, which accounted for 34 per cent of total crude steel production in the country during 2013-14 and has emerged as a key driver of crude steel production. The shares of the different process routes in total production of crude steel in the country during the terminal years of the last five year span, i.e. 2009-10 and 2013-14 (provisional) are

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shown in the table below and indicate the emergence of the electric route of production compared to the oxygen route:

Crude steel production by Process	Route Percentage share (%)	
	2009-10	2013-14*
Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF)	45	43
Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)	25	23
Induction Furnace (IF)	30	34
Total	100	100

Source: JPC: *provisional



3.2.4 India is also a leading producer of sponge iron with a host of coal based units, located in the mineral-rich states of the country. Over the years, the coal based route has emerged as a key contributor and accounted for 88 per cent of total sponge iron production in the country in 2013-14. Capacity in sponge iron making has also increased over the years and stands at around 45 million tonnes. India has been the world's largest sponge iron producer every year since 2003. The table below shows the total production of sponge iron in the country, indicating the break-up of the share of coal and gas based route of production :

Year	Production of sponge iron (unit: million tonnes)				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Coal based	18.18	19.27	19.80	19.07	20.02
Gas based	6.15	6.07	5.17	3.94	2.62
Total	24.33	25.34	24.97	23.01	22.64

Source: JPC: *provisional

3.2.5 India is also an important producer of pig iron. Post-liberalization, with setting up several units in the private sector, not only imports have drastically reduced but also India has turned out to be a net exporter of pig iron. The private sector accounted for 92 per cent of total production for sale of pig iron in the country in 2013-14. The domestic availability situation of pig iron is given in the table below for the last five years:

Year	Pig Iron Domestic Availability Scenario ('000 tonnes)				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Production for sale	5884	5684	5371	6870	7289
Import	11	9	8	21	34
Export	362	358	491	414	943
Consumption	5531	5296	4975	6500	6344

Source: JPC; *provisional

3.3 Global Ranking of Indian Steel

World crude steel production stood at 1607 million tonnes during 2013, an increase of 3.5 per cent over 2012. During 2013, Chinese crude steel production reached 779 mt, a growth of 7.5 per cent over 2012. China remained the largest crude steel producer in the world, accounting for 72 per cent of Asian and 48 per cent of world crude steel production during 2013. India was the 4th largest producer during this period and recorded a growth of 5.1 per cent over 2012.

World Crude Steel Production: 2013*			
Rank	Country	Qty (million tonne)	% change over 2012
1	China	779	7.5
2	Japan	111	3.1
3	United States	87	-2.0
4	India	81	5.1
5	Russia	69	-1.5
6	South Korea	66	-4.4
7	Germany	43	0.0
8	Turkey	35	-3.4
9	Brazil	34	-1.0
10	Ukraine	33	-0.5
	World	1607	3.5

Source: World Steel Association, JPC; *provisional

3.4 Steel: Key facts

Indian Steel Scene: 2013-14*		
Total Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy)	Qty (million tonne)	% change over same period last year
Production for sale	85.05	4.1
Import	5.45	-31.3
Export	5.59	4.2
Real Consumption	73.89	0.6
Crude steel		
Production	81.54	4.0
Capacity Utilization (%)	82	-

Source: JPC; *provisional;

Besides achieving the rank of the 4th largest global crude steel producer in 2013 (provisional), India has also made a mark globally in the production of sponge iron/direct reduced iron (DRI). Courtesy a mushrooming growth of coal-based sponge iron units in key mineral-rich pockets of the country, domestic production of sponge iron increased rapidly, enabling the country to achieve and maintain the number one position in the global market. With a series of mega projects, either being implemented or at the proposal stage, which once operational will re-write the structure of the steel industry and its dynamics; and a domestic economy carrying forward the reform process further, the future of the Indian steel industry is definitely optimistic. The data pertaining to production, consumption, import, export etc. of steel sector are at Annexure III-XI.

3.5 Trends in Production, Private/Public Sector

The following table highlights the total as also the contribution of the private and public sector in crude steel production in the country during the last five years:

(in million tonnes)

Indian Crude Steel Production					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Public Sector	16.71	16.99	16.48	16.48	16.78
Private sector	49.13	53.68	57.81	61.94	64.76
Total Production	65.84	70.67	74.29	78.42	81.54
Share of public sector (%)	25	24	22	21	21

Source: JPC; *provisional

3.6 Plan outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

For the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), the Planning Commission has approved total outlay of Rs. 91174.64 crores (i.e. Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (I&EBR) of Rs. 90974.64 crores and Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 200.00 crores.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the PSUs	12th Plan (2012-17) Approved Outlay		
		I&EBR	GBS	Total
A.	Central Sector Scheme			
1	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	45000.00	0.00	45000.00
2	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.*	13373.00	0.00	13373.00
3	Hindustan Steelworks Con. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	MECON Ltd.	25.00	0.00	25.00
5	MSTC Ltd.	105.00	0.00	105.00
6	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	60.00	0.00	60.00
7	NMDC Ltd.	27872.17	0.00	27872.17
8	KIOCL Ltd.	3080.00	0.00	3080.00
9	MOIL Ltd	1459.47	0.00	1459.47
	Total (A)	90974.64	0.00	90974.64
B.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
1	Promotion of Research and Development in Iron & Steel sector			
1 (i)	Ongoing R&D Scheme	--	48.00	48.00
1 (ii)	Development of Technology or Cold Rold Grain Oriented (CRGO) Steel Sheets and other value added steel products (new components)	--	150.00	150.00
1 (iii)	Development of innovative iron/ steel making Process/Technology (new projects under existing scheme)	--	2.00	2.00
	Total (B)	--	200.00	200.00
	Grand Total (A+B)	90974.64	200.00	91174.64

* OMDC Ltd. and BSLC Ltd. were constituents of erstwhile Bird Group of Companies, which have become subsidiary PSUs of RINL and their figures have been clubbed with RINL.

3.7 Role of the Ministry of Steel

The pre-deregulation phase has seen the Ministry of Steel in the key role of a regulator which was essential, given the operating economic conditions, the limited presence of industry and the scarcity of key raw material for steel-making at home. Through skillful and judicious decisions on allocation and pricing and formulating related policy measures, the Ministry of Steel had played an important role in taking the steel industry forward in this phase.

In the post-deregulation period, the role of the Ministry of Steel has primarily been that of a facilitator for the Indian steel industry, being responsible for the planning and development of the iron and steel industry, development of essential inputs such as iron ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese ore, chromites, ferro alloys, sponge iron, and other related functions. In its present day role, the Ministry of Steel is extending all possible support for the development of the Iron and Steel Industry in the country, in matters like:

- Facilitating expedited growth of steel capacity investments through active coordination and formulation of right policy directives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) is functioning in the Ministry of Steel, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) to monitor and coordinate major steel investments in the country.
- Providing linkage for raw materials, rail movement clearance etc. for new plants and expansion of existing ones.
- Facilitating movement of raw materials other than coal through finalisation of wagon requirements and ensuring an un-interrupted supply of raw materials to the producers.
- Regular interactions with entrepreneurs proposing to set up new ventures, to review the progress of implementation and assess problems faced.
- Identification of infrastructural and related facilities required by the steel industry, and coordination of infrastructure requirement of steel sector with the concerned Ministries/Department.
- Promoting, developing and propagating the proper and effective use of steel and increasing the intensity of steel usage, particularly in the construction sector in rural and semi urban areas, through "Institute for Steel Development and Growth (INSDAG)" in Kolkata.
- Encouraging research and development activities in the steel sector. An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) provides overall direction to research efforts on iron and steel in the country and approves specific research projects placed before it for funding, fully or partially, from the Steel Development Fund. Efforts are being made to further augment R&D activities in the country with Government budgetary support during the 12th Plan period.

PUBLIC SECTOR

4.1 Introduction

The companies under the Ministry of Steel have performed well in the last five years. Profit After Tax (PAT) of the Companies under the Ministry of Steel was around Rs. 10015.18 crores during the year 2013-14 (Prov.). The details are at Annexure-XIV(A). The contribution to Central and State Government exchequer by way of excise duty, customs duty, dividend, corporate tax, sales tax, royalty etc. was around Rs. 24703.05 crores during the year 2013-14 (Prov.). The details are at Annexure-XV and XV(A).

4.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, and is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE). It has five integrated steel plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal), Bokaro (Jharkhand) and Burnpur (West Bengal). SAIL has three special and alloy steels plants viz. Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur (West Bengal), Salem Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu) and Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant at Bhadravati (Karnataka). SAIL has also several units viz. Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel (RDCIS), Centre for Engineering and Technology (CET), Management Training Institute (MTI) and SAIL Safety Organisation (SSO) all located at Ranchi, Central Coal Supply Organisation (CCSO) located at Dhanbad, Raw Materials Division (RMD), Environment Management Division (EMD) and Growth Division (GD) all located at Kolkata, and SAIL Refractory Unit at Bokaro. During the year 2011-12, the Maharashtra Elektros melt Limited ("MEL"), the erstwhile subsidiary of SAIL was merged with it under Sections 391-394 of the Companies Act, 1956 and became a plant of SAIL, renamed as Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant. The Central Marketing Organisation (CMO), with its headquarters at Kolkata, coordinates the countrywide marketing and distribution network of the Company. The SAIL Consultancy Division (SAILCON) functions from New Delhi.



India's Largest Blast Furnace at Rourkela Steel Plant of SAIL

4.2.1 Capital Structure

The Authorized Capital of SAIL is Rs. 5000 crore. The paid up capital of Company was Rs. 4130.52 crore as on 31.03.2014, out of which 80% is held by the Government of India and the balance 20% by the Financial Institutions/GDR holders/Banks/ Employees/Individuals etc.

4.2.2 Disinvestment

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 19.07.2012 approved the proposal for disinvestment of 10.82% shares from Government of India's shareholding in SAIL. However, it was subsequently decided to divest only 5.82% of its share i.e. 24,03,96,572 shares in the financial year 2012-13, thus reducing the Government of India's shareholding from 85.82% to 80%.

4.2.3 Financial Performance

The Company recorded turnover of Rs. 51,866 crore in the Financial Year 2013-14. The post-tax net profit for the year was Rs. 2,616 crore. The Company has paid dividend @ 20.02 % of paid up equity capital for the Financial Year 2013-14.

4.2.4 Production Performance

The details of actual production are as under:

Product	(million tonnes)	
	2012-13	2013-14
Hot Metal	14.3	14.4
Crude Steel	13.4	13.6
Saleable Steel	12.4	12.9

4.2.5 Raw Materials

Actual production of iron ore, fluxes and raw coal for the period January-March'2014 from SAIL captive mines & collieries is about 6.81 million tonnes, 0.53 million tonnes and 0.12 million tonnes respectively.

SAIL has fulfilled the requirement of iron ore for its steel Plants from its captive mines by producing about 25.32 million tonnes during 2013-14. The production of fluxes from captive mines during 2013-14 was 2.18 million tonnes. During 2013-14, raw coal production in captive collieries of SAIL was 0.69 million tonnes.

4.2.6 Manpower

The Manpower Strength of SAIL as on 1st April, 2013 was 101878. The Manpower strength of SAIL as on 1.4.2014 was 97897 (Executive 14780 / Non-Executive 83117), achieving reduction of 3981 manpower during the year 2013-14.

4.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), a Navratna CPSE, is the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant – the country's first shore-based integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, set up with a capacity of 3.0 Mtpa of liquid steel, now started production from its 6.3 Mtpa Expansion facilities. The Plant operates with high levels of Operational Efficiency exceeding its rated capacity for the 13th Year in succession by achieving 117% capacity utilization for Finished Steel and has been making profits for the past 12 years.

RINL-VSP is accredited for all three system standards i.e. ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:2007 and is the first Indian integrated steel plant to implement ISO 50001 standards for Energy Management system. RINL-VSP is also the first Indian steel plant to get the 'Capability Maturity Model Integrated (CMMI) - Level 3' certification issued by 'Software Engineering Institute (SEI) of Carnegie Mellon University', USA. RINL has become the first 5S certified Public Sector Enterprise in the Steel Industry by achieving the 'Plant level' certification in "5S"-Work Place Management System during 2013-14.



Panoramic view of RINL

4.3.1 Financial Performance

RINL registered Gross Sales of Rs. 13,489 Crs. during 2013-14 and achieved 4% growth in Profit after Tax over previous year. RINL has paid a dividend of Rs. 126.53 Crs to the Government for the performance year 2012-13, besides Interim dividend of Rs. 58.00 Crs for the financial year 2013-14. Performance is tabulated below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2012-13	2013-14*
Gross Sales	13553	13489
PBT	526.47	549.15
PAT	352.83	366.45
Net Worth	12477.32	12140.74

*Provisional

4.3.2 Production Performance

The physical performance in terms of production and growth over corresponding period last year is given below:

Item	2012-13 (‘000 tonne)	2013-14 (‘000 tonne)	Growth (Percentage)
Crude Steel	3071	3202	4
Finished Steel	2717	2810	3
Value added steel products	2228	2357	6

4.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Limited is a “Navratna” CPSE public sector company under the Ministry of Steel, Government of India, primarily engaged in the business of exploring minerals and developing mines to produce raw materials for the industry. It is also expanding its activities towards steel making and other value added products.

Incorporated on November 15, 1958, NMDC has been actively contributing to development of the nation for five decades and grown from strength to strength on its journey to nation building. From a single-product-single-customer company, NMDC has grown to be a major iron ore supplier to the domestic steel industries. NMDC is also doing exploration and prospecting works for high value minerals like diamond in Madhya Pradesh and gold in Tanzania.

NMDC operates the large mechanized iron ore mines in the Country at Bailadila (Chhattisgarh) and Donimalai (Karnataka). The Diamond Mine of NMDC is situated at Panna (Madhya Pradesh). Sponge Iron Unit of NMDC is situated at Paloncha, Andhra Pradesh.

All the iron ore production units of NMDC have been accredited with ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:2007 certifications. The R&D Centre of NMDC is accredited with ISO 9001:2008 certification.

As part of the Greenfield expansion / diversification programme, NMDC is setting up an Integrated Steel Plant of 3 MTPA capacity at Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 15,525 Crore. Construction work is in progress.

NMDC is in the process of expanding its business through forward integration in both Greenfield and Brownfield projects by setting up (a) 1.2 mtpa Pellet Plant at Donimalai in Karnataka (b) 0.36 mtpa BHJ ore beneficiation plant at Donimalai (c) 2 mtpa Pellet Plant at Nagarnar along with 2 mtpa Beneficiation Plant at Bacheli interconnected by a Slurry Pipeline between Bacheli and Nagarnar in Chhattisgarh.

NMDC has planned to expand its business through horizontal integration in the fields of Coal, Rock Phosphate, Lime Stone, Gold and Diamond. NMDC has already diversified its activities in the field of renewable energy by setting up Wind Mill in Karnataka and is exploring the possibilities in solar energy.



View of NMDC Pellet Plant under construction at Donimalai, Karnataka

4.4.1 Capital Structure

The Authorized share capital of the company is Rs. 400 crores. The paid up equity share capital is Rs. 396.47 crores as on 31.03.2014, out of which 80% is held by the Government of India and the balance 20% by the financial institutions/banks/individuals/employees etc.

4.4.2 Financial Performance

The Company recorded turnover of Rs. 12000 crore in the financial year 2013-14. The post-tax net profit for the year was Rs. 6400 crore. The Company has paid dividend @ 850% of paid up equity capital for the year 2013-14.

4.4.3 Production Performance

The details of the actual production are given below:

Items	2012-13	2013-14
Iron ore (in LT)	271.84	301.78
Diamonds (in carats)	31533.39	37007
Sponge Iron (in Tonnes)	36289	29739

4.4.4 Manpower

The Manpower strength of NMDC as on 31.03.14 was 5664 (Executives 1162 / Non-executives 4502).

4.5 MOIL Ltd.



Vertical shaft at Gumgaon Mine of MOIL

MOIL Ltd., earlier known as Manganese Ore (India) Limited, is a Miniratna Category I CPSE under the Ministry of Steel. It is the largest producer of Manganese ore in India. MOIL was established in 1962. At the time of inception, the Central Province Manganese Ore Co. Ltd. (CPMO) held 49% of shares and the remaining 51% in equal proportion by Government of India and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Subsequently, in 1977, Government of India acquired the shares held by CPMO in MOIL and MOIL became a wholly owned Government Company with effect from October, 1977. During the Financial year 2010-11, MOIL got listed on 15th December, 2010 on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange. After the listing, the shareholding in the company, of Government of India, Government of Maharashtra and Government of Madhya Pradesh is 71.57%, 4.62% and 3.81% respectively. Rest 20% shares are held by the public.

MOIL produces and sells different grades of Manganese Ore. They are:-

- High Grade Ores for production of Ferro manganese.
- Medium grade ore for production of Silico manganese.
- Blast furnace grade ore required for production of hot metal.
- Dioxide for dry battery cells and chemical industries.

MOIL has set up a plant based on indigenous technology to manufacture Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide (EMD). This product is used for the manufacture of dry battery cells. EMD produced by the Company is of good quality and well accepted by the market. A Ferro manganese plant having a capacity of 10,000 MT per annum was set up in 1998 by MOIL Ltd. for value addition. To promote non-conventional energy resources, MOIL has installed 4.8MW Wind Energy Farm at Nagda Hills and 15.2 MW Wind Farm at Ratedi Hills, District Dewas in Madhya Pradesh.

4.5.1 Capital Structure

As on 31.03.2014, the Authorised and paid-up Capital of the Company are Rs. 250 (Two Hundred Fifty) crores and Rs. 168.00 crores respectively.

4.5.2 Operational & Financial Results

The physical and financial performance of the Company for the last 2 years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13 and current year are given below :-

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Prov.)
1.	Production			
	a) Manganese Ore ('000 Tonnes)	1071	1139	1135
	b) E.M.D. (Tonnes)	714	786	922
	c) Ferro Manganese (Tonnes)	8694	9210	10042
2.	Profit before Tax (Rs. in Crore)	606.63	636.78	769.33
3.	Profit After Tax (Rs. in Crore)	410.77	431.72	509.56

4.5.3 Marketing

The sales performance achieved during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as under:-

Sr. No.	Details	2012-13		2013-14 (Provisional)	
		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Rs. Crores	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Rs. Crores
1.	Manganese Ore				
	Domestic	1192857	890.73	1132919	945.96
	Export	-	-	-	-
	Total	1192857	890.73	1132919	945.96
2.	EMD	1014	7.79	893	8.26
3.	Ferro Manganese	10080	59.67	8707	52.82
4.	Slag	9397	7.58	15352	12.69
5.	W.T.G. (Kwh)	27423836	9.26	25347778	8.52
	TOTAL	28637184	975.03	26505649	1028.25

4.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC Limited formerly known as Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited was set up in September 1964 for regulating export of ferrous scrap from India. The status of the Company underwent a change in February 1974 when it was made a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India (SAIL). In the year 1982-83, the Corporation was converted into an independent PSU under the Ministry of Steel. It was the canalizing agency for import of carbon steel melting scrap, sponge iron, hot briquetted iron and re-rollable scrap till February 1992. It was also the canalizing agency for import of old ships for breaking, Import of such items were decanalized and put under OGL with effect from August 1991.

4.6.1 Activities of the company

E-commerce includes disposal of Scrap, sale of Coal, Ferro Manganese Ore, Iron Ore, Chrome ore,

human hair, Tea etc. through e-auction and e-procurement. The list of Principals includes Ministry of Defence, PSUs like Indian Oil Corpn Ltd, Oil & Natural Gas Corpn. Ltd, State Electricity Boards, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd, Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd etc, Tirupati Tirumala Devasthanam (TTD) to name a few. The mode of disposal includes tenders, auction, e-auction, e-tender, e-reverse auction etc. Besides, MSTC also sells coal, lignite, iron ore, manganese ore, rock phosphate through e-Auction on behalf of various PSUs/state PSUs. MSTC also conducts e-Auction for sale of Iron Ore in Karnataka & Goa and Chrome Ore for M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd., a Government of Odisha enterprise.

Trading –MSTC is engaged in Import/Export and domestic trade of mainly bulk industrial raw material for actual users. Division looks after sourcing, purchase and sales of industrial raw materials like Heavy Melting Scrap, Low Ash Metallurgical Coke, HR Coil, Naptha, Crude Oil, Coking Coal, Steam Coal etc on behalf of purchasers in secondary steel sector & petrochemical sector.

4.6.2 Capital Structure And Share Holding Pattern:

As on 31.03.2014, the Authorised Capital of the Company is 5,00,00,000 Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each of Rs. 50.00 Crore and Paid up Capital 88,00,000 Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each of Rs. 8.80 Crore. Bonus Share issued at 1:3 in 2012-13.

The share holding pattern of the company is as below.

Sl. No.	Name of Share holder	% of Holding
1.	Government of India	89.85
2.	Others	10.15
	Total	100.00

4.6.3 Financial Performance

(Rs. in crores)

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Turnover	1947.31	2695.92	6494.09	5129.30
Operating Profit	150.70	178.23	195.85	152.53
Profit before tax	149.40	176.15	193.40	150.03
Profit after tax	99.16	118.39	130.73	99.04

* Provisional

4.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL is a wholly owned subsidiary of MSTC Ltd. with a Paid up Capital of Rs. 2 crore. The Company undertakes the recovery and processing of scrap from slag and refuse dumps in the nine steel plants at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Visakhapatnam, Dolvi, Duburi, Haridwar and Rail Wheel Factory-Bengaluru. The scrap recovered is returned to the steel plants for recycling/disposal and the Company is paid processing charges on the quantity recovered at varying rates depending on the category of scrap. Scrap is generated during iron and steel making and also in the Rolling Mills. In addition, the Company is also providing steel mill services such as scarfing of slabs, handling of BOF slag, etc.

4.7.1 Physical performance

The production performance of FSNL is as given below:

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Recovery of scrap (lakh metric tonne)	26.45	21.60	23.26	24.02
Market Value of Production (Rs. in crores)	1163.94	950.32	1023.50	1057.00

* Provisional

4.7.2 Financial Performance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Total Turnover i.e, Service charge realised including misc. Income, etc.	16853.20	17448.85	19781.45	22410.25
Gross Margin Before Interest & Depreciation	1346.30	1367.90	1465.40	1575.77
Interest & Depreciation	1168.29	1165.00	1212.84	1226.58
Profit Before Tax	178.01	202.90	252.56	349.19

* Provisional

4.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) is one of the major construction agencies established as a CPSE in 1964 under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel. The mandate for its incorporation was to mobilize indigenous capability for putting up integrated steel plants in the country. The organization rose to the occasion and successfully met the challenge by bringing together competent human resources and mobilizing a fleet of updated construction equipment. HSCL contributed immensely in setting up of almost every major steel plant in India. As the Company grew in resources and expertise, it diversified in other areas like Power Plants, Mining Projects, Irrigation Projects including Dams and Barrages, Oil Refineries, Railways, Airports, Buildings and Commercial Complexes, Rural Roads, Highways, Flyovers, minor and major Bridges for Railways and Road Traffic, infrastructure for Educational Institutions, Health Centers and Hospitals etc. The Company undertook and successfully completed a number of Turn Key Projects for various clients. Today, HSCL is an ISO 9001-2008 Company and its capabilities cover almost every field of construction activities.

At present, the Company carries out a number of project packages under the capacity expansion programme of SAIL and RINL along with regular Operation and Maintenance jobs of these plants. HSCL is currently executing major projects in NTPC Power Plants at Sipat, construction of Educational Infrastructure projects of KVS, NVS, BHU, CITS at Sarnath, National University at Sagar in MP, National Law University at Bhubaneswar in Orissa and Aligarh Muslim University Centre at Jangipur in West Bengal and other Building and Commercial Complexes under State Government Departments and PSUs. Railway embankments with minor and major bridges and open cast mining projects of CCL and ISP are also being executed by HSCL.

4.8.1 Financial Performance

Starting with a modest Rs. 5 Crore in 1965-66, the Company achieved a Turnover of Rs. 1278.85 Crore in 2012-13, which had been the highest since inception. During 2013-14 the Turnover further increased to Rs. 1384.18 Crore (un audited).

Turnover and Order Booking registered CAGR of 19.94% and 17.70% respectively during the last eight years from 2005-06 till 2012-13; much more than the overall industry growth rate of the country. The financial results also are improving with the Company earning an Operating Profit of Rs. 90.08 Crore during FY13.

Order Booking during 2013-14 has been phenomenal with Rs. 2648.98 Crore worth of orders booked during the year, surpassing the earlier record by a staggering 39.50%. Rs. 14400 Cr worth of orders has been executed by the Company till 31.3.2014 out of which Rs. 6612 Cr. coming from steel sector.

4.8.2 Capital Structure

The Authorised and Paid-up Share Capital as on date is Rs. 150 Crore and Rs. 117.10 Crore respectively.

4.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON Limited, a Miniratna CPSE under Ministry of Steel, is a premier multi disciplinary design, engineering, consultancy and contracting organization in the field of Metal, Power, Oil & Gas and

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Infrastructure sectors. MECON's mission is to provide technical consultancy - design and engineering; design and supply of plant, equipment and systems; implementation of new industrial ventures from concept to commissioning.

MECON has successfully turned many highly ambitious dream projects into reality. Second Launching Pad at Shriharikota, India's first indigenous launching pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, SHAR; Geo-Technical Centrifuge Facility at IIT Bombay, the 6th of its kind in the world, funded by DST, DRDO & Ministry of HRD; Coal Handling Facility from Ennore Berth to TNEB Power Plant, Asia's biggest Coal Handling facility from harbour to Power Plant with belt conveyor system of 11 kms. and capacity of 2 X 4000 tph; Project Seabird of Indian Navy, India's 1st Ship repair facility are to name a few recent ones.

Presently, MECON is involved in almost all the mega steel projects in India both in public and private sectors. The Company is also deeply entrenched in other fields of diversification being Power, Oil & Gas and Infrastructure and is involved in large number of assignments in public and private sectors.

MECON has spread its wings in International market also by providing quality design, engineering & consultancy services for about 130 projects in different countries like Indonesia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman, UAE, Vietnam, USA, etc. MECON has an overseas office in Nigeria to effectively cater to the opportunities in African states.

4.9.1 Financial Performance

MECON's financial growth has been incremental and remarkable over the years. MECON's turnover during financial year 2012-13 was Rs. 511.65 crores. There has also been remarkable improvement in the net profit of the Company, which has gone up from Rs. 10.73 crores (during 2004-05) to Rs. 150.72 crores (during 2012-13). The Company has turned its net worth positive as on 31.03.2008 and the present net worth of the Company is Rs. 395.50 crores (Provisional) as on 31.03.2014. More importantly the Company has successfully wiped off its accumulated loss as on 30.09.2009.



Shri AK Tyagi, CMD, MECON & Prof. Jozef Dubinski, General Director, Central Mining Institute, Poland signing the MoU in presence of Secretary Steel, Govt. of India, Ministers of Poland, Polish Ambassador in India and other dignitaries

4.10 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL Limited, an 100% EOU, ISO 9001-2008, ISO 14001-2004 and ISO 18001-2007 Company was established in April, 1976 to meet the long term requirements of Iran. An Iron Ore Concentrate Plant of 7.5 million tonnes capacity was set up at Kudremukh. This project was to be financed in full by Iran. However, as Iran stopped further loan disbursements after paying US \$ 255 million, the project was completed as per schedule with the funds provided by Government of India.

While the project was commissioned on schedule, consequent upon the political developments in Iran, they did not lift any quantity of Concentrate. As a diversification measure, the Government approved the construction of a 3 million tonnes per year capacity pellet plant in Mangalore in May, 1981. The capacity of the Pellet Plant was enhanced to 3.5 Million tonnes with additions/modifications. The plant went into commercial production in 1987 and is now exporting Iron Ore Pellets to China and also to large domestic steel manufacturing industries both in Public & Private Sectors and many other medium and small sponge iron manufacturers.

KIOCL also has its Pig Iron Complex (Blast Furnace Unit) at Mangalore for manufacturing and supply of foundry grade Pig Iron for domestic market. However, the operation of this unit is kept under suspension since 2009 due to negative contribution.

4.10.1 Production Performance

The target set for production during the year 2013-14 is 1.70 million tonnes of Pellets as against actual production is 1.710 million tonnes which represents 100% target fulfilment.

4.10.2 Financial Performance

The Sales revenue during the last three years and estimates thereof is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	PP Unit	BF Unit	Total
2013-14	153007	231	153238
2012-13	115252	660	115912
2011-12	150364	1744	152108

An overview of the performance of KIOCL during the last three years is indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total value of Sales	152108	115912	153238
Gross Margin	16768	7599	11308
Profit after Tax	9430	3105	3993

4.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

- (i) After restructuring as approved by the Government, Eastern Investment Limited (EIL) became subsidiary of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and holding company of Orissa Minerals Development Company (OMDC) and Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC). EIL, BSLC and OMDC became PSUs w.e.f. 19.03.2010. Further, OMDC has been classified as a Schedule 'B' company w.e.f. 19.03.2010.
- (ii) BSLC has been declared as a Schedule "C" company w.e.f. 19.3.2010.
- (iii) As EIL is a Shell Company, no proposal for classification of EIL is taken at present.

PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OPERATING COMPANIES**(a) Eastern Investment Limited (EIL)**

EIL is an investment Company and is the holding company of OMDC and BSLC. OMDC and BSLC are mining companies. The Authorized Capital of the company is Rs. 13.50 crores and Paid up Capital is Rs. 1.44 crores. The Profit Before Tax (PBT) of EIL for the year 2013-14 was 23.8 lakhs.

(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDCL)

OMDC is operating six mining leases of Iron ore and Manganese ore in Odisha. This is one of the oldest mining company of Iron ore and second to NMDC in mining of iron ore under the Central Government. OMDC mines are located in the tribal dominated area of Keonjhar District and are major source of employment to the local people. The OMDC is a major supplier of raw material to steel companies/sponge iron units in the non-captive sector primarily in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The company has four crushing and screening plants for supply of sized and calibrated iron ore to the customers. The company had set up a small sponge iron plant at Thakurani in 2004. The company has plan for diversification and value addition. It is planning to set up 2 million ton per annum (MTPA) beneficiation and 2 MTPA pellet plant at Barbil, Odisha. It has also plans to increase the production up to 10 million ton of Iron ore and 1 million ton of Manganese ore in next few years.

The Authorized as well as Paid up Capital of the Company is Rs. 0.60 Crore.

Financial Performance

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14 (Prov)
Sales	NIL	NIL
Other Income	79.98	74.31
Profit Before Tax	26.25	16.74

(c) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC)

BSLC is operating one lease of limestone and dolomite in Sundargarh District of the State of Odisha. It supplies limestone and dolomite mainly to SAIL steel plants located in the eastern region. It also has plans for increasing the production capacity up to 5 million tonne by modernizing mining operations and increasing the number of crushers. This is a century old company and is a major source of employment to the tribal people in the area.

The Authorized Capital of the company is Rs. 87.50 Crore and Paid up Capital is Rs 87.29 Crore.

Physical Performance**PRODUCTION**

(in lakh tonnes)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14 (Prov)
Limestone	0.26	0.18
Dolomite	3.68	3.78

PRIVATE SECTOR

5.1 Introduction

The private sector of the Steel Industry is currently playing an important role in production and growth of steel industry in the country. The private sector units consist of both major steel producers on one hand and relatively smaller and medium scale units such as Sponge Iron Plants, Mini Blast Furnace Units, Electric Arc Furnaces, Induction Furnaces, Re-rolling Mills, Cold-rolling Mills and Coating Units on the other. They not only play an important role in production of primary and secondary steel, but also contribute substantial value addition in terms of quality, innovation and cost effectiveness.

5.2 The major steel producers who are already in the process of capacity expansion and adding new capacities are:-

(Crude Steel capacity in million tonne)

Sl. No.	Investor	Existing Capacity	Brownfield Proposed Expansion Capacity upto 2017-18	Greenfield Proposed Capacity	Total Capacity
1	Tata Steel Limited	9.70	--	23.50	33.20
2	Essar Steel Limited	10.00	--	6.00	16.00
3	JSW Steel Limited	14.30	27.00	20.00	47.00
4	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	3.25	11.95	19.80	31.75
5	Bhushan Steel Limited	5.60	7.34	--	7.34
6	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	2.80	--	0.50	3.30
7	Monnet Ispat& Energy Ltd.	1.80	3.00	3.00	6.00
8	Electrosteel Steel Ltd.	2.51	--	--	2.51
9	Visa Steel Ltd.	0.50	2.50	3.75	6.25
10	Posco India Project	--	--	12.00	12.00
11	Arcelor Mittal India	--	--	12.00	12.00

5.3 TATA Steel Ltd.

Tata Steel performance during various quarters of financial year 2013-14 is as under:

Production and Sales performance (Figures in '000 tonnes)

Item	Quarter1	Quarter 2	Quarter3	Quarter4	Total
Hot Metal	2464	2465	2313	2658	9899
Crude Steel	2222	2291	2165	2477	9155
Saleable Steel	2145	2207	2150	2430	8931
Total Sales	2005	2038	2066	2407	8516

5.4 JSW Steel Ltd.

The flagship company JSW Group, JSW Steel is one of India's leading integrated steel manufacturer with a capacity of 14.3 MTPA. It is one of the fastest growing companies in India with footprints in over 140 countries. With state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities located in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, it is recognized for its innovation and quality. JSW Steel offers wide gamut of steel products

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that include Hot Rolled, Cold Rolled, Bare & Pre-painted Galvanized & Galvalume®, TMT Rebars, Wire Rods and Special Steel - Rounds, RCS, Bars and Spring Steel Flats.

Crude Steel Capacity and Crude Steel Production of the Company during the past five years is as under:

(in million tonnes)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Crude Steel Capacity	7.80	9.30	10.80	10.80	14.30
Crude Steel Production	5.99	6.43	7.43	8.52	12.17



Panoramic view of JSW Vijay Nagar Works

5.5 Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.

Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited (MIEL), is one of the largest Sponge Iron Manufacturer in the country and is operating 1.5 MTPA Integrated Steel plant in the State of Chhattisgarh comprising of 0.8 MTPA Sponge Iron, 0.7 MTPA Blast Furnace, 0.2 MTPA Structural Rolling Mill, 0.4 MTPA steel bar and section mill and 230 MW Power Plant at Raipur and Raigarh in the State of Chhattisgarh. Further installation of 1.8 MTPA pelletisation plant, 0.75 MTPA sinter plant have been completed and are at commissioning stage. These capacities are supported with installation of 2X100 tons Electric Arc Furnace out of which 1 unit of 100 ton has already been commissioned and 2nd unit of 100 ton is under commissioning stage. Further, 1.5 MTPA Greenfield units are coming up at Angul-Orissa and Bokaro-Jharkhand respectively that will ramp up the steelmaking capacity to 4.5 MTPA by 2015. The existing capacities and future expansions are fully integrated.



MIEL, Integrated Steel plant in the State of Chhattisgarh

5.6 Jindal Steel and Power Limited

Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL) started off as a sponge iron manufacturing unit more than two decades ago. It has since grown to a US \$ 3.6 billion (approx.) business house with interests in steel, power, mining and infrastructure sectors.

The Company operates a 3 MTPA capacity integrated steel plant at Raigarh (Chhattisgarh) and is building its steel capacities by implementing steel projects of 6 MTPA capacity each at Angul (Odisha) and at Patratu (Jharkhand). The first phase at Angul would be operational by end June, 2014 while in Patratu a Wire Rod Mill of 0.6 MTPA Capacity & a Rebar Mill of 1 MTPA Capacity were dedicated to Nation in April, 2010 & September, 2011 respectively.

The Company is an efficient producer of steel and power through backward and forward integration. It produces the world's longest (121-meter) rails and is the first in the country to manufacture large-size parallel flange beams. It is employing the Coal to Syn Gas route for the first time in the Country for production of DRI at Angul, in an environmentally friendly way.

Besides contributing to India's growth story, the Company is now reaching out globally using its expertise through diversified investments spread across the African continent, Australia and Indonesia. It has also acquired a 1.5 MTPA Capacity gas-based Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI) plant in Oman and added facilities to make it a 2 MTPA Capacity integrated steel plant.



Panoramic view of JSPL's Integrated Steel Plant at Raigarh, Chhattisgarh

5.7 Secondary Small & Medium Steel Sector

5.7.1 Electric Arc Furnace Industry

Presently, there are 47 Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) based steel plants working in the country with an aggregate capacity of 26.42 million tonnes per annum, out of which, there are ten units which are casting units. Production of Ingots/Concast Billets by EAF units, which reported their production to Joint Plant Committee (JPC) during 2013-14 (provisional) was 18.45 million tonnes as compared to 19.38 million tonnes during 2012-13, registering a decline of 4.8%. This sector continued to be under constraint of rising cost of inputs, increasing power tariffs, shortage of power & resource crunch.

5.7.2 Induction Furnace Industry

During 2013-14, 1354 Induction Furnace (IF) units with a capacity of 36.49 million tonnes (provisional) were in operation. The total production of IF units stood at 27.49 million tonnes during 2013-14 (provisional) against a production of 25.68 million tonnes in 2012-13, as reported to Joint Plant Committee, a growth of 7%.

