



इस्पात मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF  
STEEL

सत्यमेव जयते

# ANNUAL REPORT

2025-26



भारत स्टील  
Bharat Steel





सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF  
**STEEL**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
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# CONTENTS

S. No.	Chapter	Page No.
I	Highlights	1
II	Organisational Structure and Functions of Ministry of Steel	9
III	The Indian Steel Sector: Progress and Potential	13
IV	Steel Policies and Recent Initiatives	23
V	Public Sector	32
VI	Private Sector	53
VII	Capacity Building	60
VIII	Technical Institutions and Skill Development	62
IX	Research and Development	65
X	Promotion of Steel Usage	78
XI	Energy, Environment Management and Climate Change	84
XII	Development of North Eastern Region	86
XIII	International Cooperation	90
XIV	Development of Information Technology	94
XV	Safety	111
XVI	Welfare of Weaker Sections of Society	124
XVII	Vigilance	129
XVIII	Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System and Special Campaign for Disposal of Pending Matters	143
XIX	Divyang and Steel	147
XX	Progressive Use of Hindi	150
XXI	Empowerment of Women	158
XXII	Corporate Social Responsibility	163
XXIII	Implementation of Right to Information Act, 2005	175
	<b>ANNEXURES</b>	179



# CHAPTER – I

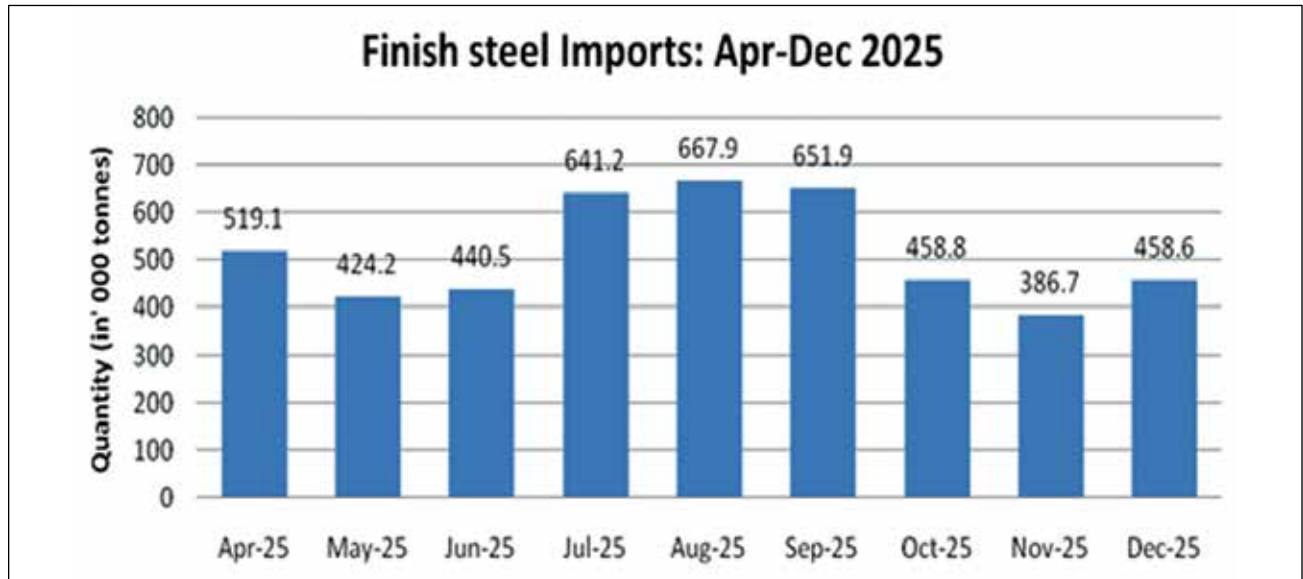
## HIGHLIGHTS

### 1.1 Trends and Developments in Steel Sector

- During calendar year 2025, India was the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of Crude Steel as per data (Provisional) released by the World Steel Association on December 04, 2025.
- Crude Steel production expanded from 103.545 Million Tonnes (MT) in 2020-21 to 152.180 Million Tonnes (MT) in 2024-25. Crude steel production in 2024-25 registering a growth of 5.4% over 144.299 MT in 2023-24.
- Capacity for domestic crude steel expanded from 143.914 MTPA in 2020-21 to 218.445 MTPA in 2025-26 (till December) (Provisional).
- During April-December 2025-26, the following was the industry scenario [Provisional, Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)].
  - (a) Crude Steel production stood at 124.551 MT. SAIL, RINL, NSL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSW Group & JSL together produced 71.211 MT with a share of 57% in total production which was up by 11.4% over the CPLY. The rest amounting to 53.340 MT came from the Other Producers. With 43% share in total Crude Steel production, the Private Sector produced 104.542 MT Crude Steel which was up by 10.9% over the CPLY.
  - (b) Pig Iron production was at 6.364 MT, up by 1% over the CPLY. With a share of 23% in total Pig Iron production, SAIL, RINL, NSL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSW Group & JSL together produced 1.475 MT which was down by 12.4% over the CPLY. The rest came from the Other Producers with a growth of 5.9% over the CPLY. The Private Sector produced 5.718 MT which was down by 1.3% over the CPLY.
  - (c) Facts for Finished Steel (non-alloy + alloy/stainless) in April-December 2025-26:
    - Production of Finished Steel stood at 118.699 MT showing a growth of 10.5% over the CPLY.
    - Export of Finished Steel stood at 4.799 MT showing a growth of 33.3% over the CPLY.
    - Import of Finished Steel was at 4.649 MT, down by 37.4% over the CPLY.
    - India was a net exporter of Finished Steel.
    - Consumption of Finished Steel was 119.574 MT showing a growth of 7% over the CPLY.

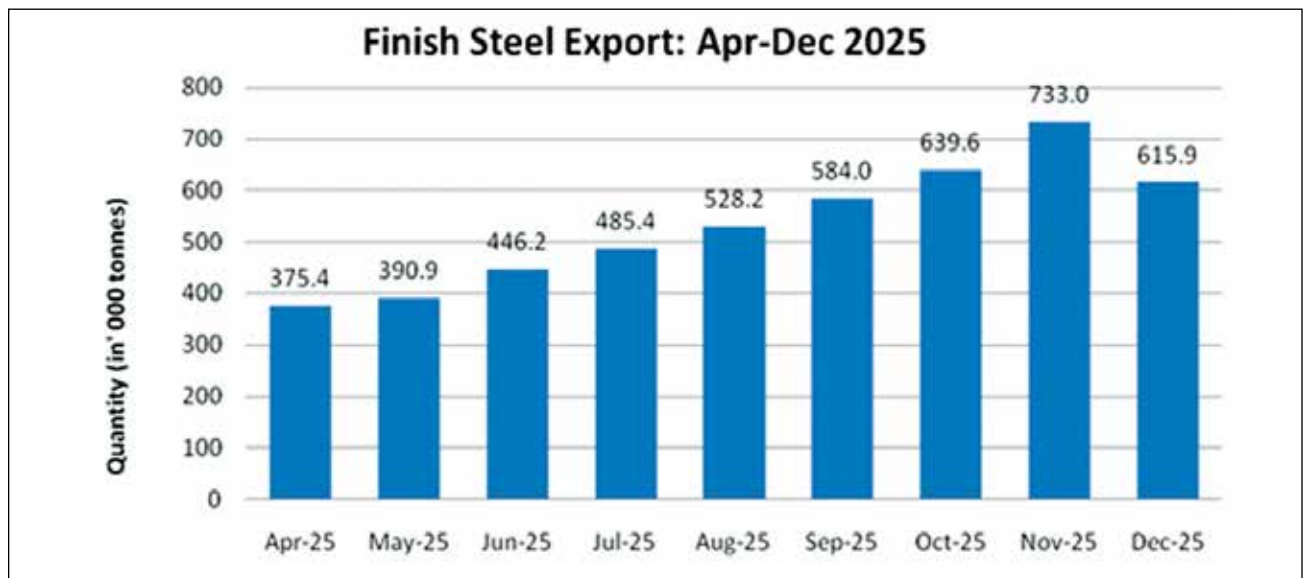
## Overall Steel Trade Scenario:

During April-December 2025, the overall import of finished steel was 4.649 million tonnes (MT), down by 37.4% as compared to the corresponding period last year. The total value of these imports was Rs. 42,837.4 crores.



Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC), Provisional

India's finished steel export for the period April-December, 2025 was 4.8 million tonnes, up by 33.3% from the corresponding period last year. The total value of exports was Rs. 35,676.2 crores. Exports increased from April, 25 to November, 25 expect for a dip in December, 2025.



Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC), Provisional

India was a net exporter of finished steel in quantity terms, but recorded an overall trade deficit of Rs. 7,161.2 crores during April-December, 2025. *(Provisional)*

- Detailed information on production, consumption, import and export of Finished Steel and production of crude steel for the last five years (2021-22 to 2024-25) and April-December 2025-26 (Provisional) are shown in the table below: -

(in million tonnes)

Item	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	April-December 2025-26*
<b>Crude Steel</b>					
Production	120.293	127.197	144.299	152.180	124.551
<b>Finished Steel</b>					
Production	113.597	123.196	139.153	146.688	118.699
Consumption	105.752	119.893	136.291	152.129	119.574
Import	4.669	6.022	8.320	9.551	4.649
Export	13.494	6.716	7.487	4.858	4.799

Source: JPC; \* Provisional

## 1.2 Major Policy Interventions:

**Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:** Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel was approved by the Union Cabinet with a financial outlay of ₹6,322 crore in July 2021. The scheme was approved to promote the manufacturing of “Specialty Steel” within the country by attracting capital investment, generate employment and promote technology up-gradation in the steel sector. The scheme was notified on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2021, and the implementation guidelines were published on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2021.

The release of incentive will be from FY 2024-25 to FY 2030-31. The scheme covers five broad product categories, Coated/Plated Steel Products, High Strength/Wear Resistant Steel, Specialty Rails, Alloy Steel Products & Steel Wires and Electrical Steel.

Two rounds of applications have been concluded so far in which 44 projects from 19 participating companies (under PLI scheme 1.0) and 42 projects from 25 participating companies (under PLI scheme 1.1) have been received in the first and second rounds, respectively. Major Integrated Steel Producers (ISPs) and secondary producers have participated in both the rounds.

Each participating company has signed a project-wise Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Steel. A MoU contains the terms of participation, yearly investment and production commitments. The scheme offers incentives within a tenure of five years on fulfilling investment and production commitments evaluated at the time of submission of incentive claims by the company. During the scheme tenure of first round, an investment of Rs. 27,106 crores, generation of 14,760 direct employment opportunities and production of about 7.9 million tonnes of specialty steel have been committed.

**PLI 1.1:** The second round (PLI 1.1) was launched on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2025. Under PLI 1.1, an investment of Rs.17,000 crores, generation of 16,000 direct employment opportunities and achieving production of about 6.4 million tonnes of specialty steel are expected.

**PLI 1.2:** The third round (PLI 1.2) of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Specialty Steel has been launched on 4.11.2025. The scheme covers 22 product sub-categories including super alloys, CRGO, alloy forgings, stainless steel (long and flat), titanium alloys, and coated steels. Incentive rates range from 4% to 15%, applicable for five years starting FY 2025–26, with disbursement beginning in FY 2026–27. The base year for pricing has also been updated to FY 2024–

25 to better reflect current trends. So far, the PLI Scheme has attracted a committed investment of ₹43,874 crore, with over ₹22,000 crore already invested and over 13,000 jobs created under the first two rounds.

**PM GatiShakti Masterplan:** In order to address the concerns in logistics in the Steel Sector, Ministry of Steel has on boarded itself as user of infrastructure on PM GatiShakti Masterplan by uploading the Geo locations of steel units functioning in the country. Additionally, products and production capacity of all the steel CPSEs have been uploaded on PM GatiShakti NMP.

### Removal of NOC Requirement for Non-QCO Steel Grades

- The Ministry of Steel has revoked the requirement for obtaining a clarification or No Objection Certificate (NOC) for the import of steel grades not covered under Quality Control Order (QCO). Earlier, as per the circular dated 20<sup>th</sup> October 2023, importers were required to seek approval from the Ministry before importing non-QCO grades. To enable smooth implementation, all non-QCO steel grades across HSN codes relevant to the Ministry have been mapped on the Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) Portal, allowing importers to generate SIMS registrations directly without any Ministry-level intervention.

### Objective of the Reform

- The objective is to simplify and rationalize import procedures for steel grades that do not fall under mandatory quality regulation. The reform aims to promote ease of doing business while ensuring that regulatory resources remain focused on QCO-covered products where quality oversight is essential.

### Benefits to the sector / public

- The withdrawal of the NOC requirement streamlines import processes for non-QCO grades, reducing delays at ports and lowering compliance costs for importers. The average number of NOC applications have come down significantly post implementation of this reform. The reform contributes to more business-friendly regulatory environment.

### Suspension of 55 standards from Quality Control Order (QCO)

- The Ministry of Steel, after consultations with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has issued the ***Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2025***. Ministry of Steel has adopted a calibrated approach and suspended QCO enforcement for 55 standards — 42 standards for three years and 13 standards relating to Specialty Steel under PLI 1.2 for one year. The remaining standards have been retained on grounds of unfair trade practices, national security, adequate domestic capacity, and the need to protect small steel producers.

### Objective of the Reform

- The objective is to ensure uninterrupted availability of grades with limited or no domestic production while avoiding risks arising from large-scale suspension of QCOs. The suspension prevents supply gaps for user industries, supports the phased rollout of steel capacities under PLI 1.2 and preserves essential safeguards against non-compliant or low-priced imports.

## Benefits to the sector / public

- The measure prevents flooding of low-priced imports and protects over 2,300 small steel producers operating under price pressure. It maintains investment confidence in Specialty Steel Projects under PLI, avoids long-term dependence on a single foreign source, and ensures stable supply for downstream sectors where domestic capacity is currently limited.

**Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI), Kalinganagar, Jajpur Odisha:** Ministry is in the process of reviving the Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI) at Kalinganagar, Jajpur, Odisha, as an Institute of Excellence to provide skilling and re-skilling opportunities for freshers and working professionals in the steel sector. The Institute is envisaged to offer short-term and long-term courses of 3 to 6 months' duration, with a strong emphasis on the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) approach.

## 1.3 Highlights of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) during 2025-26

### 1.3.1 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- During April-December '25, Crude Steel Production was 14.350 million tonne and Finished Steel Production was 12.193 million tonne.
- Sales Turnover of Rs. 79,425 crore (upto December, 2025) has been achieved as against Rs.72,595 crore during corresponding period last year (CPLY).
- Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs.2,010 crore (upto December, 2025) has been registered as against PBT of Rs.1,445 crore during CPLY.
- Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs.1,554 crore (upto December, 2025) has been achieved as against Rs. 970 crore during CPLY.
- Net worth of the company was Rs. 54,131 crore as on 31.03.2024, Rs. 55,656 crore as on 31.03.25 and Rs. 56,236 crore as on 31.12.2025.

### 1.3.2 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

#### Operations:

- Re-commissioning of Blast Furnace-3, which was re-blown on 27<sup>th</sup> June '25 could be successfully completed, entirely through in-house efforts ahead of committed schedule. Blast Furnace-3 was stabilized fast during July '25 and production was ramped up from August '25.
- Daily Hot Metal production surpassed rated capacity (20550 tonnes per day Hot metal) on 7 occasions during December'25. Since inception **Best daily** Hot Metal production of 21,531 tonnes was achieved on 19.12.2025.
- New Grades, 1018 MIBR and 15B41CR-RH were developed in SMS-2 during March '25 and E350BR was developed in SMS-1 during June '25.
- In Medium Merchant & Structural Mill (MMSM) section RND 95 rolled successfully for the first time since inception in July '25.
- Despatch of slag rakes (45 nos.) from SSY-1 is the highest since inception.

## Sales:

- In Calendar Year 2025, achieved **highest ever** Finished Steel sales of 42.19 lakh tonnes since inception.
- Achieved Cumulative Sales Turnover of Rs. 15,516 crores for FY 2025-26 upto December'25 with growth of 25% over CPLY.
- **Best ever** cumulative Sales of Finished steel of 30.77 lakh tonnes (Excl Semis) during 2025-26 upto December '25 with growth of 45% over CPLY.
- Achieved **highest ever** Sales of Rounds, Structural & Wire Rods during upto December '25 as given below:

Product	April-December 2025-26 (Production in lakh tonnes)	% growth over CPLY
WRC	6.0	33%
Rounds	6.40	40%
Structural	4.48	62%

- Registered Value added steel sales of 1.29 lakh tonnes in December'25 and 9.50 lakh tonnes during April-December '25 period with growth of 74% and 20% over CPLY,
- **Best ever** direct dispatch quantity of 11.58 lakhs tonnes achieved during 2025-26 till December'25 registering a growth of 19% over CPLY.

## Financials:

- Income Tax refunds to the tune of Rs.28.88 crores received during FY 2025-26 upto December'25.
- Conducted 59 internal audits during April-December'25 and the audit observations resulted in improvements in systems/procedures and financial recoveries of around Rs. 8.86 crores.
- Consequent to clearance of defaults and restoration of Standard status with Banks, the External Credit Rating of RINL upgraded and **current rating is 'ICRA BB+ (Stable)' for Long term Borrowings and 'ICRA A4+' for Short term Borrowings.**
- Statutory Cost Audit of Company's Cost Records for 2024-25 completed without any adverse remarks or qualifications for the 14<sup>th</sup> consequent year.

## Material Management

- Entered into MOU with M/s NMDC for supply of 1 Million Tonnes of Iron Ore Pellets. Efforts are being made to enhance the quantity to 2 Million Tonnes.
- Raw Materials from Gangavaram Port are being shifted to Plant premises from October'25 through road also, resulting in savings of approx. Rs. 7.05 crore. (October-December'25) and also causing lower congestion on Tipplers.
- Through Disposal of Scrap, generated earnings of around Rs.25.96 crore. during the year.

## Monetization of land

- In Phase-1 monetization, auctioned 5.63 acres of land and realized Rs. 225 crore. Further monetization of 19.33 acres is under progress in Phase-II at Visakhapatnam.

### 1.3.3 NMDC Ltd.

- The turnover of the company has increased by about 22% during 2025-26 (up to December, 25) as compared to the previous period.
- Net worth of the Company stood at Rs. 34,026 crore as on 31.12.2025 which is 13% higher than the previous period ending 31.12.2024 i.e. Rs. 30,128 crore.
- Capital expenditure of Rs. 1,896 crore (including Rs.120 crore incurred towards doubling of KK line from Kirandul to Jagdalpur) has been incurred during FY 2025-26.

### 1.3.4 NMDC Steel Ltd.(NSL)

- NSL actual performance during FY' 2025-26 till December'25:
  - Hot Metal production –22.59 Lakh Tonne
  - Liquid Steel Production –17.57 Lakh Tonne
  - Crude Steel production –17.27 Lakh Tonne
  - Hot Rolled Coil production – 16.83 Lakh Tonne
- Projection of Production from January'26 to March'26:
  - Hot Metal production – 8.00 Lakh Tonne
  - Liquid Steel Production – 7.39 Lakh Tonne
  - Crude Steel production – 7.25 Lakh Tonne
  - Hot Rolled Coil production – 7.14 Lakh Tonne
- Sales Turnover of Rs. 9763 crore during FY'25 till December'25 has been achieved as against Rs.5665 crore during previous year till December'24. Projected during January'26-March'26 is Rs. 4565 crore.
- Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. (-410.32) crore during FY'25 till December'25 has been achieved. as against PBT of Rs. (-2657) crore during previous year till December'24. Projected during January'26-March' 26 is Rs. 768.32 crore.
- Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. (-333.19) crore during FY'25 till December'25 has been achieved as against Rs.(-1900) crore during previous year till December'24. Projected during January-March'26 is Rs. 393 crore.
- Net worth of the company was Rs. 12781.29 crore as on 31.12.2025 as against Rs. 13588 crore as on 31.12.2024.

### 1.3.5 MOIL Ltd.

- Production of 14.21 lakh tonnes of manganese ore upto December, 2025 (Actual) has been achieved.
- Total income of the company was Rs.1111.54 crore upto December, 2025 (Provisional).
- PBT of Rs. 218.44 crore upto December, 2025 (Provisional) has been achieved.
- PAT of Rs. 163.46 crore upto December, 2025 (Provisional) has been achieved.
- MOIL has paid final dividend of Rs. 69.39 crore during the FY 2025-26 which includes Rs. 37.02 crore paid to Central Government during April-December, 2025.

### 1.3.6 MECON Ltd.

- Turnover of Rs. 847.80 crore. (Provisional as on 31.12.2025).
- The Net worth of the Company was Rs. 398.38 crore. (Provisional as on 31.12.2025).
- Profit Before Tax / Profit After Tax (PBT/PAT) Rs. (-) 55.52 crore. (Provisional as on 31.12.2025).

### 1.3.7 MSTC Ltd.

- Turnover of Rs. 242.03 crore (Provisional, up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025) has been achieved.
- Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 173.62 crore (Provisional, up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025) has been achieved.
- Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 129.43 crore (Provisional, up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025) has been achieved.

### 1.3.8 KIOCL Ltd.

- Reduced variable cost from ₹1832/- per Metric Tonnes of Iron Ore Pellet to ₹1655/- per Metric Tonnes.
- Produced 18,50,200 Metric Tonnes of Iron Ore Pellets upto December, 2025 for the financial year 2025-26.
- Dispatched 18,97,188 Metric Tonnes of Iron Ore Pellets, out of which 8,81,334 Metric Tonnes sold in Export Market and 10,15,854 Metric Tonnes sold in Domestic market upto December, 2025 for the financial year 2025-26.
- Achieved Turnover of ₹393.12 crore for the Financial Year 2025-26 upto December, 2025.

## CHAPTER – II

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF MINISTRY OF STEEL

### 2.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel is under charge of the Union Minister of Steel and is assisted by Minister of State for Steel. The Ministry is responsible for planning and development of Iron and Steel industry, development of essential inputs such as iron-ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese ore, chromites, ferro-alloys, sponge iron, etc. and other related functions. Details of the subjects allocated to the Ministry may be seen in **Annexure-I**. The details of Minister-in-charge and the officers up to the level of Deputy Secretary are given in **Annexure-II**. The Ministry of Steel has a sanctioned strength of 244 employees out of which 191 employees are in position as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025.

#### 2.1.1 Key Functions of the Ministry of Steel

- 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.

#### 2.1.2 Key Divisions

The Ministry has 30 Divisions dealing with various subjects. The key divisions include Board Level Appointments, Establishment, Coordination, International Cooperation, Raw Materials & Logistics, Technical, Industrial Development, Steel Development (Institutes), SAIL, MSTC, NMDC, MECON, RINL, KIOCL, MOIL, Trade and Taxation, Information Technology and e-Governance.

## 2.2 Other Related Organizations of the Ministry of Steel

### 2.2.1 Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

**2.2.1.1** Accredited with ISO 9001: 2015 certification, Joint Plant Committee (JPC) has been designated as the “Primary Agency” by the Ministry of Steel to collect data on the Indian iron and steel industry under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, through its regional offices and extension office engaged in data collection, resulting in the creation and maintenance of a non-partisan databank for this industry.

**2.2.1.2** JPC is headed by Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Steel as its Chairman and has representatives from the Government of India, steel producers, steel associations, and other organizations as its esteemed Members. JPC performs collection of data and management of database on iron and steel covering:

- Capacity, stock, production data of all steel producing units.
- Domestic Retail Market Prices of major categories of iron and steel.
- Export and Import data of pig iron, sponge iron, finished steel, scrap.
- Consumption data features in the database as a derived item.
- Charge- mix used in steel production.
- MSME profile of units.
- FOB, CIF Prices and landed cost of select steel items.
- Reserves, production, export, import, price data of select raw materials like iron ore, coal and coke, refractory.
- Item-wise, state-wise dispatch of finished steel.
- Active role in pan-India field level collection during Segment Surveys.
- Market Studies to understand emerging trends in the steel industry.
- Organizational support for exhibitions to the Ministry of Steel.

**2.2.1.3** A range of publications and data reports, on a monthly and annual basis, ensure the spread of information and data to all stakeholders of the industry. A dynamic website ensures access to data in real-time for all stakeholders.

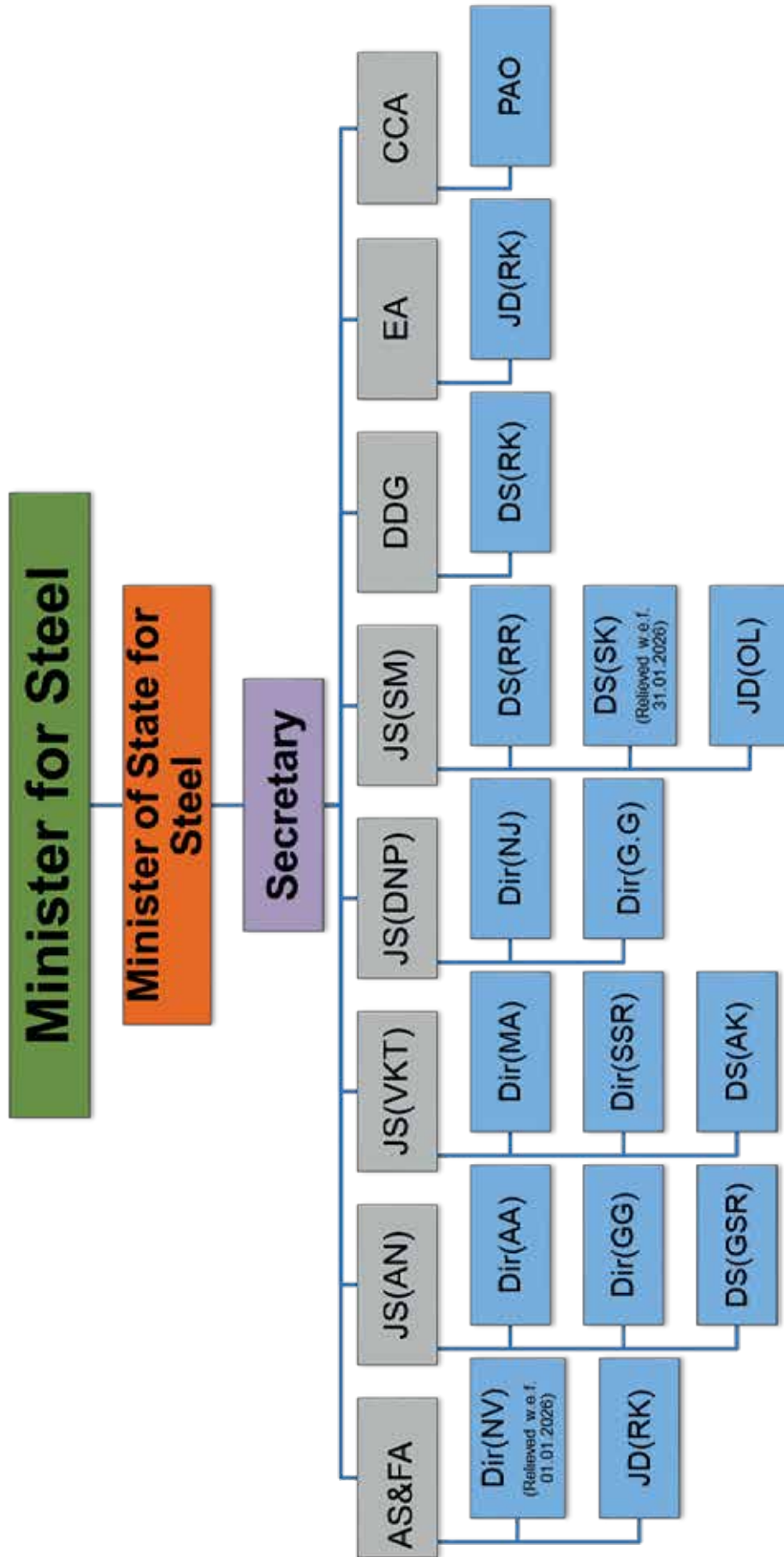
**2.2.2** List of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Steel is as under:

S. No.	Name of the Company	Headquarters	Major Subsidiaries
1.	SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited)	Ispat Bhawan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003	SAIL Refractory Co. Ltd. Post Bag No. 565 Salem – 636005 (TN)
2.	RINL (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited)	Administrative Building, Visakhapatnam – 530031 (Andhra Pradesh)	EIL, BSLC, OMDC SAIL Office, Ground Floor, Plot No.271, Bidyut Marg, Shahstri Nagar, Unit – IV, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha – 751 001.

S. No.	Name of the Company	Headquarters	Major Subsidiaries
3.	NMDC Ltd.	Khanij Bhawan, 10-3-311/A, Castle Hills, Masab Tank, Hyderabad – 500028 (Telangana)	
4.	NMDC Steel Limited	C/o, NMDC Limited, Khanij Bhawan, Castle Hills, Masab Tank, Hyderabad – 500028 (Telangana)	
5.	MOIL Ltd.	MOIL Bhawan, 1-A, Katol Road, Nagpur – 440013. (Maharashtra)	
6.	MSTC Ltd.	MSTC Ltd., Plot No. CF-18/2, Street No. 175, Action Area 1C, New Town, Kolkata – 700156.	
7.	MECON Ltd.	MECON Limited, Vivekananda Path, Doranda, Ranchi – 834002 (Jharkhand)	
8.	KIOCL Ltd.	II Block, Koramangala Bengaluru-560034 (Karnataka)	

### 2.3 Organization Chart of the Ministry as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025

AS&FA:	Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser
JS:	Joint Secretary
DDG:	Deputy Director General
EA:	Economic Adviser
CCA:	Chief Controller of Accounts
Dir:	Director
DS:	Deputy Secretary
JD:	Joint Director
US:	Under Secretary



## CHAPTER – III

# THE INDIAN STEEL SECTOR: PROGRESS AND POTENTIAL

### 3.1 Introduction

At the time of Independence in 1947, India had only three steel plants – the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Indian Iron and Steel Company and Vishveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. and a few electric arc furnace-based plants. The period till 1947 thus witnessed a small but viable steel industry in the country, which operated with a capacity of about 1 million tonne and was completely in the private sector. From the fledgling 1 million tonne capacity status at the time of independence, India has now risen to be the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest crude steel producer in the world and the largest producer of sponge iron. From a negligible global presence, the Indian steel industry is now globally acknowledged for its product quality. As it traversed its long history since independence, the Indian steel industry has responded to the challenges of the highs and lows of business cycles. The first major change came during the first three Five-Year Plans when in line with the economic order of the day, the iron and steel industry was earmarked for state control. From the mid-50s to the early 1970s, the Government of India set up large integrated steel plants in the public sector at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. The policy regime governing the industry during these years involved:

- **Capacity control measures:** Licensing of capacity, reservation of large-scale capacity creation for the public sector units.
- **A dual-pricing system:** Price and distribution control for the integrated, large-scale producers in both the private and public sectors, while the rest of the industry operated in a free market.
- Quantitative restrictions and high tariff barriers.
- **Railway freight equalization policy:** To ensure balanced regional industrial growth.
- Controls on imports of inputs, including technology, capital goods and restrictions on finances and exports.

