

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STEEL

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1729
FOR ANSWER ON 13/12/2021

NATIONAL STEEL POLICY

1729. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of recent developments with regard to expanding steel production as envisaged in National Steel Policy, 2017;
- (b) what are some of the major accomplishments of National Steel Policy, 2017 in past four years;
- (c) whether the implementation of this policy was impacted due to the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STEEL

(SHRI RAM CHANDRA PRASAD SINGH)

(a) National Steel Policy, 2017 envisages development of a technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes self-sufficiency in steel production. Steel being a de-regulated sector, government acts as facilitator, by creating enabling environment for development of steel sector. In line with the National Steel Policy, 2017, various initiatives taken by the Government are as following:-

- (i) Notification of Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy for promoting procurement of Made in India steel.
- (ii) Notification of Steel Scrap Recycling Policy to enhance the availability of domestically generated scrap.
- (iii) Issuance of Steel Quality Control Order to stop manufacturing and import of non-standardized steel.
- (iv) Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) for advanced registration of steel imports.
- (v) Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel with an outlay of ₹6,322 crores.
- (vi) Engagement with various stakeholders including industry associations and leaders of domestic steel industry to address their issues by the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.
- (vii) Engagement with relevant stakeholders including from Railways, Defence, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Housing, Civil Aviation, Road Transport and Highways, Agriculture and Rural Development sectors to enhance the steel usage and overall demand for steel in the country.
- (viii) Establishment of Project Development Cell in the Ministry to attract and facilitate investment in the steel sector

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(b)to(d): The details of progress in respect of some of the performance parameters during the past four years are as following:-

(i) Crude Steel Capacity and Production.

Year	Crude Steel			
	Capacity (mt)	%change over last year	Production (mt)	%change over last year
2017-18	137.98	7.6	103.13	5.3
2018-19	142.24	3.1	110.92	7.6
2019-20	142.30	0.0	109.14	-1.6
2020-21	143.91	1.1	103.54	-5.1
2021-22 (Apr.-Nov.)	143.91#	-	76.44	21.1

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC);
#capacity is reported for complete fiscal year i.e., 2021-22.

(ii) Production and Consumption of total finished steel.

Year	Total Finished Steel			
	Production (mt)	% change over last year	Consumption (mt)	% change over last year
2017-18	95.01	3.8	90.71	7.9
2018-19	101.29	6.6	98.71	8.8
2019-20	102.62	1.3	100.17	1.5
2020-21	96.20	-6.3	94.89	-5.3
2021-22 (Apr.-Nov.)	72.07	25.5	66.37	20.4

Source: JPC

(iii) Per capita consumption of total finished steel.

Year	Per Capita Consumption of total Finished Steel - (kg)
2017-18	69.0
2018-19	74.4
2019-20	74.7
2020-21	70.0
2021-22 (Ap.-Nov.)(e)	72.3

Source: JPC; e=estimated

(iv) Import and Export of Finished Steel.

Year	Total Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy) Volume (mt)		Total Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy) Value (Rs Crores)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
2017-18	7.48	9.62	39484	35265
2018-19	7.84	6.36	49317	46629
2019-20	6.77	8.36	44683	33153
2020-21	4.75	10.78	32154	36726
April- November 2021*	3.06	9.53	28579	69720

Source: JPC;*provisional

(v) Reduction in greenhouse gas (CO2) emission.

Year	Specific CO2 emission:
	(t/tcs)
2018-19	2.55
2019-20	2.48
2020-21	2.49