5.7.3 Performance of EAF based steel plants

Status of EAF units, 2013-14*		
	Number	Capacity (in million tonnes)
Commissioned Units	47	26.42
Closed Units	0	0
Working Units	47	26.42
Source: JPC; *provisional		

Production: The Production of EAF units as reported to Joint Plant Committee is as follows:

Production of EAF units		(in million tonnes)			
Category	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Mild Steel	12.29	12.79	14.73	14.58	13.97
Medium/High Carbon Steel	2.01	2.45	1.85	2.03	1.95
Alloy Steel	0.84	0.90	1.15	1.13	1.08
Stainless Steel	0.14	0.50	0.90	1.16	1.11
Others	0.69	0.25	0.29	0.35	0.34
Total Reported	15.97	16.89	18.93	19.25	18.45
Total Estimated	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	15.97	16.89	18.93	19.25	18.45
Source: JPC; *provisional					

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Research & Development for Steel Sector

Research & Development in iron and steel sector in India is carried out mainly by steel companies, national research laboratories, academic institutions etc. Though, marginal improvements in various areas of Iron & Steel technology have been realized, in overall terms, still more initiatives are needed. The R&D investment in Indian steel companies is very low and varies in the range 0.15-0.30% of the sales turnover as against 1-2% in the steel plants in advanced countries.

6.1.1 Promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector

In order to provide accelerated thrust on R&D, the Ministry of Steel is encouraging Research and Development activities both in public and private steel sectors by providing financial assistance under the following two schemes:

(i) Scheme for promotion of R&D with Steel Development Fund (SDF).

Under the SDF scheme, 83 R&D projects costing Rs. 696.27 crores (approx) with SDF contribution of Rs. 389.36 crores (approx) have been approved by the Empowered Committee (EC) under Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel). Of these, 47 R&D projects have been completed so far yielding benefits to the industry. 11 R&D projects have been stopped after mid course review and 25 R&D projects are in progress.

(ii) Scheme under Plan Fund for promotion of Research & Development

During the 12th Five Year Plan Government has allocated Rs. 200 crores for Promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector. The Project Approval and Monitoring Committee (PAMC) has so far approved 9 R&D projects costing Rs. 125.20 crores with funding from Plan Fund of Rs. 89.22 crores. Year wise release of fund is as under:

Year	Fund released (Rs. in crores)
2009-10	4.14
2010-11	27.05
2011-12	9.63
2012-13	24.90
2013-14	8.00

Out of the 9 approved projects, one project has been completed. Through this project a process has been developed at laboratory scale for production of low phosphorous steel through induction furnace. The phase-2 of the project for holding industrial trial has also been approved.

6.2. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Research & Development Centre for Iron & Steel (RDCIS) has pursued 93 R&D projects in the year 2013-2014, out of which 50 projects have been completed during April, 2013 to March, 2014.

The Centre has filed 36 patents and 35 copyrights during April 2013 to March, 2014. As many as 92 technical papers were published and 169 papers were presented. In addition, RDCIS undertook contract research work and provided significant consultancy services and know-how to organisations outside SAIL, yielding external earning of Rs. 230 lakhs.

In recognition of the contributions made by the Centre, RDCIS has bagged several prestigious awards during April, 2013 to March, 2014 like Metallurgist of the Year, Young Metallurgist, SAIL Award, Dr M Visvesveraya Award etc.

Significant achievements of some of the completed projects, in different technology areas are summarized below:

- Improvement in coke quality through optimization of coal blend composition, BSL.
- Optimization of blend and performance improvement of COB # 10, ISP.

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- Single balling drum and optimisation of MgO in sinter operation at Sinter Plant, BSL.
- Model based optimization of rolling parameters to achieve improved quality and productivity of Hot Rolled Non-Oriented (HRNO) coils at Hot Strip Mill, RSP.
- Improvement in performance of converter by modification in lance tip design at SMS-I, BSL.
- Improvement in performance of Reheating Furnaces by enhancing life of discharge end slots and skid pipe insulation in Plate Mill, BSP.
- Development of an expert system based temperature control system for Decarb Annealing and Tandem Annealing Lines of Silicon Steel Mill, RSP

Expenditure on R&D during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	SAIL's turnover	R & D Expenditure			
		Capital	Revenue	Total	% of turnover
2011-12	50348	5.37	129.08	134.45	0.27
2012-13	49350	2.56	145.07	147.63	0.30
2013-14	51866	4.38	106.05	111.04	0.21

6.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)



Development of pavement blocks and tiles using RINL's LD slag, BF slag, Fly ash

Major R&D work carried out during 2013-14 in RINL is as under:

- Preparation of R&D road map with the help of an external expert for setting up of a state of the art R&D center with laboratory and pilot facilities.
- Development of value added ceramic products, in association with CGRI, utilizing solid wastes (LD Slag, BF Slag, Fly Ash) generated at RINL .
- Development of Corrosion resistance paints.
- Prediction of transition bloom volume and minimization of transition bloom production during casting of different grades of steel.
- MoUs signed with McMaster University, Ontario, Canada to collaborate and strengthen research and development cooperation between the respective institutions and partners and with IC-IMPACTS, Canada in the areas of Infrastructure and water.

- An MoU was signed between RINL and National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai to take up a new collaborative research project on CO₂ sequestration of BOF Slag.
- An investment of Rs. 136.00 Crores was approved by RINL Board for development of CRGO Steels in collaboration with Tata Steel, NML and MoS.
- Eleven projects have been taken up in 2012-13 out of which two projects were successfully completed. Four new MoUs were signed in 2013-14 in addition to the continuance of projects of 12-13
- Seven (7) Patents have been applied - 3 in 2012-13 and 4 in 2013-14.

Expenditure on R&D during last three years is as under:

Year	Actual Expenditure (Crores)	Expenditure as % of Turnover
2011-12	20.29	0.14
2012-13	31.13	0.23
2013-14	50.27	0.37

6.4 NMDC Ltd.

R&D centre of NMDC has been declared as the "Centre of Excellence" in the field of Mineral Processing by the Expert Group Meeting of UNIDO consisting of delegates from 15 countries and also recognized by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR). R&D Centre had acquired ISO certification in compliance to the new version of ISO 9001-2008 Quality management system and R&D Centre, Chemical Lab is recommended for NABL Accreditation.

Major assignments taken by NMDC during 2013-14 are as follows:

- Upgradation of technology for beneficiation of low-grade iron ore containing < 50% Fe.
- Development of an Eco-friendly tailing disposal system which involves Settling and Filtration studies with different type of tailings (Silica rich, Alumina rich).
- Development of an alternative process for classification of fines below 1 mm.
- Other Sponsored works from various PSU and other organizations.
- Modernization and up-gradation with advance and latest Equipment to R&D Centre: Equipment added with an objective to make R&D Centre, NMDC as a southern regional Hub of research in Iron & Steel.
- NMDC is having collaboration for Research & Development of relevant technologies and setup pilot scale plants with CSIR Institutions like CSMCRI, IICT, IMMT etc, Academic Institutions like IIT's NIT's etc. & Foreign Institutions like CSIRO, JKMR Australia etc.

Expenditure on R&D during last three years is as under:

(Rs in Crore)

Year	Expenditure on R&D			Annual Turnover	Expenditure as % of Turnover
	Revenue	Capital	Total		
2011-2012	13.76	1.57	15.33	11261.89	0.14
2012-2013	13.76	0.25	14.01	10704.27	0.13
2013-2014	15.02	2.32	17.34	12000	0.14

6.5 MOIL Limited

The highlights of the R&D achievements in MOIL for the year 2013-14 are as under :

- Ventilation reorganization studies for working at deeper levels at Balaghat Mine and Gumgaon Mine.
- Studies are going on for the development of mechanized stoping operations and support systems at Ukwa Mine by Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
- In house feasibility studies has been conducted by technical department for use of bottom ash as a fill material for consolidated hydraulic stowing at Ukwa Mine.

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- Level interval has been increased from 30m to 45m at Balaghat Mine below 12th level.
- A collaborative research study for use of overburden material for consolidated hydraulic stowing operation for the underground mining operation.
- Hydro-geological studies for stope design in underground mining operations at Kandri Mine is being carried out by Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research (CIMFR), Nagpur for better safety and productivity.

Expenditure on R&D during last two years is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Capital	Recurring	Total	Expenditure as % of Turnover
2012-13	25.39	829.13	854.52	1.98
2013-14	300.66	762.86	1063.52	2.46

6.6 KIOCL Ltd.

Highlights of the R & D undertaken by KIOCL Ltd. are given below :

- Improving availability of grinding system by installing alternative system to primary screens.
- Study on reducing the diameter of the rollers of DDRS to achieve better screening efficiency of green balls and in turn improve the physical properties of pellets in terms of size and good finishing.
- Study on Improving the Die Ring Life of Grinding System (Lime + Coke) in Pellet Plant:

Expenditure on R&D during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Turnover	R&D expenditure (Rs. in crores)	R&D expenditure % of turnover
2011-12	1521.08	1.60	0.11
2012-13	1159.12	0.65	0.06
2013-14	1532.38	0.33	0.00

6.7 MECON Limited

R & D Projects completed by MECON Ltd. during 2013-14 are as under:

- Development of Thermoelectrically Cooled / Heated Helmet for Industrial applications.
- Basic System Design and Simulation Study for the Development of Continuous Ozone Monitoring system for Steel plants.
- Development of Continuous Multigas Monitor.
- Development of algorithm for positioning of steel ladle required for the development of IR camera based ladle condition monitoring system.
- Design and Development of one prototype of Non Dispersive Infrared Multi Gas Monitor.

Ongoing Projects are as under:

- Infrared camera based ladle condition monitoring system.
- Basic system design and calculation on Solid State Cooling Drinking Water Tank for Armoured Vehicles
- Online Non-Contact Dimension Measurement in Steel industry

6.8 Tata Steel Ltd.

Highlights of the Research & Development work done by the company are given below:

- Performance improvement in the ultrafine beneficiation circuit at COB Sukinda.
- Reduction trial in industrial tunnel furnace for Sponge Chrome process development.
- Encouraging results on converting coke from non-coking coal by Organo-refining.
- Trial of Thin organic Coating on galvanized TATA PIPES to prevent white rust formation and dullness of the surface appearance of GI tubes.

- Development of HRDP6000 grade through LD#3-TSCR.
- Development of SPFH 590 grade through LD#3-TSCR.
- Successful Commercial Trial of Fire Resistant Steel for Tubes.
- A novel process for simultaneous removal of TSS and TDS from steel plant effluent.

6.9 Essar Steel Limited

Highlights of R&D infrastructure available:

- Fully equipped metallographic lab with Optical microscopes with image analyzer, zoom stereo microscope, micro hardness tester, Scanning electron microscope with EDS and EBSD facilities and all the necessary equipment for sample preparation
- Electrical steel testing facility having a hysteresis loop tracer to measure electrical properties.
- Water modeling laboratory for carrying out simulations of CSP casting process with respect to mold, tundish, etc and conventional slab caster.
- Iron making and Raw material beneficiation laboratory having lab scale set ups for pot grate sintering, drum & disc pelletizers, lab scale briquetting machine and jiggging facilities.
- Mathematical simulation laboratory having dedicated servers for mathematical modeling and simulations.
- Lab scale Heat treatment facility to carry out the simulation heat treatment.

Highlights of the R&D work done by the company during the year are as under:

- Optimization of Blast furnace productivity and coke rate by improving RDI of sinter from 45% to 25%
- Development of Coal Briquettes from coal fines for usage in Corex process:
- Cold bonded pellets of FES dust and Corex sludge for usage in Corex / Blast Furnace
- Briquetting of Cold Direct Reduced Iron (CDRI) fines

Expenditure on R&D during last two years is as under:

Year	Actual investment (Cr)	% of Turn over
2012-13	28.77	0.19
2013-14	22.42	0.185

6.10 JSW Steel Ltd.

Total 32 R&D projects had been planned for the year 2013-14. 18 projects have been completed till November 2013. Highlights of some of the projects are given below.

- Development of a process to optimize the flow modifiers for clean steel production
- Development of coal briquetting technology
- Development of a beneficiation process for treating low grade iron ores
- Development of Silicon prediction model for Blast furnace iron making
- Development of iron ore blend optimization model
- Development of fuel rate prediction and control model for RHF at HSM-1.
- Development of Hot metal Sulphur prediction model for Corex process
- Investigations on carbon dioxide sequestration at JSW Steel Ltd. through green belt.
- Development of online control model for staggered parallel operation of hot blast stoves.
- Development of an alternative on line charging control model for blast furnaces.

The budgeted R&D expenditure for 2013-14 is Rs. 25 crores. (Capital and revenue)

6.11 JSW Ispat Steel Ltd.

Highlights of the R&D work done by the company during the year are as under:

- Development of prototype for triple lance system
- Characterisation of Sinter quality w.r.t. RI & RDI
- Enhancement of Coal Lance life in LCP-2 (alternate material of lance).
- Improvement of productivity & lime quality from LCP-1 & -2 (double desk screen)

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- Development of Dual phase DP780 as per IS 1079:2009 HR5 DP780 for future automotive application
- Development of SH29AL as per IS10748 Gr1 with No Coil Break/ Wrinkle during cut to length operation
- Improvement of fatigue performance of Dual phase steel
- Comparison of formability and fatigue behavior of Dual phase steel with HSLA steel of equivalent strength levels
- Thermo mechanical simulation using Gleeble for optimization of mechanical properties for Dual Phase Steel

Expenditure on R&D during year 2013-14

Rs.1026 lakhs is the planned R& D expenditure.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

7.1 Introduction

Environment management and energy efficiency constitute an important benchmark for assessing any sector or company both globally and domestically. The Ministry of Steel is facilitating reduction in energy consumption and emission of environmental pollution in steel plants through various schemes and Government regulations. Some of the steps/initiatives taken by the Ministry of Steel through various forums and mechanism during the year are:

7.1.1 Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP)

This is an initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)/ Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the Ministry of Steel and the main/major steel plants to set mutually agreed targets with the purpose to go beyond the compliance of regulatory norms for prevention and control of pollution.

A National Task Force (NTF) in CPCB reviews the compliance of CREP action points and targets. The areas where environmental performance are particularly monitored are:- fugitive emissions from coke ovens; secondary emission control in steel melting shops; use of BOF slag for treatment of acidic soils; Effective operation of coke oven by product effluent treatment plants; and monitoring of ambient air quality.

Further, measures for reduction of energy consumption in respect of the following areas (i) injection of coal/tar in blast furnaces; and (ii) water consumption (in respect of which the primary target was achieved by most integrated plants) are also reviewed.

7.1.2 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under Kyoto Protocol

Under this scheme, the Ministry of Steel is facilitating, through the National CDM Authority in the MoEF, adoption of energy efficient clean technologies in iron and steel plants. A large number of iron and steel plants have obtained host country approvals for availing carbon credit by adopting energy efficient clean technologies.

7.1.3 UNDP-Global Environment Facility (GEF) Steel Project

Under this project, a scheme has been developed with contribution from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Steel to facilitate diffusion of energy efficient low carbon technologies in steel re-rolling mills in the country to bring down energy consumption, improve productivity and cost competitiveness together with a reduction in Green House Gas (GHG) emission and related pollution levels. Energy efficient technologies have already been implemented in 34 model units, wherein energy saving to the tune of 20-50% has been achieved. Encouraged by the results of the above project, a new project namely "Upscaling energy efficient production in small scale steel industry in India" has been taken up with funding from UNDP, Australian Aid and Ministry of Steel.

7.1.4 NEDO Model Projects

Ministry of Steel has been advocating for setting up of energy efficient, environment friendly projects known as Model Projects in different steel plants with financial assistance from Japan. These projects are implemented by New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Japan. So far, two projects have been commissioned at TATA Steel and one more project is at advanced stage of commissioning there. One model project for sinter cooler waste heat recovery at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of RINL is in progress.

7.1.5 National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)

NMEEE has dealt with measures for improving Energy Efficiency of the industrial sectors, including steel. By virtue of the Energy Conservation Act, 1961, steel producing units consuming 30000 mTOE (Metric Tonnes Oil Equivalent) or more will be designated consumers, for whom a benchmark will be applicable. Steel manufacturing units operating at a level better than the benchmark will be eligible to obtain an Energy Saving Certificate (ESC) that can be traded in the market. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has worked closely with Ministry of Steel for benchmark in energy consumption in various technological routes of steel making using a wide variety of raw materials, which have already been notified. Under the NMEEE, Government have launched a market based mechanism namely 'Perform, Achieve and Trade

(PAT)' with an aim to improve energy efficiency in 08 energy intensive sectors including iron and steel. The unit-wise targets have since been notified for the steel sector. Units/industry which overachieve the targets will get incentives in the form of energy saving certificates, which can be traded and can be bought by other unit/industry unable to achieve the targets.

7.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)



Energy Conservation Award being given to Bhilai Steel Plant, SAIL by the President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee

Adequate measures were taken by SAIL steel plants to comply with the laid down stipulated measures which resulted in achievement of following major environmental parameters:

Indicators	2011-12	2012 – 13	2013-14
Specific Effluent Discharge (m3/tfs)	2.26	2.22	2.16
Specific CO2 Emission (T/tcs)	-----	2.75	2.69
Particulate Matter (PM) emission (Kg/tcs)	1.01	0.88	0.86
Specific Water Consumption (m3/tcs)	3.86	3.73	3.67

Note:

Figures for 2012-13 and 2013–14 are average for 4 ISPs, i.e. BSP, DSP, RSP & BSL.

7.2.1 A project on restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems has been executed at Purnapani Limestone Mine, where 172.92 acres of mined out area has been successfully restored so far to productive ecosystems by planting more than 3.23 lakhs saplings. Pisciculture had been put into practice in five abandoned quarries filled with water. During 2013-14, 23,500 saplings have been planted, covering an area of 10 acres, which includes massive casualty replacement plantation.

7.2.2 Implementation of Environment Management System (EMS) Linked to ISO 14001

- During the year 2013-14, EMD has implemented EMS-ISO 14001:2004 at the following units :
 - CFP, Chandrapur

- Two Warehouses of CMO at Ghaziabad and Ahmedabad (Total 7 nos. of warehouses and one stockyard at BTSO, Vizag have been certified to ISO 14001:2004).

7.2.3 Environmental Awareness Programmes

- Various environmental awareness training programmes on following aspects were conducted during the year:
 - Environment Management System (EMS) Awareness
 - EMS Internal Auditor's Training Programme
 - Operation of Air and Water quality monitoring instruments

7.2.4 Energy Consumption of SAIL Plants is as under:

Consumption of energy per ton of crude steel (Gcal/tcs):

Plant	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
BSP	6.85	6.61	6.48
DSP	6.75	6.49	6.37
RSP	6.86	6.73	6.68
BSL	6.78	6.74	6.75
ISP	8.34	7.98	8.03
SAIL	6.86	6.66	6.59

7.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

7.3.1 Energy Management:

RINL-VSP is the first Indian Steel plant to be certified for ISO: 50001 Energy Management System.

Energy Consumption (Gcal/tCS) & CO₂ Emissions(Tons/tCS):

Year	Sp. Energy consumption (Gcal/tCS)	CO2 emissions (Tons/tCS)
2012-13	6.31	2.66
2013-14	6.19	2.66

7.3.2 Measures / initiatives taken up for reduction in Energy Consumption during 2013-14

- Reduction of BF gas bleeding from 2.95 % to 1.96 % by taking up proactive measures and optimizing distribution through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system(SCADA).
- Replacement of Air Recuperators in F/C-1 of LMMM
- Commissioning of Waste Heat Recovery System at Sinter Machine-3 for pre heating of combustion air to ignition furnace and supplying hot air to Extended hood of Sinter Machine-3.
- Commissioning of Energy Efficient furnace with Energy efficient burners of Sinter Machine-3.
- NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology and Development Organization) project, first of its kind in India, was made ready for synchronization in Mar'14 for 20.6 MW Waste Heat Recovery System on Sinter Straight-Line Cooler of Sinter Machines 1 &2.

7.3.3 Energy conservation plans under progress:

- Installation of Pulverized coal injection facilities in Blast Furnaces 1 and 3
- Commissioning of 14 MW TRT of BF3.
- Commissioning of Waste Heat Recovery system in stoves of BF-3 for preheating of fuel gas for stoves heating.
- To conduct mandatory energy audit as per Energy Conservation Act-2001 by accredited Energy Audit Agency to improve the energy efficiency.

Waste Heat Recovery Systems

Energy Saving facility	Energy Recovered	Boiler Coal Saved (tons)	Reduction of Co2 emission (tons)
Total volume of LD Gas recovered at LD Gas recovery plant	307.559 MNCum	171003	269614
Total power generated at Back Pressure Turbine Station (BPTS)	193331 MWH	154665	243855
Total power generated at Gas Expansion Turbine Station (GETs)	41671 MWH	33337	52561

(MNCum-Million Normal Cubic Meters, MWH-Mega Watt Hours)

7.3.4 Clean Development Mechanism :

The progress of CDM projects is given below:

- As a part of registration, “Top pressure Recovery Turbine (TRT) of BF-3 has been submitted to UNFCCC for registration.
- As a part of Validation,
 - a. Draft Validation Report (DVR) was obtained from Designated Operational Entity (DOE) for the following projects.
 - Power Generation from Cooling of coke in Coke Dry Cooling Plant of Coke Oven Battery-4.
 - Waste heat recovery from Circular Cooler of Sinter Plant-2.
 - 120 MW BF gas based Captive Power Plant.
 - b. Deviation to methodology (ACM 0012, version 4) in respect of “Waste Heat Recovery System of Sinter Circular Cooler of sinter Machine 3 of Sinter Plant 2” was sought from CDM Executive Board.
 - c. Designated Operational Entity (DOE) was engaged for the following projects.
 - Pulverized Coal Injection (PCI) in Blast Furnace-1 and Blast Furnace-3.
 - Installation of Energy Efficient Air Separation Unit-4&5.
- Obtained Host Country Approval (HCA) for the following projects:
 - Pulverized Coal Injection (PCI) in Blast Furnace- 2
 - Waste Heat Recovery (WHR) from Wire Rod Mill-2

7.3.5 Environment Management System

Activities towards Environment Management in the company ensures that the community in and around VSP are protected from the adverse effects of emissions and effluents. All the environmental parameters achieved are better than the norms. A number of clean technologies based on utilisation of waste heat, waste gas, pressure energy, solid wastes and sludge have been adopted in RINL

RINL is complying with all statutory requirements and details of Stack Emissions, Effluent Quality and Solid Wastes are as given below:

I. Stack Emissions:

(Unit: milligram/Ncum)

Location	Parameter	APPCB Norm	2012-13	2013-14
Coke Oven Battery(Batt-1 to 3)	SPM	50	42.6	39.9
Light and Medium Merchant Mill (RHF &WBF)	SPM	50	40.5	19.2
Wire Rod Mill	SPM	50	36.2	26.2
Medium Merchant & Strl. Mill	SPM	50	40.9	26.8

II. Effluent Quality:

(Unit: milligram / litre)

Parameter	APPCB & CPCB Norm	2012-13	2013-14
pH	6.0-9.0	7.3	7.7
Total Suspended Solids	100	86.6	95.8
Oil & Grease	10	7.1	7.4
Phenol	1	0.5	0.5
Chemical Oxygen Demand	250	232.0	242.9
Biological Oxygen Demand	30	26.7	25.3
Ammonical N2	50	37.3	27.5

III. Solid Wastes:

Year	BF Slag % Utilisation	SMS Slag % Utilisation	Total Slag % Utilisation
2012-13	108	36.76	92.15
2013-14	114.77	38.24	95.74

7.3.6 Clean Technology initiatives

The following clean technology projects are under implementation:

- Replacement of Electrostatic Precipitators of Burden Handling System / Cast House Exhaust System of Blast Furnace No.1 has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 68.8 Crore, to limit the stack emissions to the revised norm of 50mg/Nm³.
- Revamping & up-gradation of ESPs of Sinter Plant and Blast furnace No.2 is taken up at a cost of Rs 144.6 Cr.
- 4 nos. of Projects for replacement of Halon Firefighting systems

7.3.7 Highlights of Environment Management

- Zero Discharge : About 479 MG of water was recovered through "Appikonda & Balacheruvu Waste Water Treatment Plants and the Ultra Filtration Unit" as a part of Zero Water Discharge. Three (3) more water conservation projects are in the advanced stage of completion.
- Afforestation: About 5Million trees have already been planted so far which will be scaled up to 6 Million by 2015.
- 75 EMPs were taken up focusing towards reduction of resource use, reduction in use of ODS, gainful utilization of waste, improvement of work-zone environment, elimination of Hazardous material use, etc.
- Doghouse was commissioned in SMS-2 to control fugitive roof top emissions from Converter Shop.

7.4 NMDC Ltd.

7.4.1 NMDC projects of Bailadila Iron Ore Mine, Kirandul (14/11C & 11B) and Bachel complex (5, 10&11A), Donimalai & Kumaraswamy and Diamond Mining Project, Majhgawan Panna are accredited with ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management System Certification.

7.4.2 Environmental Monitoring and Pollution Control Measures

- NMDC is carrying out post project monitoring studies at all projects through laboratories recognized by Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). The studies show that the environmental parameters are well within the norms prescribed by State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Boards in respect of Ambient Air quality, water Quality parameters and Ambient Noise levels.

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- The continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations are under installation at Bachel and Kirandul complex.

Air Pollution Control:

- Fugitive dust emissions are being controlled by water sprinkling on mine haulage roads and other feeder roads. Mist water spray nozzles used for dust suppression at crushing plant.

Water Pollution Control:

- The slimes generated during the wet screening operations are impounded in tailing dam and clear water is ensured to discharge from the tailing dams into downstream nallah's.

Noise Pollution:

- Workers engaged in the operation of HEMM etc are provided with ear plus /muffs.
- Rubber coated screens are used in screening plant and all the transfer points to control noise.

Plantation:

- Soil and water conservation works are being implemented at periphery of iron ore mining projects through forest department.

Waste dump stabilization:

- Waste dumps at Iron Ore Mines are being stabilized through Geo Coir matters

7.4.3 Energy Conservation

Some measures taken / being taken for reduction in energy consumption are:

- a) Energy audit was undertaken for all the projects. Audit recommendations are being implemented for energy conservation.
- b) LED luminaires are being installed in place of conventional luminaries in phased manner.
- c) Power factor is being maintained above 0.96 with static capacitors on HT and LT side.
- d) Solar street lights are being installed under CSR initiative.
- e) Solar lanterns are distributed in rural areas under CSR initiative.

7.5 MOIL Ltd.

7.5.1 Specific Energy Consumption:-

S.No.	KWH Consumption per tonne	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Up to Nov. 2013)
1.	Manganese Ore	18.00	18.75	23.95
2.	EMD	2625.00	2889	2888
3.	Ferro Manganese	3156.00	3132	2962

- MOIL installed a 4.8 MW Wind Energy Farm on the Nagda hills at District Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh for Captive Power utilization and the same was connected to grid in the month of June 2006. The energy generated since then is being utilized for MOIL's Balaghat mine as well as Ferro Manganese Plant. Till March, 2014, 72.35 Million KWH has been generated since its inception.
- Another 15.2 MW Wind Energy Farm was installed on the Ratedi hills at District Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh for sale to utility and the same was connected to grid in the month of June 2008. The energy generated through Wind Farm is being sold to Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Jabalpur. Till March 2014, 144.75 Million KWH have been generated since its installation. Since inception, the Wind Farm has saved emission of about 130,375 Ton of Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere.
- The Company also installed 2 nos. advanced technology based 4000CFM Centrifugal Air Compressors operating at 11KV voltage of supply in place of conventional type screw air compressors having capacity of 4000CFM at Balaghat mine. The conservative saving in the energy

is to the tune of approximately 7.50 % over operating conventional screw air compressors and saved around 0.305 Million KWH during last couple of the years and in turn saved emission of about 274.80Ton of Carbon Dioxide (Co2) in the Atmosphere till March 2014.

- Plantation: Massive plantation is carried out with local tree species. MOIL has planted more than 18.13 lakhs trees in all the mines over the last recorded 21 years with an average 75% survival rate of plants.

7.6 MECON Ltd.

The efforts made by MECON for its clients which address the important issues of Energy Conservation, Pollution Control and Waste Management are as under:

Energy Conservation

MECON is presently executing the NEDO model project as detail engineering consultant for the 20.6 MW Sinter Cooler Waste Heat Recovery System for the 2 Straight line sinter cooler at RINL, Vizag.

Pollution Control and Solid Waste Management

In the field of protection of Ecology, the Afforestation and Reforestation efforts have now been approved by UNFCCC as CDM project as it absorbs Carbon Dioxide and reduces GHGs. In the field of sequestering of GHGs by forest sector, a scientist of MECON has been selected by the UNFCCC Secretariat, Germany and has been placed in the Afforestation & Reforestation Working Group.

MECON's Environmental Engg. Laboratory which is recognized under Environment Protection Act, 1986 also renders its services for sampling, testing & analysis of air, water, noise, sewage and soil quality to various Plants in Steel and other Sectors both in private and public. Initiatives have been taken to modernize and expand Environmental Engineering Laboratory by installing sophisticated instruments.

MECON has completed a prestigious assignment for providing consultancy services for implementing ISO 9001 & ISO 14001 in five model unit each in Steel Re-rolling Mills in India from UNDP/GEF, Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India.

MECON has executed rebuilding job of Coke Oven Battery no. 11 at ISP, Burnpur as Consultant with Biological Oxidation and Dephenolisation (BOD) plant for degradation of Coke Oven effluents and is also executing BOD Plant and sewage treatment plants along with sewage lift pump houses for 2.5 MT expansion of ISP.

7.7 KIOCL Ltd.

Energy Conservation

(i) At Kudremukh

Energy consumed during 2012-13 (1-4-2012 to 31-03-2013) is : 27,70,836 Units

Energy consumed during 2013-14 (1-4-2013 to 31-03-2014) is : 22,87,596 Units

The saving due to energy conservation is : Rs. 29,73,016/- The reduction in Energy consumption during 2013-14 is due to continuous monitoring and adoption of energy conservation methods. The reduction is mainly because of reducing contract demand from 2500 KVA to 950 KVA with effect from December - 2013 and thereby the cost saving in energy bill is Rs. 4,65,000/-

(ii) At Mangalore

Pellet Plant, Port facilities & Captive Power Plant

a) Total energy consumed

* 89.16 Gwh for 2012-13

* 105.05 Gwh for 2013-14

b) Energy consumed in last 3 years and April to March 2014 is as under

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Power consumed Per ton of pellets	70.62 Kwh/T	66.56 Kwh/T	62.56 Kwh/T
Heat consumption per tone of pellets in '000 K calories	231	250	243.5

Energy/T indicated includes consumption for grinding, filtration and Pelletisation. The Energy Audit has been completed by M/s.PCRA (Petroleum Conservation Research Association) and action is being taken for implementing the feasible recommendation.

7.8 Tata Steel Ltd.

7.8.1 Highlights:

- Achieved reduction of specific energy consumption: 6.054 Gcal/tcs during 2013-14 against 6.083 Gcal/tcs in 2012-13.
- Higher Steam generation through Coke Dry Quenching @ 70 tonnes/hour from waste heat during 2013-14 against 46 tonnes/hour in 2012-13 at Coke Plant (Coke Oven Battery Nos.5, 6 & 7).
- Power generation through three TRTs (Top gas pressure Recovery Turbines) is @ 22.3 MW during 2013-14 against 14.8 MW in 2012-13.
- Operating at World Benchmark level (5% of generation - WSA) of lowest BF Gas flaring, i.e. 4.2% of generation during 2013-14 against 4.6% in 2012-13.
- Efficient use of by-product gases for Power Generation has led to
- Highest ever in-house power generation (including Power House No.6) @ 208 MW during 2013-14 against 198 MW in 2012-13 through Boiler-TG sets using by-product gases as fuel.
- Middling consumption in Boilers is 45,588 tonnes (8.8 kg/tcs) during 2013-14 against 1,08,492 tonnes (13.3 kg/tcs) in 2012-13.

7.8.2 Status of Air Pollution in Steel Works

Air Pollution Control Performance

Tighter specifications for Air Pollution Control Equipments have been adopted: new ESPs are designed for ≤ 30 mg/Nm³ & new Bag Filters are designed for ≤ 10 mg/Nm³.

Mitigation of Climate Change through abatement of GHG Emission intensity:

CO₂ emission intensity has reduced by 2% from 2.52 tCO₂/tcs in 2012-13 to 2.46 tCO₂/tcs in 2013-14 through better capacity utilisation (ramp-up to 9.7 MTPA capacity) and energy conservation efforts.

Water Pollution Control Performance

Water management infrastructure is under augmentation with the aim to achieve Zero Effluent Discharge. As of now, construction for catch pits and recycling infrastructure for 3 industrial effluent discharge points (out of total 5) have been completed.

New wastewater treatment facility was installed and commissioned for new Coke Oven Battery in Coke Oven to treat organic & cyanide in wastewater with biological & chemical treatment.

Rainwater Harvesting facilities installed in 8 Works buildings. A rainwater harvesting facility has been installed at reclaimed waste dump site in Jamshedpur (JMD) to supply water for green cover maintenance.

The effluent discharge has come down by 24% from 17.5 MGD in 2012-13 to 12.8 MGD in 2013-14. Detailed discharge of effluent and pollutants are given below.

Waste Utilisation Performance (in %)

Waste dump site in Jamshedpur (JMD) reclaimed and greenery development at the site is in progress.

Environmental Management System:

The Steel Works has EMS certified under ISO 14001 and the on-site surveillance audit was conducted by IRQS in May 2013.

7.9 JSW steel Limited

7.9.1 Energy Management

- By minimizing the downtime and effective maintenance the power consumption in Sinter plant has reduced by 3%.
- Commissioned captive power plant CPP#4 of 300MW capacity.

- Blast Furnace Top recovery turbine power generation has increased by 24%.
- Power rate in SMS has reduced by 4.37%.
- HSM heat rate has reduced by 3.43 % by maintaining better heat regime of the furnace and by maximizing percentage of hot charge into the furnace also power rate has been reduced by 2.4% by minimizing the idle running hours.
- Implemented Ring main concept between HSM#2 & HSM#1 GMS to improve gas distribution and utilize GMS#2 potential in full
- Installed & commissioned 60 TPH Blast Furnace Gas fired boiler.
- Installed total 4 nos of 6.6 KV VVFD drives in high pressure boosters to control RPM of motor & to absorb back pressure.
- Corex gas utilization has increased by 1.08% and Blast Furnace gas flare has reduced by 20.6%

7.9.2 Environment Management

During the year 2012-13, the following new projects were initiated:

- CO₂ emission reduction in DRI Plant:
- Captive Secured Land filling TSDF Site:

The projects implemented to address environmental issues in 2012-13:-

Air Pollution Control

- The plant installed 36 numbers of additional bag filters for dust control in the year 2012-13 for controlling dust from various point sources.

Recycling of water to achieve "zero discharge"

- Currently the plant is recycling close to 50,000 m³/day of wastewater generated in different areas of the plant by adopting measures of cascading and appropriate water treatment techniques.

Waste Utilization

- Utilization of BOF Slag: JSW Steel has set up a unique BOF slag granulation plant, producing slag with lower free lime content and is aggressively pursuing with BIS,
- Mill scale briquetting: A 0.2 MTPA mill scale briquetting plant, a waste to wealth project has been commissioned to use mill scale generated from the Mills and fume extraction dust of SMS#1 and #2, cold rolling mill dust, auto scarf, cast house dust from corex and blast furnaces and dust from hot strip mill #1 and #2.
- Pelletization of micro fines: A new strategy to effectively utilize the micro fine dusts in sinter making arising from air pollution control equipments- bag filters, ESP dust, lime and dolomite dust, and sludge from gas cleaning plants of SMS and Blast furnace and <6mm BOF slag has been commissioned.
- Slime Recovery Plant (SRP)- SRP has been commissioned to recover iron ore tailings stored in slime pond after iron ore beneficiation and thereby utilizing in pellet making.

Adoption of Environment Management Systems

- All the production units of JSW Steel Limited are in compliance to ISO 14001: 2004 Environment Management Systems.
- Green belt development in and around JSW Steel Vijayanagar Works has been done with 15 Lakhs trees plantation over 1600 acres of land till date.
- A new dashboard on monitoring system called Environment Control Centre (ECC) has been developed and is being implemented for centrally monitoring on a real time basis the environmental conditions across all areas of the plant including surrounding areas.
- LED Display system is being installed at 10 MT Main Gate to display environmental quality information to the public.
- Environmental Quality Laboratory has been setup which is under the process of being empanelled as 'A' Grade Laboratory by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board. This has the facility to analyze air, water, wastewater, solid and hazardous waste, micro biology and bag filters testing.

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- Carbon footprint : In association with M/s PE Sustainability Solutions Pvt. Ltd evaluation of the carbon footprint of JSW steel has been started. This includes the carbon footprint of individual processes & for each product. The Carbon foot print analysis is carried out as per the ISO 14064 and the green house gas protocol initiative for Iron & Steel Production developed by the World Resource Institute.

7.10 ESSAR Steel Ltd.

Energy & Environment Management:

Actual specific energy consumption/tcs and CO2 emission/tcs, during 2013-14 are as under:

Specific Energy Consumption/tcs

Year	Energy Consumption GCal /tcs
2013 - 14	7.69

Specific CO2 emission/tcs

Year	CO2 Emission (T/TCS)
2013 – 14	3.075

- Essar Steel is complying with the recommendations of CREP and the status report is being sent regularly to CPCB/ Ministry of Environment and Forests/GPCB/ Ministry of Steel. Require support & intervention from MoS/CPCB regarding 100 % utilization of EAF slag for road making by various Govt agencies like CPWD, NHAI, PWD, R&B, Municipal Corporations etc.
- Adoption of Environment Management system like ISO: 140001 etc. including clean / green Technology initiatives, plantation eco-restoration, non-conventional energy sources, Zero discharge initiatives etc.

