6

STANDING COMMITTEE ON

COAL, MINES AND STEEL

(2024-2025)

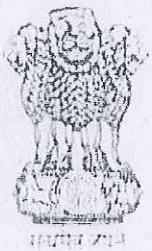
EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF STEEL

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(2025-26)

SIXTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

MARCH, 2025 /PHALGUNA, 1946 (SAKA)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 21.3.2025

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 21.3.2025

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2.	Smt. Jagriti Tewatia	Director
3.	Smt. Sunanda Chatterjee	Deputy Secretary
4.	Smt. Huma Iqbal	Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) relating to the Ministry of Steel.

2. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel were laid on the Table of the House on 11.02.2025 Under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel are required to consider the Demands for Grants of Ministries under their jurisdiction and make Report on the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Steel on 18.02.2025.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 18.03.2025.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Steel for the cooperation extended by them in furnishing written replies and for placing their considered views and perceptions before the Committee.

6. The Committee place on record their profound appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

7. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
18 March, 2025
28 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

ANURAG SINGH THAKUR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Coal,
Mines and Steel

REPORT

PART-I

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTORY

Metal consumption has been one of the main driving causes behind industrialization.Steel has long held the top position among metals. Steel is both a raw material and an intermediary product, therefore its production and consumption are commonly used as indicators of a nation's economic success.

1.2 Steel industryis one of the basic industries of the country and plays an important role in strengthening the economy. There are thousands of grades of steel according to World Steel Association. There is still immense potential for developing new grades of steel with varying properties. The large numberof grades give steel the characteristics of a basic production material. However the degree to which it maintains its dominant position will depend on if steel can exploit its potential by developing new higher grades and adaptable grades.

1.3 The Indian steel sector has seen significant growth in recent years with a notable increase in both production and consumption. As per the National Steel policy, the country aims to achieve 300 Million Tonnes of steel production capacity by the year 2030 with present capacity at about 180 million tonnes(Mos press release posted on 27 Nov 2024 5 pm by PIB Delhi)

- According to the Ministry of Steel during calendar year 2024, India was the 2nd largest producer of Crude Steel asper data (provisional) released by the World Steel Association on 24 January,2025.
- Crude Steel production expanded from 109.137 Million Tonnes (MT) in 2019-20 to 144.299 MT in 2023-24. Crude steel production in 2023-24 registering a growth of 13.4% over 127.197 MT in 2022-23.
- Capacity for domestic crude steel expanded from 142.299 MTPA in 2019-20 to179.515 MTPA in 2023-24.

1.4 The Ministry of Steel is responsible for planning and development of iron and steel industry. The list of subject allocated to the Ministry of Steel is as per allocation of business .

The key functions of the Ministry of steel are as under:-

Promoting the development of infrastructure required for enhancing domestic steel production.

- To facilitate adequate availability of raw materials for steel industry from domestic and overseas sources.
- Creating and updating a comprehensive data base for various segments of the steel industry.
- To monitor the physical and financial performance of CPSEs and capital expenditure on projects.
- Monitoring performance of commitments made in the MOUs and modernization

and expansion programme of CPSEs.

- Facilitate improvement in performance of Iron and Steel industry through R&D and technology intervention, Quality Control and improvements in techno-economic parameters.
- Boosting domestic demand for steel through promotional efforts.

1.5 There is no statutory or autonomous body under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel.The following Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)are under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel:

1. Steel Authority of India Limited, (SAIL), New Delhi
2. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, (RINL), Visakhapatnam
3. NMDC Limited, Hyderabad
4. MOIL Limited, Nagpur
5. KIOCL Limited, Bangalore
6. MECON Limited, Ranchi
7. MSTC Limited, Kolkata
8. NMDC Steel Limited (NSL), Nagarnar

1.6 For the year2025-26, Demand No. 97has beenpresented to the Parliament by Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Ministry of Steel during the Budget Session. The total Demand is of Rs. 3362.00crores, of which Rs364.22 crores is under the Revenue Section and Rs. 2997.78 crores is under Capital Sectionof the Ministry. The demand includes Rs.

46.64 crores (Revenue Section- Rs. 43.86 crores and Capital Section- Rs. 2.78 crores) for Secretariat/EstablishmentExpenditure; Rs. 318.00 crores for Central Sector Schemes; and Rs. 2997.36crores for Other Central Sector Expenditure. The Other Central Sector Expenditure includes Gross Budgetary Support in the form of equity infusion of Rs. 2,995 crores to RINL.

Table No. 1

1.7 The total financial requirements covered in Demand No. 97 for BE 2025-26 and BE 2024-2025 are summarized as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Demand No. 97 for 2025-26	**BE 2025-26**			
	Schemes	Establishment Expenditure	Other Central Sector Expenditure	Total
Revenue Section	318.00	43.86	2.36	364.22
Capital Section	--	2.78	2995.00	2997.78
Total	318.00	46.64	2997.36	3362.00
	BE 2024-25			
Revenue Section	258.82	63.31	2.06	324.19
Capital Section	--	1.47	--	1.47
Total (Gross)	258.82	64.78	2.06	325.66

1.8 Regarding reduction in the Establishment Expenditure under Revenue Section from Rs. 64.78 crores in 2024-25 to Rs. 46.64 crores in 2025-26, the Ministry replied as under-

'Based on the demand from Department of Space regarding cost sharing amounting to Rs. 24.18 crores (4% of total cost of Rs. 483.55 crores) by Ministry of Steel for development of Resourcesat-3A, a provision of Rs. 24.18 crores were kept in BE 2024-25 under Revenue Section. However, in October, 2024, Department of Space informed that the Cost sharing basis has been reworked in light of the discussions with Department of Expenditure. As per the revised cost sharing mechanism, only Rs. 5.08 crores (Rs. 4.25 crores under Capital Section and Rs. 0.83 crore under Revenue Section) are required in FY 2024-25 and Rs. 0.68 crores (Rs. 0.61 crores under Capital Section and Rs. 0.07 crore under Revenue Section) in FY 2025-26. The remaining re-worked amount of Rs. 18.09 crores will now be required beyond FY 2025-26. Due to this reduction in expenditure pertaining to satellite Resoucesat-3A in

FY 2025-26, the provision under Establishment Expenditure in FY 2025-26 has reduced in comparison to FY 2024-25.

Central Sector Schemes

1.9 Ministry of Steel is implementing 03 Central Sector Schemes namely 'Scheme for Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector', 'Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel in India' and one scheme of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW), namely the scheme for 'Promotion of Flagging of Merchant Ships in India'.

1.10 The 'Scheme for Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector' was introduced in the year 2009-10, based on the recommendations of the Working Group for Iron & Steel Industry for 11th Five Year Plan and since then the scheme has continued. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the stakeholders for pursuing R&D projects for addressing the R&D needs of the Iron and Steel Sector in the country. The Scheme has been approved for continuation beyond 31st March, 2021 for a period of 5 years (2021-22 to 2025-26).

1.11 The 'Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel in India' of the Ministry was approved by the Union Cabinet on 22.07.2021 at an outlay of Rs. 6,322 crores. The scheme has commenced from FY 2023-24; however, the release of incentive would be from FY 2024-25 to FY 2030-31. The objective of the PLI Scheme for specialty grade steel is to promote manufacturing of such steel grades within the country. PLI incentive will boost the domestic production of 'Specialty Steel' and attract significant investment for production of 'Specialty Steel' in the country. It will also help the Indian steel industry mature in terms of technology as well as move up the value chain.

1.12 Further, Ministry of Steel is also implementing a scheme of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW) namely 'Promotion of Flagging of Merchant Ships in India'.In order to promote the objective of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Government of India has decided to provide subsidy support to Indian shipping companies in global tenders floated by Ministries/Departments and CPSEs for import of Government cargo. The scheme is applicable for the period of five years i.e. from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Chapter II

Analysis of Demand for Grants

A brief summary of percentage increase/decrease in various heads of Demand for Grants over the last five years is given below:-

Table 2

Heads of Expenditure	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Actual 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Actual 2021-22	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Actual 2022-23	BE 2023-24	RE 2023-24	Actual 2023-24	BE 2024-25	RE 2024-25	Actual (till 31.01.25)	BE 2025-26	%ages increase/ decrease in BE 2025-26 over BE 2024-25
Secretariat																	
Secretariat - Economic Services other General Economic Services	38.58	29.34	29.06	32.78	36.14	33.54	40.51	39.25	36.97	43.64	38.81	39.50**	64.78	69.02	35.90	46.64	-28%
Central Sector Schemes																	
Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector	15.00	5.00	0.54	5.00	4.81	4.81	4.49	4.49	4.49	10.00	5.00	2.94	7.00	5.00	2.70	6.00	-14.3%
Flagging of Merchant Ships in India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	1.32	0.00	12.00	3.25	14.00	6.52	5.14	6.00	7.00	4.89	7.00	+16.7%
Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel in India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.36	2.35	245.82	55.00	3.38	305.00	+24.1%
Other Central Sector Expenditure																	
Advertising and Publicity (EC), Contributions, Awards, etc.	46.42	45.10	44.71	1.47	0.74	0.48	2.00	1.98	1.33	2.51	1.86	1.92**	2.06	1.98	0.96	2.36	+14.6%
Budgetary Support to RINL				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8423*	8423.00	2995.00*	Rs. 2995 cr.
Grand Total	100.00	79.44	74.31	39.25	43.01	40.15	47.00	57.72	46.04	70.15	54.55	51.87	325.66	8561.00	8470.83	3362.00	(+)932.4 %

Under Other Central Sector Expenditure, Rs. 44.24 crores were allocated in FY 2020-21. This was released to SAIL for upgradation of Ispat General Hospital (IGH), Rourkela. The total funds for IGH ha been released by FY 2020-21. Hence, no provision has been made in BE 2021-22 onwards.

*Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 16.1.2025 has approved the proposal of Ministry regarding 'Infusion of Rs. 10,500 crore in the form of investment in the equity share capital (including 500 crores already provided) and conversion of Rs. 1140 crores (already provided as working capital loan) as 7% Non-cumulative Preference Share Capital redeemable after 10 years to keep RINL as a goi concern'. Rs. 7283 crores as equity infusion and Rs. 1140 crores as working capital loan (now to be converted as Preference Share Capital) have been released to RINL in FY 2024-25.

**Actual 2023-24 expenditure under Secretariat Expenditure and Other Central Sector Expenditure is more than RE 2023-24 provisions due to re-appropriation of funds after finalization of RE 2023-2 However, the overall expenditure during FY 2023-24 remains under the RE 2023-24 ceiling of the Ministry.

2.2 **Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector**The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the stakeholders for pursuing R&D projects for addressing the R&D needs of the Iron and Steel Sector in the country.R&D Project proposals are invited from reputed Academic Institutions/ Research Laboratories and Indian Steel Companies for pursuing R&D projects for the benefit of the Iron and Steel Sector in the country.The thrust areas for providing financial assistance under the R&D Scheme, are development of new alternate processes & technologies to address the burning issues faced by the Iron & Steel Sector such as climate change (green steel production, H2 based steel production, CCUS etc.), waste utilization, resource efficiency, etc.

2.3 On being inquired regarding the reasons for consistently low utilization of funds for the last 2 years under this scheme, the ministry in their written reply have stated as under:-

> In FY 2023-24, the utilization was less as Ministry of Finance had introduced the revised procedure for flow of funds under the Central Sector Schemes, which was also implemented for the R&D Scheme, in consultation & guidance from Ministry of Finance. However, the issues have since been resolved and in FY2024-25, 100% utilization of the allocated budget is expected.

2.4 The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Steel has taken steps to ensure utilization of the allocated budget under the R&D Scheme. To attract & encourage submission of more R&D proposals from the stakeholders, submission of proposals by the stakeholders have been made open ended i.e. there is no last date for submission of the proposals. The on-going R&D projects are being reviewed on a monthly basis to ensure timely utilization of funds in the R&D projects.

2.5 One of the reasons attributed for underutilization of funds during 2023-24 and 2024-25 as stated by the Ministry is given below:-

> The delay in procurement of equipment under the R&D projects is due to the fact that these equipment are specialized in nature and not readily available. These equipment also need customizations and some time require multiple revisions in the technical specifications to carry out the research & development activities.

The details of R&D projects sanctioned during the last three years are given at **Annexure 1**

2.6 **Approval and Monitoring Mechanism of the R&D Projects**

The approval and monitoring mechanism include-

- An Evaluation Group comprising members from Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, DRDO, DST, Premiere Academic Institutions and Industry, carry out evaluation of the R&D proposals received for funding under the scheme.
- A Project Approval and Monitoring Committee (PAMC) under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Director IIT Kharagpur, Director IMMT, Director NML are the 2nd Stage approving body for the R&D proposals recommended by Evaluation Group.
- Final approval is accorded by the designated authority based on the cost of the project as per the guidelines issued by Department of Expenditure.
- A Project Review Committee monitors the progress of the on-going projects on a regular

2.7 **Flagging of Merchant Ships in India**

Flagging of Merchant Ships in India scheme is implemented by Ministry of Shipping, Ports and Waterways (MoSPW) and Ministry of Steel disburses subsidies to the CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry which are beneficiaries of the scheme.

In order to promote the objective of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Government of India has decided to provide subsidy support to Indian shipping companies in global tenders floated by Ministries/Departments and CPSEs for import of Government cargo. The scheme is applicable for the period of five years i.e. from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26.

2.8 The actual utilization of funds for the year 2024-25 is only 4.89 crores whereas the BE and RE for the same is 6 and 7 crores respectively. On being inquired about the initiatives taken by the Ministry for better utilization of funds for the scheme, it has been stated that the Ministry has facilitated discussions with Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways to streamline issues with the Indian ship owners and encouraged them to actively participate in SAIL and RINL tenders.

2.9 **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel in India**

The objective of the PLI Scheme for specialty grade steel is to promote manufacturing of

such steel grades within the country. PLI incentive will boost the domestic production of 'Specialty Steel' and attract significant investment for production of 'Specialty Steel' in the country. It will also help the Indian steel industry mature in terms of technology as well as move up the value chain.

The BE, RE and actual for the years 2024-25 are Rs. 245.82, Rs. 55 and Rs. 3.38 crores respectively against the BE for the year 2025-26 to Rs. 305 crore which has been increased by 24% .

2.10 On being asked whether the Ministry has formulated any plan for optimum utilization of funds this year and how will it boost the domestic production of 'Specialty Steel' and attract significant investment for production of 'Specialty Steel' in the country, the Ministry replied that

> 'The estimate of Rs 305 crores of BE 2025-26 have been assessed based on the committed production by PLI applicants in FY 2024-25. As per the commitments given by the companies, it is expected that production of around 1.5Million tonne will be eligible to claim incentive in FY 2025-26.'

CHAPTER-III

PERFORMANCE OF PSUs

The CPSEs under Ministry of Steel can be categorized according to the sector they are engaged in , while SAIL, NSL and RINL are engaged in steel making, NMDC Ltd, KIOCL Ltd, MOIL Ltd. are engaged in Mining. MECON ltd. provides consultancy services and MSTC Ltd.is engaged in e-Commerce/Trading

Overall performance of PSUs

3.1 The steel CPSEs achieved a CAPEX of Rs. 10,139.61 crores IN FY 2023-24. The CAPEX target of steel CPSEs for the year 2024 is Rs. 10,746.41 crores against which steel CPSEs achieved a CAPEX of Rs. 8346.95 crores till January2025. The CAPEX target of steel CPSEs for the FY 2025-26 is Rs. 11,922.50 crores.It may also be noted that FSNL has been disinvested fully on 21.01.2025. The information in respect of BE, RE and actual utilization w.r.t.RE of the CPSEs year wiseis as given in the table below:

Table No. 4

S. No.	CPSEs	FY 2019-20			FY 2020-21			FY 2021-22			FY 2022-23			FY 2023-24		
		Target (BE)	Target (RE)	Actuals	Target (BE)	Target (RE)	Actuals	Target (BE)	Target (RE)	Actuals	Target (BE)	Target (RE)	Actual	Target (BE)	Target (RE)	Actuals
1	SAIL	4000.00	4000.00	4114.00	4000.00	4800.00	4283.00	8000.00	8000.0	6012.00	8000.00	6803.00	5474.00	6800.00	6000.00	5646.00
2	NMDC	3010.00	1822.00	2295.00	1860.00	2249.00	2031.00	3720.00	3720.0	2849.00	3512.00	2012.00*	1454.00	1630.00	1769.00	2066.00
3	NSL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00	1500.00*	2283.00	570.00	1300.00	1226.00
4	RINL	1400.00	1377.00	1416.21	1385.00	534.00	737.39	595.00	730.00	738.55	910.00	603.00	581.31	683.00	683.00	636.46
5	KIOCL	317.00	225.95	21.93	285.00	340.00	41.05	653.60	653.60	290.45	384.63	384.63	422.83	286.88	146.78	97.42
6	MOIL	209.74	260.79	243.85	379.80	219.80	136.66	293.50	293.71	215.58	304.58	242.58	245.10	290.25	294.88	316.09
7.	MECON	5.00	5.00	4.82	15.11	7.75	3.22	12.50	12.50	12.99	17.25	17.25	17.33	15.72	15.72	15.25
8	MSTC	44.40	22.40	13.08	27.00	34.00	20.56	17.40	17.40	15.30	10.00	10.00	20.12	5.00	110.00	107.88
9	FSNL	18.12	19.54	22.22	20.71	14.00	13.48	10.00	11.00	12.46	18.00	18.00	18.02	20.00	20.00	24.12
10	OMDC	0.00	6.00	0.02	0.00	71.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02
11	SRCL	15.00	5.66	0.63	4.00	0.50	0.34	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	19.43	4.37
	Total	9019.26	7744.34	8131.76	7976.62	8270.06	7266.72	13302.00	13439.07	10147.33	13156.46	11590.46	10525.84	10300.85	10358.81	10139.61

*Nagarnar Steel Plant(NISP), a unit of NMDC Ltd. demerged into a separate legal entity i.e., the NMDC Steel Limited (NSL) during FY 2022-23. The target (Rs. 1500 crore) and expenditure (Rs. 2283 crore) of NSL during FY 2022-23 transferred to NSL figures.