**3.1.1** The large-scale capacity creation in the public sector during these years contributed to making India the 10<sup>th</sup> largest steel producer in the world as crude steel production grew markedly to nearly 15 million tonnes in the span of a decade from a mere 1 million tonne in 1947. But the trend could not be sustained from the late 1970's onwards, as the economic slowdown adversely affected the pace of growth of the Indian steel Industry. However, this phase was reversed in 1991-92, when the country replaced the control regime by liberalization and deregulation. The

provisions of the New Economic Policy initiated in the early 1990's impacted the Indian steel industry in the following ways:

- Large-scale capacities were removed from the list of industries reserved for the public sector. The licensing requirement for additional capacities was also withdrawn subject to locational restrictions.
- Private sector came to play a prominent role in the overall set-up.
- Pricing and distribution control mechanisms were discontinued.
- The iron and steel industry were included in the high priority list for foreign investment, implying automatic approval for foreign equity participation up to 50%, subject to the foreign exchange and other stipulations governing such investments in general.
- Freight equalization scheme was replaced by a system of freight ceiling.
- Quantitative import restrictions were largely removed. Export restrictions were withdrawn.

**3.1.2** For steel makers, opening up of the economy allowed new channels of procuring their inputs at competitive rates from overseas markets and also new markets for their products. It also led to greater access to information on global operations/techniques in manufacturing. This, along with the pressures of a competitive global market, increased the need to enhance efficiency levels so as to become internationally competitive. The steel consumer, on the other hand, was now able to choose items from an array of goods, be it indigenously manufactured or imported. With the opening up of the economy in 1992, the country experienced rapid growth in steel making capacity. Large integrated steel plants were set up in the Private Sector by Essar Steel, Ispat Industries, Jindal Group etc. Tata Steel also expanded its capacity. Some of the notable milestones in the period included the following:

- Emergence of the private sector with the creation of around 9 million tonne of steel capacity based on state-of-the-art technology.
- Reduction/ dismantling of tariff barriers, partial float of the rupee on trade account, access to best-practice of global technologies and consequent reduction in costs – all these enhanced the international competitiveness of Indian steel in the world export market.

**3.1.3** After 1996-97, with the steady decline in the domestic economy's growth rate, the Indian steel industry's pace of growth slowed down and in terms of all the performance indicators – capacity creation, production, consumption, exports and price/ profitability – the performance of the industry fell below average. In foreign trade, Indian steel was also subjected to anti-dumping/ safeguard duties as most developed economies invoked non-tariff barriers. Economic devastation caused by the Asian financial crisis, slowdown of the global economy and the impact of glut created by additional supplies from the newly steel-active countries (the steel-surplus economies of erstwhile USSR) were the factors that pulled down growth levels. However, from the year 2002, the global industry turned around, helped to a great extent by China, whose spectacular economic growth and rapidly-expanding infrastructure led to soaring demand for steel, which its domestic supply could not meet. At the same time, recoveries in major markets took place, reflected by increase in production, recovery of prices, return of profitability, emergence of new markets, lifting of trade barriers and finally, rise in steel demand – globally. The situation was

no different for the Indian steel industry, which by now had acquired a degree of maturity, with emphasis on intensive R&D activities, adoption of measures to increase domestic per capita steel consumption and other market development projects, import substitution measures, thrust on export promotion and exploring global avenues to fulfill input requirements. To develop a globally competitive steel industry by adopting environment friendly technologies, the Government has notified a Steel Scrap Recycling Policy during the Year 2019.

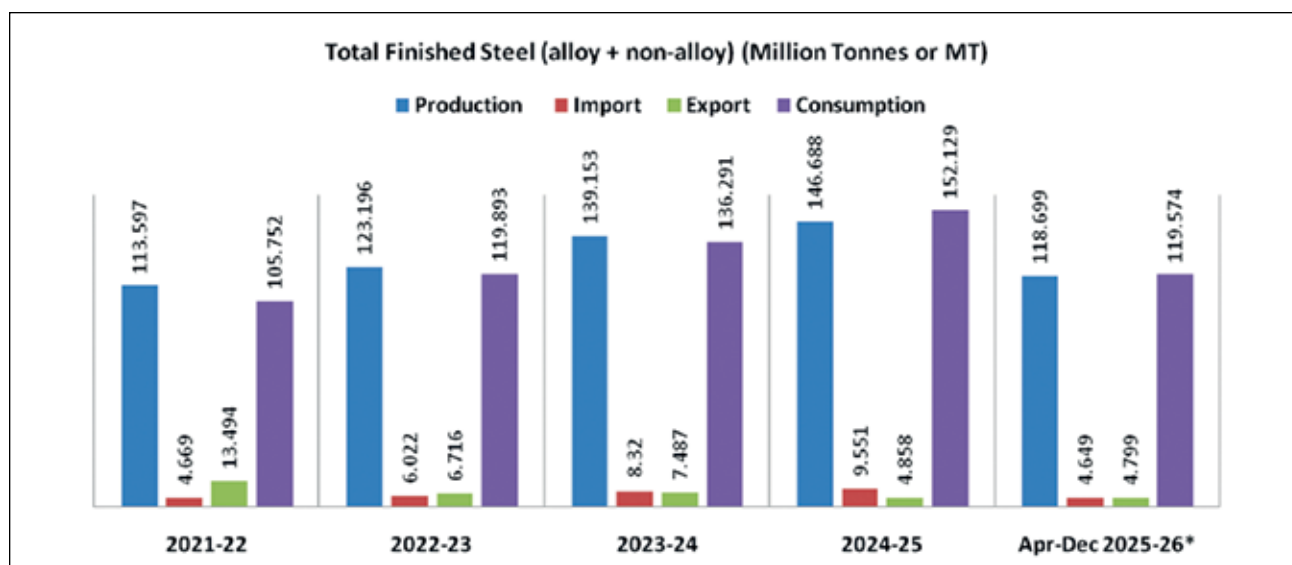
**3.1.4** The rapid pace of growth of the industry and the observed market trends called for certain guidelines and framework. Thus, the concept of the National Steel Policy was evolved with aim to provide a roadmap of growth and development for the Indian steel industry. The National Steel Policy (NSP) was announced in November 2005 as a basic blueprint for the growth of a self-reliant and globally competitive steel sector. The long-term objective of the National Steel Policy 2005 was to ensure that India has a modern and efficient steel industry of world standards, catering to diversified steel demand. The focus of the policy was to attain levels of global competitiveness in terms of global benchmarks of efficiency and productivity. With passage of time and continued growth in the domestic steel industry, it was felt that the NSP 2005 needs to be in sync with changing times. Accordingly, after a detailed review, the Government has released the National Steel Policy 2017, which has laid down the broad roadmap for encouraging long term growth for the Indian steel industry, both on demand and supply sides, by 2030-31, with a vision to create a technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes economic growth. At the same time, as a facilitator in the present-day de-regulated, liberalized economic/market scenario, the Government has also announced a policy viz. Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Product (DMI&SP) for providing preference to domestically manufactured iron and steel products in Government procurement. This policy seeks to accomplish Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of 'Make in India' with the objective of nation building and to encourage domestic manufacturing and is applicable on all Government tenders.

## 3.2 Production, Consumption and Growth of Steel

**3.2.1** The table below shows the trend in production, import, export and consumption of finished steel (alloy + non-alloy) in the country from 2021-22 to April-December 2025-26(P):

Year	Total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) (Million Tonnes or MT)			
	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
2021-22	113.597	4.669	13.494	105.752
2022-23	123.196	6.022	6.716	119.893
2023-24	139.153	8.320	7.487	136.291
2024-25	146.688	9.551	4.858	152.129
April-December 2025-26*	118.699	4.649	4.799	119.574

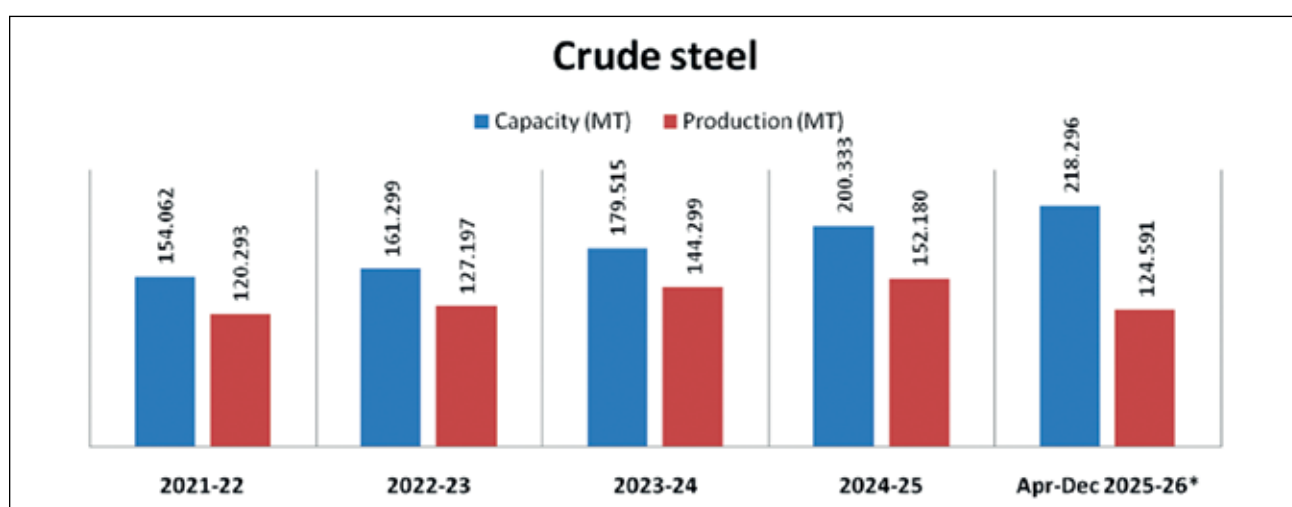
Source: JPC; \*Provisional



**3.2.2** Data on crude steel production, capacity and capacity utilization from 2021-22 to April-December 2025-26(P) is given in the table below:

Year	Crude steel		
	Capacity (MT)	Production (MT)	Capacity Utilization (%)
2021-22	154.062	120.293	78
2022-23	161.299	127.197	79
2023-24	179.515	144.299	80
2024-25	200.333	152.180	76
April-December 2025-26*	218.296	124.551	57

Source: JPC; \*Provisional



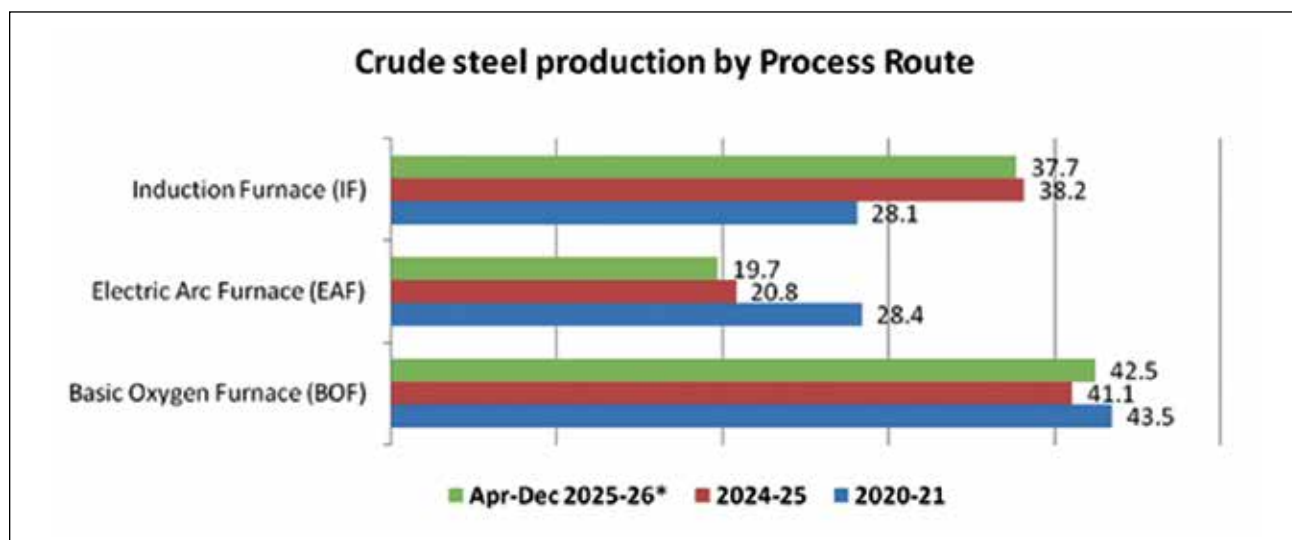
- Crude Steel production grew from 120.293 MT in 2021-22 to 152.180 MT in 2024-25.
- Such growth in production was driven by capacity expansion, from 154.062 Million Tonnes (MT) in 2021-22 to 200.333 MT in 2024-25, during this five-year period.

- Domestic consumption of Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) was at 152.129 MT in 2024-25 as against 105.752 MT in 2021-22.
- Export of Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) during 2024-25 stood at 4.858 MT as compared to 13.494 MT in 2021-22; import of Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) during the same year stood at 9.551 MT as compared to 4.669 MT in 2021-22.
- India was a net importer of Finished Steel in 2024-25.

**3.2.3** The shares of the different process routes in total production of crude steel in the country during the terminal years of the last five-year span are shown in the table below:

Crude steel production by Process Route		
Process Route	Percentage share (%)	
	2020-21	2024-25
Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF)	43.5	41.1
Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)	28.4	20.8
Induction Furnace (IF)	28.1	38.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

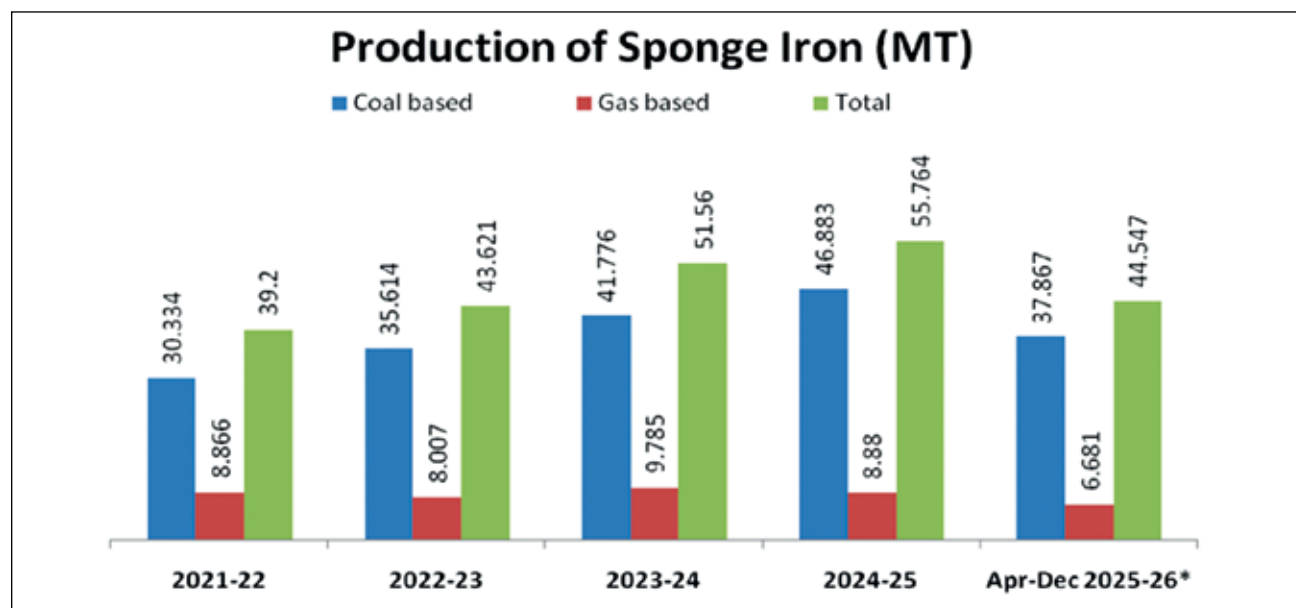
Source: JPC\*Provisional



**3.2.4** India is also a leading producer of Sponge Iron with a host of coal based units located in the mineral-rich states of the country. Over the years, the coal based route has emerged as a key contributor and accounted for 85% of total sponge iron production in the country in April-December 2025-26(P). India has been the world's largest sponge iron producer every year since 2003. The table below shows the total production of sponge iron in the country, indicating the break-up of the share of coal and gas-based route of production from 2021-22 to April-December 2025-26(P):

Year	Production of Sponge Iron (MT)				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	April-December 2025-26*
Coal based	30.334	35.614	41.776	46.883	37.867
Gas based	8.866	8.007	9.785	8.880	6.681
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.200</b>	<b>43.621</b>	<b>51.560</b>	<b>55.764</b>	<b>44.547</b>

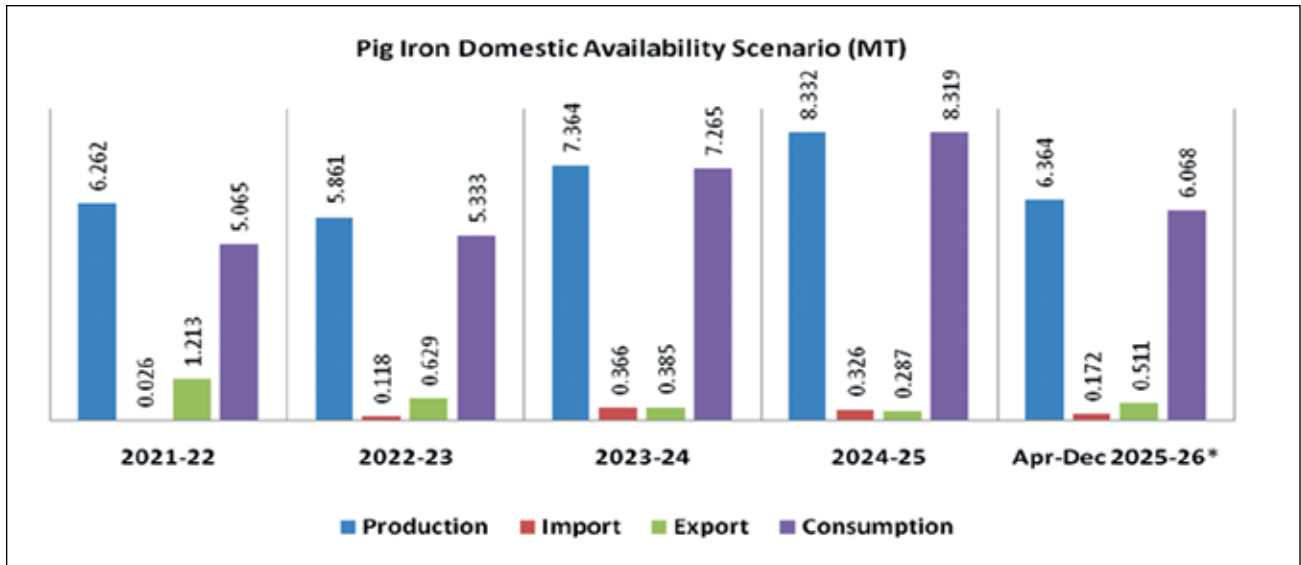
Source: JPC; \*Provisional



**3.2.5** India is also an important producer of Pig Iron. With setting up of several units in the private sector during the period of post-liberalization, imports have reduced and India has turned out to be a net exporter of Pig Iron. The private sector accounted for 90% of total production of Pig Iron in the country in April-December 2025-26(P). The domestic availability situation of pig iron is given in the table below from 2021-22 to April-December 2025-26(P):

Pig Iron Domestic Availability Scenario (MT)					
Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	April-December 2025-26*
Production	6.262	5.861	7.364	8.332	6.364
Import	0.026	0.118	0.366	0.326	0.172
Export	1.213	0.629	0.385	0.287	0.511
Consumption	5.065	5.333	7.265	8.319	6.068

Source: JPC; \*Provisional



### 3.3 Global ranking of Indian steel

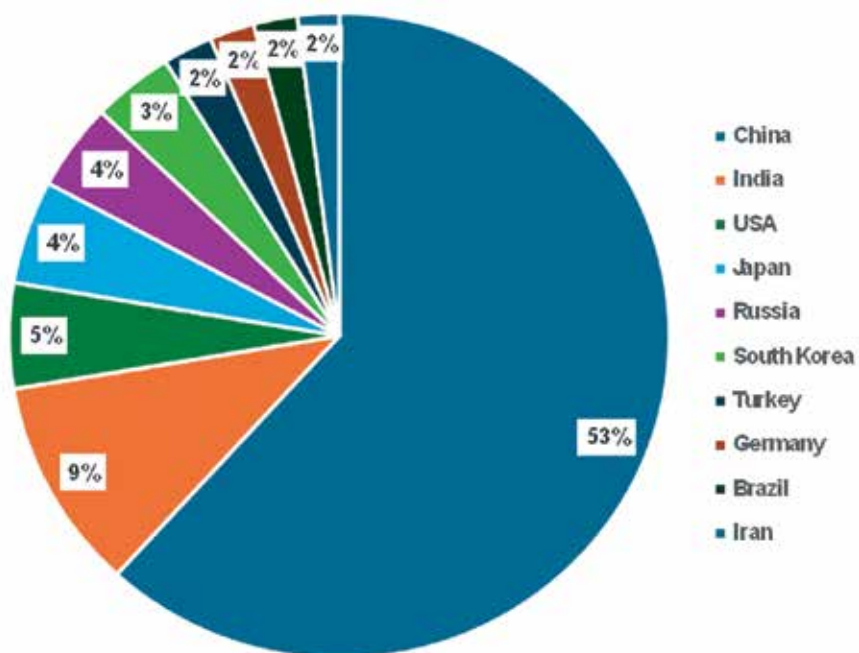
World's Crude Steel production stood at 1803.774 MT during January-December 2025, registering a 2% decline over 2024, based on Provisional data released by the World Steel Association on December 4, 2025. During this period, Chinese Crude Steel production reached 960.810 MT, registering a decline of 4.4% over the previous year. China remained the largest Crude Steel producer in the world, accounting for 53% of world's Crude Steel production during this period. India was the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of Crude Steel.

World Crude Steel Production			
January-December 2025*			
Rank	Country	Qty (MT)	% change over the same period of last year
1	China	960.810	-4.4
2	India	164.887	10.4
4	USA	81.951	3.1
3	Japan	80.679	-4.0
5	Russia	67.820	-4.5
6	South Korea	61.882	-2.8
7	Germany	38.118	3.3
8	Turkey	34.090	-8.6
9	Brazil	33.347	-1.6
10	Iran	31.800	1.4
	<b>Top 10</b>	<b>1555.384</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>1803.774</b>	<b>-2.0</b>

Source: World Steel Association release dated December 04, 2025;

\*Provisional

World's Crude Steel Production: April-December 2025-26 (prov)



### 3.4 Steel: facts of Indian steel sector during April-December 2025-26(P):

Indian steel scene: 2025-26 (April-December)			
Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy)	April-December 2025-26* (Qty in MT)	April-December 2024-25 (Qty in MT)	% change*
Production	118.699	107.426	10.5
Import	4.649	7.424	-37.4
Export	4.799	3.600	33.3
Consumption	119.574	111.727	7.0
Crude steel			
Production	124.551	111.843	11.5
Capacity Utilization (%)	57	56	-

Source: JPC; \*Provisional

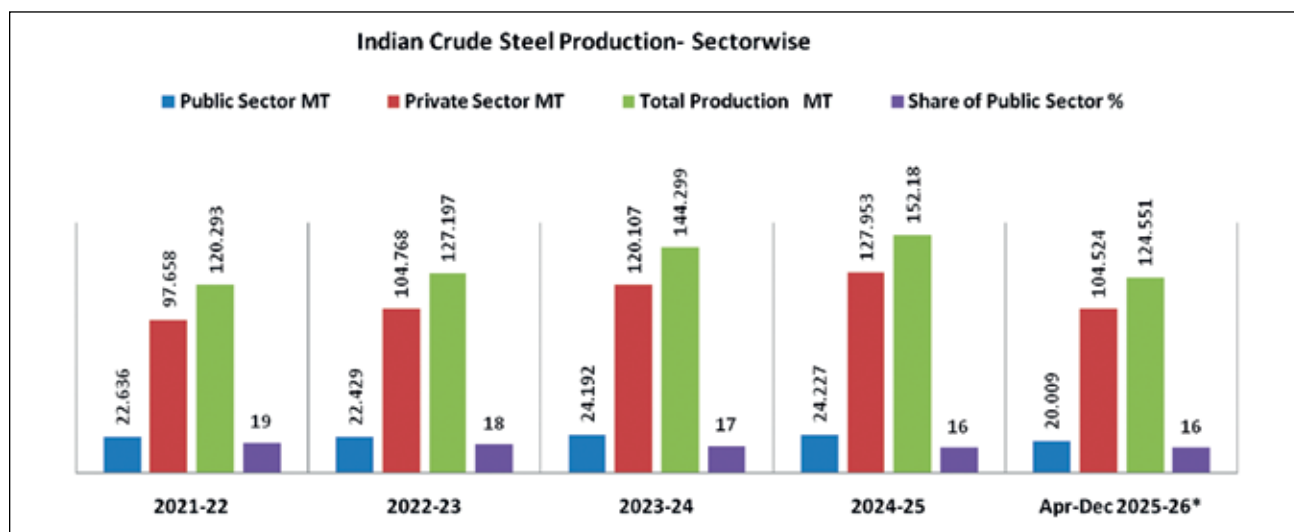
With several expansion projects at different stages of implementation, the future of the Indian steel industry is optimistic. The data pertaining to production, consumption, import, export etc. of steel sector are at **Annexure III-XI**.

### 3.5 Trends in Production, Private/Public Sector

The following table highlights the contribution of the private and public sector in Crude Steel production in the country from 2021-22 to April-December 2025-26(P):

Indian Crude Steel Production						
Sector	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	April-December 2025-26*
Public Sector	MT	22.636	22.429	24.192	24.227	20.009
Private Sector	MT	97.658	104.768	120.107	127.953	104.524
Total Production	MT	120.293	127.197	144.299	152.180	124.551
Share of Public Sector	%	19	18	17	16	16

Source: JPC; \*Provisional



### 3.6 Annual Plan 2025-26

The Annual Plan 2025-26 of the Ministry on the basis of the Revised Estimates 2025-26 is to the tune of Rs. 20702.36 crores. This includes Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs. 17479.86 crores of Steel CPSEs and Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 3222.50 crores by Government of India, as detailed in the table below:

#### Outlay for Annual Plan 2025-26

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU/ Organization	IEBR	GBS	Total
<b>A. Schemes of PSUs</b>				
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	10000.00	0.00	10000.00
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	545.00	3017.00	3562.00
3.	NMDC Ltd	6000.00	0.00	6000.00
4.	NMDC Steel Ltd.	150.00	0.00	150.00
5.	KIOCL Ltd.	131.00	0.00	131.00
6.	MOIL Ltd.	600.00	0.00	600.00
7.	MECON Ltd.	15.00	0.00	15.00
8.	MSTC Ltd.	32.00	0.00	32.00
9.	OMDC	6.86	0.00	6.86
<b>Total-A</b>		<b>17479.86</b>	<b>3017.00</b>	<b>20496.86</b>

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU/ Organization	IEBR	GBS	Total
<b>B. Scheme of Ministry of Steel</b>				
10.	Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Specialty Steel in India	0.00	192.50	192.50
11.	Schemes for promotion of R&D in Iron & Steel Sector	0.00	7.00	7.00
12.	Flagging of Merchant Ships in India	0.00	6.00	6.00
<b>Total-B</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>205.50</b>	<b>205.50</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>17479.86</b>	<b>3222.50</b>	<b>20702.36</b>

### 3.7 Funds/Grants provided by Government of India to Statutory bodies / autonomous organization / societies / private / voluntary organization / public corporation/ JVs/ Organisations etc.

During the Financial Year 2025–26, the Ministry of Steel has released a total amount of Rs. 600.00 lakhs (till December, 2025) to various organizations under the Ministry's R&D Scheme, namely the **"Scheme for Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector"**. The details of funds released during 2025–26 (till December, 2025) under the aforesaid scheme are given at **Annexure-XV**.

## CHAPTER – IV

# STEEL POLICIES AND RECENT INITIATIVES

### 4.1 National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017

NSP 2017 aims to increase focus on expansion of MSME sector, improve raw material security, enhance R&D activities, reduce import dependency and cost of production, and thus develop a **“technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes economic growth”** eyeing self-sufficiency in production, developing globally economical steel manufacturing capabilities by facilitating investments and cost-efficient productions with adequate availability of raw materials. With focus on R&D, the technology would be of utmost focus over the next decade and MSME steel plants would be the key drivers to achieve the additional capacity required for the India’s consumption led growth and improvement in the overall productivity and quality.

#### Expected impact/outcome of NSP 2017

The following targets have been set in the NSP 2017:

S.No.	Parameter	Projections (2030-31)
1	Total crude steel capacity (in MTPA)	300
2	Total crude steel demand/production (in MTPA)	255
3	Total finished steel demand/production (in MTPA)	230
4	Sponge iron demand/production (in MTPA)	80
5	Pig iron demand/production (in MTPA)	17
6	Per Capita Finished Steel Consumption (in KGS)	158

The other expected impacts are as under:

#### a) India to be a leader in energy efficiency and sustainability

Ministry of Steel, in association with suitable agency, will constantly monitor techno-economic performance of all the steel plants within the country vis-a-vis the global best practices. Transfer of technology for production of automotive steel and other special steels will be facilitated by helping set up JV’s with global leaders.

### b) Source of cost-effective and quality steel

145 Indian Standards for steel and steel products have already been notified under the mandatory quality certification mark scheme of BIS. Efforts will be made to bring in additional steel products, which are used in critical end-use applications, under the mandatory scheme to ensure protection of human health, environment and safety.

### c) Attain global standards in Industrial Safety & Health

The Ministry is coordinating with steel companies to ensure that on the job trainings on maintaining a safe workplace are provided to employees of the steel Companies.

### d) Substantially reduce the Carbon footprint of the Industry

In order to address the environment related issues, the Ministry is facilitating the formation of a forum to chalk out best practices and is also focusing on development of a Waste Management Plan for the industry.

### e) Domestically meet the entire demand of high-grade automotive steel, electrical steel, special steel and alloys

Government is giving impetus on investment in infrastructure development and enhanced pace of project execution including various Government Schemes/ Programs such as PMAY, Urja Ganga, UDAN, Sagarmala, Bharatmala, AMRUT, Jal Jeevan Mission, National Solar Mission, GatiShakti etc.

## 4.2 Policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy in Government Procurement

The Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy, first notified in 2017 and revised from time to time, with the latest notification dated 17<sup>th</sup> December 2025, is aimed at promoting domestic steelmaking and advancing the **Make in India** initiative across all Central Government Ministries, Departments, and their attached and subordinate entities. Keeping in view the evolving requirements during implementation of the policy, certain revisions have been made, inter-alia, the introduction of the **"Melt and Pour"** requirement for products falling under HS Code Chapter 72 (Appendix-A), and the stipulation of a minimum 50% value addition/domestic content for items covered under Chapters 73 and 86. Further, Appendix-B has been comprehensively updated for the first time since 2019 to expand the list of mining and steelmaking equipment, new plants, and common/shared facilities along with the applicable domestic content requirements, while equipment not covered therein shall be governed by MeitY/Power/DPIIT guidelines. In addition, a new Appendix-C has been introduced to encourage procurement from Indian technology providers by public sector steel companies, including enabling provisions for foreign suppliers to qualify as Class-I local suppliers upon commitment to technology transfer within a stipulated period, with the overarching objective of reducing imports, strengthening domestic capabilities, and fostering a robust manufacturing ecosystem.

## 4.3 Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS)

Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS), introduced in 2019, provides detailed data related to imports of steel in India. Based on the industry feedback, Ministry of Steel revamped the portal

to make it more effective. It marked 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 signals areas for production and growth to the domestic steel industry.