Usage / Development of clean technologies at Essar Steel-

- Selection of Plant technology based on NG / NGL / Naphtha as a fuel.
- Developed a technology of Hot DRI charging in EAF in place of Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI).It results in to reduction in power and improved productivity.
- Implementation of Corex Technology
- Implementation of Compact Strip Plant
- Corex gas generated from Corex plant is being used as a replacement of NG in HBI, Plate Mill, CSP Mill and Lime Plant.
- Essar has installed 19 MW waste heat recovery based power plant which is run by steam generated from BF gas

7.11 JSW Ispat Limited

Energy management at JSW steel Ltd, Dolvi works:

JSW steel Ltd. Dolvi works, is among a few in the world to have total flexibility in choice of steel making route, be it the conventional blast furnace route or the electric arc furnace route. Its dual technology allows the Dolvi works the freedom to choose its raw material feed, be it pig iron, sponge iron, iron ore, scrap or any combination of various feeds. It also has total flexibility in choosing its energy source, be it electricity, coal or gas. Additionally its adoption of technology like; higher capacity Electric Arc Furnace, Continuous Casting, Gas based DRI, Hot rolling, hot blast stoves having higher blast temperature, makes steel making process energy efficient and environmentally sustainable.

Achievements 2012-13 & 2013-14

- 53.5 MW power plant-** Blast furnace gas based power plant has been commissioned in Mar'2013 month which has resulted in reduction of specific energy consumption by 0.32 GCal/ton of HRC and reduction of CO2 emission by 3.49 lakh tons per year.
- At Hot Rolling Mill -** Optimization of the logic of run speed for coiler -1 & Coiler-2 drives when running at no load has resulted in energy saving of 2.16 Lacs kwh per annum.

- **At Blast furnace** - Reduced usage of lump ore at Blast furnace and usage of pellet and sinter only reduced the fuel rate by 5 kg/thm.
- **At Sinter plant**- Installation of VVVF drives- 2nos. at pump motors has saved 1.73 lacs khw per year.
- **DRI plant** –
 - Enhancing the Reducing gas temperature to 970-980 Deg.C to optimized the reducing gas flow thereby reducing energy consumption by 0.008 GCal/Mt
 - Increasing the DRI metallization from 94% to 94.5% to reduce the melting Power in EAF by 2 kWh/Mt of DRI used.
 - Stopping the CO-5 dust collection system water supply pump (PU-E78) by meeting the requirement from existing Hot water pump PU-E66. (Power savings by 288 kWh /Day)

7.12 Jindal Steel & Power Limited

Adoption of Clean Technologies in JSPL

- 175.6 MW power generation from solid waste (middling and pond fines) of coal washeries
- 178 MW power generation from waste heat recovery boilers of DRI kilns and Coke Ovens
- Nearly 95% of blast Furnace Gas is used as fuel in boilers and furnaces
- Tailor made Sinter Plant to utilize 100% mill scale and flue dust generated in mills and blast furnace.
- Country's largest captive brick plant (Make – Neptune Mahfana) capacity 3 lakh fly ash based products per day) to utilize fly ash and slag generated from integrated steel plant. 100% construction activities through fly ash bricks.
- Establishment of 2 MTPA Cement plant for utilization to produce Portland Pozzolana Cement and Portland Slag Cement (PSC) from blast furnace slag and fly ash generation from our plant plants.
- Vermi-compost plant (capacity – 2 X 12 T per month) to produce bio manure from organic waste. Used as replacement for chemical fertilizers.
- Bio-methanation plant (3 TPD) for scientific disposal of bio-degradable waste and generation of renewable energy.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

8.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel and the PSUs under it constantly endeavour to be updated on matters relating to IT infrastructure, development and applications.

- The Computer Centre in the Ministry is equipped with Windows 2008 server; Pentium based client systems, a Scanner for document imaging operations and a heavy duty laser printer. In addition to these, the centre is also equipped with Local Area Network (LAN) equipment such as switches and hubs, which serve as a backbone for accessing information on Ministry-wide Local Area Network (LAN), Internet as well as operating Intranet based applications in the Ministry
- Apart from NIC Central facility, about 250 client systems capable of handling present day Windows based software and Office automation suits are operational with Officials and Desks/Sections in the Ministry.
- A LAN of about 250 nodes with Gigabit backbone is operational in the Ministry and is being extensively used for:
 - E-Requisition, Stock & Inventory Management System, Officer on Tour Information System, E-Submission & Approval System, Knowledge Management System and Steel MIS are operational on Ministry wide Intranet Portal
 - Electronic Dak and Diary
 - Sharing of files/documents
 - Collecting information/material on Annual Reports, Parliament Questions, Pendency, Tracking and Monitoring Applications (Dak/Diary receipts, VIP/PMO References, Cabinet Notes & Parliament Assurances etc,) from Sections/Desks
 - Compilation and collection of replies of Parliament questions from Desks/Sections in the Ministry and their onward transmission through E-mail to RajyaSabha and LokSabha;
- Internet Connectivity for accessing the sectoral information has been provided to all officials/Desks/Sections in the Ministry.

8.1.1 E-Governance Applications and Promoting the Concept of Paperless Office in the Ministry

- As part of the e-governance programme, a Ministry-wide Internet portal is operational for sharing and disseminating information through a Bulletin Board services for Notices/Circulars/Office Orders among the users of the Ministry;
- The portal facilitates Electronic Dak/Diary movement of documents and other pendency monitoring applications.
- The facility for downloading of forms for sanction of leave and advances, medical re-imburement; Annual Confidential Report forms; Identity Card, staff car booking; Income Tax; telephone directory of officials/Sections / Desks in the Ministry, organization chart etc., are also provided on the Intranet portal for the Officials/Staff of the Ministry.
- Personal Corner for employee's salary statement, GPF & Income Tax statements. Bulletin Board Services for Office Memoranda, Office Orders and Office Circulars etc. are available on the intranet portal.
- The Internet portal also provides interface for accessing computer based systems in the area of tracking and monitoring of important references, cabinet notes & parliament assurances etc. to minimise pendency and improve delays in decision making
- Implementation of DARPG's e-Office Mission Mode Project (MMP) is in progress

- As a part of E-Governance plan, the following Web Based systems have been implemented in the Ministry :
 - Right to Information Act - Management Information System (RTI-MIS) - facilitates monitoring of Requests and Appeals received under RTI Act 2005. The system is implemented in the Ministry and it's PSUs.
 - Centralized Public Grievance Redressal & Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has been implemented for facilitating Public & Pensioners Grievances in the Ministry and its PSUs.

8.1.2 Ministry's Official Website:

The bilingual web-site for Ministry of Steel (<http://www.steel.gov.in>) is operational and updated from time to time.

8.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL has embraced Information Technology (IT) enabled services, applications and tools in all its plants & units for improvement in productivity, yield, quality, reduction in operational costs and improvement in customer satisfaction.

8.2.1 Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

SAIL with its continuous and focussed IT endeavours has been able to bring the business operations of 4 out of 5 Integrated Steel Plants i.e. Bhilai Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, as well as its marketing setup i.e. Central Marketing Organization within the ambit of ERP during 2009-2012. Initiatives have been taken for implementation of ERP at IISCO Steel Plant & Corporate Office, which will empower the top management of SAIL with decision making tools such as Management Dashboard & Strategic Enterprise Management (SEM) for evaluation of performance of various units.

8.2.2 Transparency through IT Systems

- Online viewing of payment status of bills by suppliers/vendors & Purchase Orders details above Rs.50 lakhs by Plants/Units made available to bring in more transparency.
- Facility made available for online receipt of payments through SBI Gateway. This has benefitted SAIL in faster cash realization & elimination of manual errors. To start with, payment of medical insurance premium of ex-employees of SAIL was done, which has benefitted approximately 50,000 ex-employees & their spouses.
- Transparency in the Executive Performance Management System was introduced for the appraisal years 2011-12 and 2012-13. Facility was also provided for online representation by all executives upto E7 & online Appeal Redressal by the Appellate committee.
- Assessment and Development Centre (ADC) was formed for training assessment of Senior Level Executives of SAIL which involves collection, analysis and reporting of large amount of data and provides relevant information to them.

8.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL takes Information Technology as the vital enabler in improving the customer-satisfaction, organizational efficiency, productivity, decision-making, transparency and cost-effectiveness. The highlights of IT initiatives and achievements in respect of RINL during the year 2013-14 are enumerated below:

8.3.1 Standards

To match with International Software Development Standards, RINL chose CMMI Level 3 certification, a first of its kind in Indian Manufacturing Industry. The certificate is issued by CMMI Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, USA and recertified in the month of Nov'13.

8.3.2 Enterprise Applications

Enterprise Document Management System was deployed for online approval of ISO documents. DOP online, first of its kind for online search of Delegation of Power and Enterprise Maintenance, a unique portal with Dashboard, 360 degree view of equipment, Forum, etc. were deployed. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is in pipeline.



Sri P. Madhusudan, CMD, RINL-VSP inaugurated the “Retired Employee Information System” for the use of retired employees to keep them connected with their beloved organization.

8.3.3 Process Control Systems

ENVISION (Environmental Status and Information On-line) was inaugurated which fetches and displays real time emission values from on-line stack monitors & Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems and integrates environmental activities of monitoring and reporting. Implementation of Manufacturing Execution System (MES) is underway.

8.3.4 Web Applications

Development of several portal / web applications took place during the year which includes:

- R & D Portal which was launched to serve as an information tool within RINL regarding the initiatives, facilities, research output details and all other activities of R&D.
- VIGIL, the on-line application for Vigilance Department was launched. The objective of the system is to monitor vigilance complaints in a systematic and transparent way for better handling, archival, retrieval and reporting.
- Portal for Cost Monitoring Group Department was also launched during the year.
- ‘SWASTH for Mines’, the computerized online Medical and Healthcare Management System for employees working in the Mines at Madharam & Jaggayyapeta.
- Web site of Arunodaya Special School was inaugurated
- “Retired Employee Information System” was also launched for the use of retired employees of RINL. This IT enabled service is a step forward to keep the retired employees connected with their beloved organization. “Online Payment System” for retired and separated employees using “Payment Gateway” was also deployed. This facility will facilitate to pay “Mediclin Insurance” enrolment amount online.

8.4 NMDC Ltd.

- Wide Area Network (WAN) has been converted to Managed Level protocol switching (MPLS) from point to point leased line connectivity between production units to Head Office.

- Check point 12400 Unified Threat Management (UTM) firewall in High Availability has been installed with following features at gateway level for Data Center appliances:
 - Firewall
 - Application Control
 - Instruction prevention and Detection
 - URL Filtering
 - Anti-Virus
 - Anti-Spam
 - Identity awareness

8.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd. has set-up a full fledged Systems Cell in order to ensure an effective Computerization of all the functional areas of the Company. In order to ensure an adequate IT infrastructure, steps taken by the System Department are as under :

- Installation of 450 Nos. of Computers, out of which 250 Computers is at Head Quarter and 200 Computers are distributed in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Mines.
- Designed, Developed & Implemented Computer based applications to meet Computing & Data Processing needs of the various Departments viz, Sales & Marketing, Purchase & Stores, Employee's payment and HR, Production & Quality and Cost & Finance of the Company.
- Ethernet based Local Area Networks (LAN) on Windows-2003 R2 platform is in place at Head Office, Nagpur. LAN has also been designed and developed at all the nine mines of the Company.
- Designed, Developed & Hoisted a dynamic internet website on NIC Server.
- Designed, Developed & Hoisted a dynamic intranet website on in-house MOILNET Server. As a security measure we recently have installed CISCO Firewall in the Networking System.
- For effective sharing of databases/ information and other resources on regular basis all the remotely located production units and HO are connected through VPN over Leased line, Broadband and VSAT.
- For continuous knowledge acquisition, e-mailing and for inter unit data transfer facilities all the concerned officials of Head Office have been provided with internet connection through a 4 Mbps (1:2) internet leased line on OFC. All the mines are provided with leased line/broad band internet connections.
- All Procurement of goods valuing Rs. 10 lakhs and above is through e-procurement portal of MSTC to bring transparency in procurement process.

8.6 MSTC Ltd.

The developments at MSTC Ltd as far as IT infrastructure is concerned are as under:

- CMMI Level 3 Appraised.
- STQC Certification on e-Procurement service.
- Regions and branches connected through VPN.
- Maintaining ISO 27001:2005 certification for eCommerce.
- Maintaining ISO 9001:2008 certification.
- Own a Patent for e-Commerce solution in its name.

8.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

- The various departments of corporate office and units have been provided with computers. The areas related to payroll, financial accounting, materials management have been computerised.
- MIS is being generated out of application packages.
- Units are linked up through internet connections.
- Fulfillment of statutory compliance of the company such as PF, income tax, tendering, e-filing, etc.

- Tenders are hosted on Company's website – fsnl.nic.in
- SAP B1 with Add-ons (100 licenses) for modules, HR & Payroll, F&A, Provident Fund, MM including Inventory Management, Operation & Maintenance, Fixed Assets, Project Module & Law Modules, costing modules are under final implementation and data pertaining to different department is being entered by FSNL employees of units and corporate office to prepare the accounts for 2013-14 in SAP and in the existing system being used in FSNL.
- IPv6 Complied Server has been installed at corporate office and SAP B1 has been installed and units are accessing through internet connection.
- Firewall Fortigate 80C has been installed at corporate office.
- IPv6 Complied CAT 6 Local Area Networking has been installed at corporate office.

8.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

HSCL has its own web site at www.hscl.co.in through which it conducts its business activities in a transparent manner and complies with all statutory guidelines on Right to Information Act.

HSCL has already taken up the programme for implementation of online MIS. Till the end of 2013-14, the Company has put in place the following online packages for more effective control on the business activities of the Company:

- Contract Receipt Management System (CRMS)
- Profitability Reporting Management System (PRMS)
- Billing Management System (BMS)
- Material Management System (MMS)

8.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON's offices at Ranchi, Bangalore and Delhi are equipped with state-of-the-art hardware, network and various Engineering softwares like REBARCAD, TEKLA, AERMODVIEW, STAAD.PRO, AUTOCAD, ETAP, CAESAR, PVLITE, AUTOPLANT, PDS etc. that facilitate quality design and timely completion of various projects.

MECON is using different project management software like Primavera, MS Projects and in-house developed project management software for planning and monitoring of different ongoing projects.

In-house developed web based applications like HR, Corporate Finance, Project Finance, MIS, Competency Mapping, e-Archive are in use for day to day activities.

8.10 KIOCL Ltd.

The use of IT in KIOCL has been in vogue since its inception in 1976 and spans across all its plants and offices. The main areas of computerization are:

- Inventory and materials management.
- Plant Process Automation: All plants of KIOCL are fully automated and can be controlled from the central Control room. KIOCL was one of the first plants to invest in Distributed control systems for process automation. This has reduced the manpower requirement and increased productivity.
- Networking: KIOCL has deployed an all-IP dual stack (IPv4/IPv6) Structured UTP based Data networks with fiber optic based backbone, to gain a powerful, flexible foundation for a wealth of new capabilities, including: a single, converged infrastructure that can support voice, data and video. KIOCL has 8 MBPS leased line connectivity at Bangalore and Mangalore and a 2 X 1 Mbps ISDN based Internet link for Kudremukh. Intrusion detection and spam control measures have been incorporated into the system.
- Access Control and Identity Management: has been an area of focus and growing technology investment. Biometric and smart-card based technologies are being employed for both secure and authorized access. Advanced CCTV cameras have been installed and networked for monitoring and digital video recorders provide recording facilities for protection of vital installations around the plant premises

- E-Commerce & E-governance : Introduction of e-tendering, e-procurement & RGTS has reduced paper work to a large extent Monthly e-tender using Digital signature from a class I/II RSA /SA agency for validation of users and for audit trails, 128 Bit data encryption for data security and for periodic audit certification for security and data reliability by SQTC, is being conducted for sale of pellets has reduced the price discovery process time from two weeks to around 4 days and increase transparency. All procurements of spares above a threshold level are procured through e-Tender basis. This threshold levels are reviewed periodically.

8.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

BGC has taken initiative to publish all tenders /EOI in Companies Corporate Website and Central Public Procurement Portal (CPP Portal). Procedure for Sale of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore is designed through e-auction mode only. Tally based Accounting Package is being used to payment vendor bills and different employee entitlements through RTGS and e-payment mode. OMDC is on the process to install the latest technology of satellite imagery to check movement of trucks, machinery & men to prevent any chance of illegal mining once the mines are put in operation including GPS/GPRS backed surveillance system in mines.

SAFETY

9.1 Introduction

Safety is an important aspect in functioning of any industry. It is important not only for its employees and workers but also for the environment and the nation. Iron and Steel production being a complex and hazardous activity, needs to prevent injuries and accidents, provide a healthy working environment and guard against all possible hazards and risks to be adequately recognised and taken care of.

9.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Salient aspects of Safety Management System & Practices in SAIL include the followings:

9.2.1 Management Commitment

Ensuring accident free working in steel plants has been one of the prime priorities of the SAIL Management, which is committed to achieve the target of 'Zero Accident'.

Safety is monitored at the highest level of management i.e. Chairman and Directors' level as well as by the Chief Executives of respective plants/units to provide impetus on inculcating safety awareness and improving human behavior towards safety. Safety is discussed as first item in all appropriate forums, and directions are issued for adoption of all requisite measures to bring continuous improvement in safety standards.

SAIL is implementing OHSAS-18001, an advanced Safety Management system and they also have an 'Occupational Health and Safety Policy'.

9.2.2 Safety set up in SAIL

Full-fledged Safety Engineering Department looks after the safety management aspects under respective Head of Works of all Plants & units of SAIL. At corporate SAIL Safety Organization (SSO), Ranchi also coordinates and monitors the operational/fire safety activities undertaken at different plants/units of SAIL and provides appropriate corporate thrust on safety management at organization level.

9.2.3 Systems & Procedures

- Conformance with Management systems like OHSAS-18001:2007 and SA 8000:2008.
- Safety aspects are incorporated in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Standard Maintenance Procedures (SMPs) and Safe Work Instructions (SWI) and adhered.
- Introduced imparting Modular Training programme on 'Fatality Risk Control' at SSO and facilitating plants / units to organise similar programme after identifying thrust areas.
- Work permit system followed for safe execution of jobs.
- Protocols framed and adhered for Capital / Major repair jobs.
- Unsafe acts and conditions are identified during preventive inspections/surprise checks and liquidative measures taken and followed up.
- Specific medical examination made mandatory for issuance of Height Pass for Working at Height and also for Crane Operators and Mobile Equipment Operators.
- Inter plant networking in Occupational Safety & Health for coordination and monitoring established by SSO for which NOHSC, BSP is functioning as the Central agency.

9.2.4 Safety Audit/ Monitoring

- Safety Audits are conducted at Plants and units in following manner
 - Internal Safety Audits by Safety Engineering Deptt. of respective Plants.
 - Safety Audits by SAIL Safety Organisation associating representatives from sister Plants/Units
 - Safety Audits by external agencies e.g. NSC, India, agencies recommended by Regional Statutory Authorities, OHSAS auditors etc.
- In view of rising trend in fatal accidents during project & construction activities, Safety audits are being conducted by SSO at project sites of various plants.

- Management review for sustaining accreditation to OHSAS-18001, SA 8000 etc.
- Meeting of 'Heads of Safety' and 'Heads of Fire Services' of Plants/ Units are organised at specified interval.
- APP for Safety and Fire Services activities are formulated for each plant/unit and SSO.
- Round the clock safety surveillance made for all major Capital repair / Shutdown jobs to ensure safe completion of the jobs.
- On-the-spot study of fatal accidents are conducted and compliance of recommendations of enquiry committees are monitored at different levels.

9.2.5 Contractor Workers' Safety

High priority has been accorded towards enhancing safety standards at contractor's work areas. 'Project Safety guideline' covering hazards and control measures have been consolidated and circulated by SSO. Concerted efforts are being made to train and educate the persons coming from different socio economic background to work in an accident free work environment. Guidelines in vogue in this area include safety and penalty clause in contracts, system of site inspections and issue of safety clearance before start of jobs, deployment of safety officers etc.

9.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL is the first among the Indian Steel plants to be certified for OHSAS: 18001 Standard for Health and Safety Management Practices. Continuous efforts on the implementation of safety standards, monitoring of risk control and other proactive measures have resulted in reduction / elimination of potential hazards.

Several measures are being taken up to achieve zero accidents and to meet the safety requirements of the company. Important efforts in this direction include:

9.3.1 Implementation of OHSMS: Safety Management System of RINL is recertified as per OHSAS-18001:2007 by M/s BVCI. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRAs) were reviewed from time to time and were amended as and when required.

9.3.2 Safety Audits and Inspections: Internal and external safety audits are conducted periodically in all major departments. Regular inspections were also conducted throughout the plant by the Zonal Safety Officers. Safety Audit is also conducted once in six months by an external certifying body to assess the functioning of the system of safety in various departments of the plant. The recommendations of the audit are implemented.

9.3.3 Safety Committees: To encourage employees' participation in occupational health and safety management, one central safety committee and 29 departmental safety committees are formed with equal participation from recognized trade union representatives and management representatives to discuss and take actions to rectify Occupational Health & Safety problems in the plant.

9.3.4 Safety Training and Awareness Campaign: More than 6500 of regular employees were covered in regular safety training programmes and 12500 of contract workers were given safety induction training and refresher training programmes. In addition to the General Safety & Accident Prevention programmes the following proactive measures were undertaken to inculcate safety culture:

- More than 348 fire mock drills were organized in several departments to make emergency action plan more perfect.
- Two plant level mock drills were conducted at SmS-2 converter shop and CO&CCP Benzol plant which was witnessed by Joint Chief inspector of Factories, Visakhapatnam, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.
- Special emphasis is given on Behavior Based Safety Management (BBSM) and training on the same is being imparted to all employees to bring attitudinal change towards safety and to inculcate improved safety culture.
- Auditor training course on OHSAS-18001:2007 Standard and "Legal Awareness" were conducted by M/s. BVCI.
- Various Road Safety awareness programme were organized for employees / contract workers/ Bus drivers / School / college students with external faculty from A.P Road Transport Authorities and VSGH doctors.

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- Seminars and exhibitions on safety appliances, Lectures by eminent personalities were organized regularly to bring awareness among the employees on safe practices and the type of appliances available for use.

9.4 NMDC Ltd.



24th Corporate Level Tripartite Safety Committee Meeting organized at Hyderabad

NMDC has its training centers in all its projects. They are equipped with infrastructure as required under Mines Vocational Training Rules. These centers cater to the needs of basic training, refresher training and training for skilled workers and also for those injured on duty. In each mining project of NMDC sufficient number of workmen inspectors are nominated / appointed for mining operations, mechanical and electrical installations as per statutory requirements. Safety Committees have been constituted in every operating mine and safety meetings are held every month discussing the safety matters and corrective actions related to work atmosphere.

Man days lost per 1000 man days worked for the year 2013-14 is 0.54.

9.4.1 OHSAS 18001:2007 Certification:

NMDC Projects - BIOM, Kirandul Complex, BIOM, BacheliComplex, Donimalai Iron Ore Mine and DMP, Panna are accredited with OHSAS 18001:2007 Certification.

9.4.2 Safety Management System:

Safety Management system has been implemented in all NMDC mines

9.5 MOIL Ltd.

All the Mine working is being regularly supervised by Competent Supervisors like Mine Mate, Mine Foremen & qualified Mining Engineers. Safety Inspections are also being carried out during the working shift by Workmen, Inspector, Safety Officer, Mine Manager & Agents. Internal Safety organization headed by General Manager (Safety) at H.O. Level is co-ordinating with DGMS & inspecting the mine time to time.

Regular Safety Committee meeting are held at mines where day to day Safety aspects are discussed with the participation of workers representative. Unsafe Acts and Mine Accidents are analyzed in details to avoid any recurrence.

9.5.1 Risk Assessment and Risk Management: Risk Assessment study has been conducted in all major manganese mines, Underground as well as Opencast Mines by experts and Safety Management Plan has been made as per the requirement of DGMS. The main purpose of Risk

Management Plan is to identifying Risk in various activities, analysis of Risk Evaluation and prioritization of Risk Management and Mitigation Plans of Risk.

9.5.2 Occupational Health and Safety Management (OHSAS 18001:2007): In the area of occupational Health and safety management system, MOIL received OHSAS 18001:2007 certificate for Balaghat, DongriBuzurg, Chikla, Kandri, Mansar&Gumgaon mine.

9.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC being a trading organisation does not have any plant/workshops. However, necessary measures are there in all MSTC's offices including attendance of a doctor during office hours.

9.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Constant monitoring is done for motivation of employees to observe safety precautions & safe working practices. In order to impart training to the employees on safety aspects, special training programmes on safety & related topics, are also incorporated in the training calendar prepared for the whole year, which are conducted through the agencies like National Safety Council etc.

Safety Day celebrations are organized by the company wherein debate competitions on safety related topics are also incorporated. Employees take part in such competitions enthusiastically and the winners are given away suitable prizes.

For enhancement of knowledge on prevention of fire hazards, the concerned Steel Plants' Fire Service department is requested to organize special training programmes, including mock-drill, exhibiting the course of action to be taken during fire accidents, and the methodology for prevention of such fire hazards. The Operators of various heavy equipments are also nominated for undergoing training on self-protection and avoiding fire hazards at the work place, which are imparted by the Fire service department of the concerned steel plants

9.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

HSCL has formulated safety code and adequate steps have been taken for its implementation. In addition, HSCL complies with all safety norms connected with construction activities. The Company has full-fledged Safety Departments in Steel Plant Units, where about 96% of its workers are posted.

Development programs were also taken up for creating awareness educating the employees about safety precautions and updating about the developments in the field.

9.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON has design and consultancy offices and does not have a manufacturing unit. MECO has prepared Safety Policy Statement which is regularly communicated to the employees during orientation training. Some of the features of the Safety Policy Statement have been incorporated in the Conduct and Disciplinary and Appeals Rules of the Company so as to ensure proper compliance of Safety Rules. As a result, no untoward incident has taken place during the year in MECO.

9.10 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL Ltd. has a separate department called Training & Safety Department and Occupational Health Centre wherein an Engineer and a qualified Doctor together are in charge of looking after safety & health aspects of employees at Plant level.

- KIOCL is compliant with OHSAS : 18001 : 2007 certification for Occupational Hazardous and Safety Management System.
- Identifying training needs and conducting training programmes for the employees are done regularly.
- KIOCL observes safety week every year in the plants in order to create awareness about safety and continuous basis for making work place accident free zone. As per the Factories Act, the National Safety Day celebration was conducted on 4th March, 2013.
- Workers participation in safety Management System is one of the important criteria adopted by the Company. Area wise Safety Committees are formed. Workers participation in these Safety Committees is ensured.

- Safety inspections are carried out regularly by the Safety Officer along with the Safety Committee members. Safety points are discussed in the Safety meetings held once in three month. Suitable action is taken for implementation of the shortfalls if any for improvement.
- Various training programmes are being conducted to inculcate safety consciousness and to develop the human resources. Refresher training covering their area of working, First Aid Training, Awareness Training Programme on "Importance of Personal Protective Equipments", Awareness Training Programme on "IMS (QMS+EMS+OHSMS). Sustainable Development Training Programme on Operation, Mechanical, Electrical, Instrumentation etcare conducted on regular basis.
- PPE selection and issues was done to the eligible employees as per PPE issue norms. As per factories act and IMS requirements, the Mock drills were conducted once in six months. The last mock drill was conducted on 20-08-2013.

9.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

Mining companies under the Bird Group take safety measures according to provision of the Mines Act, 1952 in terms of Rules, Regulations and Guidelines towards safety of employees engaged in mining and allied activities. Necessary safety devices, tools and implements have been provided to the concerned employees. Safe practices pertaining to different activities in mining operations are displayed through participation of workers in safety exhibitions locally as well as regional basis. New practices are also regularly adopted by visiting similar mines. Basic and refresher training is imparted to the workers in the Vocational Training Center & from different disciplines and operational activities in the mines. The employees have received prizes and awards from the Annual Mines Safety Week Celebration Committee of the region.

SHIP BREAKING

10.1 Introduction

- Like many industries, the ship breaking industry has grown and expanded, in the past three to four decades, all over the world. The ship breaking industry supplies substantial quantity of re-rollable and scrap steel for the iron and steel industry. It increases the availability of semi-finished material, which otherwise would have to be produced by using the ore. Thus, it helps in conservation of natural resources.
- Ship breaking, as a regular commercial activity, started in some of the industrially advanced countries like the U.K., U.S.A. and Germany during the post World War II period. By 1960, the activity shifted from the industrialized countries to other areas in Europe and Far East. However, more than 90% of shipbreaking in the world during the last 10 years has taken place in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and China.
- Private entrepreneurs handle the task of ship breaking in India. It is labour-intensive job and India having abundant human resource, finds it a cost efficient activity. Till the sixties, ship breaking in India was confined mainly to dismantling of small barges and coastal wrecks. This activity grew into a full-fledged industry by 1979.

10.2 Location of present Ship Breaking Activities

- Alang and Sosiya yards in Gujarat
- Sachana in Gujarat
- Mumbai
- Kolkata

Alang and Sosiya are two villages situated on the coast of the Arabian Sea in the district of Bhavnagar in Gujarat where 90% of the shipbreaking activity in the country is concentrated. The Ship Breaking statistics# during the last three years and current year 2013-14 are as under:

(in million tonne)

Year	No. of ships beached	Light Displacement Tonnage (LDT)*
2010-11	357	3.10
2011-12	291	3.10
2012-13	394	3.80
2013-14	298	3.06

* LDT is unit of physical weight of a ship.

Statistics as furnished by the Gujarat Maritime Board, Alang.

10.3 Contribution of Ship Breaking

Ship breaking process is an industrial activity, which not only generates re-rollable steel but also helps create direct and indirect employment. Steel produced through the ship breaking route saves natural resources like iron ore, coal, etc. which are used for production of steel through integrated steel plants. The steel generated from ship recycling contributes to around 1% to 2% of the domestic steel demand. A population, both direct and indirect, of more than 1 lakh depends on the ship breaking industry.

Re-rollable scrap produced by ship breaking saves one process of melting and thereby results in substantial saving in electrical energy consumption.

10.4 Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Ship Breaking

- The Ministry of Steel is concerned with ship breaking as per allocation of work (please refer Annexure-I).
- The general issue of control and management of hazardous waste has been under consideration in the Hon'ble Supreme Court following the writ petition no. 657 of year 1995 filed by Research

Foundation for Science Technology National Resource Policy. The applicant sought the implementation and other remedial measures in respect of Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1989 framed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and the general issue of control and management of industrial waste. The various State Governments/Central Ministries were affected in this case and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) was the nodal Ministry.

- During the course of deliberation, the Hon'ble Supreme Court issued various orders, the first important order being on October 14, 2003. The order mentions that an Inter-Ministerial Committee will be set up for shipbreaking activities. The Ministry of Steel set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) vide an order of January 12, 2004 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor with members of Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Ministry of Labour, Gujarat Maritime Board, Gujarat State Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board, Labour Association, Steel Scrap and Ship breakers Association etc. for the implementation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Orders and other related functions. So far, IMC has held 17 meetings; co opted members of other organizations; discussed various issues pertaining to ship breaking industries and issued a large number of directions to implement Supreme Court Orders. The last meeting of IMC was held in New Delhi on 24th June, 2014.

10.5 Finalisation of the Code on Ship Breaking Activity

- The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 17.2.06 directed to set up a Committee of Technical Experts on ship-breaking. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) set up the committee on 24.3.06 to be headed by the Secretary, MoEF, and experts from various other organisations/pollution control boards. The Committee made various recommendations which have been accepted by the Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 06.9.07.
- The Supreme Court vide its order dated 06.09.07 stated that the Government of India shall formulate a comprehensive code incorporating the recommendations made by the Expert Committee. Until the Code comes into force, the recommendations made by the Expert Committee shall be operative by virtue of the order dated 06.9.07. The code on ship breaking has been finalized and notified in the Gazette of India dated 23.03.2013.

WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

11.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel and the public sector undertakings under it, comply with the Government guidelines with regard to welfare of weaker sections of the society. Out of total manpower of 209 employees in the Ministry as on 31.3.2014, 53 belonged to SCs (25%), 12 belonged to STs (5.7%) and 19 belonged to OBCs (9.1%). During the period from 1.1.2013 to 31.3.2014, 02 SC employees were appointed.

11.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Presidential Directives on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Appointments in Public Enterprises are continued to be implemented. As on 31.03.2014, out of a total manpower of 97897, 15615 belonged to SCs (15.95%), 13484 belonged to STs (13.77%) and 10656 belonged to OBCs (10.88%).

SAIL plants and units including mines are situated in economically backward regions of the country with predominant SC/ST population. Therefore, SAIL has contributed to the overall development of civic, medical, educational and other facilities in these regions. Some of the contributions are:

- Recruitment of non-executive employees, which comprise more than 85% of the total employees, are carried out mainly on regional level and hence, a large number of SCs/STs and other weaker section of the society get the benefit of employment in SAIL.
- Over the years, a large group of ancillary industries has also developed in the vicinity of Steel Plants. This has created opportunities for local unemployed persons for jobs and development of entrepreneurship.
- For jobs of temporary & intermittent nature, generally contractors deploy workmen from the local areas, which again provide an opportunity for employment of local candidates of economically weaker section.
- Establishment of SAIL steel plants in economically backward areas has given a fillip to the economic activities thus benefiting the support population providing different types of services.
- Steel Townships developed by SAIL have the best of medical, education and civic facilities and are like an oasis for the local Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other population who share the fruits of prosperity along with SAIL employees.

Besides, SAIL has undertaken several initiatives for the socio-economic development of SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society, such as:

- Special School have been started exclusively for poor, underprivileged children at five integrated steel plant locations. The facilities provided include free education, mid-day meals, uniforms including shoes, text books, stationary items, school bag, water bottles and transportation in some cases. The schools now provide education to more than 1500 children.
- SAIL plants have adopted 15 children from nearly extinct Birhor Tribe. They are being provided free education, boarding, lodging and medical facilities for their overall growth.
- No tuition fee is being charged from SC/ST students studying in the Company run schools, whether they are SAIL employees' wards or non-employees' wards.
- Free medical health centres for poor have been set up at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Burnpur (Gutgutpara) providing free medical consultation, medicines, etc. to the peripheral population mainly comprising of SC/ST and weaker sections of society.
- Villagers are given free treatment- outdoor and indoor –in the mines hospitals of Kiriburu, Gua&Chiria when recommended by Manki / Munda (Local Tribal Village Heads) of the peripheral villages which mainly helps the ST community people and other weaker sections of society.
- SAIL has adopted 79 villages as Model Steel Villages (MSVs) across eight states. The developmental activities undertaken in these villages include medical & health services, education, roads & connectivity, sanitation, community centres, livelihood generation, sportsfacilities, etc.

11.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

As on 31.03.2014, the total manpower of RINL was 18371, comprising of 3026 SCs (16.47%), 1323 STs (7.2%) and 1913 OBCs (10.41%).

Welfare of SCs/STs

A Death Fund Scheme for employees belonging to SC/ST categories was introduced in January 2009, wherein Rs. 50/- is being deducted from the salary of the members of the association in the event of death of any member and the amount so collected would be given to the dependent of the deceased member. 107 families have been benefited under the scheme so far and 18 families during the financial year 2013-14. On an average each family has received a sum of little more than Rs. 2 lakhs.

Grant under Dr. B R Ambedkar Merit Recognition Scheme – SC and ST Categories

These awards are meant exclusively for the children of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category:

Qualifying Examination	Course in which admission is sought	Amount of Award	No. of Awards	
			SC	ST
12th Class / Intermediate Exam	Degree courses in Engineering / Architecture / Medical / Veterinary / Dentistry/ Agricultural Sciences/ Pharmacy / Law	Rs.1500/- per month for the duration of the course	8 (Eight)	4(Four)

Note: 50% of the awards for 2 categories are awarded on the basis of merit irrespective of the cadre to which the employee belongs i.e. Executive or Non-Executive and the balance 50% of the awards is earmarked exclusively for the children of Non- Executive Employees.

11.4 NMDC Ltd.

The total number of employees in NMDC as on 31.03.2014 was 5664 out of which 995 belong to Scheduled Castes (17.57%), 1219 to Scheduled Tribes (21.52%) and 855 OBCs (15.10%). As a policy, efforts are made to fill any backlog vacancy in the next year on a continuous basis and the Company has been able to fill the reserved vacancies so far.

11.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd. is a labour intensive organization with 6466 employees on its rolls as on 31.03.2014 out of which 1273 (19.68%) belong to SCs, 1566 (24.21%) belong to STs and 1983 (30.66%) belong to OBCs. MOIL Ltd. is taking keen interest in development of the downtrodden people living in the vicinity of the mines situated in remote areas as detailed below :

- Adopted villages near the mines and provided drinking water facilities, road maintenance, periodical medical check ups and treatment to the people living in these villages.
- Providing financial aid, stationary, books etc. to the school adjacent to the mining areas.
- Provided tri-cycles to the physically challenged persons to be independent.

11.6 MSTC Ltd.

The total number of employees in MSTC Ltd as on 31.03.2014 was 318, out of which, 61 belonged to SCs (19.18%), 16 to STs (5.0%) and 51 to OBCs (16.03%). Out of 16 persons recruited during the year, 5 belonged to OBCs, 2 to SCs and 3 to STs.

Provision for adequate representation of SC/ST/OBC members in both Departmental Promotion Committees as well as Selection Committees (in case of recruitment) has been made during the year.

During the year, 11 SC and 9 OBC employees of the Company were sponsored for training programmes, both In-House and Institutional training programmes.

In addition, all possible cooperation and assistance was provided to the MSTC SC/ST Employees' Council, which function primarily to safeguard the interest of the reserved section of employees of the Company.