3.2 It may be noted that almost all PSUs have not utilized their funds sanctioned at the BE and RE stage fully. For the year 2024-25 also, the Committee have been informed that the percentage utilization of steel PSUs can be summarized as under:-

Table No. 5

(Rs. in crores)

No.	Name of PSU	FY 2024-25			
		Target		Actual Utilization till January, 2025	% utilization w.r.t. RE 24-25
		BE	RE		
1.	SAIL	6300.00	5700.00	4660.00	81.75
2.	NMDC	2200.00	4083.00	3112.00	76.22
3.	NSL	615.00	337.00	107.00	31.75
4.	RINL	620.00	199.00	205.10	103.07
5.	KIOCL	237.00	40.00	20.74	51.85
6.	MOIL	309.30	309.30	218.63	70.69
7.	MECON	16.00	16.00	6.97	43.56
8.	MSTC	10.00	35.00	8.88	25.38
9.	FSNL*	18.00	18.00	7.26	40.33
10.	SRCL	0.00	9.11	0.37	4.06
Grand Total		**10325.30**	**10746.41**	**8346.95**	77.67

*It may be noted that after the IEBR of Steel CPSEs was finalized and sent to Ministry of Finance, FSNL, which was a subsidiary of MTSC Limited, has been disinvested fully on 21.01.2025.

Reasons for not non- achievement of targets

3.3 On being asked for the reasons for lower utilization of budget during the last 3 years the Ministry furnished PSU wise details as under:-

SAIL

- Delay in firming-up of new projects which fetched high price after tendering.
- Delay in land acquisition of Tasra Coal Mine and delay in renewal of land lease in iron ore mines
- Delay in planned capitalization of Joint Ventures

RINL

RINL could not meet the CAPEX in 2022-23 mainly due to non- disbursal of loans by Banks. During the year 2023-24, the actual utilization is lower mainly due to transfer of Forged Wheel Plant to Railways through Modern Coach Factory

NMDC Ltd

- Slurry Pipeline Project has achieved a capex of ₹ 523 Cr. against the target of ₹ 617 Cr. (85% achieved) up to Jan 25 in FY 2024-25. The balance capex for the FY 2024-25 will be achieved.
- NMDC/ District administration faced resistance from villagers during the pipeline laying work, delaying the progress of pipeline laying.
- New Crushing Plantat Kirandulhas Not received the Statutory and necessary clearances such as Environment Clearances (EC) delayed the awarding of the package as the award of package is linked to the statutory clearances.

MOIL ltd.

MOIL successfully achieved its CAPEX targets for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, and the target for FY 2024-25 is also on track to be achieved.

3.4 TheInternal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) and Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of the CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel for the year 2025-26 is given below:

Table No. 6

(Rs. in crores)

No.	Name of the PSU	BE 2025-26		
		IEBR	GBS	Total
1	SAIL	7500.00	0.00	7500.00
2	NMDC	3517.00	0.00	3517.00
3	NSL	150.00	0.00	150.00
4	RINL	300.00	2995.00	3295.00
5	KIOCL	137.00	0.00	137.00
6	MOIL	275.50	0.00	275.50
7	MECON	15.00	0.00	15.00
8	MSTC	10.00	0.00	10.00
9	FSNL*	18.00	0.00	18.00
	TOTAL	**11922.50**	**2995.00**	**14917.50**

*It may be noted that after the IEBR of Steel CPSEs was finalized and sent to Ministry of Finance, FSNL, which was a subsidiary of MTSC Limited, has been disinvested fully on 21.01.2025.

3.5 The dividend given by Steel CPSEs in the last five years is summarized below:-

Table No. 7

In crores

Year	SAIL	NMDC	KIOCL	MOIL	MSTC	MECON
2019-20	154.9	1128.1	81.9	81.6	0.0	0.0
2020-21	268.5	1553.0	43.1	70.3	15.0	21.7
2021-22	2228.3	2626.1	157.7	95.2	58.8	0.0
2022-23	872.5	668.1	47.6	65.1	73.8	4.1

2023-24	402.7	1532.2	0.0	45.5	62.5	9.3
2024-25	268.47	267.25	--	71.3	41.02	7.36

PSU -wise performance

Steel Authority of India Ltd.(SAIL)

3.6 Incorporated in 1973, SAIL is currently the 3rd largest domestic steel producer and 19th largest global steel producer with an operating capacity of 20.32 MTPA of Crude Steel.SAIL Operates 5 integrated Steel Plants, 3 Special Steel Plants, a Ferro Alloy Plant, a Refractory Unit as well as 22 mines of Iron Ore, Flux and Coal for aiding raw material security.SAIL operates with 100% captive Iron Ore and is the third largest iron ore miner in the country.It has Pan India Strong Distribution and Sales Network with4 Regional Offices, 35 Branches, 4 Customer Contact Offices and 35 warehouses .SAIL has a fully functional R&D Centre, which is one of a kind in the countryand also has stake in ownership and operation of coking coal mines in Mozambique through its Overseas Joint Venture International Coal Ventures Ltd. (ICVL)

3.7 The physical and financial performance of SAIL can be summarized below:-

Table No.8

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Qtr I)
Crude Steel Production (MT)	[illegible]	20.29	19.23	4.60
Sales (Gross) (In Rs. Cr)	[illegible]	1,01,729	1,04,545	22,995
Profit (+) / Loss(-) After Tax (Rs. Cr)	12,015	1,903	2,733	970

Major Achievements of SAIL in the year 2024-25 in brief are listed below

- Expansion of IISCO steel plant with addition of 4.08 MTpa crude steel.
- Brownfield expansion of Durgapur steel plant with addition of 2.38 Mtpa crude steel.
- Brownfield expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant with addition of 7.25 Mtpa crude steel.

- Best ever domestic Sales of about 12.7 MT from Apr-Dec ,24. Growth of over 1% over Corresponding period last year(CPLY)

Rashtriyalspat Nigam Limited

3.8 Rashtriyalspat Nigam Limited is a corporate entity of Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant which is a Navratna Company. RINL is an exclusive producer of Long products & major producer of bars and rods with a market share of 5.6% (2023-24). The company operated above rated capacity for 13 years (from 2001-02 to 2013-14) continuously making profits for 13 years (from 2002-03 to 2014-15) aggregating to Rs.12,958 Cr. On 17/01/25, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved a Revival Package of Rs.11,440 Cr. With this, RINL would be in a position to realize its full potential by restarting 3rd Blast Furnace.
The physical and financial performance of RINL can be summarized as under:-

Table No.9

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Saleable Steel Production ('000t)	4,452	4,163	5,138	3,960	4,213
PAT(Rs. Crs)	-3,910	-1,012	913	-2,859	-4,849
Turnover (Rs. Crs)	15,819	17,980	28,215	22,729	23,147

Performance of RINL during the year 2024-25 can be summarized as under:-

- **Acute financial crisis:** Defaulted on the Capex Loan repayments and Interest to Banks in June 2024.RINL exhausted sanctioned borrowing limits for working capital and was not in a position to get further loans. Had Bank borrowings of ₹18,556 crore as on 30.09.2024 .
- **Low capacity utilization:** Due to liquidity crisis, the company wasforced to shut down the 2nd Blast Furnace on 12.09.2024 and operate the Plant under safe mode with single Blast Furnace.
- The Government of India then stepped in interim support in September, 2024 with an Equity infusion of ₹ 500 croreand Working Capital loan of ₹ 1,140 crore.
- **Financial package for RINL**

  Approved by GoI on 16th January, 2025 for total of Rs 11,440 crore Q3 FY 25-26 and

the first tranche of funds of ₹6,783 crore was received by RINL on 30th January 2025.

3.9 On being asked by the Committee whether any strategy/plan has been outlined to improve the performance of RINL following the financial package given by the Government , The Ministry replied as under:-

The SBICAPS in its report has submitted several steps to improve the performance of the company. This includes

I. Improved techno economic performance
II. Better Capacity utilization.
III. Rationalization of fixed and variable cost of the company.

Various target for Capacity Utilization , operationalization of blast furnaces and other technical parameters have been put in place and are being monitored at the Government level before the next tranche of funds are released to the company. Details of Capacity Utilization proposed to be attained are as under :-

- By December 2024 targeted capacity utilization was 60% whereas the actual was 65%.
- By Jan-March25 targeted capacity utilization is set for 63%.
- By Apr-Jun 25 targeted capacity utilization is set for 63%.
- By Jul-Sep 25 targeted capacity utilization is set for 76%.
- By Oct-Dec 25 targeted capacity utilization is set for 92.50%.

