LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.438

FOR ANSWER ON 18/12/2017

CRUDE STEEL CAPACITY

438. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA: KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has crude steel capacity of 126 million tonnes as on March, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017, envisages to enhance the domestic crude steel capacity to 300 million tonnes by 2030-31 and if so, the details thereof:
- (c) whether only 66 million tonnes of capacity has been added in the past decade and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether several global steel majors have scrapped various Greenfield steel projects, due to various factors like location of land, availability of raw materials, economic viability of project, logistics, etc. and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL

(SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI)

(a) India's crude steel capacity was 128.28 million tonnes (mt) in 2016-17. Data on India's Crude Steel capacity during the last five years is shown in the table below:-

Year	Crude Steel capacity (mt)
2012-13	97.02
2013-14	102.26
2014-15	109.85
2015-16	121.97
2016-17	128.28
Source : JPC	

- (b) The National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017, envisages to enhance the domestic crude steel capacity to 300 million tonnes by 2030-31. This indicates an addition of 171.72 million tonnes of capacity as compared to 2016-17 by 2031.
- (c) Data on crude steel capacity during 2007-08 and 2016-17 is shown below and indicates an addition of 68.43 mt of crude steel capacity in the country during the last decade:-

Year	Crude steel capacity (mt)
2007-08	59.85
2016-17	128.28
Addition to capacity	68.43
Source : JPC	

(d) Decision to set up steel project is taken by individual investor, based on various factors like location of land, availability of raw materials, economic viability of project, logistics, etc. In order to ensure availability of raw materials, Government has come up with Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 and Coal Mines (Special provision) Act, 2015. This statutory framework provides transparent method of allocation of natural resources like iron ore and coal.