11.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Out of the total manpower with the Company i.e. 1010 as on 31.03.2014, 187 belonged to SCs (18.51%), 114 belonged to STs (11.28%) and 132 OBCs (13.06%). During the period from 1.4.2013 to 31.03.2014, 06 SCs and 07 STs were appointed by promotion. The Promotion Policy as well as various welfare measures adopted by FSNL takes adequate care of welfare of the employees belonging to weaker sections of SC/ST/OBC communities.

11.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

As on 31.03.2014, out of 200 employees on the strength of the company, 29 belonged to SCs (14.5%), 14 STs (7.0%) and 19 to OBCs (9.5%). HSCL has been assisting in providing schools in areas where SC/ST/OBC & Physically Handicapped employees mostly reside. Children of SC/ST, OBC & Physically Handicapped employees get due preference in the matter of schooling at Projects. Plots were allotted to workers for making hutment in the land allotted at sites of client with electricity, water supply, and sanitation arrangement etc. Assistance is given for supply of drinking water. Directives of the Central Govt. with regard to recruitment and promotion in respect of SC/ST/OBC & Physically Handicapped employees are strictly adhered to. The Company also undertakes implementation of CSR projects on behalf of other PSUs for the benefit of the downtrodden people of the country.

11.9 MECON Ltd.

As on 31.03.2014, out of 1673 employees, there were 303 SCs (18.11 %), 173 STs (10.34 %) and 204 OBCs (12.19 %). The Company is fully aware of its social responsibilities for development and welfare of weaker section of the Society. The Company has adopted adequate measures for safeguarding their interests and welfare such as Community Education Scheme, Resource Generation Scheme, Vocational Training Programme in Shyamali Colony, Ranchi, Community Health Programme, assistance to disabled persons at Cheshire Home, village based programme, safe drinking water projects etc.

11.10 KIOCL Ltd.

As on 31.03.2014, out of total of 957 employees, 144 persons belonged to SCs (15.05%), 51 to STs (5.32%) and 169 persons to OBCs (17.65%).

The Company has setup full-fledged facilities at Kudremukh and Mangalore by establishing a modern township, hospital, recreation facilities etc. 10% of type "A" and "B" quarters and 5% of "C" & "D" type quarters are reserved for SC/ST employees.

During the financial year 2013-14, 15 numbers of merit scholarships and 40 numbers of merit-cum-means scholarships were sanctioned to the children of employees. Out of 55 numbers of scholarships, 20% of the scholarships i.e. 11 numbers are to be reserved for the children of SC/ST employees. During 2013-14, 14 numbers of scholarships have been sanctioned to SC/ST employees. The qualifying standard of eligibility i.e. First Class or 60% whichever is higher, is relaxable to 50% in the aggregate marks for sanction of scholarship to children of SC/ST employees.

11.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

The total number of employees in Bird Group of Companies as on 31.03.2014 is 1634. About 78.9% of the total strength (1289 out of 1634) belong to SCs/STs/OBCs, out of which, 331 belonged to SCs (20.25%), 765 to STs (46.81%) and 193 to OBCs (11.81%).

BGC is providing educational facilities-OMDC and BSLC under the Bird Group extend aids to peripheral schools and colleges. The companies extend aid in form of construction of buildings, arranging study materials, providing furniture, school buses, sewing machines to women for self-employment etc.

BGC is providing hospital facilities –OMDC and BSLC run hospitals and provide treatment free of costs to all employees and to the villages located around its mining activities.

BGC is providing drinking water by digging wells, tube wells etc. for the employees and the villages located around its mining activities.

The Company undertakes programme for malaria eradication, pulse polio etc. through the hospitals of OMDC and BSLC to all employees and to the villages located around its mining activities.

Occupational Health Surveillance covering facilities like X-Ray, pathological laboratory, audiometry, ECG, lungs function test, dental clinic etc. is conducted by OMDC from time to time for the villagers in and around mining activities of the Company.

VIGILANCE

12.1 Activities of Vigilance Division of the Ministry Of Steel

The Vigilance Section in the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance officer (CVO) of the rank of Joint Secretary appointed on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). The CVO with one Director, one Under Secretary and supporting staff, functions as the nodal point in the vigilance set-up of the Ministry. The vigilance unit is inter-alia responsible for the following in respect of the Ministry of Steel and the PSUs under its administrative control:

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/ temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure integrity/efficiency in Government functioning;
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate investigation measures;
- Inspections and follow-up action on the same;
- Furnishing the comments of the Ministry to the Central Vigilance Commission(CVC) on the investigation reports of the Central Bureau of Investigation(CBI);
- Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of the CVC or otherwise;
- Obtaining first and second stage advice of the CVC, wherever necessary;
- Appointment of CVOs in the PSUs in consultation with CVC and DOP&T;
- Examination of complaints regarding allegations against the officials/officers of the PSUs under this Ministry for appropriate action;
- Maintenance and scrutiny of immovable property returns of officers and staff working in this Ministry;
- Ten PSUs including subsidiaries are functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry. The Vigilance Unit in all PSUs is headed by a CVO appointed by this Ministry in consultation with the CVC and the DOP&T.

The Ministry reviews the vigilance activities in the PSUs through individual meetings and through monthly checklist, periodic returns and statements sent by the CVOs. Other than this, depending on the backlog of pending references, the Ministry also held discussions with the CVOs of concerned PSUs on the need basis. All circulars containing instructions and guidelines on different aspects of vigilance management received from the CVC, were also circulated to the CVO's of the PSUs for compliance. Progress thereon, in the form of follow up action taken, was monitored.

During 2013-14, 58 CVC references have been received and, out of these, 49 references have been disposed off. From other sources, 112 complaints have been received and 91 were disposed off.

During the period, three meetings were held with the CVOs of Steel PSUs wherein the issues regarding transparency in recruitment process, adoption of fair promotion policy, transparency in public procurement, increasing of e-procurement, conducting of DPC within stipulated time, rotation of officers occupying sensitive posts etc. were discussed and necessary instructions were issued to all CMDs/CVOs of Steel PSUs. All CMDs of Steel PSUs were also requested to ensure full compliance of instructions/guidelines issued by CVC, DoPT and DPE from time to time.

Inspired by the concerted efforts initiated by the Ministry of Steel, all the PSUs under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Transparency International India (TII) on 24.09.2007 with the commitment to implement the Integrity Pact in all such transactions in their respective organisations in letter and spirit. The progress of implementation of the Integrity Pact in the PSUs was closely followed up during 2013-14.

12.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL Vigilance is laying emphasis on preventive and proactive activities to facilitate an environment enabling people to work with integrity, efficiency and in a transparent manner, upholding highest ethical

standards for the organization. Accordingly, following activities were undertaken during the period April'13– March'14:-

- A total of 147 workshops involving 3179 participants were organized for enhancing Vigilance Awareness on Whistle Blower Policy, Purchase/Contract procedures, RTI Act, Conduct & Discipline Rules, System and Procedures followed in SAIL, etc.
- A total of 3296 periodic checks including file scrutiny and Joint Checks were conducted at different Plants / Units.
- Eight major System Improvement Projects (SIPs) were undertaken at different plants/units of SAIL.
- 13 cases were taken up for Intensive Examination at different plants / units. During Intensive Examination, high value procurement / contracts were scrutinized comprehensively and necessary recommendations were forwarded to concerned departments for implementing suggestions for improvement.
- The following four (4) thrust areas have been undertaken across SAIL Vigilance:
 - Maximize the e-auction (Reverse Auction & Forward Auction) in all spheres of the activity and to achieve 100% e-payment in a time bound manner
 - Scrutiny of files pertaining to 21 high value projects in line with the guidelines issued by Chief Technical Examiner, Central Vigilance commission.
 - Scrutiny of the contracts awarded on single tender enquiry (nomination basis)
 - Increased surveillance in the areas of receipt, sampling & testing of high value raw materials and installing auto analyzers & auto samplers for raw material testing and sampling
- SAIL Personnel Department, on the recommendation of SAIL vigilance is preparing a comprehensive Recruitment Manual to lay down Policies / Principles for all recruitments / Promotions in SAIL.
- Internal Audits as integral part of ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System have been conducted in vigilance departments of SAIL to monitor the efficacy of the implemented system.
- 'Inspiration- Prerna', an in-house publication of SAIL Vigilance is being published regularly. The above publication contains case studies, articles from eminent personalities, quiz on policy matters, etc. to enhance awareness of the readers.

12.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Vigilance Wing of RINL took various measures to promote transparency and integrity in RINL with specific focus on preventive vigilance. The following activities were undertaken to promote transparency and integrity in RINL during the year 2013-14.

- Conducted 289 system checks including 39 quality checks and 70 rake/road re-weighments.
- Conducted 18 Vigilance awareness sessions on preventive vigilance, ethics, etc.
- Vigilance Awareness Week – 2013 was celebrated with the theme "Promoting Good Governance- Positive Contribution of Vigilance". Several programmes designed to create awareness were organized involving the participation of school children, employees and their dependents and other stake holders.
- "VIGIL"- an online application has been developed for tracking complaints and generating reports.
- "Spandana"- in-house magazine of RINL has also made an impact to bring in Awareness among stakeholders.
- RINL bagged National Vigilance Excellence Award-2013 and Corporate Vigilance Excellence Award 2013-14.

12.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC vigilance department had taken several initiatives during the year. Various programmes were conducted for awareness on vigilance matters for the employees of the NMDC. During the year, 72 surprise checks, 72 regular inspections and 24 CTE type inspections were conducted. Complaints received were taken up for investigation and necessary disciplinary action wherever required was recommended.

Chapter-XII

Vigilance Department in NMDC is certified under ISO 9001:2008 conforming to the Quality Management System. In-house quarterly magazine of the Vigilance department "Sphoorthy" from the year 2013 – 14 has been published being released in the Vigilance Awareness Week 2013.

As part of implementation of "Leveraging of Technology for transparency" in all the transactions, information about limited tender enquiries above Rs. 30 lakhs, details of contracts concluded above Rs. 10 lakhs, works awarded on nomination basis, single tender basis above Rs. 1 lakh, information regarding bill payments to the contractors etc., are provided on the company's website. Efforts to encourage e-procurement, e-tender, e-auction are being made continuously. E-procurement cell in the Engineering Department has been set-up in November 2013.

NMDC has adopted implementation of Integrity Pact since November, 2007. The threshold limit of Rs. 20 crores in case of civil works and contracts and Rs. 10 crores in case of procurement is being followed. Till date, the Integrity Pact has been entered into 67 contracts with a value of Rs. 19347.08 crores. As such, more than 90% of the total value of the contracts are covered under Integrity Pact. In addition, implementation of e-procurement and e-auction have been taken up.



Vigilance Awareness Week observed at NMDC Head Quarters, Hyderabad

12.5 MOIL Ltd.

The functioning of vigilance department includes preventive as well as punitive vigilance and the main thrust is on system improvements in the organisation. Various activities of vigilance department during 2013-14 are as under:

- Seminar on ERP, Protection of Whistle Blower and Public Procurement Bill-2012 was organized to bring awareness with regard to use of IT Technologies and the recent development in company of adopting ERP, in its various procedures and workings. In addition, presentations on 'Protection of Whistle Blower' and 'Public Procurement Bill-2012' were made to bring awareness in employees of MOIL.
- A one day Workshop on 'Transparency in Public Procurement' was organized at MOIL Head Office, Nagpur.

- A one day seminar on “e-Procurement and e-Auction” was organized wherein officer from MSTC Ltd, Kolkata, the largest e-Auctions handling PSU in India was invited as Guest Speaker.
- As part of preventive vigilance 4 work contracts were scrutinized and 68 inspections were carried out during the period. Advisories have been issued, from time to time, to streamline the procedures and bringing transparency in works at different level of operations.
- Leveraging Technology: Extensive use of website as tool for communication with the stakeholders & also for curbing corruption and to bring transparency in maximum possible areas of working, has been implemented by MOIL. Accordingly, e-sales, e-auction, e-procurement, e-payments are implemented considering threshold limits. A new refurbished vigilance page has been added to the MOIL's official website containing vigilance manual and other important links.



Release of 2nd issue of vigilance magazine 'Shuchita' by MOIL

12.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC has been consistently following the policy of Zero Tolerance (ZT) on corruption for the maintenance of purity, integrity and efficiency in the organization. The highlights of some of the measures taken in this connection is as under:

- Integrity Pact: MSTC has signed MoU with Transparency International in 2007. One External Independent Monitor has been monitoring the implementation and its progress.
- Random scrutiny and check of property returns.
- Whistle Blower scheme has been implemented.
- CPGRAMS: Centralized Public Grievance Reddresal and Monitoring System have been implemented in the Company Website.
- Vigilance issues are discussed periodically with the CMD through structured meetings, Quarterly Review meetings with the Secretary (Steel) and Co-ordination meetings with the investigating agencies.
- Vigilance Awareness Workshop/ training are conducted/scheduled at Regions & Branches.

- A seminar on Good Governance – Role of e-Commerce was organised jointly with Vigilance Study Circle Kolkata.

12.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

During the year, the Vigilance Department had laid more stress on preventive vigilance activities. Periodical interaction was taken up with the concerned HODs on the existing rules and procedures so as to recommend for the elimination/amendment of the rules/ procedures to have more transparency. Enforcing preventive vigilance drive, a number of surprise/periodical checks were also conducted in the areas involving high vigilance vulnerability. The various guidelines issued by CVC and Ministry were widely circulated to create awareness amongst the employees. In line with endeavor of CVC to create awareness against corruption, "Vigilance Awareness Week" was observed in the company from 28th October to 2nd November 2013 during which various activities like Slogan competition, Essay competition, taking pledge by the employees etc. were carried out to create vigilance awareness among the employees, giving wide publicity of the activities in the local News Papers.

12.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

The Vigilance Department of the Company is headed by CVO. Vigilance awareness Week was observed at the Head Office as well as at the units of the Company from 28th October to 2nd November 2013. Training programmes were held on Vigilance Awareness and Project Management at 6 major units of the Company. Video recording of the tender process is in place. E-Tendering has been successfully introduced. Display of bill payment status of the contractors on website is being done on regular basis.

12.9 MECON Ltd.

The Vigilance Department of MECON Ltd. has taken a number of initiatives, briefly mentioned below :-

Vigilance Awareness Week 2013- Vigilance Awareness Week-2013 has been observed from 28th October to 2nd November 2013 in MECON Head Office, Ranchi as well as in Regional/Site offices of MECON at various locations.

Implementation of Integrity Pact in MECON- MECON has signed Integrity Pact (IP) with 64 suppliers/contractors (threshold value - Rs. 1 crore). The IP is part of the NIT document which is uploaded on the MECON Website in downloadable form and all bidders are required to submit signed IP along with their bids.

EIM (External Independent Monitor)- EIM has been functional in MECON. So far no representation/complaints/ disputes have been received in the matters of contracts and tenders under IP.

Implementation of e-procurement and e-payments in MECON - All payments to vendors are made through electronic fund transfer (NEFT/RTGS mode) except bills for small amounts to local vendors. Payments towards Sales tax, Service tax, etc. are also made through RTGS/NEFT. All requisite tenders irrespective of value are uploaded on the MECON Website along with tender documents, drawings and data, technical specification, etc. in downloadable form for greater transparency. Tender documents can now be downloaded by the vendors from MECON website by registering themselves. This gives equal opportunity to all the eligible bidders and brings transparency in the tendering system.

ISO Certification of Vigilance Department, MECON, Ranchi - The Yearly Surveillance Audit (2013) of Quality Management System (QMS) of Vigilance Department, MECON, Ranchi was conducted by TUV India on 5th & 6th September 2013 in which TUV India has expressed satisfaction over QMS being followed by Vigilance Department.

12.10 KIOCL Ltd.

Integrity Pact Programme: Integrity Pact Programme was introduced in KIOCL from 01-01-2008. During 2013, 119 tenders have been issued by incorporating IP clause.

ISO 9001-2008: ISO-9001:2008 Certificate of Vigilance Department has been re-validated and is valid till 10.02.2016.

Submission of Annual Property Returns: Submission of Annual Property Returns has been made online. There are 431 executives in the organization. As per the CVC guidelines, 20% of above has to be scrutinized every year. Accordingly scrutiny of Annual Property Returns of 87 officers has been carried out during the year.

Inspections: Inspections are being carried out regularly to ensure adherence to norms and eliminate deviations. During 2013, 3 CTE inspections, 31 surprise checks, 35 general inspections and 29 scrutinizes of files were carried out.

E-governance: Disposal of scrap/surplus items is being done through e-auction, since September 2004. E-Procurement by reverse auction commenced from Sep-2010. The threshold value for e-procurement is fixed at Rs. 5 lakhs and above. Payments above the threshold value i.e., Rupees one lakh are being made through electronic mode.

12.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

BGC has its Vigilance Department headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of RINL, and assisted by one Vigilance Officer and PSO to CVO in Head office, Kolkata. In addition two Vigilance Officers (additional charge) are appointed for both OMDC mines, Thakurani and BSLC mines, Birmitrapur. The functions of Vigilance department include both preventive and punitive actions for all the mines of the company and for the Registered Office at Kolkata. Company's Vigilance department is continuing its efforts for systematic improvement to bring more and more transparency in working and conducted various training programme interactive sessions for creating Vigilance Awareness among the employees. The company observes "Vigilance Awareness Week" every year during the month of November.

System improvement has been achieved/improved in the following areas:-

- Codification of all service rules and their implementation with the Board Approval.
- Disbursement of all payments through electronic medium.
- Adoption of Whistle Blower Policy.
- Adoption of Complaint Handling Policy.
- Initiative for the installation of surveillance system at Company mines.
- MIS system has been modified at Head Office for collecting information on production, sales, fund position etc. on daily basis.
- Sale of material through e-Auction.
- Implementation of ISO 9001:2008 Certification at Vigilance Management of entire set of activities for BGC, Vigilance Department.
- Installation of Weigh-bridges at all the vital exit points and such weigh-bridges to be connected with computer in order to ensure automatic recording of minerals received at the various plots/Stockyards so the data's are reconciled on day to day basis. It is being implemented in phased manner.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

13.1 Centralised Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System

Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has been implemented for facilitating public grievances in the Ministry and its PSUs. The CPGRAMS, is an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC in association with the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) with an objective of speedy redressal and effective monitoring of grievances by Ministries/Departments/Organisations of Government of India. The entire life cycle of the grievance redressal operation is (i) Lodging of the grievance by a citizen. (ii) Acknowledgement of acceptance of grievance by organisation. (iii) Assessment of grievance regarding follow up action. (iv) Forwarding and transfer. (v) Reminders and clarification. (vi) Disposal of the case.

The details of grievances dealt with in the CPGRAMS for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014 are as under:

Outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Disposed of during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Pending as on 31.03.2014
24	300	279	45

A revised Sevottam Compliant Citizen's/Clients Charter has been finalized and implemented in the Ministry of Steel. Detailed status of adoption of 'Seven Step Model for Citizen Centric- Sevottam' in the Ministry and Steel PSUs is at Annexure XVII.

The position of the implementation of the judgment/orders of the Central Administrative Tribunal is given in Annexure-XIII.

13.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Effective internal grievances redressal machinery exists in SAIL plants and units, separately for executives and non-executives. The grievance procedure in SAIL has evolved after sustained deliberations and consent of employees, trade unions and associations.

The grievances in SAIL plants/units are dealt in 3 stages and employees are given an opportunity at every stage to raise grievances relating to wage irregularities, working conditions, transfers, leave, work assignments and welfare amenities etc. Such issues are effectively settled through the time-tested system of grievance management. However, majority of grievances are redressed informally in view of the participative nature of environment existing in the steel plants. The system is comprehensive, simple and flexible and has proved effective in promoting harmonious relationship between employees and management.

Status of Public/Staff grievances for the period 1.4.2013 to 31.03.2014 is as under:

Type of Grievance	Grievances outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during April 2013 to March 2014	Disposed of during April 2013 to March 2014	No. of Grievances on pending as on 31.03.2014
Public Grievances	Nil	219	211	8
Staff Grievances	44	1127	1157	14

13.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

In RINL, there are separate structured formal and informal Grievances Handling Systems for redressal of grievance of employees. In the formal Grievance Procedure for non-executives, a workers' representative is present in the committee. Further, both executives and non-executives grievance handling systems have a fixed time frame to redress the grievances. A senior officer at the level of General Manager is designated as OSD (Public Grievances) to deal the public grievances.

Status of Public/Staff grievances for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014:

Type of Grievance	Grievances outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during April 2013 to March 2014	Disposed of during April 2013 to March 2014	No. of Grievances pending as on 31.03.2014
Public Grievances	Nil	8	7	1
Staff Grievances	Nil	1	Nil	1

13.4 NMDC Ltd.

The grievance redressal machinery in NMDC is headed by a General Manager in the Head Office and by Head of Projects in each of the four production Projects. The CVO has been nominated as the nodal officer for monitoring the grievance redressal machinery. The machinery is working satisfactorily. The volume of grievances handled is however, low. A link to the Government of India's portal for Public Grievances has been provided in the home page of NMDC's website for registering grievances. Public dealing in the organization being minimal, no time norms etc. have been fixed. However, as and when any public grievance (including in the press) is received, the same is promptly attended to. Monthly and quarterly reports on staff/public grievances are sent to Ministry indicating the position.

Status of Public/Staff grievances for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014:

Type of Grievance	Grievances outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during April 2013 to March 2014	Disposed of during April 2013 to March 2014	No. of Grievances pending as on 31.03.2014
Public Grievances	Nil	6	4	2
Staff Grievances	Nil	143	143	Nil

13.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has its own grievance redressal procedure for Executives as well as non-executive employees. The redressal of grievance machinery in MOIL consists of one Grievance Officer nominated for the purpose at each unit. The Grievance Officer nominated at Head Office co-ordinates with the Grievance Officers at the units for their effective performance.

The grievances are monitored at Head Office on the basis of assessment of data received from Unit Grievance Officer through the monthly report as well as through inspection by Head Office authorities.

Status of Public/Staff grievances for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014:

Type of Grievance	Grievances outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during April 2013 to March 2014	Disposed of during April 2013 to March 2014	No. of Grievances pending as on 31.03.2014
Public Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Staff Grievances	Nil	614	614	Nil

13.6 MSTC Ltd.

Online registration of Public Grievance has been provided at MSTC's corporate portal www.mstcindia.co.in. Under this portal the Principal/Buyer can register their grievances and view the status with the help of a unique system generated code for the complaints. They can also view the progress of grievance registered online.

Further, a link on CPGRAMS (Central Public Grievance Redress & Monitoring System) is also provided in the home page of MSTC's corporate website which is monitored by nominated officials.

Chapter-XIII

Grievance cells have also been constituted in different Regional and Branch offices so that grievance can be sorted out immediately and action betaken to solve the cases.

Grievances from the employees are also taken care by the HOD's and Region/Branch Managers. Some of the grievances are also received at the Central Grievance Cell by post. Moreover the HR Dept. attends to various formal/informal grievances received from the employees in day to day running of the office in consultation with the HOD's & Staff Unions, wherever necessary.

Status of Public/Staff grievances for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014:

Type of Grievance	Grievances outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during April 2013 to March 2014	Disposed of during April 2013 to March 2014	No. of Grievances pending as on 31.03.2014
Public Grievances	Nil	43	40	3
Staff Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

13.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Status of Public/Staff grievances for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014:

Type of Grievance	Grievances outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during April 2013 to March 2014	Disposed of during April 2013 to March 2014	No. of Grievances pending as on 31.03.2014
Public Grievances	2	11	12	1
Staff Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

13.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

Compliance with regard to Public/Staff Grievance Redressal was made during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

13.9 MECON Ltd.

Public Grievances

By and large MECON does not have dealings with the public in general. But any specific complaints relating to any kind of harassment is treated as a grievance. Complaints from customers are taken very seriously and attended to. There is no grievance pending from the contractors/customers or public in general. MECON has nominated Nodal Officer under Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for public grievances and the name of Nodal Officer is published in the website of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances.

Employees Grievances

In MECON there is a three-tier grievance procedure for redressal of employees grievance. A Grievance Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of Executive and Non-Executive employees is operative to examine grievances of employees and submit recommendation for redressal. Further, there is a separate cell for redressal of grievances of SC/ST/OBC employees. At present, there is no staff grievance from any quarter. Generally employees prefer to take up their issues/grievances through their elected representatives of MECON Employees Union (MEU) in respect of non-executive employees and MECON Executives Association (MEA) in respect of executive employees both of which are recognized by the Company.

13.10 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL has framed a well-defined Grievance Procedure evolved under the code of Discipline in March 1977 which covers all the employees, both Executives and Non-executives. The Grievances are easily identified and redressed at the grass root level itself. KIOCL has a well-structured and multilayered Public Grievances Redressal Mechanism including Dispute Resolution Mechanism. The Public Redressal setup in KIOCL has been introduced right from Corporate office at Bangalore to all production units and liaison

offices. Public Grievance Officers are nominated at all locations. The Complainant can approach these officers in person or through written complaints or communicate through e-mail or contact on telephones. Regular customers meet is organized at regular intervals.

Status of Public/Staff grievances for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014:

Type of Grievance	Grievances outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during April 2013 to March 2014	Disposed of during April 2013 to March 2014	No. of Grievances on pending as on 31.03.2014
Public Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Staff Grievances	Nil	7	7	Nil

13.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

Grievance Redressal Mechanism is in place in Bird Group of Companies at Unit Level and at Corporate Level. Nodal Officer have been notified for this purpose. The name & designation of the officer have been posted in the company website.

Status of Public/Staff grievances for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014:

Type of Grievance	Grievances outstanding as on 01.04.2013	Received during April 2013 to March 2014	Disposed of during April 2013 to March 2014	No. of Grievances pending as on 31.03.2014
Public Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Staff Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 1995

14.1 Ministry of Steel

The Ministry of Steel and all the PSUs under it follow the Government rules with regard to the implementation of provisions of the Disabilities Act, 1995. As on 31.03.2014, three (03) persons [One visually handicapped (VH), one hearing handicapped (HH) and one orthopaedically handicapped (OH)] with disabilities are employed in the Ministry of Steel.

14.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- SAIL provides scholarship to the physically disabled children of its employees to support their education.
- Employees in works division who become disabled while in service are redeployed in identified posts after providing them training. Proper medical facilities like Jaipur foot and wheel chair etc. are also provided to them
- Special relaxation is provided in allotment of quarters to disabled employees. Care is taken to allot ground floor to such employees.
- SAIL extends free medical facility even to non-entitled major brother or sister of an employee, if they are disabled and dependent on the employee.
- Shops, STD booths, Milk booths, Hawkers licenses etc. are allotted to disabled persons in plants of SAIL.
- Various facilities for sports and cultural activities are provided exclusively for the disabled persons at plant locations. Separate playgrounds have been earmarked for the handicapped at some of the plant locations.

14.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

The following actions have been taken up at RINL-Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for the convenience of the differently-abled persons at different offices at main administrative building / Corporate office of RINL-VSP.

- Providing Ramp Way
- Auditory Signal in both the lifts of the building
- Provision of a wheel-chair at the Reception Centre located at the entrance of the Main Administrative Building
- After the Act came into force on 7th February, 1996, RINL has employed 94 persons with various disabilities (including 7 persons selected on merit).

14.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC being a mining organization is governed by the provisions of the Mines Act and Rules and Regulations thereof and considering the safety factor it is not possible to employ PwDs in jobs involving working in the mines/plant. However efforts are being made to induct PwDs in posts where field work is not involved and at present NMDC has 43 employees with disabilities in various posts. NMDC has taken several steps for convenience of differently abled persons visiting the Administrative Offices of the Company like providing ramp way, auditory signal in the lifts etc. The differently enabled persons are also provided with the option of drawing allowances like Conveyance Allowance either as per NMDC's scheme or as per the Central Government's scheme. Employees in the Projects who become disabled while in service are redeployed in identified posts.

14.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd. being a Mining Company, major activities carried out are in underground Mines situated in remote places. The attempt is made to identify suitable posts so that physically handicapped (PH)

persons can be given employment in the Company. At present there are 25 persons with disability employed in MOIL.

14.6 MSTC Ltd.

As on 31.03.2014, eight persons with disabilities are employed in MSTC.

14.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL is a scrap processing company, rendering services to the integrated steel plants. The activities of FSNL operations are carried out in open area in all the seasons. Further, heavy equipment such as Balling Cranes, Magnetic Separators, Dozers, Dumpers etc. are the main equipment used in carrying out operational activities. Thus, the atmosphere/working conditions of FSNL are not conducive for the persons with disabilities and hence engagement of disabled persons for carrying out jobs in field will not be safe for them.

Wherever possible, such persons are being accommodated by FSNL in office work in Group "C". Further, keeping in view the enactment of Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full participation Act, 1995, FSNL has identified and reserved 3 posts in Non-works department for persons with disabilities in Group "A" post also, out of which 1 post had been filled-up by H.I., but the incumbent had resigned from the services.

14.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

As on 31.03.2014, three persons with disabilities are employed in HSCL Ltd.

14.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON Ltd. has implemented the provisions of "Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995". Total employment strength of MECON as on 31.03.2014 is 1673, out of which persons with disabilities in various posts are 12.

14.10 KIOCL Ltd.

As on 31.03.2014, thirteen employees belonging to Persons with Disabilities category in different groups are in position in KIOCL.

14.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

Two persons with disabilities are employed in BGC.

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

15.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel has made considerable progress in use of Hindi in official work during the year 2013-14 keeping in view the Annual Programme prepared and issued by the Department of Official Language [Ministry of Home Affairs] for implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Union.

The work relating to the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry is under the administrative control of a Joint Secretary. The Hindi Section, under direct charge of Joint Director (Official Language), looks after the work relating to implementation of Official Language Policy and Hindi Translation work and it consists of one Assistant Director (OL), two Senior Hindi Translators, two Junior Hindi Translators, one UDC and other supporting staff.



Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti was organised at Lucknow on Feb 24, 2014

15.1.1 Official Language Implementation Committee

There is an Official Language Implementation Committee under Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary in the Ministry. This Committee reviews the progress made in the use of Hindi in the Ministry and its Public Sector Undertakings. Meetings of the Committee are held regularly. Four such meetings have been held during 2013-14.

15.1.2 Hindi Salahkar Samiti

Hindi Salahkar Samiti is working under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Steel with the main objective to advise the Ministry with regards to progressively increase use of Hindi in its official work. Since, the term of the Hindi Advisory Committee expired on 14.06.2013, it has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Steel on 30.08.2013. The first meeting of the reconstituted Committee was held on 13.09.2013.

15.1.3 Implementation of Section 3[3] of the Official Language Act, 1963

In pursuance of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India, almost all documents covered under Section 3[3] of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are prepared both in Hindi and English. In order

to ensure issue of letters in Hindi to the Central Government Offices located in Region "A", "B" and "C", check points have been identified in the Ministry.

15.1.4 Incentive Scheme for Original Work in Hindi

The cash incentive scheme for original work in Hindi introduced by the Department of Official Language is being implemented in the Ministry. In addition to this, officials were awarded incentive allowance for Hindi typing/stenography for doing their work in Hindi alongwith English.

15.1.5 Rajbhasha Shield/Trophies

In order to encourage the use of Hindi in the PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel, a RajbhashaShield Scheme is in operation comprising Ispat Rajbhasha Shield (First Prize), Ispat Rajbhasha Trophy (Second Prize) and Ispat Rajbhasha Trophy (Third Prize), a Rajbhasha Shield for the PSUs located in Region "C" have been instituted. These are given every year to the Undertakings on the basis of their annual performance in progressive use of Hindi. The performance in progressive use of Hindi in the PSUs under the Ministry of Steel has been evaluated and trophies for the year 2011-12 have been awarded to SAIL, KIOCL, HSCL and RINL.

15.1.6 Hindi Divas/Hindi Fortnight

In order to encourage use of Hindi in official work amongst officers/employees of the Ministry, an appeal was issued by the Hon'ble Minister of Steel on 14th September, 2013. Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 2nd September to 16th September, 2013. During this period, various Hindi competitions were organized to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in the official work.

15.1.7 Training in Hindi/Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography

All officers and staff possess working knowledge of Hindi. As far as Hindi typing and Hindi Stenography is concerned, out of 6 LDCs and 2 Stenographers, 5 LDCs (one LDCs is exempted from typing) and both Stenographers know Hindi Typing and Stenography.

15.1.8 Official Language Inspections by the Officers of the Ministry

The officers from the Ministry visited various officers of the PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry to adjudge the progressive use of Official Language in those officers and also ensured the implementation of the Official Language policy of the Union in these offices.

15.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL has continued its thrust on implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India. Continuous efforts are being made by SAIL for the propagation of Hindi. In the area of Hindi Computerisation, 52 jobs have been done through integrated system with the help of C&IT department (Software Group). Facility of online submission of forms for monthly Hindi incentive was introduced. Thus, SAIL is the first PSU which has used ORACLE platform for Hindi Computerisation through integrated system which has been acclaimed by the different forums.

Hon'ble President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented the prestigious 'Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Shield' to SAIL on all India level for its excellence in implementation of Rajbhasha in the company. The award was presented to SAIL Chairman on the occasion of Hindi Diwas celebration at Vigyan Bhawan on 14 September, 2013.

Ispat Rajbhasha Shield (First prize) has been awarded to SAIL for best implementation of Rajbhasha among all PSUs under Ministry of Steel. Chairman, SAIL received the shield from Hon'ble Minister of Steel on February 24, 2014. SAIL has also bagged NARAKAS Rajbhasha shield (2nd prize) for the best implementation of official language in the year 2013.

Under the Chairmanship of SAIL, Town Official Language Implementation Committee(PSU), Delhi has taken number of new initiatives like publication of its six monthly journal 'Indraprasth Swar' (four issues have been published), introduction of its own website tolicpsudelhi.org, formation of different sub-committees with representation from different member PSUs for effectively managing its activities, organizing town level 10 Hindi competitions and different programs for propagation of Rajbhasha Hindi.

SAIL's House journal in Hindi, 'Ispat Bhasha Bharati' was also designed in the form of e-Patrika and made available on SAIL portal, as a result of which the magazine can now be viewed by all SAIL employees at plant/units.

'Ispat Bhasha Bharati', the Hindi House Journal of SAIL has been adjudged as the best magazine among all PSUs for the year 2012-13. Further, Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Delhi, Kolkata & Bhilai which is being led respectively by SAIL's Corporate office in Delhi, BSP in Bhilai & RMD in Kolkata have been awarded First Prize for their excellent performance in promoting Rajbhasha Hindi in the year 2012-13.

15.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Implementation of Official Language Policy and compliance of specified rules has always been given its due importance at RINL. In this regard training and various other activities have been undertaken as outlined in the approved roadmap of the company. Official Language Implementation Committee in the organization is headed by CMD with top management personnel as members of the committee. Committee reviews the activities on quarterly basis and provides direction for effective usage of official language in the organization.

Initiatives taken towards progressive use of Hindi during 2013-14 are as follows:

- 167 employees were trained in two batches under Hindi Prabodh / Praveen courses conducted by Hindi Teaching Scheme, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.
- 606 employees were trained in Hindi Workshops conducted at Headquarters, Mines and Regional/Branch Offices.
- 141 employees were trained to work on computers in Hindi through Unicode.
- Hindi classes were also conducted for housewives of Rehabilitation Colonies under Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha courses.
- Hindi Week/Day was conducted and various competitions were organized
- Six Departments/Sections were inspected in each quarter and necessary help was extended for progressive use of Official Language.
- Hindi Hasya Kavi Sammelan was also organized to popularize Hindi.
- Progressive use of Hindi at RINL was reviewed by Hindi Salahkar Samithi of Ministry of Steel on 5th Jun'13, 13th Sep'13 and 24th Feb'14.

In recognition to the efforts taken for effective implementation of Official Language in the organization, RINL won several awards and accolades:

- Second Prize of prestigious Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Shield- 5th time in a row
- Ispat Rajbhasha Shield
- Quarterly Hindi Magazine 'Sugandh' - selected for National level by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India
- 2nd prize of National level for the best article published in Hindi House magazine "Sugandh".

15.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Limited made all efforts for the implementation of the Official Language Policy and for the use of Official Language in all its Projects, Units and Head Office.

Hindi Workshops were conducted where employees were imparted Micro Soft Indic Computer training on Phonetic Hindi Keyboard. A training programme on MS Indic and Intelligent Keyboard was also organized for the Rajbhasha officers and their subordinates of all Projects and Officers/ Incharges of the Units as well as in Rajbhasha Sammelan organized at Head Office.

Monthly Hindi Cash Incentive Schemes were implemented to propagate the usage of Hindi and large number of employees were benefitted under this scheme. To encourage the employees to implement Official Language Hindi in the technical fields, 54 Rajbhasha Technical Seminars were organized and Technical Seminar Patrika "Takneeki Sopan, Takneeki Kshitiz" and Rajbhasha Souvenirs "Sarjana , Kanaan Kusum" were also published.

During the year Monthly bulletins "Baila Samachar, Bacheli Samachar" in Hindi and "Doni Samachar" in trilingual were also published.

NMDC was also awarded Rajbhasha Shield as 1st Prize for the year 2012-13 by the Town Official Language Implementation Committee(Undertakings) Hyderabad-Secunderabad, for excellent implementation of the Official Language Policy.

15.5 MOIL Ltd.

In MOIL, Hindi workshops are organized regularly. During the year, the Company continued its efforts in propagating and implementation of the provisions of Official language Act, 1963, in order to encourage the employees to participate in various competitions like essay competition, noting, drafting, poetry and articles for propagating Hindi.

The Unicode system has been implemented in all computers of the Company. The Company has provide Hindi language software in Computer and imparting training to its employees, so that MOIL's employees can use the same in their day-to-day workings. About 96% of the works are being done in Hindi at Mines, which has been highly appreciated.