FSNL

3.10 The Committee has been informed that FSNL has been disinvested fully 21.01.2025.On being asked the reasons for complete disinvestment of FSNL which was a profit making companythe Ministry replied as under:-

CCEA granted 'in-principle' approval in October, 2016 for strategic disinvestment of entire equity shareholding of MSTC Ltd. in Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL) to a strategic buyer to be identified through two-stage auction process. The Request for Proposal (RFP) along with Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) containing terms and conditions was issued on 02.01.2024 inviting financial bids. Reserve Price for the transaction was independently fixed at Rs. 262 crore on the basis of valuation carried out by experts (Transaction Adviser and Asset Valuer). The bid submitted by M/s. Konoike Transport Co. Ltd. at Rs. 320 crore (Three hundred and twenty crores only)

won the award. The strategic disinvestment transaction was implemented through two stage open, competitive bidding process supported by a multi-layered consultative decision-making mechanism involving Inter-Ministerial Group, Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment and the empowered Alternative Mechanism.The reasons given for privatization are as follows:-

GeneralAdvantages of privatization

(i) StrategicDisinvestmentisguidedbythebasiceconomicprinciplethattheGovernment should discontinue its engagement in manufacturing/ producinggoods andservices in sectors where thecompetitive markets have come ofage.

(ii) Such entities would most likely perform better in the private hands due to capitalinfusion, technology up-gradation & efficient management practices. This willhelp the growth of the company and would thus add to the overall economicgrowthofthecountry.

(iii) ResourcesunlockedbystrategicdisinvestmentoftheCPSEswouldbeavailabletofinancethesocialsector/developmentalprogrammesoftheGovernmentbenefitingthepublic.

(iv) It will lead to utilisation of optimum production capacity and growth therebycreatingproductiveemploymentopportunitiesdirectlyandindirectly.

(v) The unlocked resources would form part of the budget and the usage wouldcometoscrutinyofthepublicandwouldbeusedtofinancethesocialsector/developmentalprogrammesoftheGovt.benefitingthepublic.

(vi) Itisexpectedthatthestrategicbuyermaybringinnewmanagementpractices /technologyupgradation/furthercapitalinfusionforthegrowthofthesecompaniesand mayuseinnovativemethodsfortheirdevelopment.Suchentities would most likely perform better in the private hands due to variousfactors e.g. technology up-gradation and efficient management practices; andwouldthusaddtotheGDPofthecountry.

The Ministry have also stated that Profitability or loss is not among the relevant criteria for strategic disinvestment.

National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)Ltd.

3.11 A Navratna Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Steel, Government of India is the single largest producer of iron ore in India.The Company has iron ore mines in the

States of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka. NMDC Limited also has a Diamond Mine at Panna in Madhya Pradesh and a Sponge Iron Plant at Paloncha in Telangana, Pellet Plant at Donimalai in Karnataka. Since its inception, NMDC has been involved in exploring iron ore & other minerals

3.10 The physical and financial performance of NMDC Ltd. can be summarized as under:-

Table No.10

Production (MT)	42.19	40.82	45.02
Turnover (Gross) (Rs. in Cr)	25882	17667	21294
Profit (+)/ Loss(-) After Tax	9398	5529	5632

3.12 **Major Initiatives / Achievements of NMDC for the year 2024-25 are as follows:-**

- In FY 2024-25(till Dec'24) NMDC Achieved highest ever production and sales of Iron Ore- 30.80MT and 31.80 MT respectively.
- NMDC's Production performance in Jan'25 of 51.04 LT (+13% CPLY) is highest-ever production in any January since inception.
- NMDC has a vision to ramp up the production capacity to 100 MT by FY 30-31.
- Formulated strategy with a focus on 10 minerals, with an ambitious target to achieve 10% and 20% revenue from international operations and from minerals other than iron ore respectively.
- Implemented various Digital Initiatives such as Vigilance Portal, Automated Capturing of Production & Dispatch data from OCSL Plant, Customer Portal, Supplier Relationship Management (SRM), E-Measurement Book & E-Hindrance Register, Ex-Employee Portal (SAMMAN), File Life-cycle Management, Vendor Invoice Management System (VIMS) and Vendor Self Service (VSS) Portal, Engineering Drawing Document Management System (EDDMS), Management of Corporate Social Responsibility Activities, Fleet Management System, Hospital Management System to enhance transparency & ease of business.

- Acquired of 1167 Acres of Land from RINL which is vital for NMDC's upcoming expansion plans, setting up of pellet plants, stockyards etc. Draft lease agreement of 30 years was shared with RINL on 29.01.2025. Consent from RINL is awaited to proceed with lease execution .

- Entered into agreements with KIOCL for conversion of IOF (Fines) to IOP (pellets) and subsequent sales & marketing of Pellets for export on behalf of NMDC .

- NMDC has signed a non-binding MoU with M/s Vale, a global miner, regarding collaboration in various fields that are of strategic importance to NMDC, like the establishment of a blending yard at Vizag, technical exchange program, Utilization & export of low grade ore, and other business opportunities. NMDC team has visited Vale facilities in OMAN in Jan'25 and Vale Team has visited NMDC VIZAG Land and Mines at Bailadila in Feb'25.

NMDC Steel Ltd.

3.13 Pursuant to the Scheme of Demerger between NMDC Limited and NMDC Steel Limited, the Nagarnar Iron & Steel Plant (NISP) of NMDC Limited got demerged from NMDC Limited and formed part of NMDC STEEL Limited (NSL) with the effective date of demerger being 13-10-2022.

Physical & Financial Highlights of NSL

Table No.11

	2023-24	2024-25 upto Q3
HR Coil Production('000t)	494	995
Turnover(Gross)(in crore)	3, 048.99	5, 664.80
Profit(+)/Loss(-) after Tax	-1560.32	-1900.40

3.14 Major Initiatives / Achievements of NSL are summarized as follows:-

- In FY 2023-24 NSL has commenced its commercial production of its final product i.e. HR Coil w.e.f 31st Aug'23 and produced 4.93 Lakh HR Coils. In FY 2024-25 till Q3, HR coil production was 9.95 Lakh Ton.

- NSL has taken the decision to run the plant with own resources & not extend the MECON Operation & Maintenance contract which expired on 17.12.2024. Transition of Mecon's contractual Manpower to NSL contractual role has been completed & Offer of Engagement have been issued to MECON O&M Manpower.

- NSL achieved a unique and distinctive milestone by receiving 4 no. of ISO licenses by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) at one go in country's integrated Steel Sector. The following IMS Licenses have been granted (10.09.2024):

  a) Quality Management System (QMS): 9001:2015

  b) Environment Management System (EMS): ISO 14001:2015

  c) Occupational Health & Safety Management System (OHSMS): ISO 45001:2018

  d) Energy Management System (EnMS): ISO 50001:2018

- NSL received all India first Licensee manufacture of Hot Rolled Steel Strip, sheet & plates for Pipeline transportation system by BIS.

- In a strategic move to expand its market base both domestically and internationally, NMDC Steel Limited initiated the "ConformitéEuropéenne" (CE) certification of its product mix.

- NSL signed an Agreement with SAIL on 23.11.2024 for sale of HR Coils.

Manganese Ore India Ltd.(MOIL)

3.15 MOIL Ltd. is a Schedule "A" Miniratna Category-I Company. MOIL is the largest producer of manganese ore in the country with share of around 53% in domestic production. At present, MOIL operates ten mines, six located in the Nagpur and Bhandara districts of Maharashtra andfour in the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.

The physical and financial performance of MOIL Ltd. can be summarized as under:-

Table No. 12

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Up to Jan-25)*
Production ('000 T)	1143	1231	1302	1756	1491
Turnover (Gross) (Rs. In Cr)	1177.38	1436.31	1341.65	1449.42	1301.26
Profit (+)/ Loss(-) After Tax (Rs. In Cr)	176.63	376.98	250.59	293.34	300.35

3.16 Major Initiatives / Achievements of MOIL Ltd. are summarized as follows:-

- Achieved manganese ore production of 1.491 million tons up to January 2025, reflecting a 4.05% growth compared to the corresponding period last year.Achieved highest ever production of Manganese Ore of 1.756 Mn Tons in FY'24 along with highest-ever sales of 1.536 Mn Tons and highest ever operating revenue of Rs.1449.42 Crore.(Growth of 35%, 30% and 8% respectively y-o-y)
- In the process of forming Joint venture with Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) for opening of Manganese Mine at Pani area, Chhota Udaipur district, Gujarat.
- MoU signed between MP Government, MP State Mining Corporation and MOIL Limited for exploration. Core drilling has been completed, and MOIL signed a draft Joint Venture agreement with MP State Mining Corporation on 18.10.2024.The MoU has been extended up to 26.10.2026
- Signed MoU with Chhattisgarh Minerals Development Corp. Ltd. (CMDC). MOIL is Currently conducting exploration, and based on positive results, will form a joint venture.

MECON Limited

3.17 MECON Limited, a Miniratna CPSE under Ministry of Steel, is one of the leading multi-disciplinary Design, Engineering, Consultancy and Contracting organization in the field ofMetals and Mining, Energy (Power, Oil & Gas), Infrastructure, Environmental Engineering and other related/diversified areas with extensive overseas experience. MECON provides entire gamut of services required for setting up of Greenfield and Brownfield projects from Concept to Commissioning including Turnkey execution.