SIMS features API integration with multiple Government portals, enhancing quality control and streamlining processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness. The portal boasts a robust data entry system, ensuring consistent and authentic data, which promotes transparency and accountability. Integration of various databases enable stakeholders to locate areas of risk and, thereby, permit better risk management. Accurate monitoring of steel imports through SIMS is expected to help in taking informed policy decisions to counter surge in steel imports, driving growth, and attracting sustained investment in India's steel industry.

On 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2025 a new facility of '**SARAL SIMS**' has been introduced to simplify the process of compulsory registration under SIMS for imports of 'small consignments' pertaining to iron and steel items by MSMEs and other small importers; and imports made under Advance Authorization, SEZ and EOU route for 'export purposes'. For this purpose, a separate portal has been put in place in addition to existing portal.

This facility aims to provides operational flexibility, allowing imports up to 30<sup>th</sup> April of the next financial year against a registration generated during the financial year, and offers single sign-on access for both SIMS and SARAL SIMS.

The registration process under the regular SIMS has also been significantly simplified by reducing the number of fields to be filled by importers substantially for facilitating Ease of Doing Business.

Further, the importer can now generate SIMS registration without any requirement of clarification or No Objection Certificate for import of such grades of steel, not covered by Quality Control Order issued by Ministry of Steel.

## 4.4 Key Initiatives

### 4.4.1 Scheme "Flagging of Merchant Ship in India"

In order to promote the objective of Atmanirbhar Bharat, the Government of India approved a scheme to provide Rs. 1624 crore over five years as subsidy support to Indian shipping companies in global tenders floated by Ministries/Departments and CPSEs for import of Government cargo. CPSEs of Ministry of Steel are beneficiaries under the scheme, as it deals with the disbursement of subsidy in respect of import of Government cargo by CPSEs under its administrative control. Subsidy claims of Rs. 5.90 crore have been disbursed to CPSEs of Steel in the current financial year till January 2026.

### 4.4.2 Taxonomy of Green Steel:

As a landmark step towards Green Transition of the Iron & Steel Sector, Ministry of Steel has released '**Taxonomy of Green Steel**' on December 12, 2024. The Green Steel Taxonomy is a crucial step towards transforming India's steel industry into a more sustainable, low-carbon sector by defining a clear framework for promoting the adoption of green technologies in steel production. The taxonomy will serve as a foundational tool for the development of green steel

market, driving investments in green technologies and thus enhancing India's role in the global industrial decarbonisation landscape.

As on December 31, 2025, 58 steel units have been awarded green steel certification with star rating under the notified taxonomy, accounting for a consolidated green steel production of 9.1 million tonnes (MT).

### 4.4.3 PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

With the help of Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics (BiSAG-N), Infrastructure Ministries have uploaded their rail, road, port and related assets on the PM GatiShakti National Portal. The Ministry of Steel has onboarded itself on the National Master Plan (NMP) portal through a mobile application developed by BiSAG-N and uploaded the geo-locations of steel units across the country, including major players. Geo-locations of all the existing plants, have been uploaded, and work is underway to map existing slurry pipelines and ongoing/upcoming plants in the steel sector in line with the goals of the PM GatiShakti Master Plan.

Additionally, several initiatives have been taken to strengthen adoption and use of the PM GatiShakti portal by CPSEs. Tools for slurry pipelines and other use cases have been developed on the portal, and CPSEs have begun utilizing the platform for project planning. Two-day extensive trainings have been conducted for CPSEs, and data is being uploaded as per approved Standard Operating Procedures (SoP). Further, two Training-of-Trainers (ToT) programmes were organized in Delhi and Ranchi to enable tool development for sectoral use cases, including slurry pipelines and logistics.

**Further, a Draft Report on the "Sectoral Plan for Efficient Logistics (SPEL)" has been prepared as a comprehensive long-term infrastructure study under the National Logistics Policy (NLP).**

## 4.5 Other Initiatives:

**4.5.1 Ensuring raw material security for the steel sector:** Raw material is a critical enabler for ensuring sustained growth in iron & steel industry. The industry faces challenges both in the short and long term in terms of raw material security. Ministry of Steel has taken up related raw material issues with Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change along with Logistic Ministries and the concerned State Governments.

### Iron ore

- As per NSP, 2017, Ministry of Steel has set up a target to achieve 300 MT Crude Steel Capacity with 255 MT crude steel productions by 2030-31 and for this there is a need of 437 MT of iron ore.
- The Production of iron ore in the country increased from 277 million tonne in the FY 2023-24 to 289 million tonne in the FY 2024-25. The iron ore production from April'25 to October'25 is 156.57 MT.

## Coal

- The demand of coking coal required for steel sector is only partially met by the domestic production as the supply of high-quality coal/ coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited. Therefore, the Indian Steel Industry has been largely dependent on imported coking coal.
- Most of the coking coal produced domestically in the country had a very high ash content making it redundant in the manufacture of steel, which led to import of 51.20 MMT (Million Metric Tonne) in 2020-21, 57.16 MMT in 2021-22, 56.05 MMT in 2022-23, 58.12 MMT in 2023-24 and 57.07 MMT in 2024-25 coking coal. Major portion of this import is from Australia.
- As Coking coal is a major chunk of manufacturing cost in steel production, Ministry of Steel is making efforts to reduce the import bill of coking coal by diversifying the import destinations, maximize use of Pellets to reduce Coke requirement, beneficiation of iron ore to increase iron content, coking coal blend optimisation, use of stamp charge batteries etc.
- Further, An MoU was signed on 14.10.2021 between the Ministry of Steel, Government of India, and the Ministry of Energy, Russian Federation, on cooperation in coking coal used in steel making. The import of coking coal from Russia has been 1.506 MMT in FY 2021-22, 4.481 MMT in FY 2022-23, 5.256 MMT in FY 2023-24 and 7.746 MMT in FY 2024-25 and is continuously increasing. This helps in diversifying the source of coking coal. In FY 2025-26 (till November'25), SAIL's total import of coking coal from Russia is approx. 1,200,000 MT while NMDC has imported about 2,38,000 MT.
- Apart from the above, Ministry of Steel and Ministry of Coal has planned to reduce the burden of import bill of coal under the Mission Coking Coal by increasing domestic coal production from existing mines and setting up of new washeries. In order to enhance the availability of domestic coking coal to steel industries, steps have been taken which include allocation of coking coal block, auction of coking coal, MoU for coking coal linkage etc.

### 4.5.2 Digitization of Mines

**Digitization of Mines:** Employing digitization is an important element for optimizing the mining sector throughout in the country. Across the world, digital technologies are being leveraged throughout the mining value chain to improve production efficiencies and quality. These technologies improve transparency in the mining industry and can potentially be a game changer in unlocking value for both mining and steel industry. For this, a detailed roadmap has been put in place to kickstart the digitization journey for the iron ore mining sector in the country. The project is being executed in 2 phases with involvement from key Central Public Sector Enterprises.

Digitalization is being adopted across mining operations to improve productivity, safety, transparency and logistics performance. SAIL, NMDC and MOIL have initiated structured programs for transition towards data-driven and modernized mining systems.

**SAIL:** - SAIL has adopted digital tools for real-time monitoring of fleets and production, automated loading, drone-based mine surveys, and analytics-driven mine planning and blasting. Safety and

compliance are supported through fatigue monitoring, CCTV, geo-fencing, and digital statutory platforms, with Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) enabling integrated control over production, quality, and dispatch.

**NMDC:** - NMDC has implemented an advanced Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and a digital master plan aligned with Vision 2030. Key initiatives include centralized command centers, sensor-based stockpile management, digital drilling and blasting, smart HEMM, slope stability monitoring, and automated logistics, enhancing operational scale and efficiency.

**MOIL:** - MOIL has strengthened core digital infrastructure through Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), file and document management systems, employee self-service portals, and a central data center. Digital customer and vendor interfaces, online NOC workflows, and production reporting have improved transparency and process efficiency.

### 4.5.3 Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019

Ministry of Steel has notified Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019 with an aim to provide a coordination framework with various Ministries to facilitate and promote recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources.

MMRPL a 50:50 JV between MSTC and M/s Mahindra Accelo (Brand name Cero) is a pioneer in setting up authorized auto dismantling centres in India for scrapping of unfit ELVs in a Scientific and environmentally sound manner. Six Vehicle Scrapping Centre/ Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF) set up by MMRPL are currently operational in Kalyan, Chennai, Indore, Ahmedabad, Guwahati and Bengaluru. MMRPL has recycled 42,424 vehicles equivalent to about 26,072 tonnes of ferrous scrap, saving approximately 39,198 tonnes of iron ore, 14,384 tonnes of coal, and 1,673 tonnes of limestone till December 31, 2025.

### 4.5.4 CAPEX

The importance of capital expenditure in building steel infrastructure to spur high and sustainable growth in India cannot be over-emphasized. The Steel CPSEs are using their own Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) to meet their CAPEX requirements. CAPEX has been utilized to enhance production capacity, modernize old plant equipment, and for upgrading to environmentally friendly technologies. This CAPEX by Steel CPSEs has a multiplier effect and has provided a fillip to the Indian economy.

The Steel CPSEs achieved a CAPEX of Rs. 10,653.31 crores in FY 2024-25. The CAPEX target of Steel CPSEs for the FY 2025-26 is Rs. 17,479.86 crores, against which Steel CPSEs achieved a CAPEX of Rs. 7,692.76 crores till December, 2025. The CAPEX target of Steel CPSEs for the FY 2026-27 is Rs. 25,125 crores.

Besides encouraging and directing the Steel CPSEs to complete their CAPEX projects timely, the Ministry is also helping CPSEs to resolve their inter-ministerial issues for faster implementation of CAPEX projects.

### 4.5.5 Formulation of Safety Guidelines

For ensuring a safe working environment in the Indian steel sector, the Ministry of Steel has formulated 25 safety guidelines in the form of a book viz. **"Safety Guidelines for the Iron**

**and Steel Sector”**. These guidelines pertain to specific activities/ hazards faced by the Indian steel industry (both large and small). These guidelines have been uploaded in **Ministry of Steel’s website**. The stakeholders from the Indian steel industry and its associations have been urged to adopt these guidelines wholeheartedly, to ensure a safe working environment for the workforce. Ministry of Labour and Employment has been requested to facilitate mandatory adoption of the Safety Guidelines by the Iron and Steel Industry. Presently, these guidelines are under consideration of the Expert Committee set up by Ministry of Labour and Employment for framing standards under Section 18 of the Occupation Safety Health and Working Conditions (OSH and WC) Code 2020.

Subsequently, to move the initiative further, it was decided to formulate Process Based Safety Guidelines for the Iron & Steel Sector, based on the specific processes adopted by the sector. These Process Based Safety Guidelines were formulated by the Working Group/ Sub Group after extensive deliberations. These process based safety guidelines comprise of 16 guidelines, out of which 4 guidelines are on workplace safety and 12 guidelines are on specific iron & steel making processes. These guidelines in the form of volume 2 of the book viz. **“Safety Guidelines for the Iron & Steel Sector”** was formally launched by the Hon’ble Steel Minister on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024.

Ministry of Steel has also identified the need for enhancing the safety awareness of the employees and contractual workers of the steel companies through training and workshops. Regular review is undertaken on the progress made by the steel CPSEs. The steel CPSEs have been directed to cover 100% of the employees every year for imparting training on safety in order to enhance the safety awareness culture and practices in the steel plants.

### 4.5.6 GeM

Procurement of goods and services through GeM by the Ministry of Steel and its CPSEs has shown a significant increase to ₹14,277.24 crores during the year up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, as compared to ₹10,238 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of about 39.50%. As of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, GeM procurement stood at ₹14,277.24 crores, has achieved more than 100% target of ₹14,259.30 crores for FY 2025–26.

### 4.5.7 MSME Payments

The status of pending payments to MSMEs by CPSEs of the Steel Ministry is being monitored on weekly basis to ensure that the same is credited timely and well within the 45 days time limit prescribed for such payment. In 94.11% instances, payments have been made within 30 days. During April-December 2025, Steel CPSEs have made a payment of Rs. 6398.15 crores to MSMEs.

### 4.5.8 Meetings of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Steel

A meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Steel was convened at the Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi, on 11<sup>th</sup> December 2025, to deliberate on **“Raw Material Availability for the Steel Sector.”** The discussions focused on the key challenges involved in ensuring adequate and sustained availability of raw materials to support the long-term growth of the steel industry.

The Committee was apprised of the following key developments: -

- India has emerged as the world's fourth-largest economy.
- The country is currently the second-largest producer of crude steel globally, with an installed capacity of 200 million tonnes.
- India is expected to become the third-largest economy by 2028, with GDP projected to reach between USD 4–5 trillion.
- Infrastructure development remains a cornerstone of India's economic growth strategy.
- Steel plays a pivotal role in this infrastructure expansion, serving as a critical input for sectors such as bridges, roads, railways, buildings, energy infrastructure, automobiles, and defence.
- Over the past decade, the Indian steel sector has experienced robust growth in both capacity and production, with steelmaking capacity registering a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 11.46% over the last two years.

To achieve the ambitious growth targets of the iron and steel industry, assured availability of raw materials is of paramount importance. The following measures are proposed as the way forward to strengthen raw material security:

- Enhance beneficiation capacity to utilize low-grade iron ore.
- Promote import substitution through accelerated development of washeries and limestone/dolomite exploration.
- Strengthen strategic partnerships for raw material imports.
- Encourage public-private investments in raw material infrastructure and exploration.
- Fast track EC clearances will help the mining companies to ramp up production and improve the domestic availability.

Taking into account critical raw materials for the steel sector—such as iron ore, coking coal, limestone, dolomite, and manganese ore—as well as advancements in mining and washing technologies, it was emphasized that the Ministry and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are undertaking all necessary measures to ensure their sustained availability.



*Hon'ble Union Minister of Steel Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy chairing the Consultative Committee Meeting*

**4.5.9** Ministry of Steel hosted a **“Chintan Shivir”** in Bhubaneswar, Odisha on 20-21.11.2025. The Shivir is envisioned as a platform for intensive brainstorming, collaboration and strategic alignment to strengthen the domestic steel sector’s role in nation-building. The gathering was graced by Shri H. D. Kumaraswamy, Hon’ble Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries, along with Shri Bhupathiraju Srinivasa Varma, Minister of State for Steel and Heavy Industries, as Chief Guest. Shri Sandeep Poundrik, Secretary, Ministry of Steel, and CPSE heads also participated, reinforcing a unified approach towards industry growth.



*Chintan Shivir at Bhubaneswar*

The thematic sessions of the Shivir focused on harnessing advanced technologies in the steel sector—such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and digitalization—to foster innovation and enhance competitiveness. The discussions also centered on operational excellence and productivity, with an emphasis on improving efficiency across the entire value chain. These sessions aimed to develop a strategic outlook by incorporating diverse stakeholder perspectives, while placing special emphasis on promoting indigenous technologies in the steel sector to strengthen self-reliance and drive innovation.

In addition, the Shivir deliberated on modern mining practices, emphasizing the upgradation of mining infrastructure and the enhancement of production capacity to meet the industry’s growing demand. The Chintan Shivir held in Bhubaneswar therefore represents a significant milestone in charting a future roadmap for the steel sector, reinforcing its critical role in India’s economic growth and overall industrial development.

# CHAPTER – V

## PUBLIC SECTOR

### 5.1 Introduction

The performance of the companies under the Ministry of Steel in the last five years are at **Annexure-XII** and **Annexure-XII (A)**. The contribution to Central and State Government exchequer by way of GST, dividend etc. are at **Annexure-XIII** and **XIII (A)**.

There are 8 (eight) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel. Detailed overview of the CPSEs is as under:

### 5.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a company registered under the Companies Act and is a “Maharatna” Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE). It has five integrated steel plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal), Bokaro (Jharkhand) and Burnpur (West Bengal). SAIL has three special and alloy steel plants viz. Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur (West Bengal), Salem Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu) and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant at Bhadravati (Karnataka). SAIL has 15 operating iron ore mines, 3 flux mines and 3 coal mines under its Central Mining & Logistics Organisation (CMLO), located in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. The Central Marketing Organisation (CMO), with its headquarters at Kolkata, coordinates the countrywide marketing and distribution network of the Company. SAIL also has several other central units viz. Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel (RDCIS), Centre for Engineering and Technology



*Blast Furnace of IISCO Steel Plant, Burnpur*

(CET), Management Training Institute (MTI) and SAIL Safety Organisation (SSO) located at Ranchi; Central Coal Supply Organisation (CCSO) located at Dhanbad; Environment Management Division (EMD) and Logistics & Infrastructure Department located at Kolkata; Growth Division (GD) located at Kulti; SAIL Refractory Unit with headquarters at Bokaro and Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant (CFP), located at Maharashtra.



*Tandem Mill, Bokaro Steel Plant*

## 5.2.1 Capital Structure

The Authorized Capital of SAIL is Rs.5,000 crore. The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs.4,130.53 crore as on 31.12.2025, out of which 65% is held by the Government of India and the balance 35% by the Financial Institutions, GDR holders, Banks, Employees, Individuals, etc.

## 5.2.2 Financial Performance

The company recorded turnover of Rs. 79,425 crore during April-December'2025 and Rs.72,595 crore during CPLY. The Profit After Tax was Rs. 1,554 crore during April- December'2025 and Rs. 970 crore during CPLY.

## 5.2.3 Production Performance

SAIL	2023-24	2024-25	Apr-Dec'25
Hot Metal	20.496	20.306	15.143
Crude Steel	19.240	19.174	14.350
Saleable Steel	18.437	17.940	14.241

## 5.2.4 Raw Material

During the nine months (April 2025 to December 2025) of FY 2025-26, SAIL fulfilled its entire iron ore demand for its Steel Plants by generating 25.93 Million Tonnes (MT) of iron ore from its captive mines. Additionally, the production of fluxes (Limestone and Dolomite) from captive mines during the nine months of the FY 2025-26 amounted to 1.09 MT. Furthermore, during nine months of the FY 2025-26, SAIL's captive collieries produced 0.49 MT of raw coking coal and 0.55 MT of raw non-coking coal, including middling & Jhama.

## 5.2.5 Washery's Performance

During the nine months (April 2025 to December 2025) of FY 2025-26, SAIL's Washery at Chasnalla, processed a combined quantity of 0.84 MT of raw coking coal sourced from SAIL's coal mines and procured from CIL sources. From this raw coal processing, an output of 0.23 MT of clean coal was generated.

## 5.2.6 Sale of Iron Ore Fines/Dump Fines/Tailings/Lump

During the nine months (April 2025 to December 2025) of FY 2025-26, the sales volume of Iron Ore Fines/Dump Fines/Tailings/Lump from SAIL mines was 1.76 MT.

### Grant of Environment Clearance (EC):-

- **Amendment in Environmental Clearance of Duargaiburu Iron Ore Project of Gua Mine, Jharkhand**

Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) granted amendment of EC on 16.07.2025, permitted excavation of up to 1.5 MTPA ROM from Rajaburu area and up to 3.1 MTPA dump fines for dispatch towards captive use, sale, or to beneficiation and pelletisation agencies for conversion into pellets, within the approved EC limit of 12.50 MTPA.

- **EC amendment for 5.1 Sq. Mile Lease of Bolani, Odisha**

To enable utilization of dump fines from the adjacent 6.9 Sq. Mile lease, originally generated from the 5.1 Sq. Mile lease, MoEFCC granted amendment of EC on 24.07.2025, allowing the liquidation of up to 1.2 MTPA of dump fines and 11.47 MTPA of iron ore, subject to a combined total excavation not exceeding 12 MTPA for a period of 4 years.

- **EC amendment for Rowghat Mining Lease, Chhattisgarh**

Amendment in EC was granted on 19.09.2025 for 8.0 MTPA (5.0 MTPA via Rowghat Station + 3.0 MTPA by road) for 3 years till Dec 2028.

- **Amendment in Environmental Clearance of Dhobil Iron Ore of Manoharpur Ore Mine, Jharkhand**

EC Amendment granted by MoEF&CC vide letter dated 06.11.2025 for Dhobil Iron Ore Mining Project (Capacity 0.75 MTPA ROM & ML Area-513.036 ha) for continuation of iron ore transportation through road for a period of one year w.e.f. 23.01.2026.

## Grant of Forest Clearance (FC):-

- **Grant of Stage-II FC for the diversion of 247.50 Ha of forest land under South-Central blocks of Kiriburu-Meghahatuburu Mines, Jharkhand**

Stage-II FC for diversion of 247.50 ha under South-Central block of Kiriburu-Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Mines of SAIL has been granted by MoEFCC, New Delhi on 14.10.2025.

## 5.2.7 Manpower

The Manpower strength of SAIL as on 31.12.2025 is 50,612 (Executive 10,243 and Non-Executive 40,369).

## 5.2.8 Capacity Expansion and Modernization Projects

In line with National Steel Policy, 2017 of Government of India, SAIL has envisaged Expansion of its Integrated Steel Plants at Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, Rourkela and Bhilai for enhancing the Crude Steel Capacity of SAIL from existing ~20 MTPA to around ~35 MTPA through augmentation and Expansion by 2030-31. The status of the Expansion Plans is as follows:

- SAIL Board has accorded approval for 4.08 Mtpa Crude Steel expansions of IISCO Steel Plant (ISP) on 08.01.2024. Out of 14 technological packages, thirteen (13) packages have been awarded and one (1) package is under stage-2 approval.
- SAIL Board has accorded approval for **"Brownfield Capacity Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant"** on 07.11.2024. The tendering process for expansion packages are going on and 1 package has been awarded till December, 2025.
- SAIL Board has accorded approval for **"Brownfield Capacity Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant"** to 7.25 Mtpa Crude Steel on 10.01.2025.
- SAIL Board has accorded 'In-principle' approval to 'Concept Note' for capacity expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant for setting up a 5.0 MTPA Greenfield Crude Steel Facility with associated Brownfield augmentation on 25.07.2025.
- SAIL Board was intimated on 11.08.2025 through a 'Concept Note' regarding Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant. Subsequently, MECON has been engaged for **"Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Environmental Clearance for capacity expansion of Bhilai Steel plant to 10.5 Mtpa of Hot metal"**.
- For Greenfield Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant, M/s MN Dasturhas been appointed as external consultant for preparing pre-FR/FR & DPR. Submission of final DPR is expected by February 2026.

## Addition, Modification, Replacement (AMR) Projects

Apart from Modernisation and Expansion Projects, SAIL undertakes Capital Investments from time to time under AMR schemes. Major highlights of the large projects (costing >Rs.50 crore) initiated during 2025-26, are as follows:

- Replacement of one EOT crane (250+75/10) t in Converter charging bay at SMS-2 of RSP
- Replacement of Benzol Storage Unit of BRP-2, CO&BPP at BSL

- Super accelerated cooling system (uniform cooling) for high strength plates in Plate Mill at BSL
- New Product Testing Laboratory for NPM, SPP & HSM-2 at RSP
- Technology Package under green field expansion of ISP
  - RMHS -Installation of Wagon Tippler and Stacker & Reclaimer
  - Sinter Plant
  - Pellet Plant
  - LDCP
  - Secondary Refining Unit
  - Blast Furnace#6
  - Basic Oxygen Furnace
  - Continuous Casting Plant
  - Hot Strip Mill
  - Hot Metal Desulphurisation Unit
  - Stamp Charge Battery# 13 & 14
  - By-Product Plant
  - Coke Dry Quenching Plant
- Up-gradation of Billet Caster# I & II at CCP (Main package) under Brownfield expansion of DSP

Further, there are a number of AMR projects less than Rs 50 crore, initiated during 2025-26.

### 5.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, a Navratna PSE, is the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant – the country's first shore-based integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and has its registered office at Visakhapatnam.

RINL has one integrated steel plant of 7.3 Mtpa Liquid Steel capacity at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. In addition, the company operates three mines viz. Jaggyapeta Mines (Limestone), Garbham (Manganese) Mines, in Andhra Pradesh and Madharam Mines (Dolomite) in Telangana State. RINL also has mines for quartzite and river sand at Kintada in Andhra Pradesh. RINL is marketing its products through a wide marketing network of 4 Regional Offices, 20 Branch Sales Offices and 19 Stock Yards which cater to the delivery requirements across the country.

RINL has one subsidiary, Eastern Investment Limited (EIL) with 51% shareholding, which in turn has 2 subsidiaries, M/s Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd. (OMDC) and M/s Bisra Stone lime Company Ltd (BSLC). These three companies became Public Sector Undertakings with effect from 19.03.2010 and headquarter of these companies are at Bhubaneswar (Odisha). RINL is also a partner in Joint Venture - International Coal Ventures Private Limited.

### 5.3.1 Capital Structure

RINL-VSP is a wholly owned Central Government Company under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel. The authorized share capital of the company is ₹ 40,000 crore (Rupees Forty thousand crores only) and issued/ subscribed/fully paid up shares is ₹ 14,393.85 crore as on 31.12.2025.

### 5.3.2 Financial Performance

The Company registered Sales Turnover of Rs. 15,516 crore (Est.) and incurred a Net Loss of Rs.1953 crore (PBT Estimated) during FY 2025-26 upto December'25 and the Net worth of the Company is Rs. 1435 crore as on 31.12.2025.

### 5.3.3 Production Performance

(Unit: '000 tonne)

Production	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto Dec, 2025)
Hot Metal	4701	3913	4323
Crude Steel	4411	3584	3934
Saleable Steel	4213	3459	3296

### 5.3.4 Raw materials

RINL does not have captive mines for major raw materials, iron ore and coking coal. Company has been procuring Iron ore mainly from NMDC and partly from auctions / tenders. Coking Coal is mainly sourced from global suppliers.

### 5.3.5 Manpower

The manpower Strength of RINL as on 31.12.2025 is 9,311 Employees (Executives-2797 and Non-Executives-6514).

### 5.3.6 Major Achievements/Initiatives:

#### Operations:

- Actions taken to reduce turnaround time of Rakes:
  - Increasing the utilization of Ore Tippler-5 (OT-5)
  - In order to optimize the utilization of tipplers, one tippler stream is dedicated to receive fluxes to Coal yard, which are being shifted through Road to the designated beds.
  - Receipt of SMS limestone & Pellets from AGPL through Road.
- On 23<sup>rd</sup> December'25, Coke Oven Battery-5 firing mode changed from CO gas to Mixed gas enabling more gas availability to Rolling Mills.
- In MMSM, 320X250MM blooms rolled for the first time on 27.12.2025.

## Projects:

- Performance Guarantee Test (PGT)-2 of Air Separation Plant (ASP) Build Own Operate (BOO) successfully completed on 26.04.2025, ASU-7 and 8 taken over by RINL on 03.05.2025 and the Plant is under continuous operation since then.
- Tested & commissioned Mixed Gas Under Firing System in Coke Oven Battery-5 (COB-5) and put under operation from December 2025. This helped to divert additional 12000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/hr Coke Oven Gas (COG) to Rolling Mills furnaces.
- Adopted Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN)-based document verification to strengthen the authenticity and verification of financial documents submitted by the bidders. For e-tenders, all bids are accepted exclusively through online mode only.
- FX-1A Flux Conveyor to facilitate Manual feeding of Calcining & Refractory Material Plant (CRMP) returns to Fx-1 Conveyor in Sinter plant was carried out in-house and commissioned on 29.12.2025.

## Sales:

- To utilize full capacity production, conversion contract for 65,750 tonnes conversion capacity per month awarded through 14 contractors & further for 12,000 tonnes contracts are under process.
- Through multiple open advertisements, added 70 new MoUs in retail segment through which approx. 2.7 lakhs tonnes of quantity tied up. Total 39.0 Lakhs tonnes of quantity tied up through MoUs in FY 2025-26.
- Appointment of 2-Tier distributor at Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh is under finalization which will help RINL's penetration in untapped areas of Rayalseema of Andhra Pradesh.

## GeM Procurement:

- 1201 contracts with a value of Rs.3379 crore were placed through GeM portal during April-December'25.

## Others:

- **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS):** IT module, which includes VRS workflow from application to final approval, Appeal, ex-gratia computation, web services to check VRS eligibility, income tax computation, processing of Leave Encashment and recoveries as per rules.
- 9,258 employees onboarded on the iGOT Karmayogi Online Learning Platform, achieving 98.3% fulfilment.

## Awards:

- RINL received prestigious CII-GBC **Energy Efficient Unit Award 2025** for Excellence in Energy Management, organized by CII, Godrej Green Business Centre, Hyderabad.

- RINL won the **Export Excellence Award** during 2025 for its outstanding export performance under the large enterprises category for the years 2021–22 and 2022–23 conducted by EEPC India, Southern Region
- RINL won Five **Ispat Surakha Puraskar Awards** for two consecutive years 2022-23 & 2023-24 by the Joint Committee on Safety, Health & Environment in the Steel Industry (JCSSI) during 2025 for achieving no fatal accidents at different zones of integrated steel plant
- RINL LQC teams and 5S teams won 11 Par Excellence Awards, 2 Excellent Awards and the Distinguished Award at the 39<sup>th</sup> National Convention on Quality Concepts (NCQC)-2025, Greater Noida.

### 5.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Limited is a Government of India Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel. The Company was established in November, 1958 and was accorded the 'Navratna' status in January, 2008. 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 in some of the country's most remote corners. NMDC has its Corporate Office in Hyderabad.



Donimalai Mines

#### 5.4.1 Capital Structure

As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025, the authorized Capital of the company was Rs.1000 crore and the paid-up capital was Rs.879.18 crore. The Government of India presently holds 60.79% shareholding in the company.

#### 5.4.2 Financial Performance

The Company recorded turnover of Rs. 20,381 crore in the financial year 2025-26 (up to December'25). The post-tax net profit for the year was Rs.5,401 crore (up to December'25).

## 5.4.3 Production Performance

The details of the actual production are given below:

Items	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (up to December 2025)
Iron Ore (in MT)	42.19	40.82	45.02	44.07	36.9MT

## 5.4.4 Manpower

The manpower strength of NMDC as on November 2025 is 4,499.

## 5.4.5 Major Expansions / Initiatives:

### A. The details of Ongoing projects:

#### a. Screening Plant-III at Kirandul

- i. **Major Facilities:** Primary Screening (6W+2S lines), Secondary Screening (10W + 2S lines), Tertiary Crushing (3W+1S lines), Wet Screening with 06 Classifier lines & Stacking & loading facilities.
- ii. Capex Target for FY 2025-26 : ₹ 350 crore.
- iii. Capex achieved till 31.12.2025: ₹ 128 crore.
- iv. Physical Progress till 31.12.2025: 79.44%.



*Mines of NMDC Ltd.*

#### b. Slurry Pipeline Project

- i. **Major Facilities:** 2.0 MTPA Ore Processing Plant at Bacheli, with a provision of additional 4 MTPA Grinding facility, 15.0 MTPA Slurry Pipeline Bacheli to Nagarnar (22" dia./135 km), 2.0 MTPA Pellet Plant at Nagarnar (with a provision to expand to 6 MTPA) and Associated feed water & electrical power supply systems.
- ii. Capex Target for FY 2025-26 : ₹ 937 crore.

- iii. Capex achieved till 31.12.2025: ₹ 463 crore.
- iv. Physical Progress till 31.12.2025: 90.8%

### c. Screening Plant-II at Donimalai

- i. **Major Facilities:** Primary Screening (3W+1S lines), Secondary Screening (3W + 1S lines), Tertiary Crushing (1W+1S lines), Wet Screening with 4 Classifier lines
- ii. Capex Target for FY 2025-26 : ₹ 450 crore.
- iii. Capex achieved till 31.12.2025: ₹ 204 crore.
- iv. Physical Progress till 31.12.2025: 45.3%

### d. Doubling of KK Line

- i. The project is divided into 03 sections:
  - Jagdulpur- Silakjhorī – 45.50 km- commissioned in June 2017
  - Kirandul- Gīdam – 52.23 km – 83 % work completed and expected completion by March 2026.
  - Silakjhorī- Gīdam – 52.73 km - commissioned in September 2022.
- ii. Overall Physical Progress: 95%.
- iii. Fund deposited by NMDC till 31.12.2025: ₹ 1610 crore.
- iv. Expenditure incurred by Railways till 31.12.2025: ₹ 1595 crore.