"Town Official language Implementation Committee" Nagpur has organized different inter-office competitions in which employees from head office and mines participated. "Town Official language Implementation Committee" has awarded MOIL with "Pratsahan Puraskar" for their outstanding work in promoting Hindi for the year 2011-12.

Employees are being given re-training under the "Hindi Education Scheme" of the home Ministry, in which 284 employees have already been given training for Pragya (Higher Level).

Further, the company is also publishing In-House Journal "SANKALP" in Hindi.

15.6 MSTC Ltd.

Rajbhasha Trimas was inaugurated on 16th September 2013. During this period, Hindi competitions and Hindi workshops were organized in Head office and in regional and branch offices. Total 21 officers/employees were awarded prizes for winning in Hindi competitions and for passing Hindi examinations. Total 07 officers/employees were nominated for the Hindi examination conducted by Hindi Teaching Scheme, Official Language Deptt. Govt. of India.

ISO 9001:2008 certification of Official Language Department was renewed. Unicode was installed in head office and regional and branch offices. Unicode reinstallation is also going on where computers have been formatted.

15.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

The directives received from the Government time to time with regard to implementation of Official Language policy are strictly adhered to by FSNL. Hindi Noting/Drafting competitions etc., were conducted during the year and as per the scheme, Cash Awards were given away to the winners. Constant monitoring & encouragement of the employees is ensured to motivate employees to do their day-to-day jobs in Hindi. Like previous years, Hindi Pakhwada (Hindi Fortnight) was organized at Corporate Office & all units of FSNL in the month of September 2013. Various competitions viz., Hindi Essay writing, Hindi Gyan Pratiyogita, Hindi Debate competitions etc., were organized during this occasion, wherein the employees participated enthusiastically.

15.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

The Company has made various encouraging efforts in implementing the official language Policy and Programs of Department of Official Language, Government of India. The Company is a member of the Town Official Implementation Committee and actively participates in all the programs. Hindi workshops were organized in every quarter at unit level to educate and encourage the employees to use Hindi in their day-to-day official works.

Hindi day was observed on 14th September, 2013, where CMD delivered his message. Hindi fortnight was observed from 14th September to 28th of September, 2013 in which competitions such as Hindi essay writing, noting and drafting, quiz competitions, elocution etc. were held.

The Official Language Evaluation Committee of the Ministry of Steel, declared on 23.10.2013 to award Ispat Rajbhasha Trophy (Third Prize) to HSCL for the Year 2011-12.



Sri Malay Chatterjee, CMD & Chairman TOLIC (Undertaking) receiving the INDIRA GANDHI RAJBHASHA AWARD from The President of India on 14.9.2013 at New Delhi.

15.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON is effectively implementing the Official Language Policy of Govt. of India in its official work. There is an Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of CMD. MECON is an important member of Town Official Language Committee, Ranchi and actively participates in all the programmes.

A two days Takniki Shabdawali (Training) workshop during 19-20th September, 2013 was successfully organized by MECON in association with Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Education, in which 50 employees of MECON & member offices of TOLIC, Ranchi were trained.

"Hindi Pakhwara" was observed in MECON at Head Office as well as in all site offices of the company from 14.09.2013 to 28.09.2013 and during this period competitions of various nature such as Hindi Essay and Extempore Speech in Hindi were organized.

A special Hindi workshop and one Rajbhasha symposia on "Computer per Rajbhasha me kam-kaj me vriddhi" were also organised during the Pakhwara. Besides, on 27th September, 2013 a Rajbhasha Seminar was also organised on the topic "Hindi evam anya bhartiya bhashaon me atoot/ aatmiya sambandh".

A Hindi House Magazine - "MECON BHARATI" is being published regularly. This magazine provides a platform for Employees for creative writing in Technical field in Hindi. News items in Hindi are being published in 'MECON SANSAR', the quarterly in-house journal of MECON.

15.10 KIOCL Ltd.

The Company follows the directives issued from time to time by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Steel, Government of India for the Progressive use of Official Language Hindi.

During the year, 04 Hindi workshops, one in each quarter were conducted to impart practical training to employees for doing their official work in Hindi.

The Company is Convener of Bangalore Town Official Language Implementation Committee (Undertakings) and conducts regular meetings and Joint Hindi Month programmes for all Central PSUs in Bangalore. The meetings were conducted on 29th July, 2013 and 30th December, 2013.

The Company organized a Joint Hindi Month for Town Official Language Implementation Committee (Undertakings) members between 16th September, 2013 to 23rd October, 2013

In recognition of TOLIC activities for the year 2011-12 in implementation of Official Language Policy, the TOLIC (Undertakings) was awarded with 1st prize by Official Language Department, Govt. of India, New Delhi during south and south west regional conference on 22nd February, 2013.

In recognition of TOLIC activities for the year 2011-2012 in implementation of Official Language Policy, TOLIC (Undertakings) was awarded Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha shield by Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi on 14th September, 2013. The award was conferred by the President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

15.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

BGC has taken positive steps to enhance awareness and usage of Hindi among employees. Company had observed "Hindi Pakhwada" w.e.f. 14 September to 28 September 2013 by way of organizing competitions such as essay writing , singing Hindi song , Hindi poems recitation and Hindi Dictation in which the employees took active participation . Cash Prizes and certificates and mementos were awarded to the winners of various events. Bilingual Boards and advertisements are being issued. "Rajbhasha Shikshan Board" is placed at Head Office to apprise the employees with new words every day. Regular 'Prabodh classes' have been initiated in BGC.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

16.1 Introduction

The Supreme Court of India in its judgment in August, 1997, in the case of Visakha and others versus State of Rajasthan and others, recognized international conventions and norms of gender equality of women, in relation to work and held that sexual harassment at workplace, is against their dignity and is violative of Article 14, 15(1) and 21 of the Constitution of India. As per the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court, all employers whether in the public or private sector should take appropriate steps to prevent sexual harassment. As a part of the mechanism, a Complaint Committee (Sexual harassment of women at work place) with representatives from outside the organization was constituted.

In compliance of the guidelines of the Supreme Court, Ministry of Steel has constituted a five-member Committee, headed by a Deputy Secretary level woman officer and having three women as members, to look into complaints made by women employees and to address them. The committee did not receive any complain in 2013-14, and the same is a broad indicator of excellent environment for women work force in the Ministry.

16.1.1 Empowerment of Women

A Gender Budget Cell has been set up in the Ministry as per directions of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Women and Child Development with the aim to initiate steps of implementation of the concept in this Ministry.

16.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)



SAIL providing skills, enabling women to earn a livelihood

SAIL is an equal opportunity employer that has employed both women and men of calibre. Since its inception, several women have not only held positions of responsibility in its management but have also headed various departments. SAIL employs women in managerial, technical (engineers) capacity, in

medical, para-medical services and in academics. The Company does not discriminate either at selection, recruitment and placement or at promotion levels and equal opportunities are provided for both the sexes at all levels.

Recognizing that gender equality and empowerment of women leads to faster progress of society, a Mahila Samaj was formed in 1957 in the upcoming industrial complex at Bhilai. This pioneering institution has over the years inspired other SAIL plants to form their own Mahila Samaj / groups. These various plant level organizations today have a total of 4000 members and 15 affiliations with national-level organizations and are contributing significantly towards community welfare. They undertake various activities especially those involving women from the weaker sections/SC/ST communities including income generation schemes. The members, through internal revenue collections, have been conducting/ operating various functions, including manufacturing of hand gloves, masala, soaps, bags, etc., and contributing to women's colleges and for rehabilitation of the differently-abled and many other similar activities.

Some of the areas in which SAIL, in association with Mahila Samaj has significantly contributed in providing employment opportunities for impoverished women are given below:

Products made for SAIL Employees	Hand Gloves, Spices, Soaps, etc.
Community Welfare	Sewing / Embroidery Centres, Creches, Kindergarten Schools, Schools for Special Persons, Adult Education, Children's Library, Health & Hygiene Education, Psychological Support to ill-treated tribal women, Medical Centres and Dispensaries, running of Petrol-Pump at Bhilai.
Workshops	Workshops conducted by women on Banking, Insurance, Rights of Women, Information Technology, Civic Facilities
Assistance during Natural Calamities	Kargil War Relief, National Defense Fund, Cholera Control, Orissa Flood / Cyclone Relief, Welfare for poor women, Orissa Chief Minister's Flood / Drought Relief Fund, Gujarat Earthquake, etc.

16.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL-VSP facilitates the women workforce to be closely knit through the local cell of forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS).

Training and Development programmes for women employees aimed at career advancement, empowerment, skill and personality development, safety awareness, occupational health, inter-personal skills, communication skills, work life balance, leadership and safe and healthy living etc. have been organized.

Some of the salient points relating to empowerment /development of women in place in RINL are as under:

- About 609 women employees were imparted in various in-house training programmes on various technical and management topics. Two workshops on "women development" exclusively for women employees were organized by WIPS Cell in association with Management Development Group.
- Women employees have been nominated for external programs, National competitions for Young Managers, Quality Circle conventions etc. Some of the notable milestones during the year 2013-14:
 - European conference on "Information Literacy" at Istanbul, Turkey
 - Programme on Gas Chromatograph – Mass Spectrometer at Singapore.
 - Programme on "Optical Emission Spectrometer" organized by M/s Brooker Elemental GmbH, Germany
- RINL-VSP, in Feb 2014 has approved enhancement of maternity leave from the existing 84 days to 180 days - one of the few PSUs in the country to extend the benefit.

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- The WIPS Cell has also associated with CSR department for organizing women empowerment programs viz; Tailoring & Beautician Courses, Hand Embroidery, Fabric Painting, Saree Rolling, literacy programmes etc for women residing in rehabilitation colonies of Visakhapatnam.

The WIPS Cell of RINL was presented the Jury's Special Award for 2012-13 instituted by WIPS (under the aegis of SCOPE) in recognition of the commendable work done by RINL for the development of its women employees

16.4 NMDC Ltd.



Tribal Women trained for making of Bamboo/Sisal handicrafts as part of CSR Activities of NMDC

NMDC Limited employs 290 women employees which constitute about 5.12% of its total manpower of 5664. The company provides equal opportunities at all levels, be it selection, recruitment, placement or promotion. The number of women in senior positions is growing and it has one women independent Director on its Board.

In compliance to the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court guidelines relating to prevention of sexual harassment of women employees at work place, a complaints committee has been constituted in all the Projects and Head Office. The committee, headed by a woman employee meets periodically to review the status of the complaints received. No case of harassment has been reported so far.

Under its CSR programme, various initiatives have been taken up for the empowerment of women. Some of them are :

- NMDC Siksha Sahayog Yojana where scholarships are granted to the poor Tribal and SC students of Bastar region to continue academic pursuit beyond 8th class upto Graduation.
- Balika Siksha Yojana which is a focused initiative for the benefit of the tribal girl students of Bastar region under which NMDC sponsors the girl students for various academic and professional courses in Engineering, Medicine, BDS, Management, Nursing, Diplomas etc. The entire

expenditure is being met by NMDC. In 2012-13, 25 tribal girls have been admitted to Nursing courses in M/s Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad and 10 more students have been admitted in nursing courses in Colleges of Chhattisgarh. 40 girls have been sponsored in 2013-14.

- Education improvement program which NMDC has taken up is a 3 year programme in 84 Govt. Primary schools in Dantewada block of South Bastar district, Chhattisgarh aimed at reducing drop-out rate, improve education standards etc. through special initiatives. Out of total 4367 beneficiaries, 2027 are girl students.
- Skill Development for Sustainable income generation is a programme taken up by NMDC as part of its initiative to generate sustainable income generation opportunities for tribal women of Bastar area in Chhattisgarh. Training is being imparted in Terrakota, Jute and Sisal, Bamboo and Bell metal crafts etc.

16.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has 819 women employees which constitute 12.66% of its total workforce of 6466 as on 31.03.2014.

In compliance of the directives of the Supreme Court guidelines relating to prevention of sexual harassment of women workers at work place, a Complaint Committee comprising of three officials including a lady doctor was constituted in the year 1999 & reconstituted in March, 2006. No case of any harassment has since been reported at any of the Mines of the Company or its Corporate Office. The directives have been widely circulated to bring awareness amongst the women workers.

Mahila Mandals are working effectively at all the Mines of the Company. Various cultural, social, educative and Community activities, such as adult education, Blood donation camps, eye camps, family planning etc. are being organized regularly mostly for the benefit of the women residing in the remote mine areas.

Every year 8th March is celebrated as International Women Day and various programmes are organized to mark the day. Company grants Maternity Leave and Special Casual Leave for Family Planning.

As part of its CSR activities, Self Help Groups have been created at the mines which comprise women hailing from the remote villages. They are trained to make candles, washing powder, washing soaps, bamboo baskets, tailoring and various other vocational activities in order to make them self-reliant.

16.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC Ltd. is a Corporate Life Member of Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS) and in the year 2013-14, a number of women employees have participated in the programmes organized by WIPS. An executive of the Company is member of the Executive Body of WIPS and actively contributes to the development of women employees in PSUs and also underprivileged girls/women in the society through CSR activities.

16.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

The Women employees of FSNL are given due importance in all activities, including recognition of their abilities in various competitions/areas. The representation of female employees in various committees, such as committee for prevention of Sexual harassment etc., is always ensured.

16.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

There are 12 women employees in the Company as on 31.03.2014. These women employees are scattered in different Units. Most of the female workers are posted at Bokaro and Bhilai. No organized body of women employees exists in the Company. However, Management of the Company ensures that the interest and privilege of the women employees are protected. It is also ensured that they are not subjected to any sort of sexual harassment at the workplace.

16.9 MECON Ltd.

There is a Committee constituted with a senior Lady Executive as its Chairperson to look into the grievance or complaints of women employees in the Company.

16.10 KIOCL Ltd.

All necessary measures/statutory provisions for safeguarding the interests of women employees in matters like payment of wages, hours of work, health, safety and welfare aspects, maternity benefits etc. are being followed by the Company.

There are 30 women employees on rolls of the Company as on 31.03.2014.

Based on Hon'ble Supreme Court Directives, conduct rules of the Company has been amended by incorporating suitable clause for prohibiting sexual harassment of women at work place. A complaints committee has been constituted during September 1998 to deal with complaints made by victims of sexual harassment. The complaints committee comprises of a Women Executive at the level of Manager as a Chairperson, two nominated women representatives, one male representative and Woman Advocate from High Court of Karnataka as a III Party Member.

A Women's Forum – Women in Public Sector is operating in KIOCL and most of the women employees are members of the said Forum. KIOCL is a life Member for WIPS. Co-ordinators are being nominated on rotation basis from KIOCL to liaise with the WIPS and women employees (Members) are being sent to attend Annual meets/Regional meets of WIPS by the Company. International Women's Day was celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm.

16.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

BGC continues to accord due importance to gender equality. A Woman Grievance Cell is functioning in the Company to redress grievance of women employees. BGC is an equal opportunity employer and does not differentiate in terms of gender.

In BGC women employees constitute about 15% of its total workforce of 1636 employees as on 31.03.2014. To ensure empowerment of women, "Gender Budgeting Cells" with women representatives have been constituted.

PROMOTION OF STEEL USAGE

17.1 Promotion of Domestic Steel Consumption

Institute for Steel Development and Growth (INSDAG), promoted by the Ministry of Steel and Major Steel Producers of India, is operating for more than a decade towards promotion of steel intensive structures in Indian construction and infrastructural sectors. In pursuance to this objective the Institute disseminates steel related information / knowledge through seminars, workshops, publications, etc., to professionals and academics, organize award competitions, explores and innovates new and better avenues of steel usage and provides specialized consultancy.

17.2 Study for Assessment of Steel Demand in Rural India

India's steel production capacity is expected to increase manifold in the coming years. The current abysmally low per capita consumption of steel of 60 kg in India compared to the world average of estimated 222 kg strengthens the argument that the domestic steel industry has a huge growth potential. The Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Coal and Steel on Demand for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Steel in its 25th Report had noted that 'to achieve this objective, it is necessary to create required infrastructure for steel industry as well as increase per capita consumption of steel'.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the PSE, the Ministry of Steel carried out a survey/ study through the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) to assess the demand for steel in rural India. The JPC has submitted the final Report of this survey in July, 2011. The survey has come out with findings regarding average per capita consumption of finished steel in rural areas, trends of consumption of steel and future projections of steel in rural India. The survey collected the data for the purpose of analysis for the three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and assessment of rural steel demand for the periods 2011-12, 2016-17 and 2019-20. The average per capita consumption of finished steel in rural India has been assessed at 9.78 kg. during the period 2007 to 2009, which is estimated to increase to around 12 kg. in 2020 based on increased penetration of steel products. This growth would be powered mainly by construction activities, largely at the household level but also by purchase of items such as items for professional use, furniture and vehicles. It is also expected that the demand for household items would decrease over the years. The major reason for the same is increasing replacement of steel by plastic for some of the major contributing items of that category.

The survey has also made recommendations for enhancing the consumption of steel in rural India such as shift in type of housing structure, re-looking steel design for various applications, investment in community structures, small and medium steel products manufacturing, highlighting advantages of steel, increasing aesthetics of steel, improving logistics & supply chain for steel and addressing steel quality issues.

The Ministry of Steel has formulated a roadmap for implementation of the recommendations made in the Survey and is taking necessary action thereon.

17.3 Steps taken by SAIL to promote Usage of Steel

SAIL has one of the largest networks of marketing offices among steel producers in the country which helps SAIL in meeting requirements of a wide range of customers in time. As on 31.03.2014, SAIL has a network of 37 Branch Sales Offices, 27 Customer Contact Offices, 24 Departmental Warehouses and 24 Warehouses operated by Consignment agents.

SAIL also has an extensive dealer network consisting of 2948 dealers (including 1004 Rural Dealers) as on 31.03.2014.

Suitable incentive schemes are been operated to encourage dealers to improve their performance. Annual Dealer Award Functions were held by each region during the current year to felicitate high performing dealers. Dealers meet, architects meet and masons meet are held regularly for promotion of steel usage.

Product development has been continuous endeavor at SAIL for meeting specific applications as required by customers. In 2013-14 SAIL developed 24 new products for a wide variety of application. Some of the products developed include Super Formable LPG grade Hot Rolled Coils (EN 10120 P245 NB), 41 CrV3

grade Billets for Tools and Spanners segment and IS 1786 Fe 415 S Grade TMT Wire Rods (10/12 mm) for construction sector.



Promoting usage of Steel

17.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL makes efforts on continuous basis for promotion of steel usage through development and supplying of new products and improving Distribution Network for wider coverage. Efforts are made for developing new products to meet specific applications, which in turn help in promoting steel usage. The requirements of customers of new products / grades / sizes of steel products are collected through various interactions with the customers. In case it is found technologically feasible, these products are developed and supplied to the customers. Some of the new products developed and supplied to the customers in the recent past Structural steel for Transmission Line Towers, C18HMn for profile rolling, Earth Quake Resistant TMT Bars of Fe 500 EQR Grade for Construction Sector, DHCRM TMT Bars of corrosion resistant steel for Corrosion prone environment, 31 CRV3 for usage in Tools industry etc.

With a view to popularizing usage of steel in rural areas, RINL/VSP introduced the Scheme of registration of District Level Dealers in Small Towns and Rural Dealers at Block and Panchayat Level locations. The process of registration of Rural Dealers is continuous and simple. Preference is given for the minorities and women entrepreneurs in the Rural Areas for the Rural Dealerships. By the end of 2013-14, RINL has 697 Rural Dealers spread across 299 Districts, covering 28 States and Union Territories in the country to supply steel products to the semi-urban and rural consumers.

RINL has a Distribution Network consisting of 5 Regional Offices, 23 Branch Offices, 22 Stockyards and 5 Consignment Sales Agents. RINL has appointed 114 Retailers and 697 Rural Dealers spread across the length and breadth of the nation for supplying steel products in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.

RINL has started Marketing Contact Offices at Ranchi, Raipur, Trichy, Allahabad, Panaji, Jammu and Siliguri.

RINL's application to Registrar General of Companies (RGOC), Sri Lanka has been accepted and all necessary formalities have been completed for opening Office at WTC, Colombo, Sri Lanka. The operation of Office is expected to start shortly.

17.5 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL)

Based on the MOU signed between HSCL and Institute for Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG), HSCL has taken up implementation of INSDAG building in Kolkata with steel intensive design. The project is on the verge of completion. HSCL has plans to take up more projects in association with INSDAG to ensure increase in steel usage in India. Besides this, implementation of the Handloom Marketing Complex at Janpath, Delhi has also been completed by HSCL with steel structures in place of traditional RCC structures.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

18.1. Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept whereby organizations serve the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. Harnessing of natural resources has a direct impact on the economy, environment and society at large. CSR is thus linked with the practice of Sustainable Development.

As far as possible, CSR activities are undertaken in the periphery where company carries out its commercial activities. But it is not mandatory to confine CSR activities in the periphery of the PSE only. The CSR activities may be carried out elsewhere also keeping in view the long supply chain, broadening of consumer base and social and environmental demands.

Department of Public Enterprises has issued new "Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises" vide OM No. 15 (7)/2012-DPE (GM)-GL-104 Dated the 12th April, 2013. These guidelines came into effect w.e.f. 01.04.2013. All the CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel are following the new guidelines and have made allocations accordingly. Details are at Annexure XVI.

18.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)



Saranda Suvan Chhatravaas run by SAIL as part of its CSR activities

SAIL CSR initiatives are carried out in and around steel township, mines and far flung location across the country in the area of village development including development of Model Steel Villages (MSVs), Providing Medical and Health Care, Immunization, Ante and post natal care, Education, Access to water facilities, Construction of Roads, Road Side Drains & Street Lights, Environment, Women Empowerment,

Assistance to people with disabilities, Sustainable Income Generation through Self Help Groups, Promotion of Sports, Art, Culture & Recreational Activities etc. In line with the revised DPE Guideline on CSR & Sustainability, the Board Sub-Committee on Sustainability & CSR has been constituted in SAIL.

- **Healthcare:** SAIL has established 53 Primary Health Centers, 7 Reproductive and Child Health Centers, 23 Hospitals, and 7 Super-Specialty Hospitals to provide specialized and basic healthcare to more than 34.22 million people living in the vicinity of its plants and units.

In order to reach at the door step to the underprivileged, over 4300 camps were organized across the country benefitting more than 2 Lakh people by providing free health check-up, path lab treatment, medicine, immunization, etc. in the year 2012-13. In 2013-14, over 3000 camps organized across the country benefitting around 2.19 Lakh people.

To help the poor and downtrodden, 90 numbers of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)/ Ambulances have been provided to various NGOs since 2007-08.

Seven Health centres (Kalyan Chikitsalaya) are being run at plants exclusively for providing free medical care including medicines to poor and needy families. In 2012-13, healthcare provided to more than 87,000 people through these exclusive health centre & around 90000 people during 2013-14.

- **Education:** To develop the society through education, SAIL has opened over 148 schools in the steel townships to provide modern education to about 54,898 children and is providing assistance to over 492 schools.

Seven Special Schools for BPL (Kalyan Vidyalaya) at five steel plants with facilities of free education, mid-day meals, uniform including shoes, text books, stationary items, school bag, water bottles and transportation in some cases are running under CSR. The strength of students in these schools is more than 1500 students.

Scholarships to deserving undergraduate & postgraduate engineering students, adoption of naxal affected tribal children, nearly extinct birhore tribes, sponsoring youths for Industrial Training & Nursing course, etc. are the major steps taken for uplifting poor, OBC, SC, ST, etc.

SAIL is providing Mid-Day Meal to more than 73000 students everyday in 500 different schools of Bhilai and Rourkela through Akshya Patra Foundation.

- **Connectivity:** SAIL has provided access to over 75.56 Lakh people across 435 villages since inception by constructing and repairing of roads.
- **Access to water facilities:** It has provided access to water infrastructure to people living in far-flung areas by installing over 7381 water sources, thereby providing drinking water access to around over 41.38 lakh people.
- **Model Steel Villages:** In order to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas and to provide comprehensive development of both physical and social infrastructure, 79 villages have been identified as "Model Steel Villages" across the country (in eight states). The developmental activities undertaken in these villages include medical & health services, education, roads & connectivity, sanitation, community centers, livelihood generation, sports facilities, etc.
- **Renewable Energy:** To promote renewable sources of energy, Solar street lights were installed in the rural areas across the country and Solar Lanterns and smokeless chullahs have been distributed among the poor and needy in different parts of country.
- **SARANDA Action Plan:** In an effort to bring the marginalized masses of the remote forest areas to the mainstream of development, SAIL in association with Govt. of Jharkhand and Ministry of Rural Development, Gol actively participated in the development process of Saranda forest, Jharkhand. SAIL provided ambulances, bicycles, transistors, solar lanterns and set up an Integrated Development Centre (IDC) at Digha village in Saranda forest. IDC comprises of facilities like bank, Panchayat Office, Ration shop, Telecom office, Anganwadi Centre, Meeting room etc. for the local populace.
- **Sustainable Income generation:** Vocational training has been provided to in areas such as Improved agriculture, Mushroom cultivation, Goatery, Poultry, Fishery, Piggery, Achar / Pappad/ Agarbati making, Welder, Fitter & Electrician Training, Sewing & embroidery, Smoke- less chullah

making etc. Vocational Training centre for rural and unemployed youths – ‘Bhilai Ispat Kaushal Kutir’ & Swayamsiddha at Bhilai, Skill Development and Self Employment Training Institute (SDSETI) at Durgapur, Garment Technician Training at Salem, JHARCRAFT Centre at Bokaro and Self-employment Centre “KIRAN” at Kiriburu Ore Mines are benefitting common masses by way of financial inclusion/ SHG/training for income generation and then empowering them to be part of main stream.

18.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL has been relentlessly taking up several community development projects. CSR activities are carried out with the partnership of various NGOs and Govt. organizations like State Govt., Municipal Corporation, CPWD, etc. The majority of the activities have been taken up in Rehabilitation colonies and peripheral villages for the people who are instrumental in sparing their land for constructing the steel plant. Welfare activities in the areas populated by Tribal / SCs /STs / Weaker Sections of the Society, have been taken up towards education, health and community development etc.

Prominent RINL's CSR activities during 2013-14 include:

Environment care:

- Plantation of 75000 trees in Parawada village, Visakhapatnam under project ‘Green Visakha’
- Providing solar power system to St. Joseph's Home for the aged, Visakhapatnam, Under project ‘Surya’

Health care:

- Providing the state-of-the-art mobile cancer detection van ‘Sanjeevan’ to reach out to people in the interior villages for early detection and enable speedy recovery from the dreadful disease.
- Conducting medical camps, Child immunization programmes, AIDS awareness campaigns, De-addiction programmes etc. - benefitting 17540 patients.
- Extending Financial assistance for development of infrastructure for establishing Multi Storied Hospital complex in King George Hospital Premises, Visakhapatnam
- Providing additional facilities / renovation works at Mortuary, King George Govt. Hospital, Visakhapatnam, thus making it the first Air-conditioned & well ventilated Mortuary in Andhra Pradesh
- Providing “NetraJyothi” a Mobile eye clinic equipped with latest technologies - 24 eye camps were organized and 1786 patients have been tested.

Education:

- Extending free education to children of BPL families – benefitting about 2000 BPL children.
- Free education to differently abled children through Arunodaya Special School, Ukkunagaram
- Organizing adult women literacy programs through M/s. Pratham Education Foundation in the surrounding and Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam - 375 women benefitted
- Distributing school furniture, computers, play equipment, library books, shoes, school bags, plates, glasses etc to 6 schools.

People care:

- Supplying drinking water to Rehabilitation colonies of VSP reaching about 13,000 beneficiaries per day, for a period of 4 months during summer.
- Conducting vocational skill development programs viz; Security Guards, Driving, Automobile mechanism, Electrical works, DTP, Dress designing, Embroidery, Beautician course, etc, towards self - reliance of youth in peripheral villages of VSP and Mines areas - about 1035 unemployed youth were benefitted.

Help during Natural calamities:

Extending financial assistance of Rs. 475 Lakh for Chief Minister's Relief fund, for taking up relief measures in flood affected areas in the States of Odisha and Uttarakhand.

18.4 NMDC Ltd.



Medical facility provided by NMDC Ltd.

Some of the major activities undertaken by NMDC Ltd. under CSR are as under:

- Integrated development work in progress in 18 villages in Bailadila
- Free out-door & in-patient treatment facility was extended to 97932 & 9622 local tribals respectively during the year 2013-14.
- During 2013-14, 38941 tribal villagers have been treated at the doorsteps in 37 villages.
- During the current academic year i.e. 2013-14, third batch of 40 girls have been sponsored in GNM & B.Sc. nursing courses at Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad under NMDC's special education scheme - Balika Shiksha Yojana. Till date 105 students have been sponsored by NMDC for pursuing nursing courses.
- The Residential Public School started at Nagarnar in 2010 is running successfully with 431 no. of students.
- The ITI with Welder & Mason trades at Nagarnar with the intake of 28 students each year is functioning successfully
- The ITI at Bhansi with 5 trades is running successfully with the intake of 76 no. of students each year.
- The Polytechnic College at Dantewada established in 2010 with two streams i.e. Electrical & Mechanical with an intake of 126 students is running successfully. Construction of permanent building at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3194.80 lakh is on the anvil.
- The Scholarship Scheme "NMDC Shiksha Sahayog Yojana" to motivate ST/SC students is in operation and during the year 2013-14, 16472 scholarships have been awarded.
- Mid day meal programme covering 8000 rural school children in & around Donimalai Project is running successfully.

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- Implementation of Education improvement program in 84 Schools of Dantewada block is in progress. The number of beneficiaries is 4200.
- Construction of SC/ST Girls Hostels at Ongole & Guntur in Partnership with Govt. of A.P. completed.
- 9000 Solar Lanterns distributed among needy girl students in Gonda area, UP.
- NMDC has partnered with State Govt. of Chhattisgarh for construction of Gaurav Path – 4 way lane at Dantewada at a cost of Rs. 1300.00 lakh.
- Construction of 44 roads (total length – 22 Km.) in Gonda area, UP @ Rs.1008.11 lakh. Construction work is in progress.
- Installed 417 Solar Street lights in Amethi & 300 Solar street lights in Gonda area, UP @ Rs.99.46 & 71.56 lakh.
- Provided additional fund of Rs. 31.41 lakh for strengthening PHCs in Bellary in partnership with Govt. of Karnataka by upgrading them/equipping them with various necessary/desirable medical equipment.
- Electrification related works in 67 villages of Bastar District at a cost of Rs. 257.00 lakh is in progress
- Construction of 30 Community Centres in 30 villages of Bastar District at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakh each is in progress
- Construction of 'Shanti Dham' - a home for destitute, mentally challenged and aged people at a cost of Rs. 505.00 lakh. Construction Work is in progress.
- Farmers Development Scheme to provide fencing to farmers lands, digging bore wells & installation of hand pumps in Bastar District @ Rs. 1500.00 lakh has been taken up by NMDC.
- Drinking water facility has been provided in 42 ashrams in Dantewada District.
- Installation of forcelif pumps, tanks & construction of 5000 ltr capacity RCC cisterns in 25 schools in bijapur @ 30.00 lakh.
- Installation of 219 nos. of hand pumps attached fluoride removal plant in Bastar @ Rs.328.50 lakh was taken up during 2013-14 in partnership with State Govt. of Chhattisgarh.
- NMDC has partnered with State Govt. of Chhattisgarh for providing Solar system based drinking water facility in (16+2) Ashrams @ Rs. 273.60 lakh.
- Providing Drinking Water Facility in 7 villages of Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka at a cost of Rs.78.34 lakh in partnership with State Govt of Karnataka.
- Installation of 550 nos India Mark II Hand pumps in Gonda area, UP @ Rs. 198.22 lakh.
- Launched Livelihood-linked skill development programs in Bamboo, Bell metal & Tumba art @ Rs. 181.78 lakh to provide livelihood generation training to 460 unemployed tribal youth of Bastar District in Chhattisgarh.
- Launched another Livelihood-linked skill development training in various trades viz, Welding, Electrician, Fitter, in Rehra Bazar, Balrampur District, U.P. to train 1000 unemployed youth @ Rs. 121.25 lakh. Presently, 250 candidates are undergoing training out of envisaged coverage of 1000 youth.

18.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has undertaken following major CSR activities:

- In the Education and skill development initiative MOIL has taken up Construction of School Building at Village Chikla, Dist-Bhandara (M.S.). Construction of additional Class Rooms in Village Bharweli in Balaghat (M.P)
- For providing drinking water to villages in remote areas, MOIL has proposed to dig 50 Nos bore wells.
- MOIL has tied up with NGO Suraj Eye Institute, and under its Light to Lives program, free cataract surgeries are being performed on needy rural poor's.
- MOIL has taken up area development project for Tumsar Town in District Bhandara. Under the project, MOIL has completed works of construction of Bypass Road of 1.5 km length, rejuvenation

of water body is under progress. It also proposes to construct 400 seated modern community hall at Tumsar town.

- Financial aid has been provided to states of Maharashtra for drought relief. Financial assistance has also been provided to states of Uttarakhand & Odisha for taking up relief and rehabilitation works for Cyclone & Flood affected population.

18.6 MSTC Ltd.

During 2013-14, MSTC contributed Rs.482.86 Lakh in the field of CSR. Out of this, Rs.260 Lakh was paid to Chief Minister's Relief Fund of Odisha for relief work for the victims of the disaster, which took place at Odisha.

MSTC took projects in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh in the field of installation of solar lights, road construction and development of infrastructure in some schools. Construction works of most of the projects were completed through government agencies like HSCL, WBREDA & MP JAL NIGAM.

18.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Under CSR policy, FSNL provides infrastructural facilities in the nearby villages as well as in the identified Government schools in the nearby villages where FSNL's units are located. FSNL has identified Government Higher Secondary Schools situated in the village nearby FSNL's units at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam, Durgapur & Duburi (Orissa). On the basis of requirements received from these identified schools/Sarpanch of the villages, necessary assistance, infrastructural facilities etc., are provided by the company.

18.8 MECON Ltd.



School building at Kisan Uchch Vidyalaya, Ormanjhi constructed by MECON

MECON is engaged in rural/community development activities in the nearby surroundings since 60's. In the year 1976, a dedicated group was formed and named "Community Development Committee (CDC)" and were assigned to look after the activities of "Corporate Social Responsibility". Subsequently in the year 2010, "CSR Cell" was formed to coordinate the CSR activities of the organisation in association with other employees drawn from various sections as per requirement.

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The major developmental activities carried out by MECON in the financial year 2013-14 are as follows :

- Under, the “Community Education Programme”, free education is being provided to the under-privileged poor children at 13 (thirteen) nos. Literacy Centres, which are running in the slum areas/backward areas/in and around Ranchi (Jharkhand). No. of students in these centers is around 270.
- Under, the “Resource Generation Programme for Women”, free Stitching/Embroidery training is being provided in 9 (nine) Centres (7 in Jharkhand and 2 in eastern U.P.) which are running in slum/backward areas. 165 no. of students (115 in Jharkhand, 50 in U.P. at Vill. – Pakri Bhuwari, District–Balrampur) have been enrolled at these centres. Each centre is equipped with stitching machines and practice cloth/other accessories required for training have also been provided.
- MECON is running a Vocational Training Institute (VTI) in Ranchi, Jharkhand for providing Free Vocational training to the under-privileged youths, who are not able to continue their higher studies. The institute is affiliated to National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), New Delhi. Presently, the institute offers five types of course viz. Radio & TV technician, Electrical technician, Welding technology, Computer Applications and Yoga. Another VTI (Electrical Trade) has been opened at Vill.–Uttaraulla, District Balrampur in U.P. However, affiliation from Technical Body is awaited.
- Under the “Community Health program’, Day long Health Camps were organized.09 (Nine) nos. camps were organized in various places in Ranchi district, in Mobile Ambulance Van with a team of doctors, paramedical staff etc. alongwith medicines, where free Health Check-ups & medicines were given to the poor & needy patients. Cataract Surgery Camp was organized at Ispat Hospital, Ranchi on 04.09.2013, were Free Surgery, Medicines, Goggles, Beds, Food, Transportation etc. were provided to the patients.
- Under “Infrastructure Development Programme” (Buildings, Drinking water, Sanitation etc.) for Schools/Hospitals/Cultural Centres/Institutions, the following initiatives were taken:
 - Construction of Borewells (23 nos. completed) for drinking purpose in slum areas/villages in and around in Ranchi and in adopted villages of Jharkhand.
 - Construction of Toilet Complexes (At 4 different places) in Village-Pancha, Taimara, Dist.-Ranchi & Village-Sungi, Dist.-Khunti (One Complex completed, other Complexes are likely to be completed soon).



Resource Generation Centre for Women at Ranchi by MECON

18.9 KIOCL Ltd.

Some of the major activities undertaken by KIOCL Ltd. under CSR are as follows:

Education:

- Provision of Bus Facility to students travelling from Kudremukh and surrounding villages to Kalasa and back.
- Provided Computer & Printer to Prerana Special School, Hyderabad
- Financial assistance for Construction of school room in Kulur Church Hr. Primary & High School, Mangalore.
- Scholarship to students of Bramhashri Narayana Guru Education Trust, Mangalore

Community Development:

- Assistance for pure drinking water facility to Anganwadicentres in Ananthapuramu Dist, Andhra Pradesh.
- Financial assistance for AC Roof sheet to Shri Krishna Anganavadi and Rangamandira Renovation Committee, Mangalore.

Environment:

- Development of Tree Park for the Conservation of Rare Endangered and Threatened species of Western Ghats at PilikulaNisarghaDhama, Mangalore.
- Green Nurturing Programme at Schools, Mangalore
- Financial assistance to BGS School, Mangalore for Vermicompost Bin

Contribution to CM relief fund:

- Contribution to Chief Ministers Relief Fund for relief and rehabilitation activities in the flood affected areas of Uttarakhand state.
- Contribution to Chief Ministers Relief Fund for relief and rehabilitation activities in the cyclone affected areas of Odisha.