The physical and financial performance of MECON Ltd. can be summarized as under:-

Table No. 13

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Upto Jan'25) (Prov.)
Crude Steel Production (MT)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turnover (Gross) (Rs. Cr)	680.67	854.97	923.79	745.45
Profit (+) / Loss (-) After Tax (Rs. Cr)	13.70	31.01	28.52	(-) 95.05

3.18 Major Initiatives / Achievements of MECON Ltd. are summarized as follows:-

- Successfully Commissioned **Greenfield 3 MTPA Integrated Steel plant** of NMDC at Nagarnar. The commissioning also marked the *beginning of MECON's maiden venture into the area of* ***Operation & Maintenance***.

Grant of Patents: Patent has been granted to MECON on seven inventions pertaining to steel and iron and ore industry.

- Completed the nation's longest "Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) crossing of 4080 metres at Brahmaputra River" while rendering Project Management & Consultancy (PMC) services for the North East Gas Grid Project (NEGG) of M/s IGGL, Guwahati
- MECON Limited and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA), for providing Design, Engineering & Project Management & Consultancy (PMC) Services for Turnkey Projects of BEL.
- MECON Limited and Vishakhapatnam Port Authority (VPA) signed an MoU for providing Design, Engineering & PMC Services for Projects of VPA.
- MECON signed an MoU with ASTIC, Japan, a Leading Technology Provider for Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD). This partnership will enhance MECON's competitiveness for future FGD Projects.

Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited(MSTC)Ltd.

3.19 MSTC Ltd., a Category-I Mini Ratna Company under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel, is one of the leading CPSEs engaged in providing e-commerce related services across diversified industry segment offering e-auction/e-sale, e-procurement

services and development of customized software/solutions. MSTC acts as a standalone and neutral e- commerce service provider for various Central / State Government Departments and other private entities to ensure transparent and fair sale and purchase transactions.

The physical and financial performance of MSTC Ltd. can be summarized as under:-

Table no.14

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Turnover/ Revenue from operation (₹ in Cr)	428	471	325	316
Profit after Tax (₹ in Cr)	191	200	239	172

3.20 Major Initiatives / Achievements of MSTC Ltd. are summarized as follows:-

A standalone and neutral e-commerce service provider to various Central / State Govt. Departments, PSUs and other private entities to ensure transparent and fair sale and purchase of goods & services. It is Involved in E-auction of Coal blocks, Mining Leases, 4G/5G spectrum, minerals, scrap materials, plant & machineries, properties etc. There are 6 RVSFs operating for recycling ELVs through Joint Venture and more such centres are being planned.

- MSTC has entered into agreement with BPCL for e-auction of their scrap materials.
- Ministry of I&B has selected MSTC to conduct e-auction of 730 FM channels across 234 cities.
- MSTC ltd has entered into agreements with several states for e-auction of minor minerals.

Chapter IV

Trends in Steel Sector

Regarding detailed information on production, consumption, import and export of Finished Steel and production of crude steel for the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) and April-December 2024-25 (Provisional) the Ministry in their annual report have furnished the following table:-

Table No. 15

(in million tonnes)

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Apr-Dec 2024-25*
Crude Steel						
Production	109.137	103.545	120.293	127.197	144.299	112.011
Finished Steel						
Production	102.621	96.204	113.597	123.196	139.153	107.192
Consumption	100.171	94.891	105.752	119.893	136.291	111.493
Import	6.768	4.752	4.669	6.022	8.320	7.424
Export	8.355	10.784	13.494	6.716	7.487	3.600

Source: JPC; * provisional

Global ranking of Indian steel

4.2 World's Crude Steel production stood at 1839.4 MT during January-December 2024, registering a 0.9% decline over 2023, based on provisional data released by the World Steel Association on January 24, 2025. During this period, Chinese Crude Steel production reached 1005.09 MT, registering a decline of 1.7% over the previous year. China remained the largestCrude Steel producer in the world, accounting for 55% of world's Crude Steel production during this period. India was the 2nd largest producer of Crude Steel.

The global scenario is as under

Table no. 16.

World Crude Steel Production

January-December 2024*

Rank	Country	Qty (MT)	% change over the same period of last year
1	China	1005.090	-1.7
2	India	149.587	6.3
3	Japan	84.009	-3.4
4	USA	79.452	-2.4
5	Russia	70.690	-7.0
6	South Korea	63.531	-4.7

4.3 The trends of production, Import, export and consumption of finished steel and crude steelfor the country are given below:-

Table No. 17

Indian steel scene: 2023-24		
Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy)	**Qty (MT)**	**% change***
Production	139.153	13.0
Import	8.320	38.2
Export	7.487	11.5
Consumption	136.291	13.7
Crude steel		
Production	144.299	13.4

Trends in Production for Private and Public Sector for crude steel production.

4.4 Regarding the share of steel production, consumption, import, export in the country divided between the public and private sector, the Ministry furnished the following details:-

Table No. 17

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Share of Public sector vis a vis private sector for crude steel production	Share of Public sector vis a vis private sector for Finished steel

						production
	Crude Steel Production	Finished steel Production	Crude steel Production	Finished Steel Production		
	(in MnT)				(in %)	
2020-21	19.52	13.78	84.03	82.42	19	14
2021-22	22.64	17.58	97.66	96.02	19	15
2022-23	22.43	18.93	104.77	104.27	18	15
2023-24	24.19	20.52	120.11	118.63	17	15
April-January 2024-25 (prov.)	19.80	16.67	105.12	102.78	16	14
Source : Joint Plant Committee; MnT=million tonnes						

4.5 On being asked whether any private sector steel company of India is a major player in global steel production or export of steel the Ministry replied as under:-

Table No. 18

Indian Private Sector Steel companies featuring in Top-50 global producers list		
Name of the company	Global rank	Crude Steel Production in 2023 (mt)
Tata Steel Group	10	29.5
JSW Steel Ltd	12	26.15
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd	47	7.9
Source: World Steel in Figures, 2023 released by World Steel Association		

Chapter V

Steel Policies

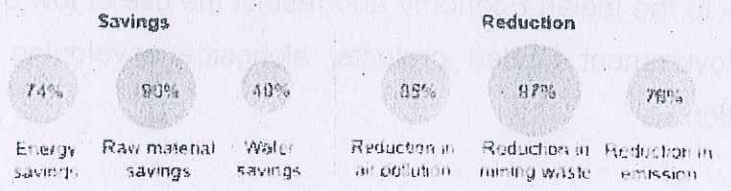
Steel Scrap Policy:-

Steel Scrap is 95% recyclable. It can be used, reused and recycled infinitely. It leads to substantial energy, raw material and GHG emissions savings.Share of Scrap in Crude Steel Production in India is 21% while the World Avg is 31%.

Steel Scrap Recycling Policy was notified in November, 2019.

- It provides framework to promote metal scrapping centres for scientific processing and recycling of ferrous scrap.
- MMRPL, a 50:50 JV between MSTC Ltd and Mahindra Accelo has established 6 RVSFs.
- MMRPL has recycled 32133 vehicles equivalent to about 19,623 tonnes of ferrous scrap, saving 29502 tonnes of iron ore, 10826 tonnes of coal, and 1184 tonnes of Limestone till Jan 2025.

The benefits of steel scrap policy can be attributed from the following figure



5.2 Challenges with Steel Scrap Collection:- The main challenges faced for steel scrap collection are as follows:-

- Unorganised scrap collection
- Slow down in ship dismantling industry
- Slow response on ELV policy

5.3 During the sitting of the Committee held for taking oral evidence representatives of the Ministry of Steel , the representatives of the Ministry of Steel informed the Ministry that:-

Basically, if we steel as a sector, there are some sectors which provide steel scrap. So, there are three major sectors which provides steel scrap. One is steel production companies themselves. For example, ISPs as well as secondary steel. They have a lot of scrap when they produce in the production process. In fact, that is the biggest

contributor. It contributes roughly 40-50 per cent of the scrap what we are showing 21 million tons. Then, second is engineering goods. That is providing about 15 per cent. Ship breaking provided around three per cent but it is going down because of various restrictions being posed by developed countries on breaking of ships in their policies. So, now, we are not getting as many ships which we used to get in Gujarat. So, that is getting reduced. Automobile only provide 1-2 per cent.

Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI and SP policy)

5.4 The Government had introduced DMI&SP Policy on 8th May, 2017 to provide preference to domestically produced iron and steel material in Government tenders. Further, to fine tune this objective the Policy was revised on 29th May, 2019 and on 31st December, 2020.This policy provides preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and SteelProducts (DMI&SP) in Government procurement. The policy covers a list of 49 manufactured products of iron and steel. The policy also covers capital goods for manufacturing iron and steel products. The increased domestic value addition is expected to contribute to the vibrant steel sector and the associated industries by generating employment and domestic market for their products. This policy has provided and expected to provide significant savings to the Indian Economy and restrict the use of low quality and cheap imported steel in Government funded projects, alongside developing domestic capability for import substitution.