### e. Township Project at Kirandul

- i. **Major Facilities:**
  - Type-III- 200 Units (05 Towers), Type-IV- 144 Units (3 Towers), Type-V- 21 Units (1 Tower) & Cafeteria- 1 Unit
- ii. Capex Target for FY 2025-26 : ₹ 120 crore.
- iii. Capex achieved till 31.12.2025: ₹ 98 crore.
- iv. Physical Progress till 31.12.2025: 96%



*Aerial View of Bailadila Iron ore mines, Kirandul Complex*

**f. New Crushing Plant & Downhill Conveyor System at Dep-14 & 11C, Kirandul:**

- i. Capex Target for FY 2025-26 : ₹ 270 crore.
- ii. Capex achieved till 31.12.2025: ₹ 91 crore.
- iii. Physical Progress till 31.12.2025: 10.17%

**g. Automated Sampling System**

- i. Capex Target for FY 2025-26 : ₹ 104 crore.
- ii. Capex achieved till 31.12.2025: ₹ 19 crore.
- iii. Physical Progress till 31.12.2025: 17%

**B. The details of New Works**

**Township at Donimalai:** The package has been awarded on 03.11.2025.

### 5.5 NMDC Steel Ltd. (NSL)

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.



*Night Over View of Steel Plant*

#### 5.5.1 Capital Structure

The Authorized share capital of the company is Rs.3000 crore. The paid-up equity share capital is Rs.2930.61 crore as on 31.12.2025, out of which 60.79% is held by the Government of India and the balance 39.21% by the mutual funds/ financial institutions / banks / other public shareholders.

### 5.5.2 Financial Performance

- Sales Turnover of Rs. 9763 crore during FY'25 till December'25 has been achieved as against Rs.5665 crore during previous year till December '24. Projected during January '26 - March '26 is Rs 4565 crore
- Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. (-410.32) crore during FY'25 till December'25 has been achieved as against PBT of Rs. (-2657) crore during previous year till December'24. Projected during January'26-Mar' 26 is 768.32 crore.
- Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. (-333.19) crore during FY '25 till December '25 has been achieved as against Rs.(-1900) crore during previous year till December '24. Projected during January-March '26 is Rs 393 crore.
- Net worth of the company was Rs.12781.29 crore as on 31.12.2025 as against Rs.13588 crore as on 31.12.2024.

### 5.5.3 Production Performance

The details of the actual production are given below:

(In lakh tonnes)

Items	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto December'25)
Hot Metal	9.66	20.00	22.59
Liquid Steel	5.18	15.08	17.57
Crude Steel	5.02	14.71	17.27
HR Coil	4.94	14.39	16.83
Pig Iron	3.08	4.12	3.99
Saleable Steel	4.94	14.37	16.82

\*Date of Commencement of Commercial Operations declared on 31.08.2023

### 5.5.4 Capacity Expansion

- 1<sup>st</sup> coil rolled successfully on 24.08.2023.
- Date of Commencement of Commercial Operation declared on 31.08.2023.
- Hon'ble Prime Minister of India dedicated the steel plant to the nation on 03.10.2023.
- Production of Hot Metal in FY'2025-26 till December'25 is 30.598 lakh tonnes & HR Coil production in FY2025-26 till December'25 is 23.97 lakh tonnes. Thus, Plant is under ramp-up and stabilization and marching towards full capacity production.



Coil at NMDC Steel Ltd.

### 5.5.5 Manpower

The manpower strength of NMDC Steel Limited (NSL) as on 31.12.2025 is 2874.

#### Major Achievements/Initiatives:

##### Production Achievements:

- **Day Highest Production of Hot Metal:** 11,315 Tonnes on 28<sup>th</sup> November '25 which is 119% of rated capacity utilization.
- **Month Highest Production of Hot Metal:** 2,80,049 tonnes, which is 101% of rated capacity utilization in November 2025.
- Month's highest PCI rate of 164 kg per tonne of hot metal achieved in November 2025.
- Month's lowest fuel rate of 519 kg per tonne of hot metal, one of the best in India, achieved in November 2025.
- 1.2 mm thickness hot rolled coil in Grade IS 10748 GR1 was successfully rolled in November 2025.

##### Awards:

NSL has successfully been awarded the **"CE certification PED (Pressure Equipment Directive) Category"** by TUV Nord, an EU Notified Body on 12<sup>th</sup> September'25. This certification enables NSL to manufacturers **"Special Grade Steel"** for "pressure equipment" and export its steel to the European Union, as well as collaborate with OEMs whose pressure equipment is destined for the European Market.

### 5.6 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd., a Schedule-A Mini Ratna Category-I CPSE, is the largest producer of manganese ore in the country with share of around ~ 47% in domestic production. Presently, MOIL operates ten

mines, 6 (six) located in Nagpur and Bhandara districts of Maharashtra and 4 (four) in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. The mines of MOIL are about a century old. Seven mines are worked through underground method and rest three mines are worked through opencast method. The Balaghat Mine is the largest mine of the Company. MOIL has set up a plant based on indigenous technology to manufacture 1500 MTPA capacity of electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD). This product is used mainly for the manufacture of dry battery cells. EMD produced by MOIL is of good quality and is well accepted by the market. A ferro manganese plant having present capacity of 12,000 MTPA is set-up by MOIL for value addition. In order to promote non-conventional energy resources, MOIL has installed a 4.8 MW Wind Energy Farm at Nagda Hills and 15.2 MW Wind Farm at Ratedi Hills, Dist. Dewas in Madhya Pradesh. A 5.00 MW solar plant at Maharashtra and 5.5MW solar plant at Madhya Pradesh has also been set up.



FMP Furnace at Balaghat Mine, MOIL

## Exploration and R&D:

MOIL is engaged in exploration, exploitation and marketing of various grades of manganese ore and value-added products such as Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide (EMD) and High Carbon Ferro Manganese Alloy. The company has carried out R & D activities to improve the safety and productivity in the mines by introducing modern technology with CSIR-R&D Laboratory, Reputed Academic and R&D Institutions of the country.

**Exploration:** MOIL has completed 57741 Meters exploratory drilling and added more than 16 million tonnes resources up to December 2025.

Exploration in Meters	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
					Actual Drilling from April 2025 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2025	Proposed Drilling from January 2026 to March 2026
		35728	41762	87660	107530	57741

## Technical Advancement in Mining

- i. **Design of Blast Hole Stopping at Kandri mine:** The study was conducted for implementation of Blast Hole Stopping method of mining in Kandri mine. Numerical modelling was conducted using FLAC3D to assess the yield zones development on drive roof and secondary stopping after sequential extraction of three panels and accordingly the support system is designed for safe extraction of ore.
- ii. **Evaluation of Stopping Parameters at Ukwa Mine :** Similarly scientific study has been carried out for implementation of modified method of mining in Ukwa Underground Mine for enhance productivity for safety of man and machinery by IIT, BHU. MOIL is now implementing the recommendations of the study.

### Details of the Academic/National/International collaboration & achievement thereof:

In order to improve the safety and productivity in MOIL's mines, it has engaged following Institutions to undertake required Research and Development (R&D) activities and offer necessary aid in the process:

- IIT-BHU, Varanasi.
- VNIT- Nagpur.

These R&D projects are on their way to help introduce modern mining technologies along with changes in stope designs of MOIL.

The continuous use of software, modern technologies, industry-academic collaborations and the R&D efforts have shown improvements in safety, productivity and environmental parameters in mining operations.

This has improved the 'mine to mill' expertise of the company in manganese ore deposits.

**Environmental Monitoring System in Mines:** MOIL has established continuous ambient Air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) at all mines to monitor the pollution parameters of mines.

### Expenditure on R&D:

Year	Expenditure on R&D (Rs. in crores)	Sales turnover (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure on R&D as % of sales turnover
2021-22	12.00	1436.31	0.83
2022-23	11.46	1341.66	0.85
2023-24	27.26	1449.42	1.88
2024-25	24.92	1584.94	1.57
2025-26 Up to December'25 (Provisional)	10.04	1043.19	0.96

**Five Star Rating:** Ministry of Mines has awarded 5 Star Rating Award for Gumgaon, Kandri and Chikla Mines.

**Mine Rescue:** MOIL has received 1<sup>st</sup> Prize for both Male and Female categories in All India Mine Rescue Competitions 2025 in Metal Mines.

**ISO certification:** MOIL has implemented IMS certification for ISO 9001:2015, ISO:14001:2015 and ISO45001:2018 for Head Office, Mines and Plants.

### **Lease & JV:**

MOIL is having a total 1944.711 Ha. leased area as on 31.12.2025 in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

MOIL entered into an MoU with the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) in October 2019 to explore manganese ore mining in Gujarat. After exploration in Pani area, a significant resource base of 9.51 million tonnes of manganese ore was established. Necessary approvals were obtained from the Ministry of Steel, NITI Aayog, and DIPAM to form a joint venture (JV). GMDC has applied for a mining lease application to the Gujarat Government. Government of Gujarat has forwarded the file to Ministry of Mines, Government of India for approval which is under process with Ministry of Mines.

Similarly, MOIL has entered into an MoU with the Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation (CMDC) in January 2023 to explore manganese and associated minerals in Chhattisgarh. MOIL commenced exploration activities at Nilkanthpur and the surrounding area in June 2024. A total of 11,628 meters of core drilling have been completed. Analysis of data is in process.

MOIL entered into an MoU in October 2016 jointly with the Government of Madhya Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd. (MPSMCL), an MP State Government undertaking, to explore the possibilities of manganese mining. Exploration completed in Chindwara and Balaghat districts, some blocks seem to have potential for manganese mining, hence a draft JV agreement has been signed with MPSMCL on 18.10.2024. **Approval from DIPAM and the Ministry of Steel for formation of the Joint Venture has been obtained, and the further necessary formalities in this regard are presently under process.**



*Boiler in EMD Plant at Dongri Buzurg mine*

## 5.6.1 Capital Structure

The authorized and paid-up share capital of the Company is Rs. 300.00 crore and Rs. 203.48 crore respectively, as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025. MOIL got listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2010. Current shareholding of Government of India, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Government of Maharashtra is 53.35%, 5.38% and 5.96% respectively and rest 35.31% is held by the public and financial institutions.

## 5.6.2 Financial Performance

(Rs. in crore)

Parameter	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December, 2025) (Provisional)
Total Income	1515.57	1418.52	1542.96	1696.32	1111.54
Profit Before Tax	523.29	334.45	387.00	486.78	218.44
Profit After Tax	376.98	250.59	293.34	381.64	163.46

## 5.6.3 Production Performance

Parameter	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December, 2025) (Provisional)
Manganese Ore (Lakh Metric Tonne)	12.31	13.02	17.56	18.03	14.21
E.M.D. (Metric Tonne)	1202	1100	1413	1350	746
Ferro Manganese (Metric Tonne)	10245	8660	10163	12000	7541

## 5.6.4 Manpower

The manpower strength of MOIL as on 31.12.2025 is 5093.

## 5.7 MECON Ltd.

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 of Metals and Mining, Energy (Power, Oil & Gas), Infrastructure, Environmental Engineering and other related/diversified areas with extensive overseas experience. MECO provides entire gamut of services required for setting up of Greenfield and Brownfield projects from Concept to Commissioning including Turnkey execution. MECO is an ISO 9001 : 2015 accredited company and is registered with International Financial Institutions like World Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, European Bank of Reconstruction & Development and United Nations Industrial Development Organization etc. MECO has also ventured into newer areas of business with strategic partners to meet challenges emerging from changed business scenario. MECO is actively exploring international markets for growth potential and has opened an overseas office in Dubai, UAE to tap the emerging international opportunities.

### 5.7.1 Financial Performance

(Rs. in crores)

Parameter	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December, 2025) (Provisional)
Turnover	586.67	854.97	923.79	1,073.82	847.80
Operating Profit	(-) 16.91	(-) 43.48	27.16	(-) 55.02	(-) 107.45
PBT	19.54	34.01	77.62 #	32.87	(-) 55.52
PAT	13.70	31.01	54.56 #	29.00	(-) 55.52

# Restated

-Estimated Financial Performance for the FY 2025-26 (For the period from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2026 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026)

### 5.7.2 Manpower

The manpower strength of MECON as on 31.12.2025 is 1004.

## 5.8 MSTC Ltd.

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.

MSTC Limited was incorporated as “Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited”, on September 9, 1964, at Kolkata for regulating export of ferrous scrap from India. The status of the Company underwent a change in February 1974 when it was made a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). In the year 1982-83, the corporation was converted into an independent PSU under administrative control of Ministry of Steel. It was the canalizing agency for import of carbon steel melting scrap and old ships for breaking. Import of such items were de-canalised with effect from August 1991.

In 2002, MSTC developed and launched an e-Auction platform and ventured into the B2B e-Commerce sector. Subsequently MSTC established itself as one of the leading e-commerce service providers in the country. The company also entered the recycling business through a joint venture with Mahindra Accelo Limited and established country’s first Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility. The company operates mainly in two business verticals: (i) e-Commerce, and (ii) Recycling via MMRPL.

MSTC has become a trailblazer in offering comprehensive e-commerce services across various industries. As a leader in the market, MSTC utilizes its vast experience and advanced technology to provide customized solutions such as Enterprise Procurement Solutions, e-auction and e-procurement services and e-sales. Additionally, MSTC has created specialized platforms like UDAN, DEEP, telecom spectrum auction portal, auction portal for major and minor mineral blocks, EXIM portal for top petroleum companies and software for the online draw system of Oil Marketing Companies for LPG distribution and retail petrol pump dealership. These initiatives by

MSTC aim to improve transparency, efficiency, and competitiveness in procurement, sales, and trading activities.

**Recycling:** MMRPL, a 50:50 JV between MSTC, and M/s Mahindra Accelo (brand name CERO) is a pioneer authorised auto dismantling centres in India engaged in scrapping of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) in scientific and environmentally sound manner. At present MMRPL has six Vehicle Scrapping Centres/Registered Vehicles Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) in Kalyan, Chennai, Indore, Ahmedabad, Guwahati and Bengaluru.

## 5.8.1 Capital Structure

As on 31.12.2025, the authorized capital of the company is Rs. 150 crore and paid up capital is Rs. 70.40 crore. Government of India holds 64.75% share and the balance 35.25% share is held by the public and others.

## 5.8.2 Physical Performance

(Rs. in crore)

Parameter	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto Dec, 2025) (Prov.)
E-Commerce	141387.50	89646.60	50741.93
Trading	199.07	177.00	154.98
Total Volume of Business	141586.57	89823.60	50896.91

## 5.8.3 Financial Performance

(Rs. in crore)

Parameter	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto Dec, 2025) (Prov.)
Turnover	316.25	310.96	242.03
Operating Profit	292.17	260.04	181.62
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	284.44	503.90	173.62
Profit After Tax (PAT)	171.91	402.98	129.43

## 5.8.4 Manpower

The manpower strength of MSTC as on 31.12.2025 is 291.

## 5.9 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL Limited (KIOCL), formerly known as Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, is a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel, Government of India. The Company was incorporated on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1976 with the objective of mining and beneficiation of low-grade magnetite iron ore at the Kudremukh Iron Ore Mine, located in Chikkamagaluru District, Karnataka.

With over four decades of operational excellence, KIOCL has been a pioneer in iron ore mining, beneficiation, and iron-oxide pelletisation in India. The Company is equipped with captive berth

and ship-loading facilities at Mangaluru, providing significant logistical advantages. KIOCL is certified to ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, and ISO 45001:2018 standards, reflecting its commitment to quality, environmental management, and occupational health and safety.

Presently, KIOCL is engaged in the manufacture and sale of iron ore pellets through its 3.5 MTPA pelletisation plant located at Mangaluru.



*Refractory in KIOCL*

The operations of the 2.16 LTPA Blast Furnace Unit at Mangaluru, engaged in the manufacture of Foundry Grade Pig Iron, have been suspended due to unviable market conditions. The Company is currently exploring joint venture partnership as well as other various opportunities for operationalization of the unit with value added products.

**Devadari Iron Ore Mine:** Govt. of Karnataka issued Gazette notification on 23.01.2017 for reservation of an area of 470.40 ha in Devadari Range in Bellary District for Iron Ore and Manganese Ore mining lease under the provisions of Section 17A (2) of MMDR Act, 1957. Subsequently, on obtaining all statutory clearances, KIOCL executed mining lease deed of Devadari Iron Ore Mine with Director, Mines and Geology, Govt. of Karnataka on 2.01.2023 for 388 ha area for a period of 50 years for Iron Ore and Manganese Ore (ML No. 020 of 2023). Govt. of Karnataka issued GO for diversion of forest land on 11.04.2023. The Ministry of Steel, Government of India, vide its letter dated 28.06.2024, conveyed the approval of the Government of India for the DIOM Project at an estimated cost of ₹882.46 crore, out of which KIOCL has already incurred an expenditure of ₹546 crores. KIOCL entered Forest Lease Agreement on 4.10.2025 and the same is registered at O/o sub register on 10.10.2025. However, the Company is in the process of obtaining working permission to commence mining activities.

The Company operates a 5.00 MWac solar power plant at Kathrikehal Village, Chikkanayakanahalli, Tumkur District, Karnataka, with an estimated annual power generation of approximately 10,000 MWh. In addition, the Company operates a 1.3 MWp solar power plant at its Blast Furnace Unit premises at Mangaluru.

The Ministry of Mines, Government of India, has notified KIOCL as an Exploration Entity under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Pursuant to this notification,

the Company has ventured into the business of mineral exploration, undertaking exploration activities funded by the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET), Government of India, as well as various State Governments. Further, KIOCL has been accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) since 13 April, 2022 and is equipped with facilities for the analysis of base and critical minerals.

## 5.9.1 Physical Performance

(In Million Tonnes)

Parameter	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto Actual December, 2025)
Production of Iron Ore Pellets	1.510	1.905	0.926	1.850
Sales of Iron Ore Pellets	1.460	1.790	0.977	1.912

## 5.9.2 Financial Performance

(Rs. In crores)

Parameter	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto December, 2025)
Revenue from Operations	1543.42	1854.34	590.52	393.12
Profit Before Tax	(-) 122.76	(-) 63.70	(-) 205.07	(-) 47.97
Profit After Tax	(-) 97.67	(-) 83.31	(-) 204.58	(-) 47.97

## 5.9.3 Manpower

The manpower strength of KIOCL Limited as on 31.12.2025 is 483.

# CHAPTER – VI

## PRIVATE SECTOR

### 6.1 Introduction

The private sector of the Steel Industry is currently playing an important role in production and growth of steel industry in the country. The private sector units consist of both large scale steel producers on one hand and relatively smaller and medium scale units such as Sponge Iron Plants, Mini-Blast Furnace Units, Electric Arc Furnaces, Re-rolling Mills, Cold-rolling Mills and Cooling Units on the other. They not only play an important role in production of primary and secondary steel, but also contribute substantial value addition in terms of quality, innovation and cost effectiveness.

**6.2** The leading steel producers in the private sector with their given crude steel capacities are given in the table below:

S. No.	Name of Steel Company	Existing Capacity for 2025-26 (in MTPA)
1	Tata Steel Ltd	26.8
2	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	14.6
3	Jindal Stainless Ltd	2.98
4	Vedanta (ESL Steel Ltd.)	1.87
5	AMNS	9.6

Source: JPC

### 6.3 TATA Steel Group

One of the most diversified integrated steel producers with a capacity of 35 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) across India, the Netherlands, the UK, and Thailand, Tata Steel is shaping a better tomorrow through innovation, sustainability, and an enduring commitment to excellence. The Company's Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar and IJmuiden plants have been recognised among the World Economic Forum Advanced 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution (4IR) Global Lighthouses. With over 76,000 employees across the globe, Tata Steel is a Great Place to Work<sup>®</sup>-certified organisation. The Company recorded a consolidated turnover of approximately US\$26 billion in the financial year ending March 31, 2025.



*Tata Steel, Kalinganagar*

In India, Tata Steel operates in Jamshedpur and Gamharia in Jharkhand, as well as in Kalinganagar (including Neelachallspat Nigam Limited) and Meramandali in Odisha, with an overall capacity of 26.6 MTPA. The Company has extensive captive mining operations in India, including collieries in Jharia and West Bokaro, and iron ore mines in Noamundi, Katamati, Joda East, Khondbond, Vijaya II, and Koida. Internationally, it operates iron ore assets in Labrador and Northern Quebec, Canada.

The Company has set an ambitious target of achieving Net Zero emissions by 2045. The upcoming 0.75 MTPA electric arc furnace-based steelmaking facility in Ludhiana is the Company's first low-emission plant in India. In the UK, Tata Steel is transitioning to a 3.2 MTPA EAF-based steelmaking route, following the decommissioning of its heavy-end assets in 2024. Tata Steel Nederland has submitted its Green Steel Plan to the Dutch Government, which includes replacing one of its blast furnaces with a direct reduced iron–electric arc furnace configuration.



*Aerial View of steelmaking facility in Ludhiana*

Focused on sustainability, innovation, agility, and fostering deep relationships with customers and communities, Tata Steel aspires to become the most respected and valuable metals and mining company globally.



*Night View of Tata Steel, Jamshedpur*

### 6.4 Jindal Steel & Power Limited

Jindal Steel Limited is one of India's foremost integrated steel producers, renowned for its scale, efficiency, and commitment to excellence. Operating on a robust mine-to-metal model, the Company leverages captive iron ore and coal resources, advanced manufacturing capabilities, and a global distribution network to deliver high-performance steel solutions. With an installed steelmaking capacity of 12.6 MTPA and a planned expansion of 3 MTPA, Jindal Steel is well positioned to support India's growing infrastructure and industrial needs.

With an investment footprint exceeding USD 12 billion, Jindal Steel operates state-of-the-art facilities in Angul, Raigarh, and Patratu, and maintains strategic operations across India and Africa. Its captive mining portfolio includes iron ore capacity of 13.6 MTPA and coal capacity of 26 MTPA, reinforcing supply security and cost efficiency. A diversified and future-ready product portfolio underpins core sectors such as infrastructure, construction, and manufacturing, powering progress through strength and sustainability.

### 6.5 Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL)

Jindal Stainless, India's largest stainless steel manufacturer, continues to lead the industry with an unwavering commitment to innovation, sustainability and nation-building. The company is ramping up its facilities to reach 4.2 million tonnes of annual melt capacity in FY 27. It has 16 stainless steel manufacturing and processing facilities in India and abroad, including in Spain, and a worldwide network in 12 countries, as of March 2025. In India, there are ten sales offices and six service centres, as of March 2025. The company's product range includes stainless steel slabs, blooms, coils, plates, sheets, precision strips, wire rods, rebars, blade steel and coin blanks. Jindal

Stainless relies on its integrated operations to enhance cost competitiveness and operational efficiency. Founded in 1970, Jindal Stainless continues to be inspired by a vision for innovation and enriching lives and is committed to social responsibility.

The company has played a pivotal role in several of India's iconic projects, including Chandrayaan-3, the Vande Bharat sleeper train and the country's first underwater metro line in Kolkata. These contributions underscore the company's advanced capabilities and commitment to accelerating India's journey towards greater self-reliance.



*JSL, Jagpur Aerial View*

Aligned with its vision of sustainability, Jindal Stainless is accelerating its environmental initiatives through the adoption of green hydrogen, expansion of renewable energy projects and implementation of innovative recycling methods. In FY 25, the company reduced its GHG emissions by 14%, increased renewable power consumption by 10X and increased its recycled material usage to 72%. To further advance its decarbonisation journey, Jindal Stainless has set an ambitious target to reduce carbon emissions by 50% by 2035, supported by investments of INR 700 crore towards sustainability initiatives. Noteworthy projects include the commissioning of India's first green hydrogen plant in the stainless steel sector at its Hisar unit (capacity: 90 Nm<sup>3</sup>/hr), Odisha's first 7.3 MWp floating solar plant, 23 MW rooftop solar plant installations, 100 MW RE-RTC projects each at the Jajpur and Hisar locations and a 6.54 MWp rooftop solar plant at its Hisar unit. Collectively, these initiatives underline Jindal Stainless' strong commitment to advancing renewable energy adoption and building a more sustainable industrial ecosystem.

Jindal Stainless has also emerged as a leader in enabling a future-ready industry by fostering sectoral and material awareness, along with capacity building through its education and skilling movement, 'Stainless Academy'. Since its inception, the Academy has made significant strides in advancing training, research and collaboration, benefiting MSME fabricators, students from technical institutes across India and industry professionals. To date, the Academy has up-skilled over 60,000 MSME fabricators and aims to expand this outreach to more than 5 lakh by 2030.

The Academy also collaborates with Government Polytechnics, premier engineering institutions and Government's Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to introduce stainless steel courses, creating deep sectoral understanding and career opportunities for youth. Additionally, its innovative training and display vans have covered more than 5.5 lakh km across India, raising awareness and delivering over 500 programmes. At IIT Bombay, the company has established a Chair Professorship within the Department of Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science to advance research in industrial processes and product technologies. This initiative includes integrating stainless steel metallurgy courses into B.Tech and M.Tech programmes, promoting PhD research and conducting training modules, conferences and workshops to drive stainless steel adoption and innovation. Simultaneously, Jindal Stainless has signed an MoU with IIT Kharagpur to collaborate on metallurgical projects like process optimisation, materials characterisation and alloy production. By leveraging IIT Kharagpur's academic expertise and the company's industry leadership, this alliance seeks to address critical challenges, foster transformative innovations and contribute to the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Together, these partnerships pave the way for cutting-edge advancements in stainless steel technology and India's infrastructural development. Jindal Stainless has also signed an MoU with Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya with a common intent to foster growth and advancement in the field of research, teaching and training activities pertaining to the use of stainless steel in transportation, infrastructure and logistics sector. By combining education, skill development, industry collaboration and sustainable practices, Jindal Stainless continues to pioneer advancements in the stainless steel sector while empowering stakeholders.

Jindal Stainless empowers its workforce with unparalleled exposure, continuous learning opportunities and a thriving culture of innovation. With a global presence, employees gain insights into diverse markets, collaborate with industry experts and contribute to cutting-edge projects shaping the future of stainless steel. The company invests in employees' professional growth through training, workshops, mentorship, and initiatives like a fully sponsored two-year M.Tech programme in Steel Technology at IIT Bombay, equipping employees with advanced technical expertise. Internal growth is further fostered through job rotations, leadership programmes and tailored development plans. To build a sense of community, Jindal Stainless organises events like Family Day celebrations, Women's Day and cultural festivals, alongside employee engagement activities such as sports, volunteering and developmental workshops. Encouraging experimentation and curiosity, the company offers early career opportunities, mentorship and exposure to automation and advanced technologies, ensuring a dynamic environment for innovation and excellence.

The company also remains committed to fostering positive social impact through its multifaceted CSR initiatives, focusing on community development, education, environmental sustainability, health, skill development and livelihood. Through the Jindal Stainless Foundation, the company addresses pressing social challenges, aligning efforts with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and national priorities. In FY 2025, Jindal Stainless' CSR programmes benefited 92,000+ individuals in rural and urban communities.

Women's empowerment is a central focus, with initiatives promoting menstrual health, skill development and gender equality, impacting over 14,000 women and girls. Environmental stewardship also remains a core priority for Jindal Stainless. Through the Stainless Swachhta Abhiyan, a solid waste management programme implemented across Hisar and Jajpur, the

company has strengthened waste collection, segregation, recycling and community cleanliness practices, positively impacting over 32,000 people. Access to healthcare and wellbeing is another key focus area. Through the provision of basic healthcare services, preventive health interventions, and outreach in remote and marginalised communities, Jindal Stainless reached over 13,000 individuals during the year.

Through strategic collaborations with NGOs, industry leaders and Government Agencies, Jindal Stainless ensures its interventions foster sustainable growth, empower communities and create a more equitable society.

### 6.6 ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India (AM/NS India)

ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India (AM/NS India) is a joint venture between ArcelorMittal and Nippon Steel, two of the world's leading steel manufacturing organisations. A leading integrated flat carbon steel producer with state-of-the-art downstream facilities in the country, the company operates its flagship steel plant in Hazira, Gujarat, with a crude steel capacity of 9 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). It produces a fully diversified range of flat steel products, including value-added steel, and has a pellet capacity of 20 MTPA.

The company is currently in expansion mode, with its Hazira plant's capacity being increased from 9 MTPA to 15 MTPA. Its plans are on track to expand further, including in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, to achieve its nationwide 40 MTPA crude steel capacity goal, reaffirming its commitment to supporting nation-building.

Since 2015, AM/NS India has reduced its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity by more than one-third through innovative initiatives. It is recognised as one of India's lowest carbon-emitting integrated steel producers (14% lower than the national average). Currently, more than 25% of the organisation's total electricity consumption has been sourced from renewable energy. The notable boost in clean energy adoption was realised after Hazira plant began receiving power from about a 1-GW hybrid renewable energy project being developed by AM Green Energy (part of ArcelorMittal) in Andhra Pradesh. AM/NS India is also developing a renewable energy project (a 550 MW wind-solar park) in Bachau, Gujarat. These initiatives position the company at the forefront of sustainability, ensuring alignment with India's 2070 net-zero goal. Through its range of services, the company continues to strengthen the MSME ecosystem by providing direct access to premium steel products and customised solutions.

With over 700 steel grades - many substituting imports, it serves an array of contemporary industries (agriculture, automotive, infrastructure, defence, energy, etc.) and contributes to the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative. Accredited by Indian and global industry bodies, its portfolio encapsulates hot rolled coils/sheets/plates, cold rolled coils/ sheets, galvanized coils/ sheets, pre-painted galvanized coils/ sheets, pipelines, etc. The company is committed to advancing with a sustainability approach, aiming to create 'Smarter Steels, Brighter Futures'.

### 6.7 VEDANTA (ESL STEEL LTD)

Located in Sijaljori village in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand, ESL Steel Limited, a subsidiary of Vedanta Ltd, is one of the leading manufacturers of iron and steel products. It has a 1.5 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) Greenfield Integrated steel plant that produces long products

specifically, Wire rods (Brand Name: V-WIRRO), TMT bars (Brand Name: V-XEGA), Ductile iron pipes (Brand Name: V-DUCPIPE), and Pig iron. The company has growth plans up to 3.0 MTPA, and is committed to the highest standards of ESG, bringing international expertise and solutions from reputed manufacturers to offer world-class services and products to its customers.



*Coke Oven VEDANTA (ESL STEEL LTD)*



*Blast Furnace VEDANTA (ESL STEEL LTD)*

# CHAPTER – VII

## CAPACITY BUILDING

**7.1** During 2025-26, the Ministry of Steel pursued a structured and outcome-oriented approach to capacity building, with emphasis on continuous learning, professional development, and institutional strengthening. In alignment with the objectives of Mission Karmayogi, the Ministry focused on enhancing domain knowledge, functional skills, and behavioural competencies of its officers and staff to support effective policy formulation and implementation in an evolving governance environment.

The capacity-building strategy during the year emphasised a blended learning framework, combining digital learning through the iGoT platform with experiential exposure and coordinated training interventions. This approach enabled employees to upgrade their knowledge in core areas of the steel sector while also gaining practical insights into operational, technological, and sustainability-related aspects. The initiatives were designed to ensure that learning outcomes translated into improved administrative efficiency and informed decision-making.

