

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STEEL

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2079**  
FOR ANSWER ON 21/03/2022

**NATIONAL STEEL POLICY, 2017**

2079. SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being undertaken by Government for the Indian steel industry to fulfil the vision outlined in the National Steel Policy, 2017;
- (b) the details of how Government is handling in reaching the target of financing, capacity addition of 100–150 million tonnes being the biggest challenge in near future; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the policy document acknowledges that additional investment of INR 10 lakh crore will be required and financing it is the primary challenge in steel industry in the country and, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL

(SHRI RAM CHANDRA PRASAD SINGH)

(a)&(b): The present annual crude steel capacity of the country is 144 MT and is envisaged to reach 300 MT by 2030-31. National Steel Policy, 2017 aims to provide the conducive environment for attaining this objective by providing policy support and guidance to steel producers. Towards this, the action taken includes the 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 steel producers 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 potential users; 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.

(c) As per National Steel Policy, 2017 para 4.2.5 “creation of additional capacity for fulfilling the anticipated demand will require significant capital investment of about ₹10 lakh crore by 2030-31”.

Most of this investment is expected to come through debt financing. As per instructions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Credit related matters have been largely deregulated. RBI has advised banks to put in place appropriate board-approved policies for their lending business.

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