Key Features of DMI&SP Policy

- Seeks to accomplish PM's vision of **'Make in India'** with objective to encourage domestic manufacturing.
- Mandates preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) in government procurement
- Mandates minimum **20% to 50% domestic value addition** for domestic preference under the policy
- Applicable on all government tenders, where aggregated estimate of iron & steel products exceeds **INR 5 lakh and above**
- There have been Savings of around **INR 52, 526 cr.** worth of foreign exchange

PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

5.5 With the help of Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics (BiSAG-N) the infrastructure Ministries have uploaded their rail, road, port networks, etc. on PM GatiShatkti National Portal. Ministry of Steel has onboarded itself on PM GatiShakti Portal (National Master Plan portal) with the help of a mobile application created by BiSAG-N, byuploading the Geo locations of more than 2100 (Twenty one hundred) steel units (including big players) functioning in the country. The Geo location of all the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore mines has also been uploaded. Ministry of Steel is in the process of uploading the geolocations of the existing slurry pipelines and the laboratories functioning in the steel sector.

Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) 2.0

5.6 Hon'ble Union Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries launched revamped Steel Import Monitoring System, SIMS 2.0 on 25.07.2024. The Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS), introduced in 2019, has played a crucial role in providing detailed steel import data to the domestic industry. Based on industry feedback, the Ministry has revamped the portal to develop a more effective SIMS 2.0, a significant step forward in monitoring steel imports and promoting the growth of the domestic steel industry. Availability of such detailed data not only provides input for policy making but also signalsareas for production and growth to the domestic steel industry.

Formulation of Indian Standards:-

5.7 Ministry of Steel is also taking steps for formulation of Indian standards, for the steel consumed in the country, for which presently no Indian standards exists or revision of equivalent standards to incorporate the said steel grades, with the aim of expanding the ambit of the QCO. In this regard, a Standardization cell has been constituted by the Ministry in consultation with BIS. The Standardization Cell comprise of members from the BIS, the steel industry and associations. A list of the international steel grades to work on for developing new Indian standards or incorporating in existing Indian standards has also been identified for discussion in the meetings of the Standardization Cell, which is being held on regular basis.

Chapter VI

Green Initiatives

Use of Green Hydrogen:-

Regarding the progress of the Ministry in bringing technologies like use of green hydrogen in steel production in the country, the Ministry have informed that at present, the available technology for hydrogen based production of green steel is not commercially viable in the country. Hence, Government is supporting pilot projects for use of Green Hydrogen in steel sector. Under National Green Hydrogen Mission, Ministry of Steel has awarded two pilot projects to produce DRI using 100% Hydrogen in vertical shaft and one pilot project to use hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption.

6.2 Key initiatives taken by the Ministry of Steel to decarbonize theiron and steel sector are highlighted as under:

- The report 'Greening the Steel Sector in India was released on 10th September, 2024. This report with Roadmap and Action Plan for the green transition was prepared on the basis of inputs of the 14 Task Forces. The 14 Task Forces were created on entire gamut of decarbonization levers for steel sector
- Pilot Project for use of Green Hydrogen . The Financial outlay to MoS under NGHM isRs. 455 Crore till FY 2029-30. MECON was awarded two pilot projects to produce DRI using 100% Hydrogen in vertical shaft and one pilot project to use hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption.
- **Taxonomy of Green Steel wasnotified** on 23.12.2024 and India is the first nation to release the Taxonomy of Green Steel. The taxonomy defines **Green Steel as** steel with CO_2 equivalent emission intensity less than 2.2 t-CO2/tfs
- **Green Steel Star Rating**:
- **Five-star green-rated steel**: Steel with emission intensity lower than 1.6 t-CO2e/tfs
- **Four-star green-rated steel**: Steel with emission intensity between 1.6 and 2.0 t-CO2e/tfs
- **Three-star green-rated steel**: Steel with emission intensity between 2.0 and 2.2 t-CO2e/tfs
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has launched National Green

Hydrogen Mission for green hydrogen production and usage. The steel sector is also a stakeholder in the Mission and hasbeen allocated budgetary support of Rs. 455 crores for implementation of pilot projects in iron & steel sector under the Mission upto Financial Year 2029-30. Ministry of Steel has awarded two pilot projects to produce DRI using 100% Hydrogen in verticalshaft and one pilot project to use hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption under this Mission.

- The NEDO Model Projects for energy efficiency improvement are projects wherein the Government of Japan under its Green Aid Plan provides funds to set up energy-efficient , environment friendly model projects through the Department of Economic Affairs. As per the Annual Report of the Ministry 2023-24 one such project is currently in progress at ISP Burnpur, SAIL plant.

Obsevations/Recommendations

Allocation and utilization of resources

1. The Committee observe that there is reduction in the Establishment Expenditure under Revenue Section from Rs. 64.78 crores in 2024-25 to Rs. 46.64 crores in 2025-26. The Ministry of steel in its reply informed that based on the demand from Department of Space regarding cost sharing amounting to Rs. 24.18 crores (4% of total cost of Rs. 483.55 crores) for development of Resourcesat-3A, a provision of Rs. 24.18 crores were kept in BE 2024-25 under Revenue Section. However, in October, 2024, the Department of Space informed that the Cost sharing basis has been reworked in light of the discussions with Department of Expenditure and hence as per the revised cost sharing mechanism, only Rs. 5.08 crores (Rs. 4.25 crores under Capital Section and Rs. 0.83 crore under Revenue Section) are required in FY 2024-25 and Rs. 0.68 crores (Rs. 0.61 crores under Capital Section and Rs. 0.07 crore under Revenue Section) in FY 2025-26. The remaining re-worked amount of Rs. 18.09 crores will now be required beyond FY 2025-26. The Committee while accepting the submission made by the Ministry would like to appreciate that after the provision made for development of Resourcesat-3A, the Ministry has optimally utilized the allocated Budget. The Committee also recommend that the remaining reworked amount of Rs. 18 crore in the establishment sectionmay also be judiciously utilized by the Ministry.

Central Sector Schemes

Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector

2. The Committee note that RE 2023-24 and 2024-25 was 5 crore and actual utilization w.r.t RE is only 2.94 crore (2023-24) and Rs. 2.70 (upto 31.1.2025) for 2024-25. For ensuring 100% utilization of the allocated budget, the Ministry of Steel have submitted that, to attract and encourage submission of more R&D proposals from the stakeholders, the same have been made open ended i.e. there is no last date for submission of the proposals. Also, this on-going R&D projects are being reviewed on a monthly basis to ensure timely utilization of funds in the R&D projects.The Ministry also submitted that R&D scheme entails delay in procurement of equipment under

the R&D projects due to the fact that these equipment are specialized in nature and not readily available and also need customizations and some time require multiple revisions in the technical specifications to carry out the research & development activities. The Committee, while welcoming the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Steel for encouraging R&D for the Steel Industry, would also like to reiterate their earlier recommendation from 3rd Report(18th LS) on this scheme and hope that as assured by the Ministry , the funds will be fully utilized as the financial year 2024-25 progresses. The Committee would like to be apprised of the same. The Committee would also like the Ministry to evolve a strategy to cut short the time required in procurement of specific equipment required for R&D so as to complete the projects in a time bound manner.The Committee would also like to be apprised of the outcome of R&D investments made since the inception of the Scheme in terms of process improvements, product innovations and patents filed, if any. Further , they may also be informed whether the Project Review Committee which monitors the progress of the ongoing R&D projects have made any qualitative interventions to improve the performance under the scheme.

Flagging of Merchant Ships in India

3.The Committee have been informed that in order to promote the objective of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Government of India has decided to provide subsidy support to Indian shipping companies in global tenders floated by Ministries/Departments and CPSEs for import of Government cargo.The actual utilization of funds for the year 2024-25 under this scheme is only 4.89 crores whereas the BE and RE for the same is 6 and 7 crores respectively. The Committee note that the funds allocated for such an important scheme are being underutilized due to issues unavoidable. The Committee appreciate that the Ministry has facilitated discussions with the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways to streamline issues with the Indian ship owners and encourage them to participate in tenders. The Committee expect that the initiatives taken by the Ministry will help in achieving the objectives of the scheme.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel in India

4. The Committee note that the objective of the PLI Scheme is to promote manufacturing of ' Specialty Steel' grades within the country and help the Indian steel

industry mature in terms of technology as well as move up the value chain.The BE, RE and actual for the years 2024-25 are Rs. 245.82, Rs. 55 and Rs. 3.38 crores respectively.The actual expenditure on the scheme for FY 2024-25 is thus only 6.14 % of the funds allocated at RE stage. Despite huge amount of surrendering of funds even compared to RE in 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 305 crore, which is 24 % more that that of 2024-25 was allocated for 2025-26 . The Ministry has submitted that the higher amount was allocated based on the committed production of 1.5 Million tons by PLI applicants. The Committee hope that BE for 2025-26 will be fully utilized. The Committee also suggest that Ministry may review the progress atleast once in six months to assess whether the Companies are on track to adhere to the production targets and accordingly take suitable allocations at RE stage.