### **Ministry's achievement in Capacity Building: FY 2025-26**

#### **(i) Development of Domain Courses**

During the year, five domain-specific courses pertaining to the steel sector were developed, with the assistance of SAIL, NMDC, MECON, and NISST, and uploaded on the iGoT portal. These courses included *Know Your Ministry*, *Steel Making Process*, *Technological Advancement in Smart Manufacturing*, *Technological Advancement in Decarbonisation*, and *Iron and Steel Sector Statistics and Indices*. The courses were designed to strengthen sectoral understanding and enhance domain knowledge of the officers.

#### **(ii) Field Visits to Steel Plants**

Three field visits to major steel plants across the country were organized during the year, covering JSW Steel Vijaynagar, TATA Steel Jamshedpur, and Arjas Steel Mandi Gobindgarh. A total of 26 officers of the Ministry participated in these visits and gained first-hand exposure to steelmaking operations, plant-level management practices, and contemporary technological processes adopted in the industry.

#### **(iii) Creation of Designation-wise Training Plan on iGoT Portal**

All employees of the Ministry were onboarded on the iGoT portal, and a customised, designation-wise Training Plan was prepared and uploaded on the platform. The Training Plan comprised six identified courses for each designation level. During the year 2025-26,

the employees of the Ministry collectively completed more than 4,600 courses on the iGoT portal, reflecting active engagement with the digital learning ecosystem and a sustained commitment towards continuous professional development.

### **(iv) Monitoring Capacity-building Initiatives in CPSEs**

Capacity-building initiatives in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Ministry were closely monitored. 100% executives, and 95% non-executives in CPSEs have been onboarded on the iGoT portal. These employees collectively recorded over 1,02,000 course completions, indicating substantial participation and widespread adoption of structured digital learning initiatives.

### **(v) Organizing Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme**

Under the Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme, more than 17,200 employees across the Ministry and its CPSEs were trained during the year. The programme focused on enhancing public service orientation and strengthening citizen-centric service delivery.

### **(vi) Training Programmes during Special Campaigns**

During special campaigns such as Vigilance Awareness Week and Special Campaign 5.0, employees of the Ministry were encouraged to complete identified courses on the iGoT portal. These courses included themes such as Ethics, Conduct Rules, Integrity, Attitudinal Change, Cyber Hygiene, Public Procurement, and Record Management. As a result of these focused efforts, a total of 240 course completions were recorded during the campaign period.

## CHAPTER – VIII

# TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

### 8.1 Technical Institutions

#### 8.1.1 National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST)

National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST) was set up as a registered society on August 18, 1987. Apart from training to technical manpower of Indian iron and steel industries through cluster training programmes, the Institute also provides industrial services, testing facilities, consultancy services for operational efficiency, energy efficiency, quality improvement and reducing environmental impact. It is headed by a Board of Governors with representatives from Industrial Associations, Educational Institutions and Research Organisations apart from the Ministry of Steel. Presently, Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India, is the Chairman of the Institute.

As a key institution under the Ministry of Steel, NISST operates in alignment with the National Steel Policy and national priorities for enhancing steel sector competitiveness through up-skilling the manpower working in the secondary steel sector. To widen outreach and ensure sector-wide impact, the Institute collaborates with steel associations, industry bodies, and relevant stakeholders within the steel ecosystem.

#### Key activities of NISST include:

- **Training and Skill Development:** Conducting cluster based structured training programmes for Indian iron and steel sector workforce to improve their productivity and efficiency. Also providing need based customized in-house trainings.
- **Green Steel Certification:** Nodal agency for Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) as well as for issuing greenness certificates and star ratings for steel as per Ministry of Steel Gazette Notification dated 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2024.
- **Industrial Consultancy:** Offering advisory support for performance enhancement, energy efficiency, process and quality improvement.
- **Energy Audits:** (Accreditation from Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Government of India), supporting energy-efficient practices and reduction of operational energy costs.
- **Safety Inspection & Audits:** Recognised as Competent Persons by Directors of Factories in multiple States/UTs including Punjab, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya and Puducherry, for inspection and certification of steel industry safety systems.

- **Steel Testing Laboratories:** (NABL Accredited and BIS recognized Mechanical, Metallography and Chemical Labs). NISST holds BIS recognition for testing 60 categories of steel products.
- **Research and Development:** R&D activities are focused on addressing the issues faced by the secondary steel sector in the areas of iron-making, steel-making, and reheating furnaces.

Further in order to strengthen NISST's ability to provide high-quality technical support, training, research and advisory services to the secondary steel sector in a more efficient and professional manner, the renovation and upgradation of the NISST premises at Mandi Gobindgarh has been carried out.

### **Summary of Activities Conducted by NISST in 2025:**

- Issued Green Steel Certificates to 58 units/applicants during the year.
- Provided technical support to the Joint Plant Committee for Pan India GHG baseline emission studies in the iron and steel sector.
- Tested more than 1000 steel samples in its BIS/NABL accredited lab.
- Imparted training to 154 students on non-destructive testing.
- Conducted 7 cluster-based training programs in clusters Bhavnagar (Gujarat), Hindupur (Andhra Pradesh), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Mandi Gobindgarh (Punjab), Keonjhar (Odisha) and need based in-house training programs in 8 plants across the country. Through these initiatives, NISST has imparted training to a total of 411 candidates working in secondary steel sector.
- Conducted Energy Audits and Combustion Studies in 12 units whereas on-site safety inspections conducted in 65 units in Mandi Gobindgarh cluster.
- Conducted safety audits in 26 units across India.

### **Projection/Estimates for January to March 2026:**

- In addition to other activities, 6 cluster-level training programmes are proposed to be conducted across different States of India during the period from January to March 2026.
- Safety audits and in-house training programmes as per the requirement of the industry.
- Commencement of GHG Baseline study of non-PAT units after tendering process.

### **8.1.2 Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI)**

BPNSI has been established with the objective to be a Centre of Excellence to provide technology, service and trained manpower to the Indian Steel Industry. The Institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and is functioning since January 1, 2002. The permanent campus of BPNSI started at Puri, Odisha on February 20, 2004 to function as a full-fledged Institute with capital funding from JPC. In March, 2021, the Institute was shifted to Kalinganagar (Jajpur), Odisha, which is a prominent steel hub of the nation. Presently, Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India, is the Chairman of the Institute.

The Institute's symbiotic role is perceived to enhance the skills of engineers by providing experiential learning and help the student community/working professionals get initiated to the skills that the employers in steel sector require and the Indian economy needs. BPNSI, with its mandated objective to emerge as a Centre of Excellence and to provide skilled manpower to the steel industry, has undertaken following activities during 2025:

- Altogether 14 knowledge sharing workshops were conducted till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025 on the aspects of DRI operation, Advanced Maintenance, Sustainability, Energy Management etc. in which 340 industry professionals participated.
- Two Webinars in Energy Management to Diploma Engineering & Degree Engineering Students (Online Knowledge Sharing Program, a student outreach initiative of BPNSI) in which 213 participants have participated during the period.
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Program undertaken for NALCO in association with Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council, Kolkata with participation of 114 participants.

From the Academic Session 2026-27, BPNSI proposed to offer various short term skilling programs for the benefit of both, integrated steel plants and MSME steel industries. The Institute will offer skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling programmes, techno-management courses, besides courses on iron & steel manufacturing and plant management. The Institute will also be offering consultancy services in technical areas, and plans to engage in relevant emerging areas of decarbonization and green steel, in line with changing global trends.

## 8.2 Skill Development

In order to synergise skilling efforts in the iron and steel sector, the Ministry of Steel regularly coordinates with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST), Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI), and the Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council (IISSSC).

Keeping in view the growing emphasis on quality assurance, technological upgradation, and environmental sustainability in the iron and steel sector, the Ministry of Steel constituted a Task Force on Skill Development. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, a Skill Gap Survey was conducted in 2025 to assess workforce readiness, identify critical skill gaps, and evaluate future manpower requirements in the sector. Inputs were obtained from key stakeholders, including CPSEs, private Integrated Steel Producers (ISPs), and secondary steel companies, to ensure a holistic and evidence-based assessment.

Based on the findings, the Ministry is undertaking targeted interventions to strengthen the skilling ecosystem, with the objective of improving workforce productivity, supporting quality-driven manufacturing, and enhancing the sector's long-term competitiveness.

# CHAPTER – IX

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

### 9.1 Background

In India, Research and Development (R&D) in the Iron and Steel Sector is pursued by the various stakeholders viz. R&D Laboratories under CSIR (NML and IMMT), Academic Institutions (IITs and NITs) and the leading steel companies e.g. SAIL, Tata Steel, JSW Steel and AM/NS. The leading steel companies are carrying out research from their own funds. Ministry of Steel is supplementing the R&D initiatives of the steel sector by providing financial assistance through a Government funded scheme: “Promotion of Research and Development in the steel sector”.

### 9.2 R&D with financial assistance from Ministry of Steel

Ministry of Steel is operating a R&D scheme viz. “Promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector”, for providing financial assistance for pursuing R&D to address the technological issues faced by the sector and also indigenous development of processes/ technologies. 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.

In December 2025, the R&D scheme was revised to enhance effectiveness and ensure alignment with strategic objectives. The revised framework incorporates measures to broaden participation from MSMEs and start-ups, and has been extended until FY 2030–31.

#### 9.2.1 R&D thrust areas

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, H<sub>2</sub> based steel production, CCUS etc.), waste utilization, resource efficiency, etc.

Moving forward, The Ministry of Steel shall regularly organize stakeholder events, including MSMEs, to identify and review thrust areas & larger goals of the R&D scheme.

#### 9.2.2 Scope of Support

**Following are scope of support under the scheme:**

- R&D work in Lab Scale/ Bench Scale and scale-up to Pilot Scale/ Demonstration Plants will be supported.

- In case of Industrial/ Commercial organisations pursuing R&D projects, financial assistance of upto 50% of the total cost is permissible.
- In case of Academic Institutions and National/ Regional Research Laboratories, financial assistance of upto 70% is permissible. Preference will be given to R&D project having tie-up with user industry.
- For Pilot/ Demonstration Scale R&D projects, financial assistance will be limited to upto 40% and the balance to be met by the industrial partner.
- Joint Proposals with other laboratories/ institutions/ industry are desirable for providing support under the scheme.
- Financial assistance up to 100% for multidimensional teams may be considered on merit, at the discretion of the competent authority.

The Ministry shall create a categorized pool of industrial partners, including MSMEs, aligned with thrust areas, and may facilitate industry collaboration where the Project Investigator (PI) is unable to secure an industry partner.

Individual innovators and start-ups in the steel sector may be facilitated with access to scheme-supported facilities/equipment, and suitable industry/institutional partners may be enabled based on the merit of proposals.

### 9.2.3 Quantum of Support

The quantum of funding of the R&D projects from Ministry of Steel during the last 5 years and the current FY is given below:-

S. No.	Year	Government Funding (in Rs. crore)
1	2021-22	4.81
2	2022-23	4.49
3	2023-24	2.94
4	2024-25	4.99
5	2025-26 (till Dec,2025)	6.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.23</b>

The details of funds released during 2025-26 (till December, 2025) under the scheme "Promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector" is at **Annexure-XV**.

For FY 2025–26, a budget allocation of ₹6 crore was made for the scheme, against which an expenditure of ₹6 crore has been incurred up to December 2025. The budget allocation for FY 2026–27 has also been set at ₹6 crore.

### 9.2.4 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, DSIR, DST, premiere academic institutions and industry, carries 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 & Financial Adviser and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, with representation including Director IIT Kharagpur, Director IMMT, Director NML and a representative from MSME, is the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage approving body for R&D proposals recommended by the 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 ongoing projects on a regular basis.

### 9.2.5 R&D Projects pursued under the Scheme

- Under this scheme, R&D projects have been funded to all major stakeholders viz., SAIL, JSW, AMNS CSIR Labs viz. CSIR-NML, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-CRRI etc., besides several academic institutions such as IIT Bombay, IIT Madras, IIT Chennai, IIT BHU, IIT Ropar, MNIT Jaipur, IARI and Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, among others.
- Since inception of the scheme, 75 R&D projects have been supported by the Ministry of Steel, out of which 35 projects have been completed. Of the completed projects, 6 technologies have been adopted by industry, while 23 projects have achieved successful outcomes at laboratory scale, while six did not yield the desired outcomes. At present, 29 projects are ongoing, and another 11 are nearing completion.
- Major projects covered under the scheme include R&D initiatives aimed at upgradation and beneficiation of Indian low/lean grade iron ore and coal, development of alternative iron making routes, utilization of steel plant wastes such as steel slag, improvement in energy and resource efficiency, development of low-carbon technologies, and addressing climate change-related challenges faced by the iron and steel sector, etc.
- During FY 2025-26, five (5) new R&D projects were approved under the scheme. Three (3) patents were filed during the year, reflecting the continued emphasis on indigenous technology development and innovation outcomes under the Ministry-supported R&D framework.

Expenditure incurred under Scheme for promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel during F.Y. 2025-26 (Till December, 2025)

- During the Financial Year 2025–26, the Ministry of Steel has released a total amount of Rs. 600.00 lakhs (till December, 2025) to various organizations under the Ministry's R&D Scheme, namely the "Scheme for Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector".

### 9.2.6 R&D by Steel Companies (Public Sector)

#### 9.2.6.1 Initiatives by Public Sector Units

##### **Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL):**

Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel (RDCIS), Ranchi, functions as the central

research and technology arm of SAIL, providing end-to-end R&D support to its steel plants, mines and other units. The Centre is equipped with advanced laboratories, pilot-scale facilities and specialised diagnostic systems that enable systematic investigation, validation and scale-up of technologies across entire chain of iron-making, steelmaking, rolling and finishing operations.

During 2025–26, RDCIS focused on translating research outcomes into measurable operational gains through targeted product development, process optimisation and sustainability-driven interventions. R&D activities were directed towards strengthening SAIL's self-reliance in critical technologies, enhancing competitiveness in value-added steel segments, and supporting national priorities in areas such as low-carbon steelmaking, resource efficiency, digitalisation and circular economy, with applications spanning Defence, Railways, Oil & Gas, Infrastructure and Energy sectors.

Some of the salient R&D contributions of RDCIS during 2025-26 are listed below.

### ❖ **Development of new products:**

#### **Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)**

- ASTM A387 Class 2 (Gr.11/12) normalised and tempered plates through NPM–SPP route for boiler and pressure vessel applications.
- Grade 1 SiK HR coils with controlled carbon (0.03–0.06%) through HSM-2 for electrical machinery applications.
- Higher grade CRNO steels (50C470 / 50C400) through SMS-II (RH-OB) – HSM-2 – SSM route, enabling production of electrical steels with lower core loss.

#### **Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)**

- IS 18316:2023 grade low-silicon cold rolled coils through HSM & CRM-3 for semi-processed electrical steel applications.
- High-strength cold rolled coils of ISC470LA grade through CRM-3 for automotive applications.
- MC60 grade HR coils and EN 10149 S355MC (Si < 0.03%) slabs through SMS-1/2 and HSM for automotive and export-quality galvanising applications.
- IS 2002 Grade 2 HR coils for boiler and pressure vessel applications.
- Chequered plates for industrial flooring, walkways, platforms and structural applications.

#### **Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)**

- EM12K wire rod coils (5.5/6 mm) through SMS-3–WRM for welding electrode applications.
- IS 1786 Fe600 and Fe550D/Fe550D-HCR TMT rebars and wire rods across BRM, WRM and Merchant Mill for infrastructure and construction sectors.
- C45 (Cr–VAD) and 50CrMo4 blooms (300×335 mm) through SMS-3 for engineering and automobile applications.

## IISCO Steel Plant (ISP)

- Universal beams UB 406×178 and NPB/WPB structural sections in E350B0, E410BR and E410B0 grades through Universal Section Mill for infrastructure projects.
- Fe550D and Fe550D-HCR TMT bars (25–28 mm) through Bar Mill for construction applications.
- IS 7887 Grade 4M wire rod coils (7 mm) through WRM for general engineering applications.

## Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)

- IS 2062 E410B0 joists (250×125 mm) through Merchant Mill for infrastructure applications.
- C20HMnC MA V60 RC and EN 10025 S460JR blooms through Blooming & Rail Mill route for structural re-rolling.
- R16 railway axles developed from 370 mm BRC rounds through DSP–ASP route for rolling and forging applications.

## ❖ Process innovations:

- Development and deployment of AI-Model based coal blend optimisation and coke quality prediction.
- Reduction of coke moisture through quenching tower modification and through use of additives leading to improved coke quality and BF performance.
- Development of system for coal silo utilization through level measurement and tripper car positioning system.
- Development of Si-Prediction models and process optimisation in blast furnace operations for improved stability and productivity.
- Improvement in sinter plant productivity through condition-based health monitoring of suction systems using acoustic imaging techniques.
- Process development for production of head hardened corrosion resistant rails.
- Design of advanced rim spray quenching system for uniform hardness in wheels.
- Development of roll pass designs for critical sections of wire rods, structural and rebars for improving their productivity and quality.
- Design of superior roll cooling system and optimisation of rolling practices for preventing roll failure and improving availability of Medium Structural Mill.
- Design of roll pass lubrication system for Universal Rail Mill and development of indigenous hot rolling oil for import substitution at a Hot Strip Mill.
- Consistent production of high-grades of CRNO steels at RSP.

## ❖ Sustainability & Green Steel Initiatives:

- Design of hydrogen injection system for running Blast Furnace under the National Green Hydrogen Mission project titled "Use of Hydrogen in Blast Furnace to Reduce Coal/Coke Consumption".
- Design of a pilot scale hydrogen based DRI unit under Ministry of Steel assisted project titled "A laboratory/pilot scale set up to optimize the process parameters for producing DRI with varying H<sub>2</sub> and CO ratio along with 3D Multiphysics modelling of DRI shaft reactor" (Collaborative project with IIT Kharagpur).
- Pursued Ministry of Steel assisted project titled "Decarbonisation of High Carbon Ferro Manganese for preparation of Low Carbon Ferro Manganese" (Collaborate project with CSIR-NML).
- In-house up-gradation of ignition furnace of sinter machine (SP#3, BSP) to reduce fuel consumption by 30%.
- Utilisation of CDCP dust and tar decanter sludge in coke and sinter making, promoting waste recycling and reduction in raw material consumption.
- Development of agglomeration technique for making durable briquettes from Al-killed LF slag (waste) to use in Si-killed steelmaking process.

## ❖ Collaborations –

Organisation	Category	Area of Work
BHP Billiton	MoU	Steel Decarbonisation
CEMVISION	NDA	Up-cycling LD slag into cement
PRIMETALS	Contract awarded	H <sub>2</sub> Injection in BF#1, BSL
MECON	MoA	Use of H <sub>2</sub> in BF to reduce coal/coke consumptions
RCPL	NDA	Value Added products from GHG Emissions

RDCIS continued to play a critical role in strengthening SAIL's technological capabilities during 2025–26 through focused R&D interventions, process optimisation, product development and sustainability initiatives. The Centre's efforts have contributed to improved productivity, cost reduction, import substitution and advancement of green steel technologies, supporting SAIL's longterm competitiveness and national objectives on sustainable steelmaking.

## Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL):

At RINL, R&D initiatives are directed towards meeting the present and future requirements of the plant. Programs in the areas of process improvement, waste management, new product development, cost reduction, environment protection etc. are taken up internally as well as with external organizations under collaborative research.

Major projects on Process & Product Development which are under progress during 2025-26 include:

- Partial replacement of calcined dolomite with raw dolomite in BOF.

- To explore feasibility of Hydrogen production by utilization of the BF gas by inherently capturing CO<sub>2</sub> and by utilization of industrial waste (LD Slag) for CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization in collaboration with IIT-Delhi.
- A project on partial replacement of lime with limestone in BOF aimed at cost savings through utilization of Co-product (-30mm limestone).
- A Study to Improve RDI (Reduction Disintegration Index) of Iron Sinter by Chemical Treatment for better permeability index of Blast Furnace.
- Development of Resulfurized steel grades to increase customer satisfaction.
- Optimization of process parameters to improve the internal soundness of 20MnCr5 grade bloom.
- Development of Boron, High Carbon and Electrode Quality Grades, Forging Grades and Spring Steel in collaboration with IIT, Kharagpur.

### Other Initiatives

- Several Studies were carried out on the following :
  - Utilization of coke dust in metallurgical waste micro pellets in sinter making.
  - Usage of biochar in coke making, sinter making and as replacement to PCI in BF.
  - Control of sulphur and Phosphorous in SMS-1.
  - Total Metallic inputs for producing heats with 6 Converters Vis-à-vis 4 Converters in the scenario of producing hot Metal from 2 BF's.
  - A road was constructed in plant premises with weathered LD slag as per the guidelines of CRRRI, Delhi as a part of implementation of the project titled "Development of Design guidelines and specification for utilization of steel slag in road construction".
- An initiative for DST funded project in collaboration with IIT-Madras for project "Installation of 2 TPD CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and utilization Pilot Plant at Steel Plant".
- As a member of the task force "Operational excellence with digital technologies and industry 4.0. R&D Dept. is Leveraging AI tools for improvement in the operation and maintenance of high capacity ID/FD fans" in TPP and Sinter Plant area under guidelines of SRTMI (Steel Research Technology Mission of India).
- Conducted Thirteen (13) pot sintering experiments and seven (7) pilot oven tests.
- Initiatives were taken for preparation of documentation to get International Automotive Taskforce Team certification (IATF) 16949 were taken.

### NMDC Limited:-

NMDC's R&D Centre is a modern facility focused on advanced mineral processing, sustainable iron-making, and value addition from mining waste. With comprehensive laboratories—beneficiation, automated mineral analysis, bulk solids flow, pelletization and agglomeration

units, analytical facilities (XRD, XRF, ICP-AES, SEM), and pilot-scale plants—the Centre supports end-to-end innovation across the mineral value chain. Newly added coal characterization and coke-making capabilities enhance support to the iron and steel industry.

The Centre conducts in-house and collaborative projects with institutions such as CSIR-IMMT and University of Hyderabad, contributing to mineral security, waste utilization, and Atmanirbhar Bharat. Recent modernization of the Patancheru facility has further strengthened research capacity of NMDC R&D Centre.

### Key R&D Achievements and Ongoing Projects (2025)

#### a) Development of New Products

- **Geopolymer Bricks from Mine Waste:** Development of high-strength, cement-free geopolymer bricks using iron-ore tailings, overburden, and mine waste. Demonstrated successful waste-to-building-material conversion with lower carbon footprint.
- **Fused Magnesia from Kimberlite Tailings :** A laboratory-scale process developed in collaboration with IMMT-CSIR to extract fused magnesia from Panna diamond-mine waste, enabling domestic production of magnesium-based refractories and supporting import substitution.

#### b) Process Innovation

- **Cold-Bonded Pellets:** Alternative binder-based cold-bonded pellets created to eliminate thermal induration, reducing energy use and emissions. Comprehensive lab evaluation of strength and reducibility completed.
- **Dry Beneficiation of Siliceous Blue Dust / Low-Grade Ore:** Two-stage magnetic separation process developed to upgrade high-silica blue dust to blast-furnace quality without water, laying groundwork for future commercial dry beneficiation.
- **BHQ/BHJ Beneficiation Flowsheet Development (Ongoing) :** Deposit-specific process routes prepared for upgrading BHQ/BHJ ores to pellet-grade feed. Further refinement underway.
- **Ferrosilicon Production from BHQ/BHJ (Ongoing):** Technical assessment of producing ferrosilicon through EAF smelting of silica-rich BHQ/BHJ ores is in progress, focusing on feasibility, energy needs, and commercial viability.
- **Alumina Extraction from Overburden (Ongoing):** Development of hydrometallurgical routes to recover alumina-rich compounds from overburden waste.

#### c) Sustainability Initiatives

- **Waste-to-Resource Technologies**
  - (i) Geopolymer bricks from mine waste
  - (ii) Fused magnesia from kimberlite tailings
  - (iii) Alumina extraction from overburden

- **Low-Carbon Iron-Making Inputs:** Cold-bonded pellets significantly cut energy use and greenhouse-gas emissions during agglomeration.
- **Clean Material Handling:** Pneumatic conveying system research in collaboration with IMMT-CSIR aims to reduce dust emissions and improve energy efficiency in ore transport.

## d) Collaborations

Collaborating Organization	Area of Work / Project
CSIR–IMMT, Bhubaneswar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pneumatic conveying of iron ore (flow behavior, wear analysis)</li> <li>- Process development for fused magnesia from kimberlite waste</li> </ul>
University of Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of process for production of ferrosilicon from BHQ/BHJ</li> </ul>

## NMDC Steel Limited (NSL):-

The NMDC Steel Limited (NSL) a public sector undertaking under the aegis of Ministry of Steel, Government of India. The company is a key player in the Indian steel industry, primarily focused on producing high-quality steel and contributing to India's steel manufacturing capacity.

NMDC Steel Limited was established as part of the Government's efforts to bolster India's steel production capabilities and reduce dependence on imports. The foundation for NSL was laid with the development of a 3 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) steel plant in Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh. The plant was envisioned to be a major contributor to India's steel output, providing high-quality steel for both domestic consumption and export markets.

NSL is set to play a significant role in India's steel industry transformation. With the nation's ambition to become a global manufacturing hub and increase its steel production to 300 million tonnes by 2030, NSL growth trajectory is aligned with the broader goals of the Indian Government. The company's efforts in capacity expansion, technological upgrades, and market diversification are expected to enhance its market share and profitability in the coming years.

NSL had 07 dedicated quality labs to support various operation activities. The R&D Centre, named Central Research & Control Lab (CRCL), is expected to be commissioned shortly. The major thrust of CRCL are as follows:

### Conservation of Energy:

- Improvement of the Plant specific energy consumption
- Waste Utilisation
- Conservation of water and other natural resources

## Technology Absorption:

- New Product Development
- Failure Analysis and Investigation,
- Elemental Research
- Essential Technical support to allied Industries.

Central Research Control Laboratory (CRCL) is dedicated to provides internal and external customers with innovative and cost-effective R&D solutions; develop and commercialize improved processes and products; continually enhance the capability of its human resources to emerge as a Centre of excellence. The major efforts are directed towards cost reduction, quality improvement and value-addition to products of NSL plants and providing application based engineering support to NSL products at customers' end.

The CRCL is endowed with state of art laboratory equipment to analyze different minerals, coal, metal and non-metals. Some of the Key facilities includes XRD, WD-XRF, OES, Oil Spectro, Fusion bead, ONH analyzer, Ultimate analyzer, SEM, Metallurgical microscope, Coal Petrology & Ultimate Analyzer, UTM, Impact tester, Hardness tester, CNC lathe, RUL, Refractory testing equipment, TDI, Blast furnace simulation (Softening & melting furnace), RI, RDI Oil & lubricant testing equipment.

## Major Product Development in FY 2025-26:

- NSL had developed various grade for auto industries which include grade E34, E38 and BSK46. These grade found application is chassis / frame for LCV/MCV/HCV, automotive structures and parts.
- Developed API grade X52M PSL-2 which found application in pipe line construction primarily used in the conveying of oil, gas and water in oil, natural gas and Petro chemical industries.
- Weather resistance steel known as Corten steel was developed which found application in outdoor architecture, sculpture, and industrial uses like railroad cars.
- IS10748 Grade 5 which is used for welded tubes, pipes and hollow section.
- IS 2062 E 450 BR grade developed for high-strength and heavy-duty applications.
- SAE 1006 and SAE 1020 which are used for deep drawing application, automotive panel, machine part etc.

## MECON Limited.:

MECON, R&D Division, set up in 1986, is recognised by DSIR, Govt. of India, requiring renewal every three year. The current renewal certificate obtained vide letter no. TU/IV-RD/1191/2025, dated 04-03-2025.

- **Patent** renewal during the year 2025-26

Sl. No.	Patent No.	Title
1	283924	An Improved stove for Blast Furnace and a method of Fabricating the same.
2	291771	A Continuous NO <sub>x</sub> Monitoring System
3	309448	Infrared Imagery Based Slag Detection System for Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) Converter
4	363573	Thermoelectrically Direct Cooling Heating Helmet.
5	382969	Hybrid thermoelectrically cooled/heated Back-packed Air Circulating Helmet System
6	403408	49.8 m <sup>3</sup> hot volume coke oven battery with PLC controlled hydraulic reversing winch for auto change-over (Angara)
7	419758	Continuous Multi Component Gas Analyzer using NDIR Method
8	475776	Basic Oxygen Furnace Vessel Suspension System
9	458346	Improved 5.0 m tall Coke Oven Battery
10	503498	Travelling grate type pellet plant
11	504651	Improved Blast Furnace and Operation thereof, Design Development of 4250m <sup>3</sup> Blast Furnace (Loha)
12	508424	System and method for zone wise induction heat treatment of sheet blanks
13	527876	Improved 7.0 m tall Coke Oven Battery
14	530055	Infrared Camera based ladle Condition Monitoring System

MECON has filed application and registration has been done for obtaining “patent certificate” during 2025 for Design & Development of “Stamp Charge Coke Oven Plant” for production coke for steel Industry. The processing of patent application is at advance stage.

#### Technical studies carried out by MECON:

- Green Steel making technology.
- Carbon capture and utilization.
- Efficient utilization/recycling of waste water-Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) System.
- Metal Recovery from steel plant slag.
- Indigenous development of Dry Gas Clearing plant in Blast Furnace Complex.
- Project for low grade Iron Ore Beneficiation.

## R & D investment during 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-25 & 2025-26

SI No	Activities	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
(a)	Core Areas of Research	Thermography, Environments, Friction Stir Welding materials to be used in super thermal power plant.	Thermography, Environments, Friction Stir Welding materials to be used in super thermal power plant.	Thermograph, Environments, Friction Stir Welding (FSW) materials to be used in super thermal power plant.	Carbon capture & Hydrogen Recovery from Coke Oven gas in steel industry, Beneficiation of low grade iron ore, Indigenisation of dry gas cleaning plant for Blast Furnace in steel industry.	Carbon capture & Hydrogen Recovery from Coke Oven gas in steel industry, Beneficiation of low grade iron ore, Indigenisation of dry gas cleaning plant for Blast Furnace in steel industry.
(b)	Specific R&D undertaken for process & Product Development	Infrared Camera based Torpedo Ladlecar condition, Friction Stir Welding (FSW) materials to be used in super thermal power plant.	Infrared Camera based Torpedo Ladle car condition, Friction Stir Welding (FSW) materials to be used in super thermal power plant.	Infrared Camera based Ladle Condition Monitoring system, Friction Stir Welding (FSW) materials to be used in super thermal power plant.	Infrared Camera based Ladle Condition Monitoring system, Friction Stir Welding (FSW) materials to be used in super thermal power plant.	Infrared Camera based Ladle Condition Monitoring system, Friction Stir Welding (FSW) materials to be used in super thermal power plant.
	Reducing Energy Consumption, Waste utilization, Conservation of resources, raw materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of zero Liquid Discharge System in Intergrated Steel Plant: NISP, Nagarnar (C.G)</li> <li>Commissioned "Zero Liquid Discharge System for Treatment System-1" and construction work is in progress for Treatment System-II" in Integrated Steel Plant: SAIL-RSP, Rourkela(Odisha)</li> <li>Engineering completed and commissioning under progress for Metal Recovery Plant from Steel Plant Slag for JSW Steel Plant, Tornagulu (Karnataka).</li> </ul>				
(c)	Academic/ national/ international collaboration & achievement thereof.	TATA Steel, Jamshedpur, Jadavpur University	TATA Steel, Jamshedpur, Jadavpur University	TATA Steel, Jamshedpur, Jadavpur University	IIT Kanpur (Under discussion)	IIT Kanpur (Under discussion)
(d)	R&D and Technology development work being carried out	-	-	-	Study on Hydrogen based Green Steel making.	Study on Hydrogen based Green Steel making.