18.10 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

OMDC focuses on CSR activities like health, education, and supply of drinking water and community development. For the year 2013-14 an amount of Rs 38.5 lac have been earmarked as CSR budget. OMDC allocates 3% of its net PAT as CSR budget. The CSR activities are carried out as per the DPE guidelines.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL

19.1 Introduction

Efforts are being made to constantly upgrade the technical skills of the workforce in the Steel Sector. The following institutes set up for the purpose deserve a mention for their worthwhile role and contribution:

19.2 Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI)

Based on the concept plan developed by a task force set up by the Ministry of Steel, a decision was taken to set up a National Steel Institute at Puri, as a Training-cum-Service-cum-Research & Development Centre. The institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act and started functioning from January 1, 2002. The Chairman of JPC is also the Chairman of the BPNSI. The BPNSI was established to help the domestic secondary steel industry to keep up with the rapid transformation which the global and Indian steel industries have been undergoing. The Cabinet had on February 20, 2004 approved the setting up of the BPNSI at Puri as a full-fledged institute with capital funding from JPC. At present the Institute is being run from two separate buildings in Puri, having laboratory, library, and seminar room facilities. A workshop for welding technology has also been set up at Puri to impart hands-on practice to the trainees.

Some of the major initiatives taken by the BPNSI are enumerated below:

- Since October 2006, the institute has been conducting a course on "Advanced Certificate in Iron and Steel Manufacturing and Plant Management" which prepares students to take managerial positions in the industry. Now students in the sixth batch (2013-14) have taken admission and the first semester studies are going on.
- Students of fifth batch (2012-13) are undergoing their Industrial Training in RINL, Visakhapatnam, MSP Metallics Limited, Jharsuguda and Bhilai Steel Plant.
- Passed out students in the fourth batch (2011-12) like their predecessors have joined the steel industry such as NINL, S.N. Mining, MESCO, MSP Metallics to name a few, in pivotal positions.
- For the benefit of the working executives, the said course is being offered from January 2007 onwards as part of its Training and Further Education (TAFE) Programme.
- At its Bhubaneswar office on behalf of Joint Plant Committee, production data from the Steel Industries in Odisha as well as iron ore price prevalent in the State of Odisha are being collected on monthly basis.
- Ministry's expansion plans for the Institute include its promotion as a National Centre of Excellence in Steel Education with the status of a Deemed University Govt. of Odisha is developing a Concept Note for the expanded vision for the Institute.
- Government of Odisha has sanctioned land for developing full fledged campus for the Institute.

19.3 National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST)

The need for Human Resource Development and Technology Upgradation in the Secondary Steel Sector comprising mainly the steel melting units with EAF or IF, and the Re-rolling units has been felt since long. A similar opinion was expressed by the Advisory Committee on Steel Rolling Industries, set up by Ministry of Steel, Government of India in 1984. It was primarily based on these needs and also the demand from the industry, that the National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology was set up as a registered society on 18th August, 1987 under the Chairmanship of the then Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel and presently Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel.

The following areas of secondary steel sector are under the purview of the Institute.

- Electric Arc and Induction Furnace
- Ladle Refining
- Rolling Mills (Hot & Cold)
- Direct Reduced Iron Units

Major achievements

NISST is an ISO 9001-2000 Certified organization for its laboratories. During 2013-14, the Institute has achieved certain milestones and taken initiatives as mentioned below:-

- During 2013-14, NISST has earned Rs. 100.65 lakhs through various industrial services.
- The institute undertakes R&D projects on product, process and technology development. It has completed two R&D projects in the past and one project on "Computer Simulation and e-Demonstration of Reheating Furnaces" sanctioned by SDF is in progress. Two more projects are in pipeline.
- NISST has been assigned preliminary studies on "Re-cycling & Re-usability of Iron Oxide sludge/powder" by M/s Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd., Kerala.
- NISST has undertaken UNDP-GEF Project (Steel) in the form of management of Resident Missions for various jobs related to energy conservation, process improvement, training etc. for the benefit of SRRM sector in India.
- NISST is also taking up different assignments of the new UNDP project on "Upscaling Energy Efficient Product in Small Scale Steel Industry in India".
- NISST has obtained accreditation of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).
- NISST has signed a MOU with Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Mumbai to disseminate awareness and to educate the ill effects of radioactive contamination & preventive measure for the re-cycling steel industry as a commitment for fulfilling duties to steel.
- NISST has been empanelled by Bureau of Energy Efficiency for conducting energy audits through its qualified and registered energy auditors. Energy audits of industries and buildings including those of Punjab State Electricity Board, Banks etc. are being carried out with suggestive measure for energy conservation in the service to the nation.
- The Job Oriented Certificate Course (JOCC) in Steelmaking and Rolling Technology run by NISST entered its 22nd year of operation.
- NISST is continuously providing technical support to the secondary steel sector to improve quality, yield, value addition and cost reduction to meet the challenge.

19.4 Institute for Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG)

INSDAG promoted by the Ministry of Steel and Major Steel Producers of India is operating relentlessly for more than a decade towards promotion of steel intensive structures in Indian construction and infrastructural sectors. In pursuance to its mission statement, INSDAG continued to disseminate steel related information / knowledge through seminars / workshops / publications etc to professionals and academics alike, organize award competitions, engaging its resources in preparation of latest codes and standards, explore and innovate new and better avenues of steel usage and provide specialized consultancy.

Till date INSDAG has trained 877 faculty members, 5047 professionals and numerous students on latest state-of-the-art design methodologies (IS : 800 – Limit State Method) aligned with international practices and several other steel application related information under various training modules.

During 2013-2014 INSDAG has conducted a number of training programmes including Seminars, Refresher Courses and Short Term Training Programmes at IIT Madras, Chennai, RTU-Kota, New Delhi, & at L & T Chennai exclusively for their Engineers.

INSDAG has been associated for development of various steel related Codes and Standards under BIS and IRC. INSDAG and Ministry of Steel jointly organised seminars on "Awareness Programme for Steel Industry on Procedure for BIS Certification on Steel Products in connection with Amended Steel and Steel Products Quality Control Order" at Raipur, Chhattisgarh and at Mandigovindgarh, Punjab.

Continuous efforts were made to contact the concerned Ministries like Ministry of Roads, Transport and Highways, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defense (GRSE), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, various state Governments like Govt of Tripura and Govt of West Bengal and leading Govt Organizations like CPWD, SAIL, BRO, MORTH and RDSO and to persuade them for adopting steel intensive construction in their upcoming projects. Government bodies like MORTH, CPWD showed their confidence in INSDAG by giving some critical assignments.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

20.1 Introduction

The Government of India enacted the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 on June 15, 2005. The objective of the Act is to promote openness, transparency and accountability in the administration and to provide good governance in the country.

20.2 Implementation of the RTI Act in the Ministry of Steel

One Director level officer has been nominated as nodal officer for implementation of the RTI Act and its monitoring in the Ministry. The officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary/Director, or equivalent level, and the concerned Joint Secretary have been nominated as Public Information Officer (PIO) and Appellate Authority, respectively. In addition, two Assistant Public Information Officers (APIOs) have also been nominated. On the directions of the Central Vigilance Commission, one Joint Secretary level officer has also been nominated as the 'Transparency Officer' for the Ministry of Steel. The Ministry also monitors the progress/implementation of the RTI Act in its PSUs/Companies and other organisations which are under its administrative control. The manual of 17 items, details of Appellate Authority/Public Information Officer, Assistant Public Information Officers have been hosted on the Ministry's website www.steel.gov.in. Web portal for online filing of RTI applications has been launched by Department of Personnel and Training and the Ministry of Steel has been a part of online web portal w.e.f. 25.06.2013. During the year 2013-14 (up to 31st March, 2014), the Ministry of Steel alone has physically received 220 RTI applications and 448 online application on RTI web portal, which were duly disposed of within the prescribed time limit.

20.3 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

An exclusive RTI Portal for SAIL has been developed and made available on SAIL Website. The RTI manual containing 17 modules, details of Transparency Officer, Appellate Authority/Public Information Officer, Assistant Public Information officers and the name of SAIL Plants/Units are being updated regularly and hosted on the SAIL website www.sail.co.in.

Every year Awareness Programs/workshops on 'Obligation of Public Authorities under RTI' are being organised at SAIL Corporate Office/Plants/Units and Information Commissioners are invited to these programs. In addition, Awareness Programmes on RTI Act are held at Plant and Units & Corporate office level regularly.

During the period 1.4.2013 to 31.03.2014, a total of 4940 applications and 942 appeals were received under RTI Act, 2005 in the company, all of which were disposed of within the prescribed time limit. Only 47 cases were referred to CIC and all cases have since been disposed of.

20.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

An exclusive RTI portal for RINL-VSP has been developed and information available in the 17 manuals of the RTI has been updated on company website in accordance with the requirement of section 4(1) (b) of Right to Information Act, 2005. Quarterly Returns, Annual returns on implementation of RTI Act, 2005 are being submitted regularly in the CIC portal.

A total of 529 requests have been received under the Right to Information Act, by RINL during the period 1st April, 2013 to 31st March, 2014. Out of the same, 412 requests have been disposed off by furnishing information to the seekers. 90 cases appealed to First Appellate Authorities, out of which 52 appeals have been disposed of as on date. Two cases were appealed to CIC by the appellant and both the cases have been disposed off by the CIC.

20.5 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC has published on its website, www.nmdc.co.in information under Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act 2005. Information is given to the maximum extent in the form in which it is asked for and in the local

language as well, when needed. The number of RTI queries received and disposed during the year is as under:

Applications pending on 01.04.2013	Applications received during 2013-14	Applications disposed off during 2013-14	Applications pending as on 31.03.2014
04	85	86	03

20.6 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has appointed PIOs at the Corporate Office and PIOs/APIOs have also been appointed in all its Mining Units. Executive Director (Tech.) has been appointed/designated as Appellate Authority under the Act. The names of all the PIOs/APIOs and the Appellate Authority have also been hosted in the Company's website www.moil.nic.in. The information in respect of company, its employees etc. has been prepared under 17 heads as prescribed in Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, and the same been hoisted in Company's portal. MOIL has been submitting necessary information and returns to the prescribed authorities and updating the same regularly.

The details of applications pending, received and disposed of, during the period 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014 are as under:

Applications pending as on 01.04.2013	Applications received during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Applications disposed of during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Applications pending as on 31.03.2014
NIL	67	67	NIL

20.7 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC has nominated a CPIO and a PIO in the head office as well as every region/branch has a PIO and an APIO for effectively processing the RTI applications received at various locations of the company. RTI applications have been processed as per the provisions of the RTI Act. Quarterly reports have been submitted on-line. Provisions of RTI Act 2005 have been complied.

Applications pending as on 01.04.2013	Applications received during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Applications disposed of during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Applications pending as on 31.03.2014
NIL	63	61	02

20.8 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL has appointed a Public Information Officer (PIO) and one Assistant Public Information Officer at Corporate Office and one APIO each at its 8 Units. MD, FSNL is the first appellate authority under the R.T.I Act, 2005. The company has complied the information under 17 different templates/manuals/manuals for voluntary/suo-moto disclosure as required under Section 4(1) (b) of the Act and hosted the same on the company's website "fssl.nic.in" and the information so published are being regularly updated. Quarterly reports are submitted to the CIC regularly.

The total number of RTI applications received during the period April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014 was 30. Out of these, 30 applications have been disposed off.

20.9 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

HSCL has nominated one (1) CPIO and sixteen (16) APIOs. CMD, HSCL is the first Appellate Authority under the Act for the Company. From 1.4.2013 to 31.3.2014, the summary statement of application

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received and disposal action taken is as under:

- Total No. of RTI application received : 126
- Total No. of RTI application disposed off by CPIO : 123
- Total No. of 1st appeal received : 19
- Total No. of 1st appeal disposed off by Appellate Authority : 19

20.10 MECON Ltd.

All the relevant manuals pertaining to RTI Act, 2005 have been hosted on "MECON's Website www.meconlimited.co.in w.e.f. 19th September, 2005. A Public Information Officer (PIO) and the 1st Appellate Authority have been nominated by MECON at its Headquarters and Assistant Public Information officers (APIOs) have been nominated at various Regional and Site Offices. The queries coming to MECON from the public are being attended to by these nominated officials and replied back to them by the Public Information Officer within the stipulated time period. An officer of the rank of General Manager has been nominated as the Transparency Officer of MECON Limited. The status of applications received and processed during the year 2013-2014 under Right to Information Act, 2005 are given below:

Applications pending as on 01.04.2013	Applications received during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Applications disposed of during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Applications pending as on 31.03.2014
03	103	104	02

20.11 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL has appointed PIOs at the Corporate Office and PIOs/APIOs have also been appointed in all its Plants/other Units. Executives at the top level have been appointed/ designated as Appellate Authority under the Act. The names of all the PIOs/APIOs and the Appellate Authority have also been hosted on KIOCL's website www.kioclltd.com. The obligation of the preparation of the - manual prescribed in clause (b) subsection (1) Section (4) has been complied with and these have also been hosted on KIOCL's portal and the same is being reviewed and updated at regular intervals.

Applications pending as on 01.04.2013	Applications received during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Applications disposed of during 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Applications pending as on 31.03.2014
NIL	58	55	03

20.12 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

The companies under Bird Group of Companies are complying with the Right to Information Act -2005. For receipt and replying to the RTI queries, a PIO and APIO have been nominated.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION

21.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel has been exempted from the requirement of earmarking 10% of its budgetary allocation for this purpose.

21.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

The proposal for setting up a Steel Processing Unit (SPU) at Guwahati, Assam was approved in principle by SAIL Board in April, 2008. The proposed facilities and product-mix envisaged is TMT Bar Mill of 88,000 TPA. For the Project, 31 acres of land at Tilingaon in north Guwahati, near IIT Guwahati has been allotted to SAIL at a cost of Rs.7.97 crores. Survey of land has been completed. Barbed wire fencing of boundary, gate and security room completed. The project is unviable without concessions and benefits from the State Government. The concessions and benefits sought from the State Government is still awaited.

21.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL is servicing the North Eastern Region directly through its Branch Sales Office (BSO) at Kolkata and the Consignment Sales Agents (CSAs) appointed at Guwahati and at Agartala to cater the demand of various customers in the region. BSO-Kolkata has appointed 25 Rural Dealers across the North-Eastern States, as follows:

State	No.of Dealers
Assam	7
Meghalaya	4
Tripura	3
Sikkim	1
Manipur	2
Mizoram	4
Arunachal Pradesh	4
Total	25

In order to promote sales in the North Eastern Region, BSO Kolkata is extending incentive to Project Customers of the Region. RINL is also supplying steel products directly to Hydro-Electric, Road and other projects in the North Eastern Region through VSP's Stockyard at Kolkata and through the Retailers & rural dealers.

8,517 tonnes of Saleable Steel was sold directly from Kolkata Stockyard to North-Eastern Region during 2013-14.

21.4 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC does not have any direct involvement with the North Eastern Region apart from the indirect involvement of selling scrap of Public Sector Units and Defence units, paramilitary forces situated in the North East such as Oil India Ltd., ONGC, BRPL, North Eastern Coalfields Ltd. etc. and Army units at Bengdubi, Hashimara, Jorhat etc. Generally, scrap of such units is purchased by local businessmen which indirectly benefits the region.

21.5 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

The Company has proud privilege of participating in the Bharat Nirman Programme of Government of India in construction of rural roads in the North Eastern State of Tripura under PMGSY. HSCL has been working as a Project Implementation Unit there with the responsibility starting from preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) to the maintenance of the roads for five years after construction.

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The work has been taken up by HSCL as a Project Implementation Unit in phases under Public Works Department of Govt. of Tripura for establishing new connectivity and up gradation of existing roads in rural areas with population densities ranging from 250 to 1000+. The work involves activities from soil testing, survey and construction / up gradation including maintenance of the constructed roads for five years after handing over. HSCL is at present working in two Districts – Dhalai and North District. The summary of the projects under PMGSY in Tripura is as below:

Total value of work	: Rs.880.00 Cr.
Total length	: 1080 Km.
Work completed	: 556 Km.

The PMGSY work in two Districts, North and Dhalai of Tripura, under five phases Phase IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX, is going on under strict supervision and adequate security for the working personnel. A considerable number of links have already been opened to public. The value of work is likely to go up further in phases.

Apart from Rural Roads under PMGSY, the Company has successfully completed and handed over 3 Nos. of 150 bedded District Hospitals at Udaipur, Kailashahar and Kulai. The 100 bedded Hospital at Teliamura is nearing completion in spite of encountering some impediments. Trauma Care Centre and Staff Quarters at Kulai and Staff Quarters at Kailashahar are progressing well. The Polytechnic at Fulkumari, under PWD, has been completed and the Drainage work under Directorate of Urban Development is also progressing well.

North Eastern Region of the country has become one of the major areas of infrastructure development by HSCL.

HSCL has successfully completed the following two Projects in the North Eastern States of Sikkim, which will help in infrastructure and tourism development of the State:

- (i) Construction of Pilgrimage Centre at Solopok, involving installation of a 108 feet tall idol of Lord Siva and a number of shrines of Hindu deities at the hilly terrain of picturesque Sikkim. The 'Pranpratistha' has been done and the destination has been opened for the visitors.
- (ii) Cultural Centre at Yang Yang.

In other North Eastern States, the following major projects are also under implementation by HSCL

S. No	Works	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Two Hospitals and two auditoriums in Mizoram	93
2.	Improvement, widening and strengthening of Weilo-Rangblang road 40 Kms in Meghalaya	32
3.	Construction of 2 godowns of FCI at Dimapur, Nagaland	17
4.	Construction of battalion headquarters of ITBP at Tezpur and Itanagar	102
5.	Campus development and building project of National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) at Guwahati, Shillong and Mizoram	75
6.	Construction of Guwahati campus of TISS	210
7.	Construction of battalion headquarters of SSB at different location in the country under Ministry Of Home Affairs.	
8.	International Multi Sports Stadia at Tura and Ampati respectively under State Sports Council Meghalaya	87

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Global approach is crucial for the state-of-the-art growth in the steel sector. In furtherance of this objective, the Ministry of Steel participated in various international meetings/conferences/seminars organised for development of iron and steel sector as per details given below:-

- Ministry of Steel participated in the 74th OECD Steel Committee meeting held at Paris(France) w.e.f. 01st-02nd July, 2013.
- Ministry of Steel participated in the meeting of Sub-Group of Mining under the Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation held at Moscow (Russia) w.e.f. 27th -28th September,2013.
- Chairman, SAIL & ICVL participated in the 2nd meeting of the India-Russia CEO's Council to Moscow, Russia w.e.f. 21st-22nd October,2013.
- A delegation led by Union Minister for Steel visited Poland during 28th-30th October,2013 to discuss Indo-Polish economic partnership.
- A delegation led by Minister of Natural Resources, Canada visited India and signed a Letter of Intent with Union Minister for Steel on 13th January,2014.
- A delegation led by Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Poland visited Ministry of Steel on 08th October,2013 and a Polish Business delegation met Secretary (Steel) on 11th February,2014. An MoU was signed between Poland and MECON Ltd. on 12th February,2014.
- Ministry of Steel participated in the Indo-Arab Steel Summit at Dubai on 03rd March,2014.
- A Czech Republic delegation led by DG, Minister of Foreign Affairs visited India and met Secretary (Steel) on 27th March,2014 to discuss bilateral issues in Steel sector.
- Ministry of Steel participated in the Inter Governmental Commission/Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation/Joint Task Force/Joint Trade Committee/Joint Working Group/Joint Investment Cooperation/Joint Ministerial Commission with a number of countries which include Russia, Azerbaijan, Hungary, Poland, Korea, Canada, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Ukraine, Sweden, Australia and Tanzania.

ANNEXURE - I

**LIST OF SUBJECTS ALLOCATED TO
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AS PER GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA (ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS) RULES,
1961**

1. Planning, development and facilitation of setting up of iron and steel production facilities including Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) units, Induction Furnace (IF) units, processing facilities like re-rollers, flat products (hot/cold rolling units), coating units, wire drawing units and steel scrap processing including ship breaking.
2. Development of iron ore mines in the public sector and other ore mines (manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone, sillimanite, kyanite, and other minerals used in the iron and steel industry but excluding mining lease or matters related thereto).
3. Production, distribution, prices, imports and exports of iron and steel and ferro-alloys.
4. Matters relating to the following undertakings including their subsidiaries, namely:
 - (i) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);
 - (ii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);
 - (iii) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL);
 - (iv) Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL);
 - (v) National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC);
 - (vi) Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON);
 - (vii) Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL);
 - (viii) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL);
 - (ix) Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL);
 - (x) Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC);
 - (xi) Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited; and
 - (xii) Bird Group of Companies.

ANNEXURE - II

**MINISTER IN CHARGE AND OFFICERS IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL**

(down to Deputy Secretary level)
(as on 31.03.2014)

Minister of Steel	Shri Beni Prasad Verma
Secretary	Shri G. Mohan Kumar
Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser	Shri Vinod Kumar Thakral
Joint Secretaries	Shri Upendra Prasad Singh
	Shri Syedain Abbasi
	Shri Lokesh Chandra
Economic Adviser	Shri Suraj Bhan
Chief Controller of Accounts	Shri P.L. Sahu
Directors	Shri D.B. Singh
	Shri H.L. Meena
	Shri T. Srinivas
	Shri Anupam Prakash
	Shri Mahabir Prasad
	Shri Sunil Prakash
Deputy Secretaries	Shri Manish Baijal
	Smt. Molly Tiwari
Deputy Secretary level officers	Shri R.K. Mahajan, Sr. PPS

ANNEXURE - III

PRODUCTION OF MAIN & OTHER PRODUCERS SUMMARY						
('000 tonnes)						
S.No.	ITEM / PRODUCER	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
PRODUCTION						
I.	CRUDE STEEL :					
	Main Producers	22969	23543	23314	24417	25795
	ASP + VISL	308	308	291	195	135
	Other Producers					
	E.A.F.Units (incl.Corex & MBF/EOF)	22738	23880	26750	28119	28117
	Induction Furnaces	19824	22941	23936	25685	27494
	TOTAL (Crude Steel)	65839	70672	74291	78416	81541
	% share of Other Producers	64.6%	66.3%	68.2%	68.6%	68.2%
II.	PIG IRON					
	Main Producers	731	579	502	674	552
	Other Producers	5153	5105	4869	6196	6737
	TOTAL (Pig Iron Production for Sale)	5884	5684	5371	6870	7289
	% share of Other Producers	87.6%	89.8%	90.7%	90.2%	92.4%
III.	SPONGE IRON					
	Gas Based	6148	6071	5166	3940	2616
	Coal Based	18178	19270	19805	19066	20020
	TOTAL (Sponge Iron)	24326	25341	24971	23006	22636
	% share by Process (Coal Based)	74.7%	76.0%	79.3%	82.9%	88.4%
IV.	FINISHED STEEL FOR SALE (Alloy/Non-Alloy) :					
	Main Producers	18038	18407	17978	19244	21099
	Other Producers	51093	57890	66426	70376	72442
	Less IPT/Own Consumption	8507	7676	8708	7940	8487
	TOTAL (finished steel for sale)	60624	68621	75696	81680	85054
	% share of Other Producers	84.3%	84.4%	87.8%	86.2%	85.2%

Main : SAIL, TSL & RINL (VSP)

Others : Majors (ESSAR, JSW ISPAT, JSWL & JSPL) & EAF, IF, COREX-BOF etc.

EAF : Electric Arc Furnace

MBF : Mini Blast Furnace

EOF : Energy Optimising Furnace

IPT : Inter Plant Transfer

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - IV

**PRODUCTION OF CRUDE/LIQUID STEEL
(By Producers)**

P R O D U C E R	2009 - 10				2010 - 11				2011 - 12				2012 - 13				2013 - 14*			
	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation		Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation		Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation		Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation		Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	
																				(000 tonnes)
PUBLIC SECTOR																				
B S P	3925	5108	130%		3925	5329	136%		3925	4901	125%		3925	5008	128%		3925	5136	174%	
D S P	1802	1966	109%		1802	1961	109%		1802	1914	106%		1802	2034	113%		1802	2019	149%	
R S P	1900	2128	112%		1900	2160	114%		1900	2170	114%		1900	2209	116%		1900	2291	161%	
B S L	4360	3599	83%		4360	3592	82%		4360	3647	84%		4360	3757	86%		4360	3776	115%	
I S P	500	400	80%		500	411	82%		500	330	66%		500	135	27%		500	127	34%	
A S P	234	205	88%		234	200	85%		234	200	85%		234	131	56%		234	122	69%	
S S P									180	96	53%		180	73	41%		180	91	67%	
V I S L	118	103	87%		118	108	92%		118	91	77%		118	64	54%		118	13	15%	
TOTAL (SAIL)	12839	13509	105%		12839	13761	107%		13019	13349	103%		13019	13411	103%		13019	13575	139%	
R I N L	2910	3205	110%		2910	3235	111%		2910	3128	107%		2910	3071	106%		2910	3202	147%	
TOTAL (Public Sector)	15749	16714	106%		15749	16996	108%		15929	16477	103%		15929	16482	103%		15929	16777	140%	
PRIVATE SECTOR																				
Tata Steel Ltd	6800	6563	97%		6800	6856	101%		6800	7128	105%		6800	8130	85%		6800	9153	127%	
Majors	18233	14381	79%		18433	14549	79%		25540	17015	67%		25540	18424	72%		25540	18308	96%	
Other E A F Units/ Corex-BOF/MBF-Eof	8419	8357	99%		9140	9332	102%		11580	9735	84%		12010	9695	81%		12010	9809	109%	
INDUCTION	25800	19824	77%		30241	22939	76%		31017	23936	77%		33945	25685	76%		36491	27494	100%	
FURN. UNITS																				
TOTAL (Private Sector)	59252	49125	83%		64614	53676	83%		74937	57814	77%		81095	61934	76%		83641	64764	103%	
GRAND TOTAL	75001	65839	88%		80363	70672	88%		90866	74291	82%		97024	78416	81%		99570	81541	109%	

Majors = Essar, JSW Ispat, JSWL & JSPL

*Provisional

ANNEXURE - V

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE / LIQUID STEEL					
(By Route)					
('000 tonnes)					
CATEGORY	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
OXYGEN ROUTE					
B S P	5108	5329	4901	5008	5136
D S P	1966	1961	1914	2034	2019
R S P	2128	2160	2170	2209	2291
B S L	3599	3592	3647	3757	3776
I S P	400	411	330	135	127
S S P			96	73	91
V I S L	103	108	91	64	13
R I N L	3205	3235	3128	3071	3202
T S L	6563	6856	7128	8130	9153
JSW Steel Ltd.	6254	6508	7442	8518	9257
Other Oxygen Route	506	486	379	350	531
TOTAL OXYGEN ROUTE :	29832	30646	31226	33349	35596
ELECTRIC ROUTE					
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE					
A S P	205	200	200	131	122
Essar Steel Ltd.	3474	3392	4348	4163	3245
Ispat Industries Ltd.	2689	2377	2466	2711	2971
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	1961	2270	2759	3031	2835
Lloyds Steel Ltd.	505	553	620	601	559
Jindal Stainless Ltd.	679	703	752	1107	1085
Other Electric Arc Furnace	6667	7590	7984	7637	7634
TOTAL ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE :	16180	17085	19129	19381	18451
ELECTRIC INDUCTION FURNACE					
Induction Furnace	19827	22941	23936	25685	27494
TOTAL ELECTRIC ROUTE :	36007	40026	43065	45066	45945
GRAND TOTAL :	65839	70672	74291	78415	81541

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - VI

PRODUCTION OF HOT METAL						
('000 tonnes)						
	P L A N T S	2009-10	2010-11	2011 -12	2012-13	2013-14*
A	<u>PUBLIC SECTOR</u>					
	BHILAI STEEL PLANT	5370	5708	5126	5202	5377
	DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT	2174	2143	2099	2241	2191
	ROURKELA STEEL PLANT	2258	2303	2309	2366	2538
	BOKARO STEEL LTD	4066	4108	4012	4124	4100
	IISCO STEEL PLANT	502	495	451	231	220
	VISVESVARAYA I & S PLANT	126	131	118	94	21
	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM	3900	3830	3778	3814	3769
	SUB TOTAL (A) :	18396	18718	17893	18072	18216
B	<u>PRIVATE SECTOR</u>					
	TATA STEEL LTD.	7232	7503	7746	8858	9893
	MINI BLAST FURNACE	15893	16713	19061	21764	22825
	SUB TOTAL (B) :	23125	24216	26807	30622	32718
	TOTAL (A+B) :	41521	42934	44700	48694	50934
	% SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR	55.7%	56.4%	60.0%	62.9%	64.2%

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - VII

PRODUCTION FOR SALE OF PIG IRON						
						('000 tonnes)
	P L A N T S	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
A	PUBLIC SECTOR					
	BHILAI STEEL PLANT	114	58	7	14	0
	DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT	42	21	7	3	38
	ROURKELA STEEL PLANT	16	15	9	0	87
	BOKARO STEEL PLANT	111	143	26	84	40
	IISCO STEEL PLANT	36	21	49	65	55
	VISVESVARAYA I & S PLANT	4	3	9	15	5
	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM	408	318	395	493	327
	SUB TOTAL (A) :	731	579	502	674	552
B.	PRIVATE SECTOR					
	OTHER BLAST FURNACE/ COREX UNIT	5153	5104	4869	6196	6737
	SUB TOTAL (B) :	5153	5104	4869	6196	6737
	TOTAL (A+B) :	5884	5683	5371	6870	7289
	%age SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR	87.6%	89.8%	90.7%	90.2%	92.4%

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - VIII

PRODUCTION FOR SALE OF FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy & Alloy Steel)						
						(’000 tonnes)
	PLANTS	2009-10	2010-11	2011 -12	2012-13	2013-14*
A	PUBLIC SECTOR					
	BHILAI STEEL PLANT	3356	3574	3279	3614	3470
	DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT	666	673	621	612	620
	ROURKELA STEEL PLANT	1963	1994	2041	2111	2057
	BOKARO STEEL PLANT	3382	3344	3128	3273	3330
	IISCO STEEL PLANT	330	328	221	134	186
	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM	2960	2928	2831	2717	2811
	ALLOY STEEL PLANT	24	51	46	40	9
	SALEM STEEL PLANT	227	273	298	270	451
	VISVESVARAYA I & S PLANT	110	84	58	47	17
	SUB TOTAL (A) :	13018	13249	12523	12818	12951
B	PRIVATE SECTOR					
	TATA STEEL LTD	5019	5157	5456	6427	7584
	MAJORS	16049	19257	21955	23220	23456
	OTHERS	35044	38632	44472	47156	48986
	Less Own Consump.(Majors & Others)	8507	7675	8708	7940	8487
	SUB TOTAL (B) :	47605	55371	63175	68863	71539
	TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR SALE(A+B)	60623	68620	75698	81681	84490
	%age SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR	78.5%	80.7%	83.5%	84.3%	84.7%

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - X

IMPORT OF IRON & STEEL THROUGH MAJOR INDIAN PORTS						
('000 tonnes)						
SL.	C A T E G O R Y	2009-10	2010-11	201 -12	2012-13	2013-14*
I	Semi-finished Steel(Non-Alloy)					
	Semis	327.3	240.8	514.4	517.5	43.2
	Re-rollable Scrap	95.9	94.0	213.1	243.9	208.1
	Finished Steel(Non-Alloy)					
	Bars & Rods	589.7	438.0	425.1	514.5	293.1
	Structurals	90.7	81.3	63.1	90.9	43.0
	Rly.Materials	11.7	12.3	12.1	18.8	4.4
	Plates	911.9	802.1	661.1	861.6	409.9
	HR Sheets	23.5	66.5	53.6	122.4	102.1
	HR Coils/skelp/Strips	2986.3	2346.0	1812.9	1871.6	1104.2
	CR Coils/Sheets	892.4	1148.1	1456.6	1568.6	1277.1
	GP/GC Sheets	291.8	353.1	368.1	432.7	367.7
	Elec.Sheets	281.5	317.4	275.7	386.8	346.3
	TMBP	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8
	Tin Plates	155.5	136.0	119.7	142.7	160.5
	Tin Plates W/W	41.4	33.7	30.3	41.1	27.9
	Tin Free Steel	34.0	56.1	50.3	66.3	56.5
	Pipes	29.2	37.8	107.8	134.4	101.4
		TOTAL Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy)	6340.6	5829.6	5437.7	6253.0
II	Alloy/Stainless Steel					
	Semi-finished Steel(Alloy)	19.8	4.0	15.0	31.1	7.1
	Non - Flat Alloy	150.1	198.7	259.5	352.4	236.6
	Flat Alloy	890.6	635.6	1165.1	1319.1	914.59
		TOTAL Fin. Steel (Alloy)	1040.7	834.3	1424.6	1671.6
	TOTAL Steel (I + II)	7824.3	7002.7	7604.8	8717.0	5704.5
III	Other Steel Items.					
	Fittings	45.1	55.3	544.7	340.0	298.0
	Misc.Steel Items	974.4	1222.1	1789.3	2293.7	3402.9
	Steel Scrap	4423.4	3616.6	5719.8	7772.7	4926.5
IV	Iron					
	Pig Iron	10.8	8.9	8.3	20.6	34.2
	Sponge Iron	30.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.3
	H.B.Iron	-	-	302.6	0.1	0.0
V	Ferro-Alloys	96.2	133.5	142.4	179.6	140.5
	GRAND TOTAL :	13404.4	12039.3	16111.9	19324.0	14513.9

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - XI

CATEGORY-WISE EXPORTS					
('000 tonnes)					
C A T E G O R Y	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Semi-finished Steel(Non-Alloy)	625.0	350.0	198.2	142.7	478.8
Finished Steel(Non-Alloy)					
Non - Flat					
Bars & Rods	212.0	136.0	225.1	413.0	585.1
Structurals	55.0	37.0	44.5	60.6	64.5
Rly. Materials		6.0	41.8	2.7	1.2
TOTAL (Non - Flat)	267.0	179.0	311.4	476.3	650.8
Flat					
Plates	66.0	235.1	374.0	246.3	154.7
HR Coils/skelp/Strips/Sheets	540.0	533.8	1277.3	1878.2	1809.08
CR Coils/Sheets	345.0	283.0	295.3	412.0	536.2
GP/GC Sheets	1287.0	1312.3	1443.1	1543.8	1782.5
Elec.Sheets	3.0	1.3	1.2	7.0	3.0
Tin Plates	75.0	62.0	28.6	54.6	70.0
Tin Free Steel			2.1	1.2	0.5
Pipes	495.0	608.0	470.8	136.6	108.5
TOTAL (Flat)	2811.0	3035.5	3892.4	4279.7	4464.5
TOTAL Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy)	3078.0	3214.5	4203.8	4756.0	5115.3
TOTAL Steel (Non - Alloy)	3703.0	3564.5	4402.0	4898.7	5594.1
Alloy/Stainless Steel					
Semi-finished Steel(Alloy)	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.5	2.0
Non - Flat Alloy	135.0	266.9	237.2	215.8	227.9
Flat Alloy	38.0	155.2	146.6	396.2	250.7
TOTAL Fin. Steel (Alloy)	173.0	422.1	383.8	612.0	478.6
TOTAL Steel (Alloy)	173.0	422.1	387.1	613.5	480.6
TOTAL Fin. Steel (Non - Alloy + Alloy)	3251.0	3636.6	4587.6	5368.0	5593.9
TOTAL Steel (Non - Alloy + Alloy)	3876.0	3986.6	4789.1	5512.2	6074.8
Pig Iron	362.0	358.0	490.9	414.2	943.1
Sponge Iron	25.0	20.1	53.7	58.0	74.0

*Provisional

ANNEXURE - XII

Recent Important Audit Observations**Report No. 13 of 2013****Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)**

In pursuance of DPE guidelines Steel Authority of India Limited introduced Performance Related Pay Scheme for its executives. A Remuneration Committee headed by an Independent Director of the company was to decide the PRP and policy for its distribution within the prescribed limit. The DPE guidelines inter alia prescribed that the company should (i) adopt a 'Bell Curve Approach' in grading the executives so that not more than 10 to 15 percent are graded as Outstanding/Excellent' and 10 per cent of the executive should be graded as 'Below Par'. No PRP was to be paid to those achieving below par' rating (ii) the executives who got "Outstanding, Very Good". "Good" and "Fair" performance rating should get up to 100 per cent, 80 per cent, 60 per cent and 40 per cent PRP. Thus quantum of PRP was to be linked to the performance rating of the executives.

Audit observed that (i) the company had not adopted 'Bell Curve Approach' in grading and paid PRP to all its executives (ii) the Remuneration Committee adopted a PRP formula wherein the multiplier for the weightage of Employees Performance Rating exceeded the DPE prescribed limit.

By not adhering to the DPE guidelines the company made an irregular payment to its executives amounting to 319.61 crore for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11.

Report No. 20 of 2012-13 : Performance Audit on Production and Sale of Iron Ore by NMDC (Ministry of Steel)

The Performance Audit of Production and Sale of Iron Ore by NMDC Limited was presented to Parliament on 20.12.2012. The summary of important audit observations are as under:-

Chapter 2:- Production of Iron Ore

The Company's share in iron ore production of the Country, however slipped from 14 per cent in 2005-06 to 11 per cent in 2009-10 but increased to 16 per cent in 2011-12 owing to ban on private mining in Karnataka. The decrease in market share was due to increase in production of low grade iron ore by other producers. The Company attained capacity utilization ranging from 74 per cent to 105 per cent but did not meet the annual production targets in four of the seven years except 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The shortfall in the Company's production was mainly on account of evacuation constraints.