Performance of PSUs

5. The Committee note that the total IEBR for all steel PSUs for the year 2025-26 is 14917.50 crores which includes Rs 2995.00 crores Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)to RINL by the Ministry. No other PSU has needed any such GBS support from the Ministry. While analyzing the performance of PSUs. It may be noted that almost all PSUs have utilized only 77.67% w.r.t RE till Jan, 2025. PSUs namely SAIL, NMDC, RINL ,MOIL have utilized 81.75%, 76.22% , 103.07% 70.67% respectively. The least utilization (upto Jan 2025) of BE is by SRCL and MSTC which is 4.06% and 25.38% respectively. The corresponding figures for other PSUs like NSL, MECON and KIOCL stands at 37.54%, 43.56% and 51.85% respectively. The Committee feel that Ministry should pursue the matter with the PSUs and identify the main reason for this underutilization of funds by the PSUs and ways to address the same. The Committee realize that low utilization of funds by PSUs is a contributory factor towards decline in steel production which impacts the economy of the country. The Committee therefore recommend that the Ministry should encourage the PSUs to revamp their performance and make efforts to utilize their funds completely.

Steel Authority of India Limited. (SAIL)

6.The Committee note that SAIL has registered a profit of Rs. 2733 crores for the FY 2023-24 and 970 crores till September, 2024 . SAIL is the premiere steel PSU in the

country and the Committee hope that it will outperform its PAT figures for the year 2024-25 as compared to the previous year. The Committee note that SAIL continues to give healthy dividends to its share holders and it has also utilized 81.75% of its RE upto Jan,2025 for the year 2024-25.The Committee hope SAIL will be able to achieve the yearly performance commitments in terms of capex, production, profits, etc.

RINL

7.The Committee wereinformed that RINL was undergoing acute financial crisis and defaulted on the Capex Loan repayments and Interest to Banks in June 2024. The Government taking note of the financial crisis of RINL decided to bail it out and hence the Gross Budgetary Support of the Ministry includes financial package of Rs. 2,995 crores to RINL. Approved by GoI on 16th January, 2025 for total of Rs 11,440 crupto Q3 FY 25-26 and the first tranche of funds of ₹6,783 crore was received by RINL on 30th January 2025.On being asked by the Committee whether any strategy/plan has been outlined to improve the performance of RINL, the Committee was informed that various targets for Capacity Utilization, operationalization of blast furnaces and other technical parameters have been put in place and are being monitored at the Government level before the next tranche of funds are released to the company. The Committee recommend that the fulfillment of the conditions attached to the revival package for RINL may be regularly reviewed and the Committee may be apprised of progress made by RINL .

Formulation of Indian Standards

8.The Committee note that Ministry of Steel is taking steps for formulation of Indian standards, for the steelconsumed in the country, for which presently no Indian standards exists or revision ofequivalent standards to incorporate the said steel grades, with the aim of expanding theambit of the Quality Control Orders(QCO).In this regard, a Standardization cell has been constituted by theMinistry in consultation with BIS. The Committee appreciate this move of the Ministry and hope that this exercise will extend towards formulating standards for all the steel consumed in the country and also checking of quality of steel through imports to ensure that substandard steel is not supplied/imported.The Committee may be apprised regarding the progress made in this regard.

Green Steel

9.The Committee appreciate the steps taken by the Ministry with regard to green initiaves in respect of steel sector. India is the first nation to release the Taxonomy of Green Steel and also the the report 'Greening the Steel Sector in India outlines the Roadmap and Action Plan for the green transitionon the basis of inputs of the 14 Task Forces. The Committee feel that the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme, under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency should also be given due impetus to incentivize the steel industry to reduce energy consumption.The Committee recommend that the Ministry continue its endeavours in this direction and also make India a leader in production of green steel and reduction of carbon emissions. The Committee may be apprised regarding the impact of Japan's New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) model projects for energy efficiency as implemented in steel plants.

NEW DELHI;
18 March, 2025
28 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

ANURAG SINGH THAKUR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Coal,
Mines and Steel

Annexure I

The details of the R&D projects sanctioned and undertaken during last 3 years (FY2021-22, FY2022-23 & FY2023-24):

S.No	R&D Project	Thrust Area	Government Fund Sanctioned	Project Start	Scheduled/ Actual Completion	Status	Work Done in the Project	Achievements Made
1	Processing of Tin slag and technological extraction of critical elements for high strength low alloy steels (PATEL) by CSIR-NML	Waste Utilisation	₹85.467 Lakhs	March 2022	August 2025	Project on Progress.	Objective of the Project is Demonstration of a process flowsheet for extraction of Nb & Ta and synthesis of pure metal salts and ferroniobium from tin slag at 10kg feed scale. Project is in progress.	Extraction completed for Nb and Ta in solution; Purification ongoing.
2	Development of Nano-sized Magnetite from Mill Scale for Printing Application by CSIR-IMMT	Waste Utilisation	₹36.963 lakhs	April 2022	March 2024	Project Completed. Process successfully developed in laboratory scale	Toner for printing application has been successfully evaluated using magnetite obtained from mill scale. The obtained toner is at par with the commercial toner.	Process for production of magnetite nano particles from mill scale in gram to kg scale at room temperature has been successfully developed.
3	Development of Steel Slag based cost effective eco-friendly fertilizers for sustainable agriculture and inclusive growth by Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) in association with SAIL, JSW & Tata Steel	Waste Utilisation	₹346.5306 lakhs	July 2021	Sept 2024	Project Completed. Process successfully developed.	1. Microbial and organic amendment of steel slag to improve its nutritive value and to reduce the Cr holds promise to promote utilization of steel slag in agriculture 2. Thirteen slag enriched fertilizers/ soil	Process for amendment and nutrient enrichment developed and optimized. Slag based products suitable for degraded, mined, heavy metal contaminated, acid and normal soil were developed

S.No	R&D Project	Thrust Area	Government Fund Sanctioned	Project Start	Scheduled/ Actual Completion	Status	Work Done in the Project	Achievements Made
							conditioners were developed and trial taken with positive results.	
4	Eco-Friendly Solution with Metal Recovery and Value Added Products from Stainless Steel Spent Pickle Liquor: A Zero Waste Business Model by NML & BITs	Waste Utilisation	₹67.724 Lakhs	April 2023	March 2025	Project on Progress.	Development of a flow-sheet for recovery of Ni, Cr, Mn from spent stainless steel pickling liquor in the form of saleable products	Selective precipitation process for nickel and chromium recovery from waste stainless steel pickle liquor
5	Technology development for utilization of spent EAF graphite electrode to prepare high commercial value graphene products, by IMMT Bhubaneswar in association with Jindal Stainless	Waste Utilisation	₹46.7 lakhs	Dec 2023	May 2025	Project on Progress	Sampling, raw material characterization and minerology studies completed. Preparation and product quality assessment is underway as per timeline.	Process for preparing graphene variants established. Application of product in batteries is being carried out.
6	Strategic Recycling of cold rolling mill oil sludge of Jindal Stainless Ltd to recover the valuable, by IMMT Bhubaneswar in association with Jindal Stainless	Waste Utilisation	₹31.64 Lakhs	Dec 2023	May 2025	Project on Progress	Development of a state-of-the-art technology for efficient recovery of pure oil and metal values from cold rolling mill oil sludge is in progress.	In progress
7	Technology development at Pilot scale for energy-efficient production of medium carbon ferromanganese in electric arc furnace by CSIR-	Ferro Alloys Development	₹165.00 Lakhs	March 2022	February 2024	Laboratory & pilot scale developments were completed. However, the project at commercial	The main objective of the project, i.e., process development with >60% Mn recovery and 25% decrease	A process on rotary kiln pre-reduction followed by EAF smelting developed at TRL-7 to produce MC-

S.No	R&D Project	Thrust Area	Government Fund Sanctioned	Project Start	Scheduled/ Actual Completion	Status	Work Done in the Project	Achievements Made
	NML					scale (phase-2) was not pursued. The Project Review Committee had recommended the fore-closure of the project. Grant Released by Ministry of Steel was ₹148.50 Lakhs. Fund Utilised in the project was ₹61.39856 Lakhs. Unspent Balance of ₹87.10144 Lakhs in the project was surrendered back to CFI Account.	in specific power consumption (SPC) in smelting, was successfully achieved in lab scale.	ferromanganese in EAF from high-silica bruanitic Mn ore, successfully developed at lab scale.
8	Development of an Advanced Artificial Intelligence based Instrument to Control the Iron Ore Disc Pelletizer by CSIR-IMMT	Miscellaneous / Process Improvement Projects	₹45.40752 lakhs	April 2022	June 2025	Project on Progress.	An AI-based monitoring system for pellet size analysis and control system as been developed which will improve the productivity.	Developed innovative process for real-time pellet size analyzer and control system.
9	Development of Type Designs of Aanganwaadi and Houses using Structural Steel as part of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana towards Enhancing Use of Steel in Housing Sector by MNIT Jaipur & SPA Bhopal in association with SAIL, JSW, Tata Steel, AMNS &	Promoting Steel Consumption	₹177.58 lakhs	April 2022	September 2025	Project on progress.	Development of Earthquake Resistant Designs & Details for Mass Housing Projects for, 5-housing typologies viz. Aanganwadi, Urban Mass Housing (urban) including three vernacular typologies, namely, Kothi	The earthquake performance of the five typologies is being developed through Full-Scale Testing. Good for Use detailed drawing are being prepared.