SI No	Activities	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
(e)	R&D Investments (in crore)	There was NIL investment, i.e. Capital Expenditure, on Research & Development in financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 up to 31.12.2025.				
(f)	Publications/ Research Papers/	01	01	01	01	01
	Patents filed & obtained	No. of Patent Sealed : 01 No. of Patent filed/ under process: 09  No. of Patents applied for renewal : 04	No. of Patent Sealed : 02  No. of Patent filed/ under process : 07  No. of Patents applied for renewal : 05	No. of Patent Sealed : 07  No. of Patents applied for renewal : 05	No. of Patents applied for renewal : 10	No. of Patents applied for renewal: 14  No. of Patent filed/ under process : 01

## CHAPTER – X

# PROMOTION OF STEEL USAGE

### 10.1 Background

Steel plays an important role in a country's economy. It supports sustainable economic growth because it can be recycled and helps complete projects faster. Using more steel in construction and infrastructure projects allows work to be finished more quickly and results in stronger and longer-lasting structures, as steel has high strength compared to its weight and is very durable. Since steel is 100% recyclable, it also helps improve environmental performance throughout its entire life cycle.

Steel consumption is closely linked with a country's GDP, especially during the early stages of nation-building. The National Steel Policy, 2017 aims to make India self-reliant in all types of steel and to make the Indian iron and steel industry globally competitive. The Ministry of Steel is continuously working to increase domestic steel production capacity while also promoting higher use of steel within the country.

### 10.2 Steel Usage scenario in India:

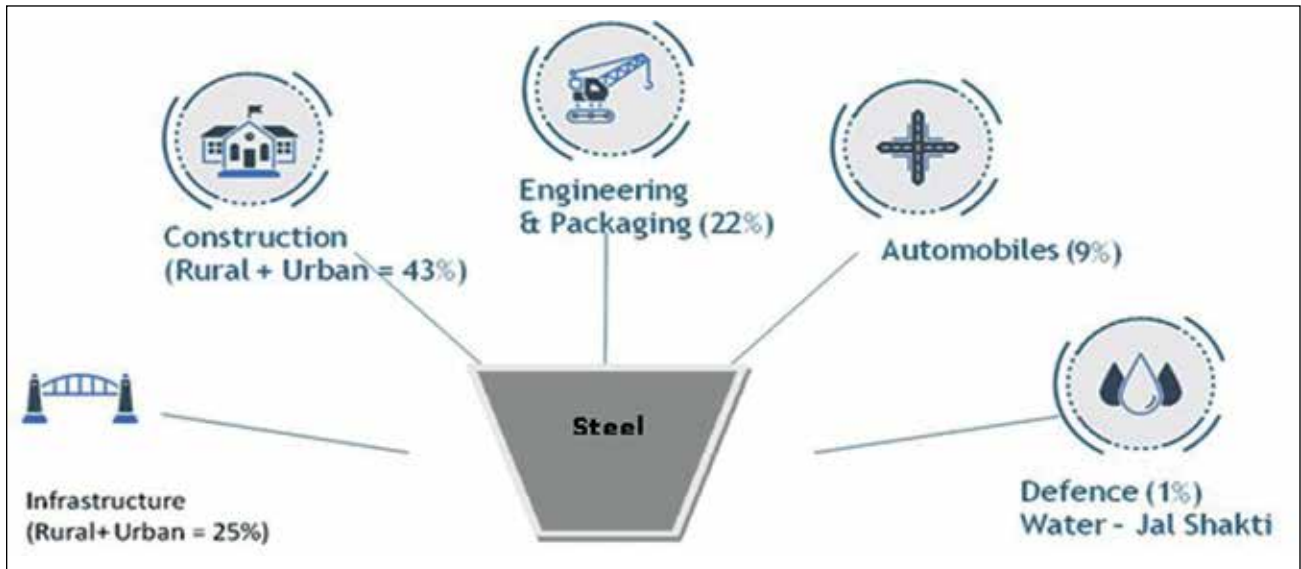
**10.2.1** During the last 5 financial years and April-December 2025-26(P), the consumption of Steel in India is as given below:

Total Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy) Consumption		
Year	Qty.(mt)	% change over previous years
2020-21	94.89	-5.3
2021-22	105.75	11.4
2022-23	119.89	13.4
2023-24	136.29	13.7
2024-25	152.13	11.6
April-December, 2025(P)	119.57	7.0

Source: JPC (\*Provisional till December 2025)

India is recognized as the only large economy showing robust, consistent growth in steel consumption, with demand growing in double digits for several of the past three years. The per capita consumption for 2023-24 and 2024-25 is 97.7 kg and 108.0 kg respectively.

**10.2.2** In India, steel is primarily consumed in growth driving sectors such as Housing and Construction (43%), Infrastructure development (25%), Engineering and Packaging (22%), Automotives (9%) and Defence (1%).



**10.2.3** During the financial year FY 2025, the total steel consumption in the country was 152.13 Million Tonnes. However, India's annual per capita steel consumption is 108.0 kg per annum. There is large scope to improve the steel usages in various sectors.

### 10.3 India's Steel Demand Outlook:

India's total steel demand is expected to reach ~230 MT by FY 31. This growth will be driven by the building and construction (rising urbanization rate, increasing steel intensity) and infrastructure segments (investment in roads, railways and airports, increasing steel usage).

### 10.4 Government initiatives driving Steel usage

#### Government initiatives include:

- The Government of India continues to support Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat with policy incentives that strengthen domestic manufacturing and boost steel consumption across sectors.
- Investment in infrastructure remains a key focus. Capital expenditure for infrastructure was allocated at around ₹15.5 lakh crore, showing continued prioritisation of roads, railways, ports, urban development and logistics projects, which directly drives demand for steel in construction and industrial use.
- Large-scale programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban and Gramin) received increased funding (for example, PMAY allocations were raised by around 64%), supporting housing construction and related steel demand in the residential sector.
- Steel demand in India continues to register robust growth, driven by sustained momentum in infrastructure and construction activity. Industry estimates project steel consumption growth of around 8%, corresponding to an incremental demand of 11–12 million tonnes

per annum. Notably, steel consumption has already grown by approximately 7% up to December 2025, indicating strong progress towards the projected growth trajectory.

- Continued implementation of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel supports higher domestic production of value-added steel, reducing import dependence and enhancing capacity to meet rising demand.
- The Government's policy of preference for domestically manufactured iron and steel in public procurement ensures a stable base of demand for Indian steel products, encouraging local industry participation in national projects.

### 10.5 Efforts made by CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel to promote steel usage

#### 10.5.1 Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

SAIL offers one of the broadest product portfolios in the industry – plates, coils, bars, structural sections, rails, pipes, galvanised products, wire rods, and more than 500 steel grades. SAIL has invested in branded and value added offerings such as SAIL SeQR (premium TMT bars), SAIL NEX (parallel flange beams and structural sections), and SAIL-Jyoti (galvanized sheets). These brands are positioned to serve a mix of infrastructure, housing, manufacturing, and small-contractor markets.

SAIL has undertaken several strategic initiatives to boost steel consumption across India, focusing on rural penetration, infrastructure support, and product innovation. As one of the largest steel producers in India, SAIL's efforts are aligned with the National Steel Policy's goal to increase per capita steel consumption.

#### Rural Outreach: "Gaon Ki Ore" Campaign

One of SAIL's most significant efforts is the "SAIL Steel – Gaon Ki Ore" campaign. Recognizing that rural India has a much lower per capita steel consumption compared to urban areas, this initiative targets the "hinterland" market. The 'गांव की ओर' workshops, initiated in 2017-18, are organized every year to spread awareness about steel usage in general and SAIL steel in particular, with 254 workshops conducted during 2025-26.

- **Engagement Workshops:** SAIL organizes workshops in local languages at the taluka and block levels to educate farmers and rural residents about the benefits of using steel in agriculture, housing, and household equipment.
- **Rural Dealership Scheme:** To ensure availability, SAIL expanded its network to include thousands of small-scale dealers in remote areas.
- **Logistics Support:** The Company often bears the transportation costs from its warehouses to rural dealer outlets to keep steel prices competitive for rural consumers.

#### Branding and Product Innovation

SAIL has moved from selling generic steel to creating high-visibility brands that signify quality and safety.

- **SAIL SeQR TMT Bars:** These earthquake-resistant (EQR) bars are promoted specifically for individual home builders, emphasizing superior bendability and safety. SAIL has carried out multiple brand-building and promotion campaigns for SAIL-SeQR TMT bars through advertisements on television, at airports, metro and railway stations, and during popular sporting events such as half marathons and badminton tournaments. These efforts are aimed at positioning SAIL-SeQR as a trusted, high-quality reinforcement solution for the housing and retail segment.
- **NEX Structurals:** A specialized brand for heavy construction and infrastructure, designed to provide high strength-to-weight ratios, reducing the overall volume of steel needed while maintaining structural integrity.
- **Specialty Steels:** SAIL produces niche products for the Defense and Space sectors (like DMR grade steel for naval warships), promoting the use of domestic steel in strategic sectors.

### Support for National Infrastructure

SAIL acts as a primary supplier for India's massive infrastructure projects, which inherently promotes large-scale steel usage.

- **Railways:** SAIL is the primary supplier of high-quality rails (up to 260-meter long panels) to the Indian Railways, facilitating the expansion of high-speed corridors.
- **Bridges and Expressways:** Its steel has been integral to landmarks like the Atal Setu (MTHL) and various Metro Rail projects across India.
- **Steel-Intensive Buildings:** SAIL promotes the concept of steel-intensive construction (using steel frames instead of pure RCC) for faster project completion and higher durability.

### Digital and Marketing Network

To make purchasing easier for both large-scale contractors and small buyers, SAIL has modernized its distribution:

- **Last Mile Connectivity:** To deliver material in hassle free manner to the Customers in time at their premises, Door Delivery of around 6 Lakh Tonne has been done in past 9 months.
- **E-Portal:** SAIL operates its own e-commerce platform where customers can check prices and buy products directly.
- CMO is India's largest industrial marketing network, comprising regional offices, branch offices, warehouses, Tier-1 and Tier-II distributors, and a retail footprint that includes over 5,000 dealers on boarded nationwide.

### Tier-1 Distributorship scheme:

In order to cater to the requirement of MSMEs and small businesses, SAIL has strengthened Tier-1 Distributorship Scheme. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, total number of Tier-1 distributors in place are 69 for catering to demand of B2B segment. Tier-1 Channel sales in April - December 2025

Period was 13.54 Lakh Tonnes. Likely sales from Tier-1 distribution Channel in the FY 2025-26 is expected to be 18 Lakh Tonnes.

### **Tier-2 Distributorship scheme (for TMT):**

To effectively reach end consumers, deeper penetration in semi-urban and rural markets, SAIL has implemented a Tier -2 distributor network across the country. This expanded network supports strengthens SAIL's role in promoting steel usage for housing and small construction segments. This channel focuses on delivering value-added products, efficient delivery, and better services to customers through a widespread network of distributors and dealers. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025, SAIL's two-tier retail structure comprised 63 Tier-2 distributors and 4,433 dealers across the country, significantly enhancing product availability and visibility in the retail market.

### **Sustainability and "Green Steel"**

In line with 2025-2026 environmental targets, SAIL is promoting the use of Green Steel by adopting lower-carbon production methods.

- **Decarbonization Roadmap:** By trials in hydrogen-based steelmaking and carbon capture, SAIL is positioning steel as a sustainable "green" material for the future.
- **High-Strength Grades:** Promoting High-Strength Steel (HSS) allows users to use less material for the same structural strength, which is both economical and environmentally friendly.

### **10.5.2 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam (RINL)**

- Stepping up its High End Value Added Sales (VAS) continuously to a level of 30% of Domestic sales during FY 2025-26.
- Appointed new retailers at various locations through multiple open advertisements and added more than 70 new MoUs in retail segment and approx. 2.7 lakhs MT of steel quantity has been tied up through these MOUs.
- RINL is continuously striving to reach out to the requirement of its customers and tuning its product range to suit the requirement of its customers.
- An Architects, Builders & Contractors meet was held in Vijayawada in September, 2025 wherein participants were informed about RINL's products and the various uses of steel, successfully promoting the RINL's product portfolio to the local construction community.
- Conducted Regular Customer meets chaired by Regional/HQ level wherein range of products are being displayed to enhance the awareness amongst the customers.
- Participated in the Vendor development program of MSMEs at Autonagar Visakhapatnam & World standard day exhibition at AP University where RINL's products were displayed & promoted for better awareness about quality steel uses.
- Appointment of 2-Tier distributor at Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh is under finalization which will help RINL's penetration in untapped areas of Rayalseema of Andhra Pradesh.

- New dealers are being added continuously at various location under RINL's branch jurisdictions to cater the need of remote user of steel.
- Catering to the remote areas of the country through its on-line portal E-Suvidha to facilitate service requirements of every corner of India through on-line digital enquiry and also providing services to the doorsteps of the customers.

As part of Sales Promotion, providing free of cost Display Board, Maximum Recommended Retail Price (MRRP) Display Board, Dealership Certificate and Product literature to the Rural Dealers.

## CHAPTER – XI

# ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

### 11.1 Introduction

**11.1.1** Steel industry is considered as hard-to-abate sector and it is one of the largest sources of carbon emissions in India. This sector accounts for about 10-12% of total carbon emissions in the country. In alignment with the announcement made by Hon'ble PM in COP26 Summit to reduce carbon intensity of India's economy by more than 45% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels and achieve net-zero by 2070, Ministry of Steel is committed to decarbonize the iron and steel sector, reflecting its dedication to addressing climate change and at the same time striving for continued economic growth and strengthening the sector's global competitiveness.

**11.1.2** Decarbonizing the steel industry is challenging due to its energy-intensive processes and carbon-heavy inputs. The Ministry of Steel has already initiated a journey toward producing low-carbon steel in a sustainable manner, implementing streamlined efforts and strategies to facilitate the sector's transition. These initiatives aim to decarbonize the steel industry by leveraging multiple technological and process-oriented solutions.

**11.2 Key initiatives taken by the Ministry of Steel to decarbonize the iron and steel sector are highlighted as under:**

#### **11.2.1 Report on "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan"**

Ministry of Steel released a comprehensive Report titled "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan" on September 10, 2024, which is based on the recommendations of 14 Task Forces comprising of stakeholders from Ministries/Departments, Industries, Technology Providers, Experts, Academia, Think Tanks and Innovators etc. This report provides a comprehensive overview of steel sector, discuss the various pathways for the decarbonisation of the steel sector and chalks out the strategy, action plan and roadmap on various key levers for Green Transition such as Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Green Hydrogen, Material Efficiency, Process Transition from coal based DRI to Natural Gas based DRI, Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) and the use of Biochar in steel industry.

Ministry of Steel is committed to Net-Zero target by 2070. Towards decarbonisation goal, in short term (FY 2030), reduction of carbon emissions in steel industry through promotion of energy and resource efficiency, renewable energy etc. is the focus. For the medium term (2030-2047), Green Hydrogen and Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage are the focus areas. For long term (2047-2070), disruptive alternative technological innovations can help achieve the transition to net-zero. The report is available on the official website of Ministry of Steel.

### 11.2.2 Pilot Projects for use of Green Hydrogen in Steel Sector

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 has been allocated budgetary support of Rs. 455 crore for implementation of pilot projects in iron & steel sector under the Mission upto Financial Year 2029-30. So far, four pilot projects for use of hydrogen in steelmaking have been awarded under National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) focussing the key areas i.e. using of hydrogen in Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption and Injection of Hydrogen in vertical shaft based DRI making unit to partially substitute the NG/ other reducing gas.

### 11.2.3 Taxonomy of Green Steel:

As a landmark step towards Green Transition of the Iron & Steel Sector, Ministry of Steel has released 'Taxonomy of Green Steel' on December 12, 2024. The Green Steel Taxonomy is a crucial step towards transforming India's steel industry into a more sustainable, low-carbon sector by defining a clear framework for promoting the adoption of green technologies in steel production. The taxonomy will serve as a foundational tool for the development of green steel market, driving investments in green technologies and thus enhancing India's role in the global industrial decarbonisation landscape.

Globally, there is no commonly accepted definition of green steel; India is the first nation to release the Taxonomy of Green Steel.

The Taxonomy of Green Steel has been notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary dated 23.12.2024, which is defined as under:

- i) "Green Steel" shall be defined in terms of percentage greenness of the steel which is produced from the steel plant with CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission intensity less than 2.2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per tonne of finished steel (tfs). The greenness of the steel shall be expressed as a percentage, based on how much the steel plant's emission intensity is lower compared to the 2.2 t-CO<sub>2</sub>e/tfs threshold.
- ii) Based on the greenness, the steel shall be rated as follows:
  - **Five-star green-rated steel:** Steel with emission intensity lower than 1.6 t-O<sub>2</sub>e/tfs shall be defined as five-star green-rated steel.
  - **Four-star green-rated steel:** Steel with emission intensity between 1.6 and 2.0 t-CO<sub>2</sub>e/tfs shall be defined as four-star green-rated steel.
  - **Three-star green-rated steel:** Steel with emission intensity between 2.0 and 2.2 t-CO<sub>2</sub>e/tfs shall be defined as three-star green-rated steel.
  - Steel with emission intensity higher than 2.2 t-CO<sub>2</sub>e/tfs shall not be eligible for green rating.
  - The threshold limit for defining star rating of Green Steel shall be reviewed every three years.

As of December 31, 2025, 58 steel units have been awarded green steel certification under the notified taxonomy, accounting for a consolidated green steel production of 9.1 million tonnes (MT).

## CHAPTER – XII

# DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION

### 12.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel has been exempted from the requirement of earmarking 10% of its budgetary allocation for this purpose.

### 12.2 Initiatives by Steel CPSEs in North East

#### 12.2.1 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

North East has been a focus area for SAIL as the region has been relatively underpenetrated in terms of steel usage. SAIL has an established marketing network in the North East Region (NER). It has a Branch Sales Office at Guwahati, Assam which looks after marketing of Steel products in whole of NER. Apart from Branch Sales Office, there is a Consignment Handling Agency (CHA) at Guwahati, Assam and one Consignment Agency (CA) Warehouse located at Silchar, Assam.

- During 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, SAIL sold 2.99 lakh tonnes in NE Region, a growth of 18% over CPLY.
- The projected sale in the Q4 of 2025-26 (1<sup>st</sup> January 2026 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026) is expected to be approx. 1.00 lakh tonnes.

In NE Region, SAIL has been catering to various infrastructure projects of national importance, such as:

- Bairabi–Sairang railway line in Mizoram.
- Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project of 2000 MW in Assam,
- India's proposed longest river road bridge of 19.2 km from Dhubri to Phulbari over river Brahmaputra connecting Assam and Meghalaya,
- New Guwahati International Airport, Guwahati, Assam.
- Tata Cancer Hospitals & Medical Colleges in various districts of Assam.
- Tata Semiconductor Plant Jagiroad in Assam.
- Palasbari-Sualkuchi 12.21 Kms 4-Lane Bridge over river Brahmaputra.
- Dibang Multipurpose Hydroelectric Project of 2880 MW in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Integrated Directorate Complex (IDC) Guwahati, Assam



*Bairabi-Sairang railway project in Mizoram.*

Apart from the above list, during FY 2025-26 SAIL BSO Guwahati had started supplying to various prestigious projects like,

- Meghalaya Secretariat Building, Shillong, Meghalaya
- Chandmari – Noonmati Flyover 4 Lane 5.44 Kms in Guwahati, Assam
- Defence projects in Tezpur and Dibrugarh of Assam,
- Manipur IT SEZ at Imphal, Manipur; and any many more.



*Meghalaya New Secretariat Building*



*Palasbari – Sualkuchi River Bridge*

SAIL has been contributing in industrial growth of the region by supplying Steel to Cold Reducers, LPG Manufacturer, Electrode Manufacturer, Wire Drawing and several other Industries. Besides sales to Projects and Industries, SAIL has been focusing on meeting requirements of Medium and Small customers through the Tier-1 Distributor located at Guwahati and catering to entire Northeast region covering all 7 States. The products covered under this distributorship are all HR Products, CR Products, PM Plates, GP/GC Sheets and all Light, Medium & Heavy Structural. Further, for retail requirements, SAIL has established a Tier-2 Distribution Retail Channel network consisting of Distributors and Dealers attached to the Distributor, covering a wide geographical area. The Retail sales in North East Region are being catered to by 3 numbers of Tier-2 Distributors and more than 200 numbers of dealers in the NER.



*Gaon Ki Ore (GKO) Steel Awareness Meet*

The key objectives of the scheme is to reach out to the end customer in the retail through an efficient distribution channel and deliver higher value to the consumers / customers through value addition in products, delivery and services. The tier-2 distributorship will help in delivering material to last mile shops and consumers in the hilly areas, which generally face logistical issues due to small volumes, difficult terrains and remote locations. In order to further the brand awareness and recall among retail customers, various promotional activities like; Mason meet, Gaon Ki Ore (GKO) Steel Awareness meet, Wall Paintings, Hoardings, Bus Branding through Assam State Transport Corporation (ASTC), Participation in cultural events like BIHU Festival, Bamboo Festival, and many more have been undertaken directly by SAIL and through Distributors.

### **12.2.2 MSTC Ltd.**

MSTC operates a Northeast Branch Office in Guwahati to serve customers in the region. The branch regularly conducts e-auctions for a wide range of goods, including surplus and scrap materials (both ferrous and non-ferrous), obsolete items, equipment, machinery, vehicles, and various miscellaneous articles. These auctions cater to government establishments such as Defence Units, CPSEs and various State Government Departments in the Northeastern Region. The scrap materials auctioned by MSTC serve as a secondary raw material source for various industries. The branch is also involved in disposing of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) for Government Departments, adhering to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), Government of India. Additionally, MSTC facilitates coal sales from Meghalaya through its dedicated portal. The office conducts two-stage e-auctions for composite and mining lease licenses for various mineral mines in Assam.

### **12.2.3 MECON Ltd.**

A network of natural gas pipeline is being laid under the Hydro-Carbon Vision 2030 of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), connecting all states of the North East and Sikkim. This grid is called North East Gas Grid (NEGG) and it would be connected to the upcoming Barauni-Guwahati natural gas pipeline which is a part of Urja Ganga scheme. Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL) is a joint venture company (a JV company of GAIL, IOCL, ONGC, OIL

& NRL) to develop and operate the grid. NEGG project encompasses a network of natural gas pipelines under the Hydro-Carbon Vision 2030 of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), connecting all states of the North east and Sikkim. MECON has been appointed as consultant to the project for rendering PMC services for execution of the project. Following major milestone achieved in the project during the year 2025-26:

- India's Longest River crossing of Brahmaputra River 24" Pipe cumulative length of 5.7 KM in three sections through HDD method successfully executed and commissioned on 17.07.2025
- 24" X 392 KM Guwahati – Numaligarh Pipeline successfully commissioned on 17.07.2025. Currently the pipeline is commercialized with Gas Supply to Numaligarh Refinery.
- 8" X 27 KM Gohpur – Itanagar Pipeline mechanically completed on 26.08.2025.
- 12" X 123 KM Deragoan – Dimapur pipeline mechanically completed on 20.09.2025.

Oil India has selected MECON for providing Engineering and Project Monitoring Services Construction of New Drilling E&F and Drilling TS Facility at New Industrial Area, Duliajan.

MECON is rendering EPMC Services to Oil India for 5 nos. of Microtunneling in Assam and West Bengal and its hook-up with existing pipelines.

MECON is rendering EPMC Services for development of CGD network in Gomti District GA and West Tripura GA for TNGCL and in Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj and Kamrup & Kamrup Metropolitan Geographical Areas of Assam for Purba Bharti Gas Private Limited. This is in line with the vision of Government of India to increase share of Natural Gas in country's energy basket. Till date, more than 2000 domestic connections for PNG have been installed and more than 1400 km of MDPE laying has been completed.

Oil India has selected MECON for providing Engineering and Project Monitoring Services for 2 additional crude oil storage tank inclusive of ancillary services at Madhuban, Duliajan, Assam and for providing EPMC service from SPSU/CPSU for Construction of Tank Farm of Capacity 60,000 KL at Naoholia and Secondary Tank Farm of Capacity 30,000 KL at Moran (STF-Moran).

MECON is also providing Consultancy & Site Supervision Services for OIL India's Water Supply Augmentation Project in Duliajan, Assam for catering to the water demand of Duliajan Township and nearby field installations. The capacity of the new Water Treatment Plant to be constructed has been fixed at 8 Million Gallons per Day (MGD).

MECON has also been entrusted by Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited to provide EPMC services for development of City Gas Distribution network in 2 geographical areas namely Gomati and West Tripura. Out of 33 KMS, 7.3 KM of 4" steel pipeline laying completed in Gomati GA.

## CHAPTER – XIII

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International cooperation and collaboration are crucial for bringing the state-of-the-art technologies in the steel sector and for international trade development. Towards International Cooperation strategy, Ministry of Steel focuses on key countries having strategic relevance across the global steel value chain and seeks to systematically deepen engagement with them in four priority area i.e. Raw Material Security, Technological Collaboration, Overseas and Domestic Investment and Promotion of Steel Exports. This approach combines short-term actionable outcomes with long-term strategic partnerships to advance India's interests across the steel value chain in a structured and forward-looking manner.

**Some of the specific engagements are as under:**

### 13.1 OECD Steel Committee and India

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Steel Committee enables participants to jointly address the challenges faced by the global steel industry and identify solutions to promote open and transparent market for steel industry. It enables countries to gather information on topics pertaining to steel sector, inter alia, global steel market outlook, regional steel market developments, steel trade and policy developments, developments in steel-making capacity, subsidies and other forms of government support measures and their impact, policy interventions and steel and technological developments. It also publishes and circulates well-researched documents on the aforementioned topics and other topics related with the steel sector. World Steel Association also makes the sectoral presentation bi-annually at this forum.

India is a "participant" at OECD Steel Committee since 2000. As a participant, India is invited to attend all non-confidential agenda items at meetings of the Steel Committee and to contribute to its discussions.

India has been participating in the OECD Steel Committee meetings to ensure that the interest of the Indian domestic steel industry is appropriately presented to the global community and no incorrect inference is drawn about the Indian steel industry and its growth story. An Indian delegation participated in the 97<sup>th</sup> Steel Committee Meeting of the OECD held on 31<sup>st</sup> March - 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2025 in Paris, France. Ministry represented in the 98<sup>th</sup> Steel Committee Meeting of the OECD held on 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> November, 2025 through video conferencing.

## 13.2 Activities under Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with Japan

Under the aegis of MoC signed between the Ministry of Steel, Government of India and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Government of Japan, the India-Japan Public and Private Collaborative (PPC) Meeting on Iron and Steel Industry was held on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2025 in New Delhi on the theme **“Initiatives towards Carbon Neutrality in the Steel Industry.”** This was followed by the Third India-Japan Steel Dialogue on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2025, co-chaired by senior officials from both sides, with participation of Government representatives, industry leaders, and associations.



*Stakeholders of India-Japan Public and Private Collaborative Meeting*



*Stakeholders of Third India-Japan Steel Dialogue*

## 13.3 Official bilateral visits to India\_

A delegation led by H.E. Mr. Didier Vanderhasselt, Ambassador of Belgium, accompanied by representatives from John Cockerill Group, met Secretary (Steel) on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2025 to explore collaboration opportunities and brief about the technologies related to sustainability, high-grade steel, and downstream steel processes.



*Belgian Delegation with the officials of Ministry of Steel*

- H.E. Mr. Joe Szakacs MP, Trade Minister of South Australia, met senior officials of the Ministry of Steel on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2025 to explore opportunities for collaboration with India in the area of sustainability, following the publication of the **“Greening the Steel Sector in India - Roadmap and Action Plan”** by the Ministry in September 2024.
- H.E. Mr. Uwe Gehlen, Head of Economic Cooperation & Development in India, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, met Secretary (Steel) on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2025 at Udyog Bhawan to exchange information on the PtX Development Fund supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with discussions focusing on Green Hydrogen production and decarbonization of the Indian steel industry.
- H.E. Ms. Sara Modig, State Secretary to the Minister for Energy, Business & Industry, Government of Sweden, met the Minister of State for Heavy Industries and Steel and Secretary (Steel) on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2025 to discuss India’s expanding steel sector and collaboration opportunities under the India-Sweden LeadIT initiative, with a focus on sustainability, innovation, and sustainable development of the steel industry.



*Ms. Sara Modig with Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa Varma, Hon'ble Minister of State for Steel*



*Sweden Delegation with the officials of Ministry of Steel*

- A high-level delegation led by Hon'ble Steel Minister (HSM) visited UAE during 30<sup>th</sup> June-01<sup>st</sup> July 2025 for inauguration of newly opened Overseas Offices of SAIL, NMDC Ltd. and MECON Ltd, CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel. During the visit HSM also met Minister of Economy and ruler of Ras-al-khema to discuss about trade opportunities.

## CHAPTER – XIV

# DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

### 14.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel and its CPSEs constantly endeavors to be updated on matters relating to ICT infrastructure, services and application development.

- Till March 2025, the Web Applications and services of the Ministry were hosted in NIC Cloud using PaaS (Platform as a Service). Thereafter, some Web Applications and services of the Ministry have been migrated to Tata Communication Limited (TCL) Cloud.
- A LAN of about 355 nodes with Gigabit Optical Fiber (OFC) backbone is operational in the Ministry.
- NICNET based Internet Connectivity with email facility under NIC/GOV domain has been provided to all the Officials/Divisions of the Ministry.

#### **E-Governance Applications implemented in the Ministry for promoting the concept of paperless office in the Ministry:**

- As a part of the National e-governance Plan of DARPG, “**e-office**” software and SPARROW (eAPAR) have been implemented to achieve less-paper office initiative in the Ministry.
- Ministry-wide Intranet portal is also operational in the Ministry.
- e-Requisition, Stock & Inventory Management System is operational and accessible through Ministry’s Intranet Portal.
- LAN in the Ministry is extensively used for email, files sharing, printing on network printers, internet, Video Conferencing, eOffice File Management, Tracking of Receipts, Files of VIP/PMO References and Cabinet Notes etc. It is also used for Leave Management System, Knowledge Management and Information dissemination, collecting information/material for Annual Reports, Parliament Questions, Pendency, Tracking and Monitoring Applications (Court Cases, Audit Paras and Parliament Assurances etc.) from Divisions.
- Biometric Attendance System (BAS) is implemented.
- High-Definition VC setup is operational in the chambers of Hon’ble Steel Minister, Hon’ble Minister of State, Secretary (Steel) and Steel Conference Room. Around 1500 VC sessions have been conducted during the year.

### **As a part of e-Governance plan, the following Centralized Citizen Centric Web Based systems have also been implemented in the Ministry:**

- Centralized Public Grievance Redressal & Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for facilitating Public & Pensioners Grievances in the Ministry and its CPSEs.
- Right to Information Act - Management Information System (RTI-MIS) - facilitates monitoring of Requests and Appeals received under RTI Act 2005. The system is implemented in the Ministry and its CPSEs.
- Public Financial Management System (PFMS), a financial management platform has been implemented in the Ministry.
- PRAGATI-Platform for Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation.
- Online Pension Sanction and Payment Tracking System 'BHAVISHYA' for timely payment of retirement dues and issue of Pension Payment Order (PPO).
- Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS).
- Anubhav - A platform for Retirees to share experience of working with the Government.
- Recruitment Rules Formulation, Amendment & Monitoring System (RRFAMS).
- CACMS, Representation of Reserved Categories in Posts and Services in Gol (RRCPS) Monitoring System.
- ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS)
- eVisitor Monitoring System (eVMS)
- eSamiksha portal
- SPARROW (Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window) for online filing of APAR and Annual Property Returns have also been implemented.