(Para 2.2)

Audit noticed that the production capacity stood at 32 MTPA in 2010-11 which was in the line with the Corporate Plan target. There were total iron ore reserves of 1,565 million tonnes (MT) with the Company out of total proven reserves of 28,526 MT in the Country. The Company needs to formulate a strategy for acquisition of new mines so as to maintain operations on longer horizon. **(Para 2.3)**

NMDC decided to develop Kumaraswamy Deposit and 11B Deposit in 1997 and 2003 respectively. These two projects, expected to add capacity of 14 MTPA, were still under implementation in 2012 **(Para 2.9)**

Delay in completion of Kumaraswamy project and change in scope of the project resulted in revision of project cost from Rs. 296.03 crore (April 2003) to 898.55 crore (December 2010) **(Para 2.11)**

Though conceived in 1997, the work in Kumaraswamy Project in Bellary district of Karnataka could effectively start only after February 2009 due to delays in getting statutory clearance. **(Para 2.12)**

The delay in completion of 11B project resulted in revision of project cost from Rs. 295.89 crore (January 2005) to Rs. 607.17 crore (December 2010) which was due to revision of capacity from 3 MTPA to 7 MTPA (Rs. 139.17 crore) and general price rise (Rs. 172.11 crore). **(Para 2.48)**

Chapter 3 :- Evacuation Facilities

Evacuation refers to transporting of iron ore from mines to buyers' site/ports. NMDC had an evacuation capacity of 30 MTPA as against the production capacity of 32 MTPA. The shortfall was at Bailadila sector

in Chhattisgarh. Though the evacuation capacity for Baladila turned inadequate in 2007-08, the option available to enhance the capacity were not pursued vigorously by NMDC. **(Para 3.2 to 3.4)**

The Board approved laying of slurry pipeline (capacity of 8 MTPA) from Kirandul to Visakhapatnam in July 2008 but only 'due diligence' could be completed by March 2012. **(Para 3.9)**

Another option of doubling of Kirandul – Jagdalpur railway line to enhance the capacity by 3 MTPA was taken up in JCM with Railways only in February 2010 and not perused vigorously thereafter. **(Para 3.13)**

Chapter 4 :- Sale of Iron ore

The Company enters into Long Term Agreements (LTAs) for a period of five years with customers for sale of iron ore in the domestic as well as export market. Such LTAs provide for minimum and maximum quantities to be supplied by the Company. During 2011-2, it contributed 16 per cent of Country's iron ore production and met 23 per cent of the domestic demand. 84 per cent of Company's domestic sales were through LTAs. Only 3 per cent were through domestic spot sales. **(Para 4.4)**

Till 2010-11, the export prices of the Company formed the basis for fixing domestic prices. The Company entered into long term agreements with Japanese Steel Mills (JSMs) for supply of iron ore. The price negotiated by the Company were in line with those paid by JSMs to Australian and Brazilian suppliers. However, due to infirmities in the domestic contracts and inadequate action by the Company to revise the prices in view of market trends, the Company suffered a loss of Rs. 745.94 crore during 2007-10 on domestic sales. **(Para 7.9 and 7.10)**

By extending unwarranted reduction in price, the Company passed on benefit of Rs. 600.83 crore to the customers during 2010-11. Further by not increasing the prices by full percentage in line with increase in export prices, it suffered a loss of Rs. 227.34 crore during the same period. **(Para 4.19 and 4.21)**

During 2011-12, the Company followed 'Net Back' method and 'Domestic Price Parity' method to fix the domestic prices of iron ore. The net back price is fixed after deducting expenses such as export railway freight, port charges, royalty and export duty from the export Price. The net back method suppresses the domestic price due to higher export related expenses. The domestic price parity method which is based on IMC prices in an imperfect method of fixing prices as the individual ex-mine prices vary based on the quality of ore and transport distance. **(Para 4.27 to 4.31)**

Considering that the end-product (steel) prices are market driven, it is desirable that a mechanism may be established which would address (i) optimum price realization for NMDC's ore, (ii) assured supply to domestic steel producers, and (ii) predictability of price. **(Para 4.33)**

Chapter 5 :- Governance Issues

The Board of Directors is expected to monitor the key areas of operations and direct appropriate remedial action wherever required. As brought out in the Report, delays in completion of capacity expansion projects, inadequacy of evacuation facilities and infirmities in fixation of prices were three high risk concerns. **(Para 5.2)**

Though the Board held 63 meetings between April 2005 and March 2012, the progress of implementation of capacity expansion projects was not discussed until January 2010. The issue of inadequate evacuation capacity was discussed by the Board only in July 2008 but was not followed up later. It is only in March 2010, the Board constituted a sub-committee of Directors to monitor the progress of expansion schemes. **(Para 5.3)**

ANNEXURE - XIII

**POSITION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
JUDGEMENTS / ORDERS OF THE CENTRAL
ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL**

There are no judgements/orders of the Central Administrative Tribunal pending for prompt implementation in respect of the Ministry of Steel and the Public Sector Undertakings under its administrative control.

ANNEXURE – XIV

COMPARATIVE PBT (PROFIT BEFORE TAX) OF STEEL PSUs

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	PSU/ Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
A. Profit earning PSUs/Companies						
1	SAIL	10132.03	7194.31	5150.87	3240.66	3225.00
2	RINL	1247.65	981.66	1110.01	526.47	549.15
3	NMDC	5207.32	9727.17	10759.47	9465.12	9700.00
4	MOIL	706.79	880.15	606.63	636.78	769.33
5	MSTC	135.99	149.40	176.15	193.40	150.03
6	FSNL	5.76	1.78	2.03	2.53	3.49
7	SIIL**	(-)12.55	Merged with NMDC Ltd.			
8	OMDC\$	112.26	13.35	8.28	26.25	16.74
9	EIL ##	11.93	06.74	2.22	1.96	0.23
10	MECON	124.69	140.93	201.54	150.73	28.44
11	KIOCL	(-) 194.95	99.95	115.39	32.34	61.40
B. Loss making PSUs/Companies						
12	HSCL	(-) 54.59	(-) 38.09	(-) 28.08	(-) 19.81	(-)24.26
13	BSLC\$	620.63	(-) 5.45	(-)6.86	(-) 18.14	(-)18.77
	Total	18042.96	19151.90	18097.65	14238.29	14460.78

*Provisional

**SIIL was merged with NMDC during 2010

Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL), \$ Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited (OMDC), Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) are constituents of the Bird Group of Companies.

ANNEXURE-XIV (A)

COMPARATIVE PAT (PROFIT AFTER TAX) OF STEEL PSUs

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	PSU/ Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
A- Profit earning PSUs/Companies						
1	SAIL	6754.37	4904.74	3542.72	2170.35	2616.00
2	RINL	796.67	658.49	751.46	352.83	366.45
3	NMDC	3447.26	6499.22	7265.39	6342.37	6400.00
4	MOIL	466.35	588.05	410.77	431.72	509.56
5	MSTC	86.09	99.16	118.39	130.73	99.04
6	FSNL	4.18	1.20	1.37	1.96	2.11
7	SIIL**	(-) 31.62	Merged with NMDC Ltd.			
8	OMDC \$	74.44	7.72	3.44	12.86	6.26
9	EIL ##	11.07	06.32	1.69	1.47	0.09
10	MECON	82.62	93.68	136.37	101.03	18.77
11	KIOCL	(-) 177.27	76.27	94.30	31.05	39.93
B. Loss making PSUs/Companies						
12	HSCL	(-) 54.59	(-) 38.09	(-)28.08	(-) 19.81	(-)24.26
13	BSLC\$	620.63	(-) 5.45	(-)6.86	(-) 18.14	(-)18.77
	Total	12080.20	12891.31	12290.96	9538.42	10015.18

*Provisional

** SIIL was merged with NMDC during 2010,

Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL), \$ Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited (OMDC), Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) are constituents of the Bird Group of Companies.

ANNEXURE – XV

**CONTRIBUTION MADE TO THE CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT INSURANCE
COMPANIES BY THE STEEL PSUs**

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	PSU/ Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	SAIL	8973.00	8715.68	8072.72	8599.06	8188.00
2	RINL	1344.63	1477.70	1635.73	1775.24	1643.10
3	NMDC	2668.59	4357.54	5669.62	6588.00	8952.00
4	MOIL	341.55	413.27	223.86	236.74	291.75
5	MSTC	76.94	74.89	97.50	83.22	107.81
6	FSNL	22.17	24.63	27.61	36.69	40.83
7	SIIL**	7.89	Merged with NMDC Ltd.			
8	MECON	60.00	121.14	110.23	151.08	85.16
9	KIOCL	85.54	150.28	155.72	209.95	281.92
10	HSCL	0.16	0.90	0.39	0.32	21.00
11	BGC	30.84	11.18	6.71	2.58	2.66
	Total	13611.31	15347.21	16000.09	17682.88	19614.23

*Provisional

**SIIL was merged with NMDC during 2010.

ANNEXURE-XV (A)

CONTRIBUTION MADE TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS BY THE STEEL PSUs

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	PSU/ Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	SAIL	2160.00	2452.19	2935.00	3524.25	3373.00
2	RINL	340.36	333.49	593.16	598.85	606.62
3	NMDC	454.09	1114.43	1234.83	901.00	932.00
4	MOIL	93.79	109.29	70.53	77.27	83.24
5	MSTC	97.53	28.40	30.70	28.28	45.86
6	FSNL	0.53	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.73
7	MECON	1.51	4.95	6.05	3.04	0.77
8	KIOCL	4.13	8.25	31.22	29.66	16.85
9	HSCL	1.04	0.26	1.93	2.21	25.00
10	BGC	9.47	16.53	6.25	4.38	4.75
	Total	3162.45	4068.11	4910.03	5169.29	5088.82

*Provisional

ANNEXURE-XVI

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE ON CSR BY STEEL PSUS

(Rs. in lakhs)

PSU	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*	
	Budgeted	Exp.								
SAIL	8000.00	7879.40	9400.00	6895.26	6400.00	6125.00	4200.00	5329.00	4000	4487.00
RINL	900.00	937.00	1540.00	1173.00	1200.00	1062.22	750.00	1600.00	750.00	2031.00
NMDC	8000.00	8307.00	8156.00	6223.00	8013.00	8671.00	14530.00	10110.00	17105.00	13142.00
MOIL	300.00	157.00	542.00	575.00	628.00	655.91	680.00	1056.00	863.00	1036.00
KIOCL	150.00	271.00	100.00	59.36	230.00	119.00	283.00	79.00	93.00	226.00
MSTC	110.00	67.75	100.00	95.74	150.00	166.00	355.00	193.28	260.00	482.86
FSNL	2.00	2.00	10.00	9.06	9.00	9.06	9.00	9.00	4.00	4.50
MECON	140.00	80.71	180.50	110.91	325.00	220.51	497.49	235.33	460.46	257.63
HSSL	10.00	0.00	25.00	2.87	0.00	7.51	0.00	24.02#	0.00	0.00
BGC	3.00	0.34	216.00	83.00	38.00	26.00	17.00	48.00	64.00	93.00
Total	17615.00	17702.20	20269.50	15227.20	16993.00	17062.21	21321.49	18683.63	23599.46	21759.99

* Provisional

spent from the carried over fund of last year.

ANNEXURE-XVII

ADOPTION OF 'SEVEN STEP MODEL FOR CITIZENCENTRIC-SEVOTTAM', AS PER RECOMMENDATION OF THE 2nd ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its 12th report "Citizens Centric Administration - the Heart of Governance" in paragraph 4.6.2 recommended for making organization transparent, accountable and citizens friendly through making citizens charter more effective and mandatory. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (AR & PG) has developed a model for benchmarking Excellence in Public Service Delivery (Sevottam). The model provides the framework to organizations to assess and improve the quality of service delivery for the citizens. It involves the identification of the services delivered to the citizens, quality of service, its objective, improvement of quality, by using innovative methods for developing business process more informative with the help of information technology.

The Ministry of Steel has brought out its 'Citizen Charter' and this is periodically updated in tune with the changing requirements and expectations from the stakeholders. The Charter is placed on the Ministry website www.steel.nic.in. The Public Sector Undertakings and Companies under the Ministry are in various stages of implementation of the respective Charters and the Seven Step Model. Brief progress in respect of various companies is described below:

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

Citizen Charter (Excellence in Public Service Delivery) has been prepared and its version 1.2 has been uploaded on the SAIL website. It broadly contains information under three parts. The first part describes Scope of the Charter and General Information about the Company. Second part contains information on Objectives of the Charter, Management commitment and Expectations from the Citizens. The third part describes Citizen Service Delivery process, monitoring and review of the charter for making improvements in the charter.

MOIL Ltd.

- (i) The Citizen Charter has been formulated in MOIL as SEVOTTAM. MOIL have taken steps for the implementation of the Charter. The same has been uploaded in Company's website and circulated amongst HODs and Mines of the Company. The Company have also displayed the copy of the Citizen Charter at prominent places in the organization, where the citizens have been visiting.
- (ii) The Company have organized training programme/workshop in Company's Training Centre for interaction, creating awareness and proper implementation of the Citizen Charter.
- (iii) After the implementation of the Citizen Charter, no adverse feedback has been received and MOIL Ltd. have not amended any clause thereof.

KIOCL Ltd.

The development of Sevottam Compliant Citizen's Charter has been put in place in Company's website : <http://kioclltd.co.in>. Company has provided a linkage in its website to



the portal of Central Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for lodging and Redressal of grievances

Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

The Bird Group of Companies have initiated necessary steps to implement the “Sevottam Guidelines-September,2011” as issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances especially the “Seven Step Model of Sevottam”.



Government of India

R F D

(Results-Framework Document)
for

Ministry of Steel

(2012-2013)

Section 1: Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

Vision

To transform India into a global leader in the steel sector, both as a steel producer as well as a steel consuming nation and to enhance the industry's international competitiveness.

Mission

Promoting policies, initiatives and incentives for attaining a national steel production capacity approximately 100 million tonnes per annum by the year 2012-13. Streamlining the regulatory environment for enabling optimal steel production; particularly regarding mineral policy and the mine allocation regime, tariff and taxation measures, and land allocation and environmental and forest clearances. Promoting the development of infrastructure required for enhancing national steel production through coordinated efforts, particularly in sectors like Railways, Roads, Ports, Power and Water supply. Enhancing domestic demand for steel through promotional efforts and by enlarging the retail network of steel companies. Improving the techno-economic efficiency of operations of steel Ministry's PSUs.

Objectives

- 1 To facilitate creation of steel making capacity and growth in steel production during 2012-13.
- 2 To oversee the completion of the capex and modernisation programmes of the PSUs.
- 3 Ensuring adequate availability of raw material for steel industry from domestic and overseas sources, particularly iron ore and coal by PSUs under the Ministry of Steel.
- 4 Improving the performance of Iron & Steel industry through R&D intervention, Quality Control and Export Promotion.
- 5 To facilitate and monitor mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures by the Steel Ministry's PSUs.
- 6 Finalisation of New Policy Initiatives.
- 7 To update information and data base in respect of Re-rolling industry.

Functions

- 1 Matters relating to production, distribution, imports and exports of iron and steel and ferro alloys.
- 2 Matters relating to the PSUs including their subsidiaries under the Ministry's administrative control i.e. (i) Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL); (ii) National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC); (iii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (RINL); (iv) Manganese (Ore) India Ltd (MOIL); (v) Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd (MSTC); (vi) Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd (FSNL); (vii) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd (ISCL); (viii) Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants Ltd (MECON); (ix) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd (KIOCL); and (x) Bird Group of Companies, and also the company/undertaking set up for foreign acquisition of coal assets i.e. the International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL).
- 3 Planning, development and facilitation for setting up of iron and steel production facilities including Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) units, Induction Furnace (IF) units, processing facilities like re-rollers, flat products (hot/cold rolling units), casting

Section 1: Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

units, wire drawing units and steel scrap processing including ship breaking.

- 4 Development of iron ore mines in the public sector and other ore mines (manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone, sillimanite, kyanite and other minerals used in the iron and steel industry but excluding mining lease or matters related thereto).

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[1] To facilitate creation of steel making capacity and growth in steel production during 2012-13.	15.00	[1.1] Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to achieve steel production capacity	[1.1.1] Production capacity of steel	Million tonnes	5.00	95	93	91	89	87
			[1.1.2] Crude steel production	Million tonnes	5.00	78	76	75	74	72
			[1.2.1] Inter-Ministrial Group (IMG) Meetings	Number	2.00	2	1	0	0	0
			[1.2.2] Developing monitoring mechanism for implementation of MoUs	Date	1.00	31/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013
			[1.3.1] Sector / projects specific meetings with various Ministries of Government of India: a) Railways Projects: 1. Doubling of Talcher - Sambalpur railway line	Number	2.00	5	4	3	2	1

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
		<p>2. Doubling of Angu - Sarnalpur (171 Kms) railway line 3. Faster land acquisition by East Coast Railway (102 KMs) 4. Kirandul - Kotta walso line doubling and line capacity augmentation from So laita/Kirandul to Vishakhapatnam and 3rd Track from Madlapudi to RINL or 5. any other New Project by National Highways: 1. Six lining of connecting roads from eastern ports like Paradeep and Dhamra 2. Upgradation of roads network connecting Talcher Coalfield and various parts of the country 3. Four lining of NH 42 to NH 200 from Angul to Budhupal SH 63. 4. Four lining of Kuiria to Kalapase. 5. Expansion of present four lanes from Anakapali to Vishakhapatnam in six lane or 6. Any Other New Project. c) Ports: 1. Upgradation of iron and coal berths at Paradeep and Dhamra Ports. 2.</p>								

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[2] To oversee the completion of the capex and modernisation programmes of the PSUs.	47.00	<p>Additional captive beach at Haldia Port 3. Upgradation of Haldia Port to handle 80,000 - 1,20,000 DWT vessels or 4. Any OJF or Project d) Environment & Forest: Expediting environment and forests clearance proposals of steel sector pending with the MoEF.</p>								
			[2.1.1] Investment for SAIL's capex programme or modernisation and expansions during 2012-13.	Rs crore	2.00	12000	10000	9500	9000	8500
			[2.2.1] Completion of new Coke Oven Battery No.6	Date	2.00	31/08/2012	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012
			[2.2.2] Completion of new Blast Furnace No.5	Date	2.00	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013
[2.3.1] Physical completion of facilities at ISP, Burnpur to add capacity of 2.5 Million tonnes of Hot Metal by 31.3.2013.			[2.3.1] Completion of new Coke Oven Battery No.11	Date	2.00	31/07/2012	31/08/2012	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012

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Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
			[2.3.1] Completion of Wire Rod Mill	Date	2.00	30/09/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013
			[2.4.1] ii) Completion of facilities at Bhilai Steel Plant	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013
			[2.5.1] iv) Completion of facilities at Bokaro Steel Plant	Date	1.00	31/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013
			[2.5.1] Coal Dues Injection (CDI) Rate	kg/THM	1.00	60	50	45	44	42
			[2.5.2] Production of crude steel through Concas route	Million tonne	1.00	10	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3
			[2.5.3] Blast Furnace Coke Rate	kg/THM	1.00	512	514	516	518	520
			[2.5.4] BF Productivity	t/m ³ /day	1.00	1.56	1.54	1.52	1.51	1.50
			[2.5.5] Specific Energy Consumption	Gcal/tce	1.00	6.72	6.74	6.76	6.78	6.80
			[2.5.6] Labour Productivity	1 cr/man/ year	1.00	245	240	235	230	225
			[2.5.7] R&D expenditure	% PAT	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70
[2.7] Development of Special Grade Steel			[2.7.1] Development of new steel product	Number	0.50	3	2	1	0	
[2.8] R/IL: Investment in a) Financial: Investment in R/IL			[2.8.1] Investment for R/IL's Capex programme	Rs. crore	1.00	1050	1000	950	900	
									850	

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value							
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%			
		capex programme during 2012-13 so as to increase the production capacity to 6.3 million tonnes from 3 million tonnes.	during 2012-13 to increase Production capacity to 6.3 million tonnes from an existing capacity of 3 million tonnes.										
			[2.6.2] Increase in production capacity	Million Tonnes	3.00	3.55	3.47	3.29	3.13	2.97			
		[2.9] RINL: h) Physical: i) Commissioning of projects under the capex programme for modernisation and expansion	[2.9.1] Commissioning of Power Plant in Coke Oven Battery - 4 (COB-4)	Date	3.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013			
		[2.10] ii) Expansion of rural marketing distribution network- Appointment of Dealers	[2.10.1] Issue of appointment letter	Number	1.00	100	90	90	70	60			
		[2.11] iii) Utilisation of fly ash / BF slag :- Commencement of process of JV for cement plant.	[2.11.1] Issuance of Expression of Interest	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013			
		[2.12] Improvement in Technical-economic parameters of RINL :- i) BF productivity	[2.12.1] BF Productivity	tonn/m ² /day	1.00	1.06	1.87	1.78	1.69	1.60			
		[2.13] ii) LD converter productivity	[2.13.1] LD steel production	tonn/m ² /day	1.00	22.45	21.41	20.34	19.32	18.36			

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Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
		2.14] iii] Labour Productivity	[2.14.1] Improved Man Days	Man/yr	1.00	337	321	305	290	275
		2.15] iv] Specific Energy Consumption	[2.15.1] Reduction in Energy Consumption	Gcal/tn	1.00	6.52	6.85	7.21	7.59	7.99
		2.16] v] Water Consumption	[2.16.1] reduction in Water Consumption	cum/tn	1.00	2.80	2.94	3.08	3.26	3.43
		2.17] vi] Blast Furnace Coke rate	[2.17.1] Blast Furnace Coke Rate	kg t-HM	1.00	500	505	510	515	520
		2.18] vii] R&D expenditure	[2.18.1] Achievement of Pre-agreed Milestones	% PAT	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70
		2.19] Development of Special Grade Steel	[2.19.1] Development of new steel products	Number	0.50	3	2	1	0	0
		2.20] Acquisition of Iron ore Mines: taking up with the Ministry of Mines for allocation of Iron ores to RINL	[2.20.1] Making applications to State Governments by 31.3.2013	No. of Applications	1.00	10	8	6	4	2
		2.21] MDC:	[2.21.1] Domestic capex expenditure during 2012-13	Rs. crore	1.00	3455	3400	3000	2600	2200
			[2.21.2] Expenditure on foreign acquisitions by MDC during 2012-13	Rs. crore	1.00	400	320	260	220	170
		2.22] MDC:	[2.22.1] Completion of basic engineering for 7 major	Number	1.00	7	6	5	4	3
	ii] Overseeing the									

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value							
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%			
		NMDC's proposed Greenfield 3. MTPA capacity steel plant at Nagamar, Chhattisgarh	technological packages										
			[2.22.2] Completion of Blast foundation of Blast Furnace Stoves and Blast Furnace Flue gas and Sluck House	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	15/01/2013	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013			
			[2.22.3] Completion of 20 % Piling of Cukc Oven battery	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	15/01/2013	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013			
			[2.22.4] Starting of erection of conveyor's gallery work of RMHS package	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	15/01/2013	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013			
		[2.23] ii) Overseeing NMDC's 1.2 MTPA pellet plant at Don malai, Karnalaka	[2.23.1] Erection of Cooler, Kiln and Mixer	Date	1.00	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	25/03/2013	31/03/2013			
		[2.24] iii) Overseeing BHU Beneficiation plant at Don malai, Karnalaka	[2.24.1] Starting of Mechanical erection covered under main plant package	Date	1.00	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	31/03/2013			
		[2.25] Pellanisation plant at Nagamar, Chhattisgarh	[2.25.1] Submission of investment proposal regarding Pellanisation Plant at Nagamar, Chhattisgarh to NMDC's Board for approval	Date	1.00	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013			

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Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success Indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
3] Ensuring adequate availability of raw material for steel industry from domestic and overseas sources, particularly iron ore and coal by PSUs under the Ministry of Steel.		[2.26] MECOM: Healing of 7 metric tonall Coke Oven Battery No.6 of Rourkela Steel Plant	[2.26.1] Healing	Date	1.00	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013	--	--
	9.00	[3.1] NMDCL: i) Development of Kumaraswamy iron ore mine for a capacity of 3 MTPA	[3.1] Completion of major civil works of secondary crusher house and primary crusher house	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013
		[3.2] i) Transportation of iron ore lines / slirras from Bailadila to Vizag through pipe line	[3.2.1] Completion of detailed survey of pipe line route for slurry pipe line from Kirandul (CG) to Vizag (A.P)	Date	1.00	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	31/03/2013
		[3.3] iii) Linkage of iron ore to domestic iron & steel industry by NMDCL	[3.3.1] Iron ore supplied to domestic iron and steel companies during 2012-13	Million tonne	1.00	24	23	22.50	22	21.50
		[3.4] MOIL: i) Value addition through sinking of Mangalore Ore Lines :- Preparation of Techno-economic Feasibility Report	[3.4.1] Submission of Detailed Project Report by Consultants	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	15/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013
	[3.5] ii) Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to help them to achieve their enterprise specific	[3.5.1] Development of Dongri Buzung Opencast Mine	0000M cubic	1.00	4835	4576	4347	4130	3924	

**Section 2:
Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets**

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value							
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%			
		targets											
		[3.5] Bird Group: To start mining operation of Boglooru mines of OMDC	[3.5.2] OHSAS 18001-2007 certifications for Gungoon Mine and Munzar Mine	Date	1.00	30/1/2012	31/12/2012	30/6/2013	28/02/2013	29/03/2013	31/03/2013		
		[3.6] To start mining operation of Boglooru mines of OMDC	[3.6.1] Commencement of operation	Date	1.00	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	15/03/2013	23/03/2013	31/03/2013			
		[3.7] KIOCL : i) Study for optimisation of grinding media in Ball Mill	[3.7.1] Completion date	Date	0.50	31/3/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013			
		[3.8] ii) Study on migration from oil based system to gas based system in indurating machine	[3.8.1] Completion date	Date	0.50	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013			
		[3.9] MSTC : Setting up of Shredding plant for utilisation of automobile scrap	[3.9.1] Notice for EOI, selection of consultant and identification of project site / land	Date	0.50	31/7/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	5/03/2013	31/03/2013			
		[3.10] FSNL : Commercialisation of steel scrap having sizes below 10mm	[3.10.1] Completion of tests and study including collection of information on equipments and process suitable for disintegration of impregnated iron from slag fines	Date	0.25	31/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	5/03/2013	31/03/2013			

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Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
		[3.1'] HSCL: Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to help them achieve their enterprise specific targets	[3.1.1] Finalisation of Cabinet Note for restructuring of HSCL	Date	0.25	3-/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013
[4] Improving the performance of Iron & Steel industry through R&D intervention, Quality Control and Export Promotion.	6.00	[4.1] Reviewing and monitoring the progress of the R&D projects	[4.1.1] Meeting of Project Review Committee (PRC) to monitor the progress of 7 R&D projects under the Plan Fund: 1. Improvement in sinter productivity through deep beneficiation and agglomeration technologies for rational utilisation of low grade iron ore and fines, National Metallurgical Laboratory, (NML) Jamshedpur; 2. Alternate complementary Route of iron/steel making with reference to find an raw material by NML; 3. Development	Number	1.00	14	12	10	9	7

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
			of futuristic technology for C free iron production using alternate reductants like H ₂ with minimum or no CO ₂ emission by Institute of Mineral and Material Technology, (IMMT), Bhubaneswar; 4. Beneficiation of iron ore slimes from Barua and other mines in India by RDCIS (SAIL); 5. Development of pilot scale pelletisation technology for Indian Goethite; 6. Metallurgical grade of varying degree of fineness by RDCIS (SAIL); 7. CO ₂ abatement in iron & steel production by process optimisation by IIT Kharagpur; 8. Production of low ash coal from high ash Indian							

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
			<p>goals by INMT</p> <p>M.1.21 Meeting of Empowered Board (EB) to monitor the progress of 5 R&D projects under the SDF: 1. Infrared Camera Based Lactic Acid Ion Monitoring System by MECON, Ranchi; 2. development of Continuous Multi Gas Monitor by MECON Ranchi; 3. Development of High Strength Low Carbon Multiface steels by Bengal Engineering and Science University & TATA Steel; 4. Investigation of Deformation and Damage Mechanism in Bare and Coated Automotive Steels through In-Situ Scanning Electron Microscope by Jadavpur University; 5.</p>	Number	1.00	10	9	8	7	5

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value								
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%				
			Development of integrated treatment process for coke oven effluents by RDOIS (SAIL)											
			[4.1.3] Meeting of the Empowered Committee (EC) for R&D projects under the SIF	Date	1.00	30/06/2012	31/08/2012	31/10/2012	31/12/2012	31/02/2013	28/02/2013			
		[4.2] Monitoring Quality of Iron & Steel products	[4.2.1] Launching of awareness campaign for quality steel products	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013					
			[4.2.2] Notification of additional iron & steel products under the Mandatory Quality Control Order	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013					
		[4.3] Standard Input-Output Norms under duty exemption scheme	[4.3.1] Finalisation of recommendation of Ministry of Steel for fixation / revision of Standard Input-Output Norms for color coated steel sheet products	Date	1.00	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013				
[5] To facilitate and monitor mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures by the Steel Ministry's PSUs.	3.00	[5.1] SAIL : i) Fostering firm strategic alliance with	[5.1.1] Number of MOUs / Joint Venture Agreements /	Number	1.00		3	2	1					

Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Steel -(2012-2013)

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[6] Finalisation of New Policy Initiatives.	3.00	prospective partners for new business development. [5.2. ii] Setting up of ITmk3 technology based iron nugget plant in collaboration with Kobe Steel Plant	Strategic Alliances by March, 2013							
			[5.2.1] Incorporation of SAIL Kobe Steel joint Venture Company	Date	31/07/2012	15/08/2012	28/09/2012	15/10/2012	30/11/2012	
		[5.3 Acquisition of assets abroad by ICYL with target value of bidding-3 nos. and acquisition 1 no.	[5.3.1] Signing of agreement / term sheet for acquisition of assets abroad	Number	1	0	0	0	0	0
			[5.3.2] Submission of bids for acquisition of assets abroad	Number	3	2	1	0	0	
		[5.4. RINL - MOIL JV for ferro-manganese plant	[5.4.1] Finalisation of tender	Date	31/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	
		[5.1. i] Finalisation of New National Steel Policy	[5.1.1] Submission of Cabinet Note before the Cabinet on National Steel Policy	Date	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	25/03/2013	31/03/2013	
[6.2 ii] Preparation of Report of Working Group on rationalising iron ore exports and introducing pelletisation of iron ore fines	[6.2.1] Finalisation of Report	Date	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	31/03/2013			
[6.3. ii] Follow up action on steel survey in rural areas	[6.3.1] Meeting of the Monitoring Committee for	Number	3	2	1					

Section 2: Inter-se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
(I) To update information and data base in respect of Re-rolling Industry.	2.00	(I.1) Comprehensive Survey of Steel Re-rolling Industry by Joint Plant Committee (JPC)	monitoring follow-up action on the recommendations of survey on steel consumption in rural areas	Date	2.00	31/10/2012	31/12/2012	28/02/2013	31/03/2013	-
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	05/03/2012	06/03/2012	17/03/2012	08/03/2012	08/03/2012
		Timely submission of Results	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2012	03/05/2012	24/05/2012	05/05/2012	06/05/2012
	6.00	Implementing strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	95	00
		Implementing ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	Area of operations covered	%	2.0	100	95	90	95	80
* Improving Internal Efficiency / responsiveness / service delivery of Ministry / Department	4.00	Timely preparation of departmental Innovation Action Plan (IAP)	On-time submission	Date	2.0	01/05/2013	02/05/2013	03/05/2013	06/05/2013	07/05/2013
		Implementation of Sevotam	Independent Audit of Implementation of Citizen's Charter	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60
* Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	Timely submission of AINs on Audit paras of C&AG	Implementation of public grievance redressal system	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	00
			Percentage of AINs submitted within due date (4 months) from	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Steel -(2012-2013)

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value							
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%			
			date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.										
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60			
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60			
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60			

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
1.1 To facilitate creation of steel making capacity and growth in steel production during 2012-13.	1.1.1 Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to achieve steel production capacity	[1.1.1] Production capacity of steel	Million tonnes	--	--	99	--	--
		[1.1.2] Crude steel production	Million tonnes	--	--	76	--	--
	1.1.2 Issues to be pursued for the growth of Steel Sector: Review of implementation status of MoUs signed by steel developers with the concerned State Governments and key issues related to development of infrastructure, acquisition of land, allocation of raw material, water, power etc.	[1.2.1] Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) Meetings	Number	--	--	1	--	--
1.3 Project specific meetings with various Ministries of Government of India. e) Railways Projects.		[1.2.2] Developing monitoring mechanism for implementation of MoUs	Date	--	--	15/02/2013	--	--
		[1.3.1] Sector / projects specific meetings	Number	--	--	4	--	--

Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Steel -(2012-2013)

Section 3:
Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
	<p>1. Doubling of Talcher - Sambalpur railway line 2. Doubling of Angul - Sarnalpur (171 KMs) railway line 3. Faster land acquisition by East Coast Railway (102 KMs). 4. Krandi - Korta walso line doubling and line capacity augmentation from Bailadi aKirandul to V'sakhapatnam and 3rd Trunk from Vaddiapud to RINL or 5. any other New Project b). National Highways: 1. Six lining of connecting roads from eastern ports like Paradip and Dhamra. 2. Upgradation of roads network connecting Talcher Coalfield and various parts of the country 3. Four laning of NH 42 to NH 200 from Angul to Budhapa SH 63. 4. Four laning of Koira to Kalaiposc. 5. Expansion of present four lanes from A'akapalli to V'sakhapatnam in a *</p>							

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
[2] To oversee the completion of the capex and modernisation programmes of the PSUs.	lane or 6. Any Other New Project. c) Ports: 1. Upgradation of iron and coal berths at Paradeep and Dhamra Ports. 2. Additional captive berth at Haldia Port. 3. Upgradation of Haldia Port to handle 80,000 - 1,20,000 DWT vessels or 4. Any Other Project of Environment & Forest: Expediting environment and forests clearance proposals of steel sector pending with the MoEF.							
	[2.1] SAIL: a) Financial: Attaining of expenditure targets in FY 2012-13 for their capex programme	[2.1.1] Investment for SAIL's capex programme on modernisation and expansion during 2012-13	Rs crore	--	--	10000	--	--
	[2.2] SAIL: b) Physical: i) Physical completion of facilities at Rourkela Steel Plant to add capacity of 2.5 million tonnes of Hot Metal by 31.3.2013.	[2.2.1] Completion of new Coke Oven Battery No.6	Date	--	--	30/09/2012	--	--

Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Steel -(2012-2013)

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
	[2.3] ii) Physical completion of facilities at ISP, Bumpur to add capacity of 2.5 Million tonnes of Hot Metal by 31.3.2013.	[2.3.2] Completion of new Blast Furnace No.5	Date	--	--	31/12/20*2	--	--
		[2.3.1] Completion of new Coke Oven Battery No.11	Date	--	--	31/08/20*2	--	--
	[2.4] iii) Completion of facilities at Bhilai Steel Plant	[2.3.2] Completion of Wire Rod Mill	Date	--	--	30/11/20*2	--	--
		[2.4.1] Completion of Ore Handling Plant - A	Date	--	--	31/01/20*3	--	--
	[2.5] iv) Completion of facilities at Bokaro Steel Plant	[2.5.1] Completion of Cast House Slag Granulation Plant for Blast Furnace	Date	--	--	15/02/20*3	--	--
	[2.6] Monitor improvement in the approved techno-economic parameters of SAIL	[2.6.1] Coal Dust Injection (CDI) Rate	kg/THM	--	--	50	--	--
		[2.6.2] Production of crude steel through Concast route	Million tonne	--	--	9.8	--	--
		[2.6.3] Blast Furnace Coke Rate	kg/THM	--	--	5.4	--	--
		[2.6.4] DF Productivity	thrm/3ida y	--	--	1.54	--	--
		[2.6.5] Specific Energy Consumption	GCal/ton	--	--	6.74	--	--

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
		[2.5.6] Labour Productivity	Tonnes/annum	--	--	240	--	--
		[2.5.7] R&D expenditure	% PAT	--	--	1.00	--	--
	2.1 Development of Special Grade Steel	[2.7.1] Development of new steel product	Number	--	--	2	--	--
		[2.3.1] Investment for RINL's Capex programme during 2012-13 to increase production capacity to 6.3 million tonnes from an existing capacity of 3 million tonnes.	Rs. crore	--	--	1000	--	--
	2.2 RINL	[2.3.2] Increase in production capacity	Million Tonnes	--	--	3.47	--	--
		[2.3.1] Commissioning of Power Plant in Coke Oven Battery - 4 (COB-4)	Date	--	--	31/01/2013	--	--
	2.10(iii) Expansion of rural marketing distribution network:- Appointment of Dealers	[2.10.1] Issue of appointment letter	Number	--	--	90	--	--
		[2.11(iii) Utilisation of fly ash / BF slag :- Commencement of process of JV for	Date	--	--	31/01/2013	--	--