S.No	R&D Project	Thrust Area	Government Fund Sanctioned	Project Start	Scheduled/ Actual Completion	Status	Work Done in the Project	Achievements Made
	JSPL						(HP), Bhutia (Sikkim) & Bhunga (Gujarat)	
10	Designing a sustainable, low-energy consuming, and modular CO2 capture and mineralization technology by IIT Bombay	Reduction in GHG Emission	₹240 Lakh	April 2023	June 2025	Project in Progress.	Optimized the process for CO2 capture from flue gas resources. Successful demonstration of production of CaCO3 from captured CO2.	Optimized process for integrated CO2 capture and conversion in lab scale.
11	Developing facile electrocatalytic CO2 to CO conversion technology by IIT Bombay	Reduction in GHG Emission	₹150 Lakhs	April 2023	September 2024	Project completed. Process successfully developed. Preparation of Project Completion Report in progress.	Successful conversion of CO2 to CO under electrocatalytic conditions. Demonstration of the process in a electrolyzer prototype.	Optimized process for electrocatalytic CO2 to CO conversion.
12	Selective removal of CO2 from the gas produced from coal/ biomass using suitable media for gas enrichment by CSIR-IMMT Bhubaneswar	Reduction in GHG Emission	₹33 Lakhs	April 2023	March 2024	Project Completed. Process successfully developed at lab scale.	Development of Hybrid Medial Cartridge for selective removal of CO2 from input gas stream at laboratory scale.	An innovative approach has been demonstrated at lab scale for utilization of solid waste (red mud) as a composite catalyst for achieving CO2 removal.
13	Investigation on Direct Reduction using Ammonia: A Novel Green Alternate Ironmaking Process – IIT Hyderabad	Reduction in GHG Emission	₹147.99 lakhs	April 2024	March 2026	Project on Progress	The design of the vertical retort reactor for NH3-DRI is completed	In Progress
14	Study the Physical and Mineralogical effect on the recovery of Iron values from	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹71.20 lakhs	Dec 2023	Nov 2025	Project on Progress	Project in progress.	Demonstration of the process to AMNS has been done.

S.No	R&D Project	Thrust Area	Government Fund Sanctioned	Project Start	Scheduled/ Actual Completion	Status	Work Done in the Project	Achievements Made
	beneficiation Plant residual fines/ Slimes/ Tailings and lean-grade Ion Ores: An approach towards Iron Ore Sustainability, by IMMT Bhubaneswar in association with AMNS							
15	Beneficiation of coking coal by hybrid mode: dry and wet processing to reduce the ash forming impurities. CSIR-NML Jamshedpur in association with CSIR-CIMFR and Tata Steel	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹90.09 Lakhs	Dec 2023	May 2025	Project on Progress	Dry de-shaling to improve the quality of the feed material for wet processing: For BCCL sample – Completed. For Tata Steel sample - In progress	In Progress
16	Development of sustainable technology for efficient utilisation of goethitic ore through magnetising roasting using Biochar – IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹56.914 Lakhs	April 2024	June 2025	Project on Progress	Laboratory scale optimization of magnetizing roasting process using biochar to maximize the recovery of iron (in progress).	Idea materialized and implementation is in progress
17	Development of process for beneficiation of Lean grade iron ores having less than 45% Fe content - CSIR-NML Jamshedpur	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹36.56 lakhs	April 2024	March 2025	Project on Progress	Upgrading the quality of lean grade iron ore to produce pellet grade concentrate. (in progress)	In Progress
18	Upgradation of lean grade ore/ slimes through reduction roasting to develop blast furnace grade	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹47 Lakhs	April 2024	March 2025	Project on Progress	Development of reduction roasting process for utilising the very lean grade iron ore lumps	In Progress

S.No	R&D Project	Thrust Area	Government Fund Sanctioned	Project Start	Scheduled/ Actual Completion	Status	Work Done in the Project	Achievements Made
	pellet - CSIR-NML Jamshedpur						and fine sand optimisation on a laboratory scale. Process optimisation for pelletisation of magnetite concentrates to prepare the blast furnace (BF) grade pellets. (in progress)	
19	Development of Dry Beneficiation Process to Recover Iron Values from the Low-grade Iron Ores and Fine - CSIR-IMMT Bhubaneswar	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹35.65 Lakhs	April 2024	March 2025	Project on Progress	Process flow sheet development to recover Iron Values from the Low-grade Iron Ores and Fine	In progress

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL HELD ON 18th FEBRUARY, 2025 IN MAIN COMMITTEE ROOM, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1400 hrs. to 1500 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Anurag Singh Thakur- Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
4. Smt. Kamlesh Jangde
5. Shri Harish Chandra Meena
6. Shri Ananta Nayak
7. Smt. Bharti Pardhi
8. Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan
9. Shri Kali Charan Singh
10. Shri Shatrughan Prasad Sinha

Rajya Sabha

11. Smt. Mahua Maji
12. Shri Anil Kumar Yadav Mandadi
13. Shri Rwngwra Narzary
14. Shri Deepak Prakash
15. Shri Aditya Prasad
16. Dr Fauzia Khan

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Srinivasulu Gunda	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Smt. Jagriti Tewatia	-	Director
3.	Smt. Sunanda Chatterjee	-	Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF STEEL

STEEL PSUs

1. Shri Sandeep Poundrik-Secretary
2. Ms. Arti Bhatnagar, AS&FA
3. Shri Abhijit Narendra-Joint Secretary
4. Shri Amarendu Prakash-Chairman, SAIL
5. Shri Amitava Mukherjee, CMD, NMDC and NSL
6. Shri Sanjay Kumar Verma, CMD, MECON
7. Shri Manobendra Ghoshal, CMD, MSTC,
8. Shri G.V. Kiran, CMD, KIOCI

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry of Steel and its Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to the sitting of the Committee

convened for Oral evidence of representatives of Ministry of Steel regarding Demand for Grants (2025-26).

3. The sitting commenced with the representatives of the Ministry of Steel presenting a brief PPT on Demand for Grants for the year 2025-26.The presentation detailed the actual expenditure incurred for the last three years by the Ministry vis a vis the revised estimates. The presentation gave details regarding the budget estimates for Steel PSUs and their expenditures.

4. The Committee had elaborate discussion on the revival plan of RINL, the measures being adopted to reduce the import of Steel from other countries and make the country self-reliant, issue of dumping of low grade Steel from other countries especially South Asian countries. The Committee also discussed the Steel Scrap Policy of the Government and the various sectors affecting the Policy.

5. Thereafter, the Members of the Committee raised queries on various issues viz per capita consumption of steel, iron ore beneficiation, green steel etc . The representatives of the Ministry responded to some of the queries raised by the Members.The Chairperson then directed the representatives of the Ministry of Steel to furnish written replies to the queries raised by the Members which remained unanswered during the Sitting of the Committee within seven days.

6. . Hon'ble Chairperson thanked the Members of the Committee and officials of the Ministries and PSUs for their active participation in the sitting of the Committee.

The Witness then withdrew

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7. The Committee decided to obtain written submissions and also invite some State Governments to tender oral evidence on the subject. 'Implementation and Utilization of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Fund, Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) – A Review and Social Security for contract workers and their relief and rehabilitation'

The Committee also decided to take up additional subjects.

A copy of verbatim record of the sitting of the Committee has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2024-2025) HELD ON 18.03.2025 FROM 1500 HRS. TO 1545 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM NO. '2', A-BLOCK, PHA EXTENSION BUILDING, NEW DELHI.

PRESENT

Shri Anurag Singh Thakur- Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Sukhdeo Bhagat
3. Dr. Raj Kumar Chabbewal
4. Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary
5. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
6. Smt. Kamlesh Jangde
7. Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol
8. Smt. Jyotsna Charandas Mahant
9. Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato
10. Shri Harish Chandra Meena
11. Shri Anant Nayak
12. Smt. Bharti Pardhi
13. Dr. Manna Lal Rawat
14. Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan
15. Shri Kali Charan Singh
16. Shri Shatrughan Prasad Sinha
17. Smt. Pratibha Suresh Dhanorkar
18. Shri Aditya Yadav

Rajya Sabha

19. Shri Anil Kumar Yadav Mandadi
20. Shri Rwngwra Narzary
21. Shri Aditya Prasad
22. Shri Devendra Pratap Singh
23. Shri Pradip Kumar Varma
24. Dr. Fauzia Khan

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Jagriti Tewatia - Director
3. Smt. Sunanda Chatterjee - Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration two Draft Reports on Demands for Grants for the year 2025-26 pertaining to the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Steel.

4. The Committee adopted the two draft Reports without any modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the Reports in the light of the factual verification received from the concerned Ministries and present and lay the same in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively.

5. **** **** **** ****

The Committee, then, adjourned.