### **Ministry's Official Website**

- The bilingual web-site for Ministry of Steel (<https://steel.gov.in> and <https://इस्पातमंत्रालय.सरकार.भारत/hi>), developed on content Management Framework (CMF) platform, providing the comprehensive details and functioning of Ministry of Steel and its other offices/CPSEs is operational. Since April 2025, the website <https://steel.gov.in> has been redesigned and redeveloped by CPSEs of Ministry of Steel.

### **Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS):**

SIMS, introduced in 2019, provides detailed data related to imports of steel in India. Based on industry feedback, the Ministry has revamped the portal to develop a more effective SIMS 2.0. It is 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 signals areas for production and growth to the domestic steel industry.

SIMS 2.0 features API integration with multiple Government portals, enhancing quality control and streamlining processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness. The portal boasts a robust data entry system, ensuring consistent and authentic data, which promotes transparency and accountability. Integration of various databases enable stakeholders to locate areas of risk and, thereby, permit better risk management. Accurate monitoring of steel imports through SIMS is expected to help in taking informed policy decisions to counter surge in steel imports, driving growth, and attracting sustained investment in India's steel industry.

### **Introduction of SARAL SIMS:**

SARAL SIMS has been introduced to simplify steel imports for small consignments, MSMEs, and exports under Advance Authorization/SEZ/EOU, allowing annual SIMS registration without consignment-wise approval. These changes took effect from 21.11.2025.

### **Quality Control Exemption Portal:**

In order to streamline the regulatory framework governing steel imports and to facilitate ease of doing business, the Ministry of Steel has undertaken a review of the existing import-related requirements. As per the Quality Control Orders issued by the Ministry of Steel, all grades of steel covered under the Orders are required to be imported only from manufacturers holding valid and operative BIS licences for the relevant grades. In cases where import of QCO-covered steel grades is proposed from manufacturers who do not possess BIS licences, applications for availing the exemption can be filed at <https://sims.steel.gov.in/QCOEXEMPTION/loginqce.aspx>

### **Awards Portal of the Ministry**

**Bharat Steel Awards:** An Award Portal (<https://awards.steel.gov.in>) for Bharat Steel Awards has been developed by M/s MSTC. It is an online portal to invite applications for nominations of Bharat Steel Awards in any of the seven award categories as decided by Competent authority.

**e-indent Portal:** The e-indent portal is an online platform for stock and inventory management. It is designed to streamline the process of requisition. This is complete workflow-based system and requisition process is fully automated from filing and till its approval by General Administration Division. This is a role based application and also list of all indents with their current status (created / sent) is also maintained in this. New indent can also be added by the concerned Division. The portal is maintained by Divisions / Desks and Sections of M/o Steel. The Online portal has been designed and developed by NIC-Ministry of Steel and presently hosted on Local server.

### **Monitoring Dashboards**

- **PRAYAS Dashboard - KPIs Integration:** Integration of KPIs for Ministry of Steel in PM Dashboard of Dashboards PRAYAS: KPI's for Ministry of Steel have been successfully integrated with in PM Dashboard of Dashboards PRAYAS. Intuitive visualization has been developed on these KPI for the view of Hon'ble PM of India. Production, Consumption. Trade (Import & Exports) and data from SIMS KPIs have been integrated.

## Cyber Security

Cyber security is the important practice of protecting systems, networks, websites, portals, mobile apps and applications from digital attacks. Effective cyber security measures safeguard the data from unauthorized access, theft, or misuse, preserving the organization's integrity and maintaining the trust of customers, partners, and stakeholders.

Following are measures being taken up by Ministry of Steel to strengthen the Cyber Security posture of the Department:

- Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) has been appointed for Ministry of Steel and a Dy. CISO from NIC to support CISO has also been appointed.
- CPSEs under Ministry of Steel have been directed to appoint their CISOs
- Officers/Officials of Ministry of Steel are being sensitized to take all measures to keep their digital infrastructure cyber safe and to maintain cyber hygiene. They have been requested to follow Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on Cyber Security for Government Employees and **Guidelines on Information Security Practices for Government Entities**.
- Cybersecurity incidents are being reported to NIC-CERT and CERT-IN within stipulated time.
- Timely action on alerts shared by NIC-CERT and CERT-IN for proactive incident response.
- **Comprehensive digital asset inventory and its management: -**
  - i. A comprehensive inventory of all digital assets, including hardware, software, network components, and applications, has been prepared.
  - ii. Asset inventory is being updated based on inputs received from the concerned Divisions of the Ministry to ensure accuracy and completeness.
- **Endpoint security controls and their implementation: -**
  - Deployment of Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) and Unified endpoint management (UEM) software on all desktops has been completed.
  - MAC binding has been implemented for all endpoint devices.
  - All endpoints running unsupported (end of life) or pirated operating systems except those running Windows 10 have been identified through periodic endpoint assessment and asset inventory reviews. Based on this assessment we have proposed to Ministry for revoking network access privileges of such obsolete endpoints.
  - Ministry has been multiple times notified regarding the end of support for Windows 10 Home/Pro operating system and advised to upgrade all such systems to a higher and supported operating system version. Compliance is awaited from Ministry.
  - Administrative privileges have been removed from all endpoints and access is now provided strictly on a least-privilege basis. Administrative rights where required for operation purposes are granted only through a formal approval process to prevent misuse and reduce the risk of unauthorized system changes.

- Domain Name System (DNS) services of NIC have been configured in all endpoint devices.
- Network Time Protocol services (**samay1.nic.in, samay2.nic.in**) have been configured in all user systems for accurate time synchronization.
- Continuous threat monitoring is being carried out using the Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) and remediation actions are undertaken for vulnerabilities associated with flagged threats based on their criticality and risk assessment.
- USB access has been blocked on all endpoints to mitigate the risk of malware injection. Any exceptions are granted strictly through a formal approval process as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
- Password and account lockout policies has enforced via UEM tool.
- Remote assistance has been disabled.
- Powershell version 2.0 has been disabled.
- Potentially unwanted application like Team Viewer, Any desk, Torrents, WinRAR, winzip etc. has been removed from desktops.
- **Network Protection (Udyog Bhawan)**
  - VLAN Segmentation is implemented for the ease of administration, confinement of broadcast domains, reduced network traffic and enforcement of security policies MAC binding of each and every node connected with network is in place.
  - Visitors and Vendors are being given network access on a separate Swagat Wi-Fi service.
  - Use of separate SSID's for the employees of Ministry of Steel.
  - Network architecture diagrams including high-level design (HLD) and low-level design (LLD) of the ICT network of the ministry has been prepared.
  - Firmware of switches have been upgraded to latest supported version.
  - Hardening of switches has been carried out by the network administrator in accordance with vulnerabilities reported by external auditors.
- **Application security controls and their implementation: -**
  - Application architecture diagram has been prepared depicting deployment set-up of applications, websites and databases for applications hosted in NIC cloud. Ministry are requested to provide architecture diagrams for applications hosted in MeitY empanelled cloud to enable a comprehensive understanding of system architecture and identification of potential security risks.
  - Communication with IT team is being done for regularly advising application owner for conducting Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) for all applications, portals and websites.

- Guidelines of MeitY and CERT-In have been shared with the Ministry for ensuring its proper implementation.
- Timely reminders have been sent for scheduling audits and renewing SSL/TLS certificates before their expiry to ensure compliance and maintain the secure operation of applications and websites.
- Security of Cloud Resources:
  - Periodical Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VA/PT) of virtual machines on NIC/NICSI cloud allocated to Ministry of Steel.
  - Ensuring controlled and minimal access to the cloud resources only through secured channels.
- **Websites/Portals and Applications: -**
  - Websites, portals and applications of Ministry of Steel are operational on Tata Communication Limited (TCL) clouds since April 2025.
  - Ministry of Steel website is operational on Tata Communication Limited (TCL) cloud since April 2025.
  - Periodic Application Security audit of Websites and Portals are being conducted as per directions of Cert-In.
  - Alerts / messages are being sent to intended recipients through auto emailing services.
- **Business continuity and cyber crisis management: -**
  - A Business Continuity Plan (BCP) has been prepared for applications, network infrastructure, endpoint devices and other critical ICT components and has been shared with the competent authority for review and approval.
  - Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) has been prepared and shared with the competent authority for review and approval and subsequently for onward submission to CERT-In.
- **Security management, monitoring, and reporting: -**
  - i. Space for Cyber team for establishing mini-Security Operations Centre (mini-SOC) has not been provided yet by the Ministry causing hindrance is actively monitoring real time threats.
  - ii. Ensuring compliance with the security recommendations, artefact collection as outlined in the incident analysis reports issued by CERT-In and NIC-CERT in coordination with the ICT team.
  - iii. Incident are being analysed and recommendation are being shared with ICT team for preventing its recurrence.
- **User training and awareness: -**
  - Cyber security awareness sessions on best practices—such as protecting digital assets, using strong passwords, shutting down PCs when leaving the office, detecting and

avoiding phishing emails, reporting suspicious or unusual activities, and following incident response procedures—were conducted for all officers/officials and stakeholders.

- Awareness session was conducted during National Cyber Security Awareness Month for all officers/officials and stakeholders via hybrid mode.

- **Cybersecurity audits and assessments (including comprehensive and limited cybersecurity audits): -**

ICT infrastructure audit has been done for Ministry by CDAC and vulnerability report received has been shared with competent authority for its compliance and patching through ICT team of ministry. Action taken report is awaited from Ministry.

- Advisory for best Practices is being regularly shared for its further circulation to Attached offices.
- Onboarding has been done of CSK (Cyber Swachhta Kendra) platform as per directions from MeitY to detect IP addresses infected with botnet/malware or vulnerable services running within the IT infrastructure of department organizations and, for sharing automated daily reports/ feed with details of such events with respective department organizations, to enable clean up actions.

### 14.2 Computerization of Accounts:

**Compilation and Computerization of Accounts:** Monthly account are compiled by PAO for the transaction carried out during the month by the PAO after incorporating the list of payment & receipt of the DDOs, if any under its payment control in the PFMS developed by NIC.

On receipt of accounts from PAO, Principal Accounts office compiles the accounts of the whole Ministry with the help of Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The monthly accounts so compiled are submitted to the C.G.A.'s office online on e-Lekha (<http://164.100.12.160/Elekha/elekhaHome.asp>).

**e-LEKHA:** The daily accounts abstract, online submission of e-DDG, Appropriation Accounts (Stage-I & II), SCT, has been successfully uploaded during the year to the e-Lekha website (<http://164.100.12.160/Elekha/elekhaHome.asp>) for viewing expenditure and receipts of the Ministry at any time.

**e-Payment:** The Office of the Controller General of Accounts has developed a system to effect payment in Pay & Accounts Office (PAO) through electronic mode. This system of e-payment has been set-up on a share platform among Core Banking Solution (CBS) and PFMS (e-payment gateway). The e-payment system has also been implemented in the PAO, Ministry of Steel and all the payments are being made through e-payment system. The DDO's of the Ministry are being encouraged to make payment to government officer and private vendors through e-payment system.

**Public Financial Management System (PFMS):** Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is a financial management platform for all plan schemes, a database of all recipient agencies, integration with core banking solution of banks handling plan funds, integration with State

Treasuries and efficient and effective tracking of fund flow to the lowest level of implementation for plan scheme of the Government. It provides information across all plan schemes/implementation agencies in the country on fund utilization leading to the better monitoring, review and decision support system to enhance public accountability in management programme, reduction of float in the system, direct payment to beneficiaries and greater transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. Thereafter, the application was expanded to include functionalities such as compilation of accounts, budget module, reconciliation of accounts authorization of funds to agent Ministries/Departments for out plan the expanded PFMS with the above functionalities has so far been implemented in all Civil Ministries/Departments.

All the payments have to be made on-line through Public Financial Management System (<http://pfms.nic.in>). This is being done in the PAO of Ministry of Steel.

**e-Bill:** The Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman launched the Electronic Bill (e-Bill) processing system, announced in Union Budget 2022-23, on the occasion of 46<sup>th</sup> Civil Accounts Day. This is part of 'Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and Digital India ecosystem' to bring in broader transparency and expedite the process of payments. It will enhance transparency, efficiency and faceless-paperless payment system by allowing suppliers and contractors to submit their claim online which will be trackable in real time basis. Accordingly, the Pay & Accounts Office under the guidance of CCA, Ministry of Steel is doing 100% e-bills since October 2024.

**Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP):** The objective of the Non-Tax Receipts Portal (NTRP) is to provide a one stop window to citizens / corporates other users for making online deposits of non-Tax receipts due to Government of India (GoI). NTRP uses the modality of Payment Gateway Aggregator (PGA). A depositor can therefore deposit online by using Credit Card, Debit Card or through Net Banking of any of the banks integrated with the PGA. At present, SBlePay is the PGA for NTRP. NTRP is integrated with the accredited banks of different Ministries. Therefore, any deposit made through it would also be captured in the accounts of the respective Pay and Accounts office (PAO). This portal shall serve all those GoI Departments/Ministries who do not have any existing solution for online collection of their receipts. The NTRP portal is being used by Ministry of Steel. In FY 2024-25 Rs. 2030.60 crore non-tax revenue was collected through NTRP transaction. In FY 2025-26 Rs. 1030.27 crore (Upto December, 2025) non-tax revenue was collected through NTRP transaction.

**Expenditure against Transfer (EAT Module):** The objective of the EAT Module is to provide a keen eye on the fund transferred to agencies/CPSEs by the Government of India. Utilized/Un-utilized fund is monitored through PFMS under EAT Module.

### 14.3 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL has made significant progress in advancing its digital transformation agenda and strengthening cyber security across the organisation. Some of the initiatives accomplished during the year 2025 are:

- Launch of SAIL's Digital Dashboard "**PRAVARTANAM**", providing integrated, real-time visibility into digital initiatives.

- Freight Optimization model to minimize the total cost of transporting Iron Ore from Mines to Plants by development of a machine learning-based iron ore freight optimization model to replace manual allocation to reduce freight costs (~1.5%, ~₹20 crore savings), improve rake utilization and inventory balance, lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and enable analytics-driven supply chain decisions.
- AI-powered 3D digital twin for BF-5 at SAIL-ISP integrates real-time data and process models to optimize furnace performance, reduce fuel consumption, improve quality and throughput, enhance safety, extend asset life, and deliver ₹15–25 crore annual benefits, with scalability across other blast furnaces.
- Intelligent Equipment Health Monitoring & Predictive Maintenance System using IoT and AI driven Cognitive Workflows. A fully implemented IoT–AI–GenAI predictive maintenance system in Sinter Plant-III at SAIL's Bhilai Steel Plant enables real-time, non-intrusive equipment health monitoring and conversational diagnostics, reducing unplanned downtime by 15–20%, cutting maintenance costs by ~25%, and providing a scalable enterprise-wide reliability framework.
- An enterprise-wide LLM/Gen-AI knowledge platform at SAIL centralizes corporate and plant documents into a secure, searchable repository, enabling natural-language access to verified information and improving productivity, compliance, and knowledge retention.
- Development of a dedicated Dashboard for the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) and enhancement of the online Vigilance System into a comprehensive end-to-end platform covering request submission to clearance generation, along with a centralized database of all cases and a First Stage Advice Bank for quick reference.
- Roll-out of online systems for Professional Development and e-Pathshala schemes, medical reimbursement enhancing accessibility and employee satisfaction.
- Streamlining of the Digital Project Monitoring System (DPMS) through integration with SAP across SAIL Plants and Units for improved project oversight.
- Upgradation of NIC email services to improve reliability, performance, and security of official communications.
- Introduction of an AI-powered, integrated cyber security intelligence platform from CDOT, providing 24×7 near real-time threat detection, analysis, and resolution across enterprise IT assets and critical digital infrastructure.
- Completion of Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) for internet-facing applications to strengthen the organisation's cyber security posture.

#### 14.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL has been making continuous efforts in development of IT infrastructure and various IT systems / applications. Achievements during the year 2025-26 (upto December, 2025) include:

1. Implemented Internet Protocol Security Virtual Private Network (IPSEC VPN) for outstation offices by replacing obsolete Software-Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN).

2. **Improvements in shop floor viz; Blast Furnace, Steel Melt Shop and Rolling Mills etc.**
  - Integration of upgraded Level-1 with Level-2 System in BF-3.
  - **SMS-1:** Developed Mobile app to monitor heat wise Hot Metal, heat wise and shop wise scrap consumption, Blow Start to Hot metal analysis time, average S and Si content.
  - **SMS-2:** Developed Mobile app for Heat Bank display with Heat-id, Tap-End-Time, Ladle-No, Grade, Ladle Circulation Time, Hold Time, Updated time. Developed Application for reading telegrams from LF1 and LF2 Level2, Ladle bottom temperature and Converter angle and display in plant overview screen.
  - **LMMM:** Developed Heat Tracking Application for LMMM Billet mill.
  - **WRM:** Rolling figure and displayed empty hooks position based on hook movement.
3. **Improvements in HR functions:**
  - Auto allotment of quarters to employees was developed and implemented.
4. **Improvements in MM functions:**
  - Developed Application for estimation of material prices based on past procurement data, WPI, and quotations.
  - **Proprietary Article Certificate (PAC):** Implemented Application for online Proprietary Article Certificate processing for proprietary type procurement.
5. **Developed e-Vigilance Portal** and implemented as per Vigilance requirement for recording activities (like inspection, audit, investigation, legal, properties and sensitive post management).
6. **Information Security Management System:** Surveillance audit for ISO27001 – 2022 was successfully passed and recommended for continuation of the certificate.
7. **Green Award** was received for implementing Virtual Machine (VM) technology towards green IT initiative.

## 14.5 NMDC Ltd.

In the process of continuous improvement in journey of digitization and innovative activities NMDC has made functional the following developments:

### Development of Information Technology

NMDC continued its digital journey in 2025-26 with a strong focus on usage of Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), industrial automation, IoT, advanced analytics, cloud modernization, and cyber resilience. Aligned with the Vision 2030 goal of achieving 100 MTPA iron ore production, NMDC is leveraging next generation digital technologies to boost efficiency, productivity, safety, sustainability, and operational intelligence across all mines and business functions. After implementing ERP on the SAP S/4HANA platform, advanced automation and

analytics are enabled across modules such as Production Planning, Plant Maintenance, Quality, EHS, Sales, Materials Management, HR, and Finance.

## Development / Upgradation of Online Portals

### Vigilance Portal

The Vigilance Portal facilitates recording of vigilance activities such as complaints received and their workflow processing, surprise/regular inspections, file studies, CTE-type studies, system improvements, and includes online vigilance clearance and MIS generation for submission of returns to CVC and the Ministry.

### Customer Portal (DARPAN)

Portal for intelligent customer engagement, centralized data insights, and transparent service delivery.

### Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)

Digital platform for vendor onboarding, online bidding, evaluation, and order placement.

### E-measurement Book & E-hindrance Register

- E-measurement Book enables contractors to log daily work for payment processing.
- E-hindrance Register records delays with reasons to support analysis and payment.

### Hospital Management System (HMS)

- Integrated digital platform automating and centralizing hospital operations with Electronic Health Records.
- Integrated with PACS for tele-reporting of X-rays and CT scans at remote locations.

### Ex-Employee Portal (SAMMAN)

- Cloud-based digital portal for retired employees, promoting paperless communication.

### Integration with ERP

- SCADA–ERP integration enabling realtime production and dispatch data.
- GeM–ERP integration for seamless, rulebased flow of purchase orders and payments with reduced manual intervention and shorter cycle times.
- Intelligent workflows and embedded analytics enabling autonomous decision support across production, supply chain, and maintenance.

### Automation Systems (AI/ML/ IoT)

**Fleet Management System (FMS):** AI/ML-enabled solution to optimize mining operations, reduce downtime, and increase production with integrated solutions for dumpers, dozers, shovels, drills, and other HEMM and auxiliary equipment.

**Production Mode Sensing & IBMS Integration:** Automation of production mode selection at OCSL plant and reduction of manual intervention through implementation of redundant IBMS server.

**Business Intelligence & Advanced Analytics:** Big-data analytics-based management dashboard incorporating Production, Sales, Materials Management, Quality, EHS, HR, EDDMS, CSR, etc. in real time for monitoring and informed decisionmaking.

## **Vendor Invoice Management System (VIMS)**

- AI/ML-powered automation using OCR for invoice ingestion.
- Autoclassification, reduced manual entry, and intelligent approval cycles.

## **IT Systems, Infrastructure & Cybersecurity Initiatives**

Multiple measures were taken to secure the NMDC network and data from both external and insider cyber threats and to improve the organization's cybersecurity posture:

- Cybersecurity awareness campaigns conducted at all locations to enhance employee understanding of threats and strengthen overall security posture.
- All major and business-critical applications hosted on SAP ERP at a MeitY-empaneled Cloud Service Provider facility with integrated security services including Perimeter Firewall, WAF, Endpoint Security, Patch Management, and SOC services.
- Cloud-hosted Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) implemented across all endpoints for continuous monitoring and realtime threat response.
- Email security solution to protect against spam, phishing, spoofing, impersonation, and malicious links/attachments.
- Additional security technologies include centralized perimeter firewall management, sandbox for realtime advanced threat detection, log analyzer, and MFA for critical assets.
- Major IT network upgrades including replacement of network switches and firewalls, OFC laying in primary and redundant paths, UTP installation across plants and buildings, indoor WiFi access points, centralized wireless controller, NAC, OpenText Enterprise Management System, and establishment of a Network Operations Centre (NOC) at HO.

## **Digital Initiatives Implemented During the Year**

### **a. RealTime Stockpile Management (RTSM)**

- IoT + AI analytics for realtime monitoring and tracking of ore stockpiles.

### **b. AI/MLEnabled Drilling and Blasting**

- Drone imagery processed using ML to create 3D terrain models.
- Predictive algorithms optimize drill hole alignment, charge planning, and blast sequencing.
- AI simulations forecast fragmentation, flyrock risk, backbreaks, and cost outcomes for safer and optimized blasting.

### c. File Life Cycle Management (FLM)

- Digitization of physical files from creation to approval, enabling paperless office operations, improved traceability, reduced cycle time, and enhanced productivity.

### d. Digital CSR Management

- Progress tracking with geotagged images, milestone tracking, and expenditure analysis.

### e. EDDMS

- Centralized engineering document management with intelligent version control and workflow automation.

### IT / ERP Awards

- Technology Excellence Award 2025– Best Digital Transformation Initiative (Mining & Steel) by FTCCI.
- Best Digital Transformation Initiative (Mining & Steel) at the 7<sup>th</sup> Edition Technology Excellence Awards 2025, recognizing NMDC's leadership in AI, automation, and digital innovation.

## 14.6 NMDC Steel Ltd.(NSL)

NMDC Steel Limited has made functional the following developments:

- **Website for NMDC Steel Limited:** New Website ([nsltd.in](http://nsltd.in)) for NMDC Steel Limited has inaugurated with information regarding various products of NSL and now it is very much Customer Oriented.
- **Business Excellence and archive portal:** The Business excellence shows the information regarding the certification obtained by NSL. This portal guides Department how to maintain the quality of your product and system to maintain your excellency. This system also maintains the important documents archive.
- **Safety portal:** This portal allows users to report the safety incidents and near miss incidents to Safety Department to analyse the incident and take preventive action. The awareness of safety trainings and safety polices to the users.
- **CCTV surveillance system:** The CCTV surveillance system has been installed in Slag Loading areas to ensure safety and security of that loading area inside the plant.

## 14.7 MOIL Ltd.

The Company has set-up a full-fledged Systems Department in order to ensure an effective Computerization of all the functional areas of the Company. In order to ensure an adequate IT infrastructure, steps taken by the System Department are as under:

- Installation of Computers and other IT equipment's at all its offices and Mines/plants.
- Ethernet based Local Area Networks (LAN) on Windows and Linux platform is in place at Head Office, Nagpur and at all Mines of the Company.

- For effective sharing of Applications, databases/information and other resources on regular basis, all the Mines and HO are connected through MPLS VPN and VPN over Leased line.
- For continuous knowledge acquisition, e-mailing and for inter unit data transfer facilities, all the concerned officials of Head Office have been provided with internet connection through internet leased line on OFC. All the Mines are provided with leased line internet connections on OFC.
- Procurement of goods and services through e-procurement portal of MSTC to bring transparency in procurement process.
- Implementation of ERP in the Company. In addition to core modules viz. FICO, MM, SD, PP, PM, HRM, of SAP the company has also implemented File Lifecycle Management, Document Management System and Employee Self Service Portal.
- State-of-the-art data center for ERP is designed and commissioned at Corporate office, Nagpur.
- Use of File Lifecycle Management (FLM) for effective file tracking and reduction in paper work.
- Implementation of Customer Portal, wherein customers will be access to various information regarding prices, availability at one place.
- Implementation of Vendor Invoice tracking system, where vendors can upload their invoices online and track the status of the same.
- Scanning / digitizing all records and stores them with electronic index. This will free up office space and the record retrieval will be very efficient.
- MOIL has introduced digitalization in Board meeting as well as Sub-Committee meetings by forwarding agenda notes and related documents online.
- Implementation of Production Reporting System, where higher officials can monitor daily production versus targets.
- Implementation of Complaint Handling System for Vigilance Department.
- Digitalization of NOC (No Objection Certificate) Process: The complete NOC process for retiring/resigning employees has been fully digitalized in SAP ERP, ensuring faster, transparent, and paperless clearance.
- HRIS enhancements in SAP ERP: Strengthens employee data management covering service history, dependent details, leave etc.

### 14.8 MECON Ltd.

To meet the evolving needs of the industry, MECON is actively implementing various IT initiatives. Key IT initiatives undertaken in the period January 2025 to December 2025 are given below:

### Adoption of Cloud based Zoho Mail Services

In-line with Management directive, MECON has successfully migrated from MECON's on-premise **meconlimited.co.in** email to cloud based Zoho mailing platform through NIC.

### Web portal for PLI Scheme 1.1 and PLI Scheme 1.2

The PLI Scheme 1.1 was launched by Hon'ble Steel Minister on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2025. The existing web portal (<https://plischeme.mecon.co.in>) for Production Linked Incentive (PLI) for speciality steel in India was renovated to handle online applications and progress monitoring under PLI 1.1 also.

The PLI Scheme 1.2 was launched by Hon'ble Steel Minister on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2025. Again, the existing web portal of PLI scheme was renovated to handle online applications and progress monitoring under PLI 1.2 also. These portals are developed and maintained by MECON and hosted at National Data Center, Bhubaneswar.

### Generative AI-based Chatbot (MECGPT) for MECON

Under India AI mission, MECON is developing a comprehensive ecosystem that can drive innovation, support in-house technical capabilities, strengthen data access, and ensure a responsible use of AI for employee good.

As part of this initiative, a prototype AI model (MECGPT) has been developed with primary objective to provide a centralised in-house Gen AI platform for efficient access/query of internal documents. This model has been developed using RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation) framework to achieve improved accuracy, reduced hallucinations and to support domain specific querying with complete data privacy. The model is planned to be rolled out at enterprise level by March 2026.

## 14.9 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC has successfully developed and implemented various customized projects. Following digital initiatives have been undertaken:-

- **Minor Minerals:** Bidding platforms for allocating Minor Mineral Blocks for Odisha & Telangana States have been developed. An e-tendering-cum-lottery portal has also been developed for Chhattisgarh for allotment of sand block.
- **Liquor License:** An auction platform also has been developed for allotment of License for Liquor Shop in Karnataka.
- For Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), a bidding Platform has been developed for Online Administration of Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for gold bullions and other commodities.
- A customised bidding platform has also been developed for NMDC to float an RFP for "Operation Maintenance & Development of Assets of Pellet Plant Donimalai on revenue sharing basis".
- API integration with Kerala State Treasury has been implemented for collection of auction related payments.

### 14.10 KIOCL Ltd.

The Company has implemented SAP S/4HANA ERP solution, covering major functional modules such as Finance, Materials Management, Human Resources, Project Management, Plant Maintenance, Maintenance Planning, and File Lifecycle Management (FLM), which has gone live from April, 2023.

In addition to the stabilized SAP S/4HANA ERP environment, the Company has undertaken the following Information Technology initiative for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025 to further enhance digital service delivery, cybersecurity, and record management.

**Portal for Retired Employees:** A dedicated Portal for Retired Employees was developed for availing medical insurance services. The portal is integrated with the SAP platform and is accessible through a link on the Company website. Retired employees can complete a one-time registration and apply for Annual Medical Insurance enrolment and renewal for self and spouse.

**New NIC Email System:** The Company migrated to a new and secure Zoho-based NIC Email System for all users. The system is enabled with Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), thereby enhancing email security and mitigating risks related to phishing, unauthorized access, and data breaches.

**Endpoint Security Enhancement:** All endpoint devices, including desktop computers and laptops, were secured through the deployment of upgraded Endpoint Security Software from Bitdefender, namely *Bitdefender GravityZone Business Security Enterprise with advanced Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) capabilities*. The solution was implemented for 350 users across the organisation, significantly strengthening endpoint threat visibility, real-time incident response, and overall cyber resilience.

**Digitisation of Legacy Records:** Digitisation of approximately 3.25 lakh legacy documents pertaining to Kudremukh and Mangalore (PPU & BFU) locations was carried out through NICS. This initiative has enabled electronic preservation of records, faster retrieval and reduction in physical storage requirements.

**Awareness Session on Cyber Security:** An Awareness Session on “Cyber Security” was conducted by C-DAC as per communication received from the IT & e-Governance Division, Ministry of Steel dated 11.11.2025. The session was conducted in physical mode at Bangalore Office and in virtual mode for other locations.

**The following topics were covered:**

- Cyber Hygiene
- Secure Financial Transactions
- Safe Email Communication
- Online Shopping Practices
- Cyber Etiquette

### IT Initiatives projected for the Period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026

#### IT Audit and Vulnerability Assessment & Penetration Testing (VAPT)

IT Audit and Vulnerability Assessment & Penetration Testing (VAPT) of the ICT infrastructure at Bangalore and Mangalore locations will be conducted through a CERT-In empanelled agency, in compliance with the Guidelines on Information Security Practices for Government Entities issued by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Estimated Cost: ₹ 5,30,000/-

#### Digitisation of Legacy Records – Phase II

Digitisation of approximately 10 lakh legacy documents of Corporate Office, Bangalore will be undertaken through NICSI under Phase-II. This initiative will further support digital record management, data preservation, and e-office implementation. Estimated Cost: ₹ 9,80,000/-

#### Implementation of Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Proposal to implement a Web Application Firewall (WAF) to strengthen the security of its official website and web-based applications. The WAF will provide protection against cyber threats such as SQL Injection, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks, and other application-layer vulnerabilities. The implementation will enhance the overall cybersecurity posture and help safeguard online services and sensitive data. Estimated Cost: ₹ 6,50,000/- per annum (Approx.) (Includes subscription, security rules, monitoring, and basic support for a cloud-based WAF solution).

## CHAPTER – XV

# SAFETY

### 15.1 Background

The iron and steel industry involves a combination of complex processes and large-scale operations, which are hazardous in nature. There are potential dangers inherent in the industry's working environment to which its employees are exposed. The Iron and Steel industry needs to prevent injuries and accidents and provide a healthy working environment to its workforce.