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Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
	cement plant							
	[2.12]Improvement in Techno-economic parameters of RINL :- i) BF productivity	[2.12.1] DF Productivity	tonn/day	--	--	1.87	--	--
	[2.13]ii) LD converter productivity	[2.13.1] LD steel production	tonn/mo	--	--	21.41	--	--
	[2.14]iii) Labour Productivity	[2.14.1] Improved Man Days	tonn/year	--	--	321	--	--
	[2.15]iv) Specific Energy Consumption	[2.15.1] Reduction in Energy Consumption	Gcal/ton	--	--	6.85	--	--
	[2.16]v) Water Consumption	[2.16.1] reduction in Water Consumption	cumtcs	--	--	2.94	--	--
	[2.17]vi) Blast Furnace Coke rate	[2.17.1] Blast Furnace Coke Rate	kg-t/HM	--	--	505	--	--
	[2.18]vii) R&D expenditure	[2.18.1] Achievement of P-a-greed Milestones	% PAT	--	--	1.00	--	--
	[2.19]Development of Special Grade Steel	[2.19.1] Development of new steel products	Number	--	--	2	--	--
	[2.20]Acquisition of Iron ore Mines: taking up with the Ministry of Mines for allocation of iron ores to RINL	[2.20.1] Making applications to State Governments by 31.3.2013	No. of Applications			8		
	[2.21]MIMDC: a) Financial: Attaining of expenditure targets in FY 2012-13 for their capex Programme	[2.21.1] Domestic capex expenditure during 2012-13	Rs. crore	--	--	3400	--	--

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
		[2.21.2] Expenditure on foreign acquisitions by NMDC during 2012-13	Rs. crore	--	--	320	--	--
	[2.22]NMDC : b) Physical : i) Overseeing the NMDC's proposed Greenfield 3 MTPA capacity steel plant at Nagamar, Chhst agarn	[2.22.1] Completion of basic engineering for 7 major technological packages	Number	--	--	6	--	--
		[2.22.2] Completion of foundation of Blast Furnace Stoves and Blast Furnace Proper airic Stock House.	Date			15/01/2013		
		[2.22.3] Completion of 20 % Piling of Coke Oven battery	Date	--	--	15/01/2013	--	--
		[2.22.4] Starting of erection of conveyors gallery work of R MHS package	Date	--	--	15/01/2013	--	--
	[2.23]ii) Overseeing NMDC's 1.2 MTPA pellet plant at Don malai, Kamataka	[2.23.1] Erection of Cooler, Kiln anc Mixer	Date	--	--	10/03/2013	--	--
	[2.24]iii) Overseeing SHL Beneiciation plant at Don malai, Kamataka	[2.24.1] Starting of Mechanical erection covered under main plant package	Date	--	--	28/02/2013	--	--

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Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
[3] Ensuring adequate availability of raw material for steel industry from domestic and overseas sources, particularly iron ore and coal by PSUs under the Ministry of Steel.	2.25] Pelletisation plant at Nagamari, Chhatীগarn	2.25.1] Submission of investment proposal regarding Pelletisation Plant at Nagamari, Chhatীগarn to NIMDC's Board for approval	Date	--	--	31/10/2012	--	--
	2.25] WEGCON: Heating of 7 meters tall Coke Oven Battery No.6 of Rourkela Steel Plant	2.25.1] Heating	Date	--	--	28/02/2013	--	--
	3.1] WIDC : i) Development of Kumaraswamy Iron ore mine (in a capacity of 3 MTPA	3.1.1] Completion of major civil works of secondary crusher house and primary crusher house	Date	--	--	31/01/2013	--	--
	3.2] ii) Transportation of iron ore fines / slimes from Golladilla to Vizag through pipe line	3.2.1] Completion of detailed survey of pipe line route for slurry pipe line from Kirandul (CG) to Vizag (A.P.)	Date	--	--	28/02/2013	--	--
	3.3] iii) Linkage of iron ore to domestic iron & steel industry by NIMDC	3.3.1] Iron ore supplied to domestic iron and steel companies during 2012-13	Million tonne	238	221.87	23.0	33.1	35.7
	3.4] WQIL: i) Value addition through sintering of Nargarosc Ore Fines	3.4.1] Submission of Detailed Project Report, by Consultants	Date	--	--	15/01/2013	--	--

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
	:- Preparation of Techno-economic Feasibility Report							
	[3.5] i) Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to help them to achieve their enterprise specific targets	[3.5.1] Development of Dongri Buzung Opencast Mine	000M cube	-	-	45/6	-	-
	[3.6] Bird Group: To start mining operation of Baglaburu mines of OMDC.	[3.6.2] OHSAS 18001-2007 certifications for Gunjur Mine and Munsar Mine	Date	-	-	31/12/2012	-	-
	[3.6] Bird Group: To start mining operation of Baglaburu mines of OMDC.	[3.6.1] Commencement of operation	Date	-	-	10/03/2013	-	-
	[3.7] KIDOL : i) Study for optimisation of grinding media in Ball Mill	[3.7.1] Completion date	Date	-	-	30/11/2012	-	-
	[3.8] i) Study on migration from oil based system to gas based system in indurating machine	[3.8.1] Completion date	Date	-	-	31/10/2012	-	-
	[3.9] WSIC : Setting up of Shredding plant for utilisation of automobile scrap	[3.9.1] Notice for EOI, selection of consultant and identification of project site / land	Date	-	-	31/01/2013	-	-

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Section 3:
Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
4) Improving the performance of Iron & Steel industry through R&D intervention, Quality Control and Export Promotion.	3.10)FSNL : Commercialisation of steel scrap having sizes below 10mm	3.10.1) Completion of tests and study including collection of information on equipments and process suitable for disintegration of impregnated iron from slag fines	Date	--	--	15/02/2013	--	--
	3.11)HSCL : Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to help them achieve their enterprise specific targets	3.11.1) Finalisation of Cabinet Note for restructuring of HSCL	Date	--	--	1346	--	--
	4.1) Reviewing and monitoring the progress of the R&D projects	4.1.1) Meeting of Project Review Committee (PRC) to monitor the progress of 7 R&D projects under the Plan Fund: 1. Improvement in sinter productivity through deep beneficiation and agglomeration technologies for rational utilisation of low grade iron ore and fines, National Metallurgical Laboratory, (NML) Jamshedpur; 2. Alternate	Number	--	--	12	--	--

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
		<p>complementary Route of iron/steel making with reference to Indian raw material by NML; 3. Development of futuristic technology for C free iron production using alternate reductants like H with minimum or no CO2 emission by Institute of Mineral and Material Technology; (IMMT), Durgapur; 4. Beneficiation of iron ore silties from Bastia and other mines in India by RDCIS (SAIL); 5. Development of pilot scale pelletisation technology for Indian Goethite; hematitic ore with varying degree of fineness by RDCIS (SAIL); 6. CO2 abatement in iron & steel production by process optimisation by IIT Kharagpur; 7. Production of low</p>						

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Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
		ash coal from high ash and an coals by IMM I						
		[4.1.2] Meeting of Empowered Board (EB) to monitor the progress of 5 R&D projects under the SDF: 1. Infrared Camera Based Lacle Condition Monitoring System by MECCON, Ranchi; 2. development of Comincoas Multi Gas Monitor by MECCON Ranchi; 3. Development of High Strength Low Carbon Multiface steels by Bengal Engineering and Science University & TATA Steel; 4. Investigation of Deformation and Damage Mechanism in Baro and Coated Automotive Steels through In-Situ Scanning Electron Microscope by Jadavpur University; 5. Development of Integrated treatment process	Number			9		

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
		for coke oven effluents by RDCIS (SAIL)						
		4.1.3] Meeting of the Empowered Committee (EC) for R&D projects under the SDF	Date			31/08/2012		
		4.2.1] Launching of awareness campaign for quality steel products	Date	--	--	31/01/2013	--	--
		4.2.2] Notification of additional iron & steel products under the Mandatory Quality Control Order	Date	--	--	31/01/2013	--	--
		4.3.1] Finalisation of recommendation of Ministry of Steel for fixation / revision of Standard Input-Output Norms for color coated steel sheet products	Date	--	--	31/10/2012	--	--
[5] To facilitate and monitor mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures by the Steel Ministry's PSUs.	[4.3] Standard Input-Output Norms under duty exemption scheme	5.1.1] Number of MCUs / Joint Venture Agreements / Strategic Alliances by March, 2013	Number	--	--	2	--	--
	[5.1] SAIL : i) Entering into strategic alliance with prospective partners for new business development							

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Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
	5.2) ii) Setting up of ITmk3 technology based iron nugget plant in collaboration with Kobe Steel Plant	[5.2.1] Incorporation of SAUL Kobe Steel joint Venture Company	Date	--	--	15/06/2012	--	--
	5.3) Acquisition of assets abroad by ICVL with target value of bidding-3 nos. and acquisition 1 no.	[5.3.1] Signing of agreement for term lease for acquisition of assets abroad	Number	--	--	0	--	--
		[5.3.2] Submission of bids for acquisition of assets abroad	Number	--	--	2	--	--
	5.4) RINL - MOIL JV for ferro-manganese plant	[5.4.1] Finalisation of tender	Date			15/02/2013		
[6] Finalisation of New Policy initiatives.	[6.1] Finalisation of New National Steel Policy	[6.1.1] Submission of Cabinet Note before the Cabinet on National Steel Policy	Date			10/03/2013		
	[6.2] ii) Preparation of Report of Working Group on rationalising Iron Ore exports and introducing localisation of iron ore fines	[6.2.1] Finalisation of Report	Date	--	--	28/02/2013	--	--
	[6.3] iii) Follow-up action on steel survey in rural areas	[6.3.1] Meeting of the Monitoring Committee for monitoring follow-up action on the	Number	--	--	2	--	--

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
[7] To update information and data base in respect of Re-rolling industry.	[7.1] Comprehensive Survey of Steel Re-rolling Industry by Joint Plant Committee (JPC)	recommendations of survey on steel consumption in rural areas [7.1.1] Completion of the survey including technical audit	Date	--	--	31/12/2012	--	--
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	Timely submission of Draft for Approval	On-time submission	Date	05/03/2010	07/03/2011	06/03/2012	--	--
	Timely submission of Results	On-time submission	Date	29/04/2011	26/04/2012	03/05/2012	--	--
x Administrative Reforms	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	Area of operations covered	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Timely preparation of departmental Innovation Action Plan (IAP)	On-time submission	Date	--	--	06/03/2013	--	--
y Improving Internal Efficiency / responsiveness / service delivery of Ministry / Department	Implementation of Sevottam	Independent Audit of Implementation of Citizen's Charter	%	--	--	95	--	--
		Independent Audit of implementation of public grievance redressal system	%	--	--	95	--	--

* Mandatory Objective(s)

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Section 3:
Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 10/11	Actual Value for FY 11/12	Target Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14	Projected Value for FY 14/15
* Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Secd. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 4:
Description and Definition of Success Indicators
and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Item	Definition of success Indicators	Proposed Measurement Methodology
1.	Identification of issues relating to infrastructure	Measured in terms of number of issues identified and resolved.
2.	(i) Investment of specified amount for SAIL, RINL & NMDC's capex programme during 2012-13	Measured in Rupees spent.
	(ii) Attaining targeted milestones of physical progress on ground by SAIL, RINL and NMDC	Measured in volumetric/weight terms or on percentage completion basis
	(iii) Timeliness/frequency of review of SAIL, RINL and NMDC	Measured in terms of frequency of conduct of meetings, purely on a quarterly basis
	(iv) Overseeing NMDC's 1.2 MTPA pellet plant at Domimalai, Karnataka	Measured in terms of timeliness.
3.	(i) Completion of major civil works of secondary crusher house & primary crusher house for development of Kumaraswamy iron ore mine.	Measured in terms of timeliness.
	(ii) Completion of detailed survey of pipe route for slurry pipeline from Kirandul to Vizag	
	(iii) commencement of operation of Bagiaburu mine of OMDC	

4	<p>i) Meeting of Project Review Committee (PRC) to monitor the progress of 7 R&D projects under the Plan Fund: 1. Improvement in sinter productivity through deep beneficiation and agglomeration technologies for rational utilisation of low grade iron ore and fines, National Metallurgical Laboratory, (NML) Jamshedpur; 2. Alternate complementary Route of iron/steel making with reference to Indian raw material by NML; 3. Development of futuristic technology for C free iron production using alternate reductants like H with minimum or no CO₂ emission by Institute of Mineral and Material Technology, (IMMT), Bhubaneswar; 4. Beneficiation of iron ore slimes from Barsua and other mines in India by RDCIS (SAIL); 5. Development of pilot scale pelletisation technology for Indian Goethitic / hematitic ore with varying degree of fineness by RDCIS (SAIL); 6. CO₂ abatement in iron & steel production by process optimisation by IIT Kharagpur; 7. Production of low ash coal from high ash Indian coals by IMMT.</p>	Measured in terms of number
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	<p>ii) Meeting of Empowered Board (EB) to monitor the progress of 5 R&D projects under the SDF: 1. Infrared Camera Based Ladle Condition Monitoring System by MECON, Ranchi; 2. development of Continuous Multi Gas Monitor by MECON Ranchi; 3. Development of High Strength Low Carbon Multiface steels by Bengal Engineering and Science University & TATA Steel; 4. Investigation of Deformation and Damage Mechanism in Bare and Coated Automotive Steels through In-Situ Scanning Electron Microscope by Jadavpur University; 5. Development of Integrated treatment process for coke oven effluents by RDCIS (SAIL).</p>	Measured in terms of numbers
	<p>(iii) Meeting of the Empowered Committee (EC) for R&D projects under the SDF</p>	Measured in terms of timeliness
	<p>(iv) Launching of awareness campaign for quality steel products</p>	Measured in terms of timeliness
	<p>v) Notification of additional iron & steel products under the Mandatory Quality Control Order</p>	Measured in terms of timeliness
	<p>vi) Finalisation of recommendation of Ministry of Steel for fixation / revision of Standard Input-Output Norms for color coated steel sheet products</p>	Measured in terms of timeliness
5.	<p>Commencement of project work on Joint Venture agreements signed by SAIL</p>	Measured in terms of timeliness
6	<p>Finalisation of draft new National Steel Policy</p>	Measured in terms of Timeliness
7	<p>Completion of survey of re-rolling industry by JPC</p>	Measured in terms of Timeliness

Section 5:
Specific Performance Requirements
from other Departments

1. Support from Ministry of Railways for the effective conduct of the Joint Consultative Mechanism Meeting and early implementation of its recommendations.
2. Early environment / forest clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forest and State Governments.
3. Allocation of coal blocks by the Coal Ministry.
4. Support from Ministry of Finance / Ministry of Commerce regarding proposed fiscal reforms / tariff measures.
5. Support from the Ministries of surface Transport, Power and State Governments for provision of appurtenant infrastructure.
6. Support from Planning Commission / Ministry of Finance for restructuring of Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. (HSCL).

Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Steel -(2012-2013)

Section 6:
Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry

Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome / impact with the following department (s) / ministry(ies)	Success Indicator	Unit	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
1. Increase in Steel production	Ministries/Departments of Railways, Surface Transport, Ports/Shipping, Power, Mines, Coal, Environment & Forest, state governments concerned	Production in million tonnes	Mill on tonnes	69.58	72	76	89	97
2. Increase in Steel making capacity	Ministries/Departments of Railways, Surface Transport, Ports/Shipping, Power, Mines, Coal, Environment & Forest, state governments concerned	Production capacity in million tonnes	Mill on tonnes	78	84.8	92	105	115
3. Reduction in import of steel	Ministries/Departments of Railways, Surface Transport, Ports/Shipping, Power, Mines, Coal, Environment & Forest, state governments concerned	Import of finished steel	Mill on tonnes	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.5
4. Increase in export of finished steel	Ministries/Departments of Railways, Surface Transport, Ports/Shipping, Power, Mines, Coal, Environment & Forest, state governments concerned	Export of finished steel	Mill on tonnes	3.67	4.07	4.00	5.00	6.00
5. Increase in consumption of finished steel	Ministries/Departments of Railways, Surface Transport, Ports/Shipping, Power, Mines, Coal, Environment & Forest, state governments concerned	Real consumption of finished steel	Mill on tonnes	65.6	70.00	77.30	85.05	93.60

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance					
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score			
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			As Appointed by HPC			
1 To facilitate creation of steel making capacity and growth in steel production during 2012-13.	15.00	Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to achieve steel production capacity	Production capacity of steel	Million tonnes	5.00	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	96.71	100.0	5.0	53.71		
						05	03	01	00	00	67					
						78	76	75	74	72	78.20	100.0	5.0	78.20		
Issues to be pursued for the growth of Steel Sector: Review of Implementation status of MoUs signed by steel developers with the concerned State Government and key issues related to development of infrastructure, acquisition of land, allocation of raw material, water, power etc.	2.00	Inter-Ministrial Group (IMG) Meetings	Number	2.00	2.00	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	2	100.0	2.0	2		
						2	1	0	0	0	0					
Project specific meetings with various Ministries of Government of India: a) Railways Projects: 1. Doubling of Tachar - Sambalpur railway line 2. Doubling of Angul - Sambalpur (71 KMs) railway line 3. Faster lane acquisition by East Coast Railway (102 KMs); 4. Kirandul - Kolla walsah	1.00	Developing monitoring mechanism for implementation of MoUs	Date	1.00	1.00	31/01/2013	15/03/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	05/02/2013	96.67	0.07	0.67		
Sector / projects specific meetings	2.00	Sector / projects specific meetings	Number	2.00	2.00	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	5	100.0	2.0	5		
						5	4	3	2	1	5					

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				Performance			
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Weighted Score	As Approved by HFC
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
		line doubling and line capacity augmentation from Bailadila/Kirandul to Vishakhapatnam and 3rd Track from Vadlapudi to RINL or 5. any other New Project b) National Highways: 1. Six laning of connecting roads from eastern ports like Paradeep and Dhanra 2. Upgradation of roads network connecting Talcher Coalfield and various parts of the country 3. Four laning of NH 42 to NH 200 from Anapalli to Rudhupal SH 63 4. Four laning of Kofra to Kalajose. 5. Expansion of present four lanes from Anakapalli to Vishakhapatnam in six lane or 6. Any Other New Project. c) Ports: 1. Upgradation of iron and coal berths at Paradeep and Dhanra Ports. 2. Additional captive berth at Haldia Port 3. Upgradation of Haldia Port to handle 80,000J - 1,20,000 DWT vessels or 4. Any Other Project d) Environment & Forest: Expediting environment and forests clearance proposals of steel sector pending with the MoEF.											

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						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC	
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%					
2 To oversee the completion of the capex and modernisation programmes of the PSUs.	47.00	SAIL: a) Finalise: Attaining of capex programme on expansion projects in FY 2012-13 for their capex programme SAIL: i) Physical completion of facilities at Rourkela Steel Plant to add capacity of 2.5 million tonnes of Hot Metal by 31.3.2013. ii) Physical completion of facilities at ISP, Burnpur to add capacity of 2.5 Million tonnes of Hot Metal by 31.3.2013. iii) Completion of facilities at Bhilai Steel Plant iv) Completion of facilities at Bokaro Steel Plant Monitor improvement in the approved techno-economic parameters of SAIL.	Investment for SAIL's capex programme on expansion during 2012-13	Rs crore	2.00	12000	10000	8500	9000	8500	9519	80.38	1.61	3519	
			Completion of new Coxe Oven Battery No.6	Date	2.00	31/08/2012	30/08/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	28/07/2012	100.0	2.0	28/07/12	
			Completion of new Blast Furnace No.5	Date	2.00	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013	31/12/2012	90.0	1.8	31/12/12	
			Completion of new Coxe Oven Battery No.11	Date	2.00	31/07/2012	31/08/2012	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	30/05/2012	100.0	2.0	30/05/12	
			Completion of Wire Rod Mill	Date	2.00	30/09/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	30/09/2012	100.0	2.0	30/09/12	
			Completion of Ore Handling Plant - A	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	31/12/2012	100.0	1.0	31/12/12	
			Completion of Cast House Slag Granulation Plant for Blast Furnace	Date	1.00	31/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	31/01/2013	100.0	1.0	31/01/13	
			Coal Dust Injection (CDI) Rate	kg/THM	1.00	60	50	45	44	42	54	0.34	0.34	54	
			Production of crude steel through Concast route	Million tonne	1.00	10	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	0.8	0.8	9.5	

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement		Performance	
						Excellent 100%	Vary Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Raw Score	As Weighted Score	Approved by HPC	
			Blast Furnace Coke Rate	kg/THM	1.00	512	514	516	518	520	512	100.0	1.0	512
			BF Productivity	thm/m3/ day	1.00	1.56	1.54	1.52	1.51	1.50	1.58	100.0	1.0	1.58
			Specific Energy Consumption	GCal/tcs	1.00	6.72	6.74	6.76	6.78	6.80	6.68	100.0	1.0	6.68
			Labour Productivity	Tcs/man/ year	1.00	245	240	235	230	225	255	100.0	1.0	255
			R&D expenditure	% PAT	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	5.99	100.0	1.0	5.99
			Development of new steel product	Number	0.50	3	2	1	0	0	3	100.0	0.5	3
		Development of Special Grade Steel	Investment for RINL's Capex programme during 2012-13 to increase Production capacity to 6.3 million tonnes from an existing capacity of 3 million tonnes.	Rs. crore	1.00	1050	1000	950	900	850	1280	100.0	1.0	1280
			Increase in production capacity	Million Tonne	3.00	3.55	3.47	3.29	3.13	2.97	3.55	100.0	3.0	3.55
		RINL: a) Financial: Investment in RINL capex programme during 2012-13 so as to increase the production capacity to 6.3 million tonnes from 3 million tonnes. b) Physical: i) Commissioning of projects under the capex programme for modernisation and expansion ii) Expansion of rural marketing distribution network:- Appointment of Dealers iii) Utilisation of fly ash / BF slag :-	Commissioning of Power Plant in Coke Oven Battery - 4 (COB-4)	Date	3.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	04/04/2012	100.0	3.0	04/04/2012
			Issue of appointment letter	Number	1.00	100	90	80	70	60	274	100.0	1.0	274
			Issuance of Expression of Interest	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	30/11/2012	100.0	1.0	30/11/2012

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score		
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			by IFC		
Commencement of process of JV for cement plant															
Improvement in Techno-economic parameters of RINL :- i) BF productivity			BF Productivity	tonn/day	1.00	1.96	1.87	1.78	1.69	1.60	1.47	0.0	0.0	1.47	
ii) LD converter productivity			LD size production	tonn/day	1.00	22.48	21.41	20.34	19.32	10.38	24	100.0	1.0	24	
iii) Labour Productivity			Improved Man Days	tonn/yr	1.00	337	321	305	290	275	362	100.0	1.0	362	
iv) Specific Energy Consumption			Reduction in Energy Consumption	Gcal/tonnes	1.00	6.52	6.95	7.21	7.59	7.99	6.31	100.0	1.0	6.31	
v) Water Consumption			reduction in Water Consumption	ex. m ³ /tonnes	1.00	2.80	2.94	3.09	3.26	3.43	2.37	100.0	1.0	2.37	
vi) Blast Furnace Coke rate			Blast Furnace Coke Rate	kg-tHM	1.00	500	505	510	515	520	511	78.0	0.78	511	
vii) R&D expenditure			Achievement of Pre agreed Milestones	% PWT	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.9	100.0	1.0	0.9	
Development of Special Grade Steel			Development of new steel products	Number	0.50	3	2	1	0	0	10	100.0	0.5	10	
Acquisition of iron ore Mines: taking up with the Ministry of Mines for allocation of iron ores to RINL			Making applications to State Governments by 31.3.2013	No. of Applications	1.00	10	9	6	4	2	29	100.0	1.0	29	
NIMDC: a) Financial: Attaining of expenditure targets in FY 2012-13 for their capex programme			Domestic capex expenditure during 2012-13	Rs. crore	1.00	3455	3400	3000	2600	2200	1607.24	0.0	0.0	1607.24	
			Expenditure on foreign acquisitions by NIMDC during 2012-13	Rs. crore	1.00	400	320	280	220	170	0	0.0	0.0	0	

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance			
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score		
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%		Weighted Score	As Approved by HFC	
3 Ensuring adequate availability of raw material for steel	0.00	NMDC : bi Physical : - ii) Overseeing the NMDC's proposed Greenfield 3 MTPA capacity steel plant at Nagamam, Chhatgarh	Completion of basic engineering for 7 major technological packages	Number	1.00	7	6	5	4	3	4	70.0	0.7	1
			Completion of foundation of Blast Furnace Stoves and Blast Furnace Proser and Stock House	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	15/01/2013	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013	15/10/2012	100.0	1.0	15/10/2012
			Completion of 20 % Piling of Coke Oven battery	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	15/01/2013	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013	30/08/2012	100.0	1.0	30/08/2012
			Starting of erection of conveyors gallery work of RMIS package	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	15/01/2013	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013	31/10/2013	80.0	0.8	31/10/2013
			Erection of Cooler, Kiln and Mixer	Date	1.00	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	25/03/2013	31/03/2013	31/10/2013	100.0	1.0	31/10/2013
			Starting of Mechanical erection covered under main plan. package	Date	1.00	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	31/03/2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Submission of investment proposal regarding Reletation Plant at Nagamam, Chhatgarh to NMDC's Board for approval	Date	1.00	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	30/09/2012	100.0	1.0	30/09/2012
			Heating	Date	1.00	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013			28/07/2012	100.0	1.0	28/07/2012
			Completion of major civil works of secondary crusher house and	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013		27/12/2012	100.0	1.0	27/12/2012

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance			
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Approved by HPC
Industry from domestic and overseas sources, particularly iron ore and coal by PSUs under the Ministry of Steel.		in line for a capacity of 3 MTPA	primary crusher house											
		ii) Transportation of iron ore fines / slimes from Bailadila to Vizag through pipe line	Completion of detls led survey of pipe line route for slurry pipe line from Kharaul (CG) to Vizag (A.P)	Date	1.00	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	31/03/2013		N/A	N/A	
		iii) Linkage of iron ore to domestic iron & steel industry by NMDC	Iron ore supplied to domestic iron and steel companies during 2012-13	million tonne	1.00	24	23	22.50	22	21.50	24.67	100.0	1.0	24.67
		MOIL: i) Value addition through smelting of Mangnese Ore Finas :- Preparation of Techno-economic Feasibility Report ii) Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to help them to achieve their enterprise specific targets	Submission of Detailed Project Report by Consultants Development of Dongri Buzurg Opencast mine	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	15/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	24/12/2012	100.0	1.0	24/12/2012
				MM cube	1.00	4865	4576	4347	4130	3924	4515	87.34	0.67	4515
			OHSAS 18001-2007 certifications for Cumbaon Mine and Munzar Mine	Date	1.00	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	30/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013	25/10/2012	100.0	1.0	25/10/2012
		Bind Group: To start mining operation of Baglaburu mines of NMDC	Commencement of operation	Date	1.00	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	15/03/2013	20/03/2013	31/03/2013		N/A	N/A	
		KIOCL : i) Study for optimisation of grinding media in Ball	Completion date	Date	0.50	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	30/10/2012	100.0	0.5	30/10/2012

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance			
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Weighted Score	As Approved by HFC	
		Mill												
		III. Study on migration from oil based system to gas based system in indurating machine	Completion date	Date	0.50	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	29/05/2012	100.0	0.5	25/08/2012
		MSTC : Scaling up of Shrouding plant for utilisation of automobile scrap	Notice for EOI, selection of consultant and identification of project site / land	Date	0.50	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	25/10/2012	100.0	0.5	25/10/2012
		FSML : Commercialisation of steel scrap having sizes below 10mm	Completion of tests and study including collection of information on equipments and process suitable for disintegration of impregnated iron from slag fines	Date	0.25	31/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	31/01/2013	100.0	0.25	31/01/2013
		H-SCL : Facilitation, operational and necessary policy formulation to help them achieve their enterprise specific targets	Finalisation of Cabines. Note for restructuring of H-SCL	Date	0.25	31/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013	20/04/2012	100.0	0.25	20/04/2012
4. Improving the performance of Iron & Steel Industry through R&D Intervention, Quality Control and Export Promotion.	0.00	Reviewing and monitoring the progress of the R&D projects	Meeting of Project Review Committee (PRC) to monitor the progress of 7 R&D projects under the Plan Fund. 1. Improvement in sinter productivity through deep beneficiation and agglomeration technologies for rational utilisation of low grade iron ore and	Number	1.00	14	12	10	9	7	14	100.0	1.0	14

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC	
			<p>finus, National Metallurgical Laboratory, (NML), Jamshedpur; 2. Alternate complementary Route of iron/steel making with reference to Indian new material by NML; 3. Development of futuristic technology for C-Feo iron production using a ferrous reductant like H with minimum or no CO2 emission by Institute of Mineral and Material Technology, (IMMT), Bhubaneswar; 4. Re-evaluation of iron ore sinter from Barsua and other mines in India by RDCIS (SAIL); 5. Development of pilot scale pelletisation technology for Indian Gochilic thermal iron with varying degree of fineness by RDCIS (SAIL); 6. CO2 abatement in iron & steel production by process optimisation by IIT Kharagpur; 7. Production of low ash coal from high ash Indian coals by IIT</p>												
			Meeting of Empowered Board (EB) to monitor the progress of 5 R&D	Number	1.00	10	9	8	7	5	10	100.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance					
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HFC		
			projects under the SDF: 1. Infrared Camera Based Ladle Condition Monitoring System by MECON, Ranchi; 2. development of Continuous Multi Gas Monitor by MECON Ranchi; 3. Development of High Strength Low Carbon Multi-plate steels by Bengal Engineering and Science University & I.I.T. A. Steel; 4. Investigation of Deformation and Damage Mechanism in Bare and Coated Automotive Steels through In-Situ Scanning Electron Microscope by Jadavpur University; 5. Development of integrated treatment process for coke oven effluents by RDCIS (ISIL)													
			Meeting of the Empowerment Committee (EC) for R&D projects under the SDF	Date	1.00	30/06/2012	31/08/2012	31/10/2012	31/12/2012	28/02/2013	23/06/2012	100.0	1.0	23/06/2012		
		Monitoring Quality of Iron & Steel products	Launching of awareness campaign for quality steel products	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013		01/11/2012	100.0	1.0	01/11/2012		
			Notification of additional iron & steel products under the	Date	1.00	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	31/03/2013			N/A	N/A			

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance				
						Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score			
						100%	80%	70%	60%			As Approved by HPC			
5 To facilitate and monitor mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures by the Steel Ministry's PSUs.	3.00	Standard Input-Output Norms under duty exemption scheme	Mandatory Quality Control Order	Date	1.00	30/09/2012	31/10/2012	30/11/2012	31/12/2012	31/01/2013	31/05/2012	100.0	1.0	31/05/2012	
		SAIL : i) Entering into strategic alliance with prospective partners for new business development ii) Setting up of ITmk3 technology based iron nugget plant in collaboration with Kobe Steel Plant	Number of MOUs / Joint Venture Agreements / Strategic Alliances by March, 2013	Number	1.00	3	2	1			3		100.0	1.0	3
6 Finalisation of New Policy Initiatives.	3.00	RINL - MOIL JV for ferro-manganese plant	Incorporation of SAIL Kobe Steel joint Venture Company	Date	0.50	31/07/2012	15/08/2012	29/09/2012	15/10/2012	30/11/2012	25/05/2012	100.0	0.5	25/05/2012	
		Acquisition of assets abroad by ICVL with target value of 'bidding-3 nos.' and acquisition 1 no.	Signing of agreement / term sheet for acquisition of assets abroad	Number	0.50	1	0	0	0	0	0		N/A	N/A	
		RINL - MOIL JV for ferro-manganese plant	Submission of bids for acquisition of assets abroad	Number	0.50	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	100.0	0.5	3
		i) Finalisation of New National Steel Policy	Finalisation of tender	Date	0.50	31/01/2013	15/02/2013	28/02/2013	15/03/2013	31/03/2013			N/A	N/A	
ii) Preparation of Report of Working Group on rationalising Iron Ore exports and introducing	1.00	Submission of Cabinet Note before the Cabinet on National Steel Policy	Finalisation of Report	Date	1.00	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	25/03/2013	31/03/2013		N/A	N/A		
		Preparation of Report of Working Group on rationalising Iron Ore exports and introducing	Finalisation of Report	Date	1.00	31/01/2013	28/02/2013	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	31/03/2013	28/02/2013	90.0	0.9	28/02/2013	

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/ Criteria Value					Performance			
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			Approved by HPC	
		pelletisation of iron ore fines iii) Follow-up action on steel survey in rural areas	Meeting of the Monitoring Committee for monitoring follow-up action on the recommendations of survey on steel consumption in rural areas.	Number	1.00	3	2	1			2	90.0	0.9	2
7	2.00	Comprehensive Survey of Steel Rolling Industry by Joint Plant Committee (JPC)	Completion of the survey including technical audit.	Date	2.00	31/10/2012	31/12/2012	28/02/2013	31/03/2013		30/09/2012	100.0	2.0	30/09/2012
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	05/03/2012	26/03/2012	07/05/2012	08/03/2012	09/03/2012	05/03/2012	100.0	2.0	30/03/2012
		Timely submission of Results	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2012	03/05/2012	04/05/2012	05/05/2012	06/05/2012	26/04/2012	100.0	1.0	26/04/2013
* Administrative Reforms	6.00	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80	100	100.0	2.0	100
		Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	Area of operations covered	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80	100	100.0	2.0	100
* Improving Informal Efficiency / responsiveness / service delivery of Ministry / Department	4.00	Timely preparation of departmental Innovation Action Plan (IAP)	On-time submission	Date	2.0	01/05/2013	02/05/2013	03/05/2013	06/05/2013	07/05/2013		N/A	N/A	
		Implementation of Sivottam	Independent Audit of Implementation of Citizen's Charter	%	2.0	100	90	90	70	60	33	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Performance Evaluation Report for Ministry of Steel [Achievement Submitted] (2012-2013)

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Performance			
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC
Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	Independent Audit of implementation of public grievance redressal system	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAC during the year.	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60	77.14	77.14	1.54	100%
						100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5	100%
						100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5	100%
						100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5	100%
Mandatory Objective(s)	2.00	Timely submission of ATRs on Audit Paras of C&AG to the PAC Secret. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100.0	100.0	0.5	100%
						100	90	80	70	60	100.0	100.0	0.5	100%
Mandatory Objective(s)	2.00	Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100.0	100.0	0.5	100%
						100	90	80	70	60	100.0	100.0	0.5	100%

Total Composite Score : 84.61

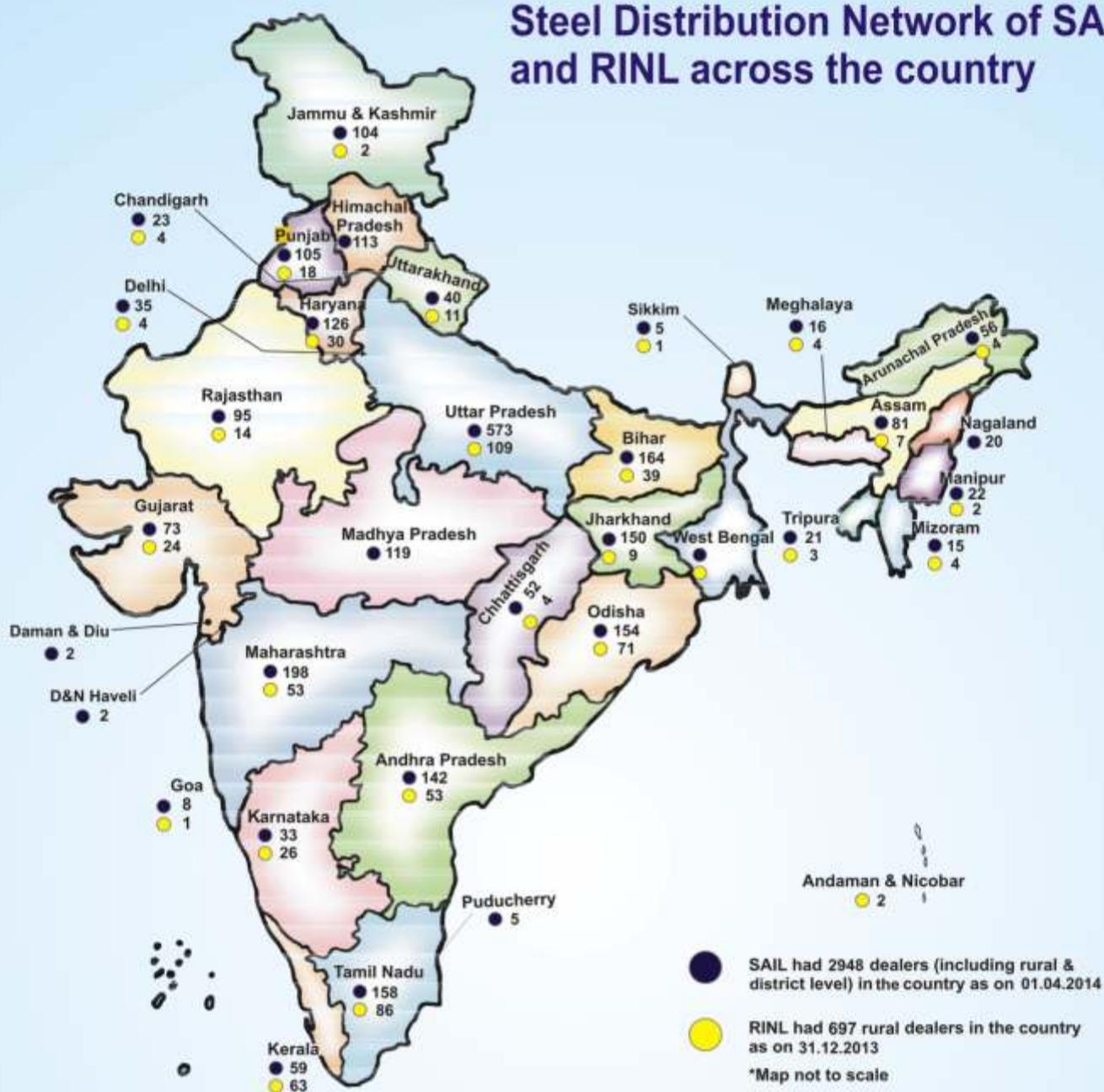
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Steel Distribution Network of SAIL and RINL across the country





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MINISTRY OF STEEL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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