

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STEEL

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 947
FOR ANSWER ON 06.02.2026

PROGRESS ACHIEVED THROUGH NATIONAL STEEL POLICY, 2017

947. SHRI PRADIP KUMAR VARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved through the National Steel Policy, 2017, capacity expansion and scrap recycling in terms of crude steel production, raw material security, sustainable manufacturing and global competitiveness;

(b) the achievements attained in technology upgradation, environmental compliance and operational efficiency through modernisation of SAIL, RINL and other PSUs;

(c) the improvements in import substitution, export competitiveness and the industrial ecosystem through speciality steel and value-added products; and

(d) the success achieved in sustainable production, environmental protection and circular economy through green steel, hydrogen-based production and carbon-neutral targets?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (SHRI BHUPATHIRAJU SRINIVASA VARMA)
MINISTRY OF STEEL

(a)to(c): Steel is a de-regulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. Decisions such as investment, capacity addition, production, technology upgradation, import, export, employment, setting up of a steel plant etc. are based on techno-commercial analysis of companies. National Steel Policy (NSP), 2017 was notified to provide policy directions to the Government and the steel sector with the objective of creating a technologically advanced and globally competitive industry that supports economic growth. The current status of various parameters vis-a-vis projections in NSP, 2017 is as follows:-

(In Million Tonnes)			
S.No.	Parameter	Projections for the year (2030-31) under NSP, 2017	Current Status (2024-25)
1	Total crude steel capacity	300	200.33
2	Total crude steel demand/ production	255	152.18
3	Total finished steel demand/ production	230	146.69
4	Per Capita Finished Steel Consumption (in kg)	158	108

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Import of finished steel decreased by 37.4% from 7.424 million tonnes to 4.649 million tonnes between April-December 2025 compared to the same period previous year. Export of finished steel increased by 33.3% from 3.6 million tonnes to 4.799 million tonnes between April-December 2025 compared to the same period previous year.

Through modernisation, since 2017, Steel Authority of India Limited(SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have recorded measurable improvements in key techno-economic and operational efficiency parameters such as an increase in blast furnace productivity, reduction in coke rate and reduction in specific energy consumption.

(d) The Government has undertaken several initiatives to promote sustainable steel production, environmental protection and a circular economy. These include notification of the Green Steel Taxonomy, under which 60 steel units have been certified with a total green steel production of 9.17 million tonnes, and publication of the roadmap “Greening the Steel Sector in India” for achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. Pilot projects for hydrogen use in steelmaking have been approved under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, while the National Solar Mission supports emission reduction through renewable energy. Recycling is being strengthened through the Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019, the Recycling of Ships Act, 2019, the Vehicle Scrapping Policy of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), and the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, which together promote environmentally sound recycling, material recovery and Extended Producer Responsibility.