### 15.2 Initiatives of Ministry of Steel

- Safety is an important aspect in functioning of any industry. It is important not only for its employees and workers but also for the environment and the nation. Iron and Steel production being a complex and hazardous activity, needs to take concerted efforts to prevent injuries and accidents, provide a healthy working environment.
- To make the Iron and Steel industry working environment safer, Ministry of Steel undertook extensive interactions with the stakeholders in identifying the hazards that prevails in the iron and steel making industry and measures that need to be adopted to eliminate accidents.
- As the outcome of the interactions with the stakeholders from the steel industry and its associations and academia of repute and also the efforts of the Working Group constituted for the purpose, a set of 25 common minimum Safety Guidelines for the Iron and Steel Sector was formulated.
- These Safety Guidelines are at par with the global standards. It is compliant with the requirements of the ILO Code of practice on safety in the Iron and Steel industry. Inputs have also been taken from the World Steel Association's guidance document on "Safety and Health Principles and Definitions".
- These guidelines were unveiled by the Hon'ble Steel Minister on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 in the form of a book viz. "Safety Guidelines for the Iron and Steel Sector", and also uploaded in Ministry of Steel's website.
- The stakeholders from the Indian Steel Industry and its associations have been urged to adopt these guidelines wholeheartedly, to ensure a safe working environment for the workforce. The guidelines have been adopted by the Steel PSUs.
- Ministry of Labour and Employment has been requested to facilitate mandatory adoption of the Safety Guidelines by the Iron and Steel Industry. Ministry of Labour and Employment

has informed that it is under consideration of the Expert Committee set up for framing standards under Section 18 of the Occupation Safety Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code 2020.

- Subsequently, to move the initiative further, it was decided to formulate Process Based Safety Guidelines for the Iron & Steel Sector, based on the specific processes adopted by the sector. These Process Based Safety Guidelines were formulated by the Working Group/ Sub Group after extensive deliberations.
- These process based safety guidelines comprise of 16 guidelines, out of which 4 guidelines are on workplace safety and 12 guidelines are on specific iron & steel making processes.
- These guidelines in the form of volume 2 of the book viz. **“Safety Guidelines for the Iron & Steel Sector”** was formally launched by the Hon’ble Steel Minister on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024.

### 15.3 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL Management is committed to provide Safe and healthy work environment to all its employees, contractors and all stakeholders / people associated in its operations including those living in the neighbourhood of its plants, mines and units and accords top most priority to this vital issue amidst other business function.

#### 15.3.1 Management Commitment

SAIL has a comprehensive Safety Policy, which underlines the commitment of Top Management towards this vital issue concerning SAIL’s most valuable resources i.e. Human Resource & Machineries.

The various levels of safety engagement in the company for enabling structured monitoring of safety issues are as follows:

- **Board level:** Board Sub-Committee on Health, Safety & Environment (BSC on HSE) reviews & monitors the compliances, performances issue guidelines and appraises the board.
- **Corporate level:** SAIL Safety Organisation (SSO) under Director (Personnel), SAIL coordinates, monitors & facilitates the safety related activities of Plants/ Units and frames guidelines.
- **Plant Level:** Director In-charges/ Head of Units make strategies/ facilitate implementation of safety measures, statutory requirements through Safety & Departmental Heads.

#### 15.3.2 Safety measures and New Initiatives

A number of steps have been taken by the Plants to lay thrust on systematic approach to safety management and promote safety awareness amongst all levels of employees including contractual workers with a view to control incidents. These include organising safety awareness drives & training programs, formulating safety standards / guidelines / procedures; conducting behavioral interventions, safety audits & inspections including external audits; enforcing usage of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPEs) & safety devices, incident investigation & analysis including near miss cases etc.

**New Initiatives:** Some of the new initiatives undertaken to improve safety include:

- Safety Audit including compliance with Process Safety Guidelines of Ministry of Steel, was conducted in the various departments of the Integrated Steel Plants.
- **Suraksha Manthan:** Heads of Safety & Fire Services meeting was organized at BSP during 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> April '25 and at BSL during 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> December '25, in which various issues & concerns were deliberated.
- On the occasion of 'World Steel Day for Safety and Health', which is celebrated globally every year on 28<sup>th</sup> April under the aegis of World Steel Association, SAIL Safety Circle Competition-2025 was organised at SSO, Ranchi for the employees of plants & units of SAIL.
- Safety Awareness Programme for DSOs, ASOs and Line Managers titled 'D-SAP' were conducted during 22<sup>nd</sup>–23<sup>rd</sup> May 2025, 21<sup>st</sup>–22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2025 and 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> November '25.
- Annual Award Function & 75<sup>th</sup> meeting of JCSSI (Joint Committee on Safety, Health & Environment in the Steel Industry) was organized during 25<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 at JSCA Stadium & MTI, Ranchi and 'Ispat Suraksha Puraskars' under different categories were distributed amongst member organisations.
- 6 LEO (Learning from Each Other) workshops were conducted on 'Safety Systems & Practices in Refractory Works', 'Digital & Technology enabled Safety Excellence', 'Safety in Steel Making Process', 'Safety in Iron Zone', 'Enhancing Safety in Rolling Mills' with participation of SAIL plants & country's reputed steel producers.
- 10 'Suraksha Samvad' sessions were conducted in which major incidents & major near miss cases of fatality potential are discussed with domain experts through virtual mode to enhance technical knowhow.
- Workshop on 'Safety in Rail Traffic Operations' was organized at RSP during 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> August '25 for assessing existing practices, identify potential hazards and recommend corrective & preventive actions to eliminate possible accidents during handling of rolling stocks.
- With a view to promote learning from each other's systems & practices and deploy latest state-of-the-art technologies at workplace, a 2-day special workshop titled 'Digital Way Forward in Safety' was organised during 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> September '25 at MTI for the participants from Plants & Units of SAIL.
- A special Customised Safety Awareness Programme (C-SAP) was organised by SSO during 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> September '25 which was attended by 26 engineers from M/s MECON.
- 'Safety Circle' scheme has been introduced with a view to enhance workplace safety and foster a culture of proactive risk management thru' involvement of grass-root level employees in identification & mitigation of safety hazards. 318 safety circles have been formed, 29 awareness programs were conducted covering 941 participants.
- ED, SSO attended session on 'Transforming Safety Culture in SAIL - Way Forward' on 18<sup>th</sup> November '25 at MTI, wherein finalist teams of the Chairman's Trophy for Young Managers (CTYM) 2024-25 presented high-impact recommendations for strengthening safety culture across SAIL.

### 15.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

#### 15.4.1 Management Commitment

RINL-VSP also adopted an integrated Policy that includes the Safety & Health Policy. Continuous efforts on implementation of Safety Policy, Safety Standards, Occupational Health and Safety Management System and other pro-active measures are contributing in elimination of potential hazards and bringing in positive safety culture. Top Management of RINL demonstrates strong commitment towards safety to create an environment that encourages employee participation in safety and their wellbeing. Several measures like employee and worker involvement in Safety Committees, risk assessment & investigations, active participation in mock-drills, conducting regular safety trainings, safety inspections & audits are being taken up to prevent injuries, ill health and damage to property and to achieve zero accident.

#### 15.4.2 Safety set up in RINL

Safety procedures for various activities are in place to prevent any untoward incident. Incident management like accident/near miss reporting, root cause analysis, compliance on corrective & preventive actions are well established. Emergency preparedness and mutual aid assistance with nearby industries M/s NTPC, M/s Hinduja Power plant is existing to exchange help during emergencies. Training & awareness to regular employees and contractor workers, tool box talks, periodic refresher training is imparted. Permit to work system for various activities like height works, confined space, electrical works etc. is being followed. Standard Safety equipment is issued to all the workmen and is being monitored for their usage. One Central Safety Committee and 29 Departmental Safety Committees exist with equal participation from recognized trade union representatives and management representatives to discuss and review safety issues. The ISO 45001:2018 system in RINL ensures Proactive Safety Management practices and to encourage employee's participation in Occupational Health and Safety Management.

#### 15.4.3 Safety Training

Safety training is a continuous process at RINL to foster awareness and safety consciousness among both employees and contract workers. In the year 2025-26, focused on key aspects such as recognizing hazards, responding to emergencies, and properly using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). These efforts have significantly boosted safety awareness across the workforce.

#### 15.4.4 Special safety initiatives that were taken up during the year 2025-26

- To foster a culture of personal accountability in safety practices, launched "Safety is My Responsibility" campaign. During campaign, stickers were affixed to the helmets of employees and contract workers, emphasizing the importance of each individual's role in maintaining a safe work environment.
- Conducted Firefighting training sessions for employees of the SMS, COCCP, CRMP and Utilities departments wherein conducted practical demonstration on the correct use of fire extinguishers, enhancing participants' preparedness for emergency situations.

- Conducted Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) awareness campaign at MMSM mill area which aimed to educate personnel about the significance of PPE and ensure proper usage to minimize risk and safeguard employees' health and safety.
- Safety induction training sessions were organized for 2,555 internship students and project trainees. These sessions highlighted various potential hazards within the plant and stressed the importance of adhering to safety precautions while visiting different sections of the facility.
- Safety awareness and safety quiz competitions were held for contract workers across various departments
- An online application has been developed to monitor the Injury on Duty (IOD) rest period. This system ensures that when IOD details are entered into the **Swasth Portal** at VSGH, automated email notifications are sent to the respective Heads of Department (HOD) and HOD–Safety, ensuring timely follow-up and management of work-related injuries.
- HIARO (Hazard Identification and Assessment of Risk and Opportunities) committee was constituted with members from CTQM, SED, HR, and Management Service. The committee conducted a series of interactive sessions with various departments, visited shop floors, and reviewed HIAROs to ensure that potential hazards are identified and mitigated in a timely manner.
- **Awards:** RINL won Five **Ispat Surakha Puraskar Awards** for two consecutive years 2022-23 & 2023-24 by the Joint Committee on Safety, Health & Environment in the Steel Industry (JCSSI) during 2025 for achieving No fatal accidents at different zones of integrated steel plant.

### 15.5 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC has strengthened occupational health and safety across its mining and plant operations through a structured safety management framework that includes regular safety audits, inspections, incident investigation, and systematic reporting. A strong emphasis has been placed on **safety training and capacity building**, including OEM-led training for operation and maintenance of heavy earth-moving machinery, coupled with focused safety awareness programs for employees and contract workers. The Company has leveraged **digital and AI-enabled technologies** to enhance safety, such as Fleet Management Systems, AI/ML-based drilling and blasting simulations to reduce risks like flyrock and backbreaks, real-time stockpile monitoring, SCADA–ERP integration, and proposed Unified Mine Logistic Management & Surveillance Systems with geofencing, proximity warning, and surveillance features. Health infrastructure has been strengthened through upgraded hospital management systems, tele-radiology, and expanded medical facilities. These interventions have yielded measurable outcomes, with NMDC reporting a **reduction of more than 55% in Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) year-to-date**, reflecting significant improvement in safety performance. The Company's safety initiatives have also received external validation through multiple national awards, including DGMS Safety Awards, Apex India Occupational Health & Safety Awards, Kalinga Safety Excellence Awards, and Greentech Safety Awards, underscoring sustained improvements in safety culture and practices across NMDC operations.

## 15.6 NMDC Steel Ltd.(NSL)

### 15.6.1 Safety Training:

- Exclusive Safety Induction Training Centre established for basic and workplace safety training.
- Refresher training are being arrange through HRD on the following areas workplace safety, hazard identification, incident response, and emergency protocols.
- Job-specific training on critical topics such as Permit-to-Work procedures and electrical safety, Safety Guidelines for Iron & Steel Sector (Volumes I & II) issued by Ministry of Steel.

### 15.6.2 Safety Awareness and Promotional Activities

- Observance of National Safety Day/Week and Steel Safety Day with campaigns, workshops, and interactive sessions.
- Safety pledge ceremonies, slogan/poster competitions, toolbox talks, and safety quizzes conducted.

### 15.6.3 Safety Committees:

- Committees formed in all major department/auxiliary unit as per CG Factories Rules, 1962 including participation of workers.
- Monthly meetings to discuss incidents, review hazards, implement corrective actions, and share best practices.
- Two-Tier monthly safety review by senior officials to prioritize and implement safety recommendations.

### 15.6.4 Safety Audit:

- Internal audits by cross-functional teams to identify and mitigate risks in operations and maintenance.
- External audits were conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements by the National Safety Council, Mumbai.
- Identify non-conformities, implement corrective actions, and comply with ISO 45001 standards.

### 15.6.5 Safety Inspection:

- Routine inspections to ensure compliance with safety standards.
- Apex-level inspections initiated for enhanced safety oversight.
- Focus: Identify improvement areas and promote continuous safety enhancement.

## 15.6.6 Inspection of Lifting Equipment's and Pressure Vessels:

- Compliance with the Factories Act, 1948, and the MP/CG Factories Rules, 1962.
- Regular inspection/testing of hoists, lifts, lifting machines, chains, ropes, lifting tackles, and pressure vessels.

## 15.6.7 Road Safety Inspection

- Awareness programs on safe driving practices within plant premises.
- Surprise inspections, time restrictions for heavy vehicle movements, and penalty system for violators.
- Installation of proper road safety signage and implementation of IT-based interventions is underway.

## 15.6.8 Incident/Accident Investigation and Analysis

- Root cause analysis conducted for all incidents/accidents.
- Implementation of corrective and preventive actions.
- Detailed record-keeping and analysis for continuous improvement.

## 15.6.9 Critical Job Monitoring

- Strict enforcement of Permit-to-Work (PTW) system and adherence to safety protocols.
- Specialized height work training with issuance of height passes.
- SOPs and SMPs established for high-risk operations.
- Continuous monitoring for confined space, shutdown, and hazardous jobs.

## 15.6.10 PPE Compliance and Monitoring

- Timely procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) per job requirements.
- Adequate stock maintenance and efficient distribution.
- Compliance monitored through inspections and audits to reinforce safety culture.

## 15.6.11 Integrated Management System

- Implementation of ISO 45001:2018 framework.
- Structured approach to occupational health, safety risk management, and international standard alignment.

## 15.6.12 Safety Circle Initiative

- Formation of seven Safety Circle teams.
- Participation in Chapter Convention on Quality Circle Concepts at Chapter & National level.

- Teams won gold, silver, and bronze awards, demonstrating collaborative problem-solving and commitment to safety excellence.

### 15.7 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL lays special emphasis to ensure safety in the mines and plants. It also takes continuous efforts to reduce accidents by constantly improving the standards of safety equipment through introduction of latest mining techniques and mechanization of mining operations. Following steps have been taken to improve the safety standards at the mines.



*Mining activity with safety*

- Competent supervisors like Mine Mates, Mine Foremen and qualified Mining Engineers are regularly supervising all the working at mines.
- Training and re-training of workers to inculcate safety consciousness.
- A close inter-action with employees at all levels to prevent accidents to the maximum extent possible. SOPs are prepared for each operation at mines, plants etc. and provided to all employees for their concerned jobs in the mines and plants for their safe working.
- Conducting Safety Pakhwada, Suraksha message Pradarshani every month at different mines for safety awareness amongst the workers, supervisors and all employees at mines.
- Risk assessment studies are conducted for all underground/opencast mines and safety management plan are reviewed by internal safety management committee of the mine and outside experts.
- Putting in place a disaster management plan for mines, plants, schools, hospitals and administrative offices.

### 15.8 MECON Ltd.

MECON has prepared Safety policy Statement which is regularly communicated to the employees during orientation training. Some of the features of the Safety policy Statement have been incorporated in the Conduct, Discipline and Appeals Rules of the Company so as to ensure proper compliance of Safety Rules. No reportable incidence of accident has occurred in MECON. MECON also has in place a well-documented Disaster Management Plan to take care of exigencies.

### 15.9 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC is a Service organization and does not have any plant/ manufacturing unit. However, necessary safety measures against fire, natural calamity, etc. are observed in all MSTC offices including attendance of a doctor during office hours at Registered Office, Kolkata. The company has a designated Disaster Recovery (DR) server infrastructure for ensuring continuity of its e-commerce services in the event of a failure at the primary server location. Further, the company's system department is ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certified from STQC, and its e-commerce division is ISO 9001:2015 quality certified.

### 15.10 KIOCL Ltd.

- Achieved "Zero Man Days Loss" for the year 2025 (January-December 2025).
- Accident-free period from 13.12.2019 to 31.12.2025. Accident free days after Last time injury (dt 13.12.2019) is 2210 days.
- Achieved "**Zero Reportable Accidents**" for the past five years 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 & 2025.
- Safe Million Man hours for the year 2025 (January to December 25): 1.747 MMH
- **Cumulative Safe Million man hours:** 12.376 MMH (Since after last accident dated 13.12.2019).
- Major fire incidents at KIOCL Pellet Plant Unit for the year 2025 - Nil.
- As per KIOCL Onsite emergency plan available for both the Pellet plant and Blast furnace unit. Emergency mock drills practices ensured regularly to strengthen the role of each member during potential emergencies at PPU & BFU's. Last mock drill was conducted at Stores Dept, PPU on 06.09.2025. As a part of mutual aid members, we are participating in the nearby industries during their Mock drills and supporting with our fire tender vehicles.
- Worker's participation in the Safety Management system is one of the important subjects as per the Factories Act. The Company has formed area-wise safety committees. Worker's participation in these Safety Committees is ensured in PPU and BFU units. Safety committee meetings during the year 2025 were conducted on 25.03.2025, 28.06.2025, 26.09.2025 & 24.12.2025 for PPU and on 20.01.2025 conducted for BFU.
- As per statutory requirement and to maintain the plant premises in safe condition, External Safety Audit has been conducted once in 2 years, completed on 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> July - 2024

through M/s Bureau Veritas Industrial Services (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru. Next External audit is planned during June-2026.

- A very effective administrative tool for best safety practice communication is Safety Pep talk, it is being ensured by HOD's and toolbox talk ensured by engineer in charge of each department which is being in practice on a daily basis. This will educate safety awareness, communicate major /minor accidents/near miss for all the employees including contractors and workman's.
- Safety posters/cautions boards (Administration control) & Do's/ Don't were displayed at various locations of the plant premises.
- Various Training programmes are conducted as detailed below to inculcate Safety practices and to develop safety culture at plant premises such as Refresher Training on SOPs and Maintenance activities, First aid, Firefighting training, Awareness program on Environment, Safety at work permit System, Occupational health, Safety, Vigilance, Sustainable development and related to Productivity.
- Daily Safety Inspections (Unsafe Act/Condition) were done by Safety departments and reports were circulated to concern department for immediate corrective actions.
- Structured Safety inspection conducted once in three months by a cross functional team including safety department executives. Inspection reports were prepared and reported to concerned Departmental Heads for compliance.
- IS standard Personal Protective Equipment will be purchased such as Safety Helmets, Safety Shoes, Respirators, Raincoats, Hand Gloves, Safety Goggles, Face shields, Aprons, Ear plugs/muffs., etc. It will be issued to all employees to protect them against workplace hazards. Rs, 4.61,489 (Four Lakh sixty one thousand Four hundred eighty-nine only) worth PPE purchased during 2025 and the same is planned for the year 2026.
- The 54<sup>th</sup> National Safety Day celebration by Department of Factories, Boilers & Industrial Safety & Health, Govt of Karnataka in association with National Safety Council, Karnataka Chapter-Mangaluru Action centre, organised a Safety Quiz competition to Workers category for all industries at Dakshina Kannada district, wherein Pellet Plant Unit team bagged the 2<sup>nd</sup> prize and Blast Furnace Unit team bagged the 3<sup>rd</sup> prize. The prizes were awarded to the winners in the ceremony organized at Town Hall, Mangalore on 20.03.2025 which was inaugurated by Shri. Mullai Muhilan MP, IAS (Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada District) in the presence of the Deputy Director of Factories, D.K.
- As a part of 54<sup>th</sup> National Safety day celebration, Safety department organized safety week celebration 2025 (04<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> March 2025) for KIOCL (PPU & BFU). Various safety competitions were conducted for the employees and contract workman such as Safety slogan (English, Hindi & Kannada), Safety suggestions by employees, Safety elocution for contract workers, Safety drawing competitions for school children and Contract workers, Safety Quiz competition for employees. Departmental Housekeeping awards and also initiated Safety excellence awards 2024 (Winner & Runners category). Prizes were distributed to the winners during the valedictory function in the presence of Sh. G.V Kiran

(CMD) KIOCL and chief guest Deputy Director of Factories & Boilers, Govt of Karnataka (D.K District).

- On-the-job skill development training also conducted for 48 Technical college students also provided along with one week each of Internship training during the year January 2025 to December 2025.
- Vertigo test training for contract workers completed for from January-December 2025. Vertigo test card were given to the all the workers with validity and renewal date.
- First aid Training class organized by external and internal faculty to our employees.
  - i. **External Training:** "Trauma & Emergency care training (TECT)" by Indiana Hospital & Heart Institute on 20.01.2025 and certificates issued to 40 employees participants.
  - ii. **Internal Training:** First Aid training completed on 14.08.2025 & 21.08.2025. 1<sup>st</sup> Batch 21 Non Ex-employees and IInd Batch 15 employees attended. Do's & Don't & How to carry the injured persons were demonstrated by fire wing team.
- An external training program on "Modular training program on work culture and work ethics" by Dattopant Thengadi National Board to Workers Education & Development, Mangaluru from regional directorate is a Government agency were organized for Non- Executives were completed on 19.06.2025 (Batch-I) & 03.07.2025 (Batch-II).
- Rashtriya Karmayogi large scale Jan Seva Program (RL-LSJSP) for executives were conducted in 4 sessions, 61 employees were attended taken by Shri Sandesh, GM (E&C) during September, 2025.
- Rashtriya Karmayogi large scale Jan Seva Program (RL-LSJSP) for Non-Executives were conducted in 7 sessions, 121 employees were attended taken by Smt. Madhuri, Deputy Manager (HR) during October, 2025.

### Safety code for Iron & Steel Sector:

KIOCL has well designed and comprehensive Safety Management system at its plants. KIOCL Pellet Plant and Blast Furnace Units are covered under Factories act and all the safety parameters, standards are complied with as per the Rules and Regulations provided therein the Factories act 1948 and its subsequent amendments.

At KIOCL, KIOCL has been following SOPs and each Department in the Plant has their own standard operating procedures which are being followed. Based on the Departments involved in the production process at Pellet Plant a booklet has been prepared on "Code of Safety Practices" at Pellet Plant from the Safety Department to follow these safety practices meticulously by the concerned. More emphasis has been given on the safety aspects related to the equipments in use at KIOCL's Pellet Plant. The brief aspects covered under this "code of Safety Practices" are as under:

- Electrical Safety rules covering substation, battery, switch gears, motor control, transformers, oil filtration and testing, lighting and power distribution, welding transformers, generators, overhead lines and cables, electrical hand tool, AC Plant, Radiation hazards, electrical panels, high tension and low tension, conveyor grab lines and hooters, lighting distribution boards.

- Mechanical equipments covering, Agitators, Apron feeder, Ball Mill, Chutes, Conveyor belts, Crushers, Dump pond cleaning, Lifts, Pelletizing Discs, Pipelines, Pressure filters, process fans, pumps, Reclaimers, Roller Screen and feeder, safety in CPP, sewerage treatment plant, Ship loader, Silos, Thickeners, Vacuum disc filters, Vibrating screen and Feeders, Wet vibrating screens
- Process control Laboratory covering personal wear, handling of glass wares, chemicals, storage of chemicals
- General aspects covering housekeeping, material storage, PPE, hand tools, fire extinguishers, shutdown and lock out procedure, first aid and reporting injuries, machine guards and hand rails, welding and gas cutting, ladders and scaffolds, overhead work, cranes, hydraulic tools.

KIOCL is also certified ISO Company and accredited with 45001-2018 certification for ensuring safety.

- Adoption of Best practices in relation to risk management.
- Health and wellbeing of employees is maintained as per requirement and best medical facilities have been provided. Periodical medical examination for all the employees is carried out every year.
- Actions taken for Reducing/eliminating work place hazards.
- Incident investigation process is done invariably.
- Employee's motivation kept high through provision of safer workplace and their active participation in the process.
- Safety audits are conducted by external ISO agency and actions taken wherever required for improvements. Safety audits are also conducted by third party.

KIOCL has also formulated guidelines for safe working in Pellet Plants as per the advice of Ministry of Steel which is linked to standard safety codes uploaded by the Ministry.

The total Safety management system is implemented in the company in three phases covering:

**Engineering control:** provided hardware and software devices on equipment's and machineries for safe operation. To quote a few - CBs, Relays, fuses, interlocks, tripping device, siren, hooters, emergency switches, gauges, fire alarm, indicators and such other devices.

**Administrative control:** Carrying out testing of tools and tackles, conducting safety audits and meeting at different levels, provision of onsite emergency plan, conducting mock drills, safety campaign, safety training, plant improvement, review etc.

**Personal protective system:** Safety Management System ensures and provides all types of Personal Protective Equipments from head to toe covering all body parts, namely safety helmets, ear plugs and muffs, goggles, face shield, aprons to protect against hot, chemical working conditions, gloves, shoes and different respirators and also provide training on the use of PPEs. Around Rs. 4,61,489 (Four Lakh sixty one thousand Four hundred eighty nine only) is spent on PPEs during the year 2025-26.

## Other activities at Training & Safety Department:

As per Factories Act 1948, Safety Week was celebrated once in every year. This year conducted from 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2025. As a part of safety week celebrations various competitions are conducted for employees and contractors. Safety training programs conducted through internal as well as external faculties. Many safety competitions were held such as Safety slogans, Essay/ Poetry writing in trilingual, Poster painting etc. for sensitizing the safety issues.

Safety Committee meetings were held on 25.03.2025, 28.06.2025, 26.09.2025 & 24.12.2025 for PPU and on 20.01.2025 conducted for BFU with worker participation. Further Internal cross Departmental Safety Audit has been carried out by a Committee formulated by Competent Authority as per Standard checklist IS:14489 in the month of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 through M/s Bureau Veritas Industrial Services (India) Pvt Ltd, Bangalore. Next External audit is planned during June -2026.

Various Training programmes have been conducted to inculcate Safety consciousness and to develop the human resources. The Refresher Training on SOPs and Maintenance activities, first aid, Fire fighting training, Awareness programme on Environment, Occupational health, Safety, Vigilance, Sustainable development, Productivity were conducted and totally 1000 mandays of training have been imparted in the above areas for employees, besides 208 man days towards contract workers on Work place Safety.



*Vertigo testing at KIOCL*

## CHAPTER – XVI

# WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

### 16.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel complies with the Government guidelines with regard to welfare of weaker sections of the society. Out of total manpower of 191 employees against sanctioned strength of 244 in the Ministry, as on 31.12.2025, 40 belong to SC (20.94%), 11 belong to ST (5.75%), 47 belong to OBC (24.60%) and 4 belong to EWS (2.09%). The posts belonging to Central Secretariat Services (CSS), Central Secretariat Clerical Services (CSCS), Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) and Central Staffing Scheme are filled by Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) and Officers from All India Services and other organized services i.e. Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service are deputed from their respective parent cadre.

### 16.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL follows Government directives on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitments and promotions. As on 31.12.2025, out of total manpower of 50,612, 8,611 belong to SCs (17%), 8,159 belong to STs (16.1%) and 9,136 belong to OBCs(18%). As on 01.01.2026, a total of 131 employees out of 50,612 belong to EWS category i.e. around 0.26%. Reservation for OBCs came into force with effect from 08.09.1993 and candidates belonging to OBC who joined prior to that are shown against the Unreserved (UR) category.

SAIL Plants and Units including Mines are situated in economically backward regions of the country with predominant SC/ST population. Therefore, SAIL has worked towards overall development of civic, medical, educational and other facilities in these regions. Some of the contributions are:

- Recruitment of non-executive employees, which comprise close to 80% of the total employees, are carried out at Plant/unit level normally attracting local candidates from the region and hence a large number of SCs/STs and other weaker section of the society get benefit of employment in SAIL.
- Over the years, a large group of ancillary industries have also come up in the vicinity of Steel Plants. This has created opportunities for local unemployed persons for jobs and development of entrepreneurship.
- For jobs of temporary and intermittent nature, generally contractors deploy workmen from the local areas, which provide an opportunity for employment of local candidates of economically weaker section.

- Steel Townships developed by SAIL have the best of medical, education and civic facilities, benefits of which are being extended without any discrimination.
- SAIL has undertaken several initiatives for the socio-economic development of SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society which are mainly as under:
- Special Schools have been started exclusively for poor, under privileged children at five integrated steel plant locations. The facilities provided include free education, mid-day meals, uniforms (including shoes), text books, stationary items, school bag, water bottles and transportation in some cases.
- No tuition fee is charged from SC/ST students (SAIL employees' wards or non-employees' wards) studying in the Company run schools.
- Free medical health centres for poor have been set up at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Burnpur (Gutgutpara) providing free medical consultation, medicines, etc. to the peripheral population mainly comprising of SC/ST and weaker sections of society.
- SAIL plants have adopted tribal children. They are being provided free education, uniforms, textbooks, stationery, meals, boarding, lodging and medical facilities for their overall growth at residential hostels, such as Saranda Suvan Chhatravas Kiriburu, Gyanodaya Hostel, Bhilai and an exclusive Gyan Jyoti Yojana for nearly extinct Birhor Tribe of Jharkhand.
- For Skill Development and better employability, youth and women of peripheral villages have been provided vocational and specialised skill development training at various ITIs, Nursing and other vocational training institutes in the areas of Nursing, Physiotherapy, LMV Driving, Computers, Mobile repairing, Welder, Fitter and Electrician Training, Improved agriculture, Mushroom cultivation, Goatery, Poultry, Fishery, Piggery, Achar/Papad/Agarbatil/ Candle making, Screen printing, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Yarn Weaving, Tailoring, Sewing and embroidery, Gloves, Spices, Towels, Gunny-bags, Low-cost-Sanitary Napkins, Sweet Box, Soap, Smokeless chullah making, etc.
- Liaison Officers have been appointed as per Government instructions/guidelines for due compliance of the orders and instructions pertaining to reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs/ PWDs at Plants/Units of SAIL.
- The Liaison Officer along with his/her subordinate staff reporting to him/her takes care of interest of SC/ST/OBC and the function of SC/ST/OBC cell is being carried out by them. A member belonging to SC/ST community is associated in all DPCs/Selection Committees. A sufficiently senior level officer of SC/ST/OBC category is nominated in Recruitment Board / Selection Committees.
- Internal workshops for Liaison Officers for SC/ST/OBC and other dealing officers of SAIL plants/units are conducted through an internal/external expert to keep them updated on the reservation policy for SC/ST/OBCs and other related matters.
- Plants/Units of SAIL have SC/ST Employees' Welfare Associations which conduct regular meetings with Liaison Officers on implementation of reservation policy and other issues. In addition, an Apex level umbrella body namely SAIL SC/ST Employees Federation also exists in SAIL to represent the issues of SC/ST Employees in a coordinated manner.

### 16.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

As on 31.12.2025, the total manpower of RINL is 9311 comprising of 1426 SCs (15.3%), 804 STs (8.63%) and 2552 OBCs (27.40%).

**“Grants under Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Merit Recognition Scheme for Professional Courses – SC and ST categories”-** RINL grants under the **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Merit Recognition Scheme** are meant exclusively for the children of RINL employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) categories. Under this scheme, a grant of ₹1,500/- per month is awarded for the full duration of the course to eligible children of employees who have qualified the 12<sup>th</sup> Standard / Intermediate examination and have secured admission to Degree courses in the professional disciplines in Engineering, Architecture, Medical, Veterinary, Dentistry, Agricultural Sciences, Pharmacy, and Law. A total of 8 (eight) awards are earmarked for the children of SC employees and 4 (four) awards for the children of ST employees.

### 16.4 NMDC Ltd.

The total number of employees as on 31.12.2025 in NMDC is 4499. Out of which 767 belonged to Scheduled Castes (SCs), 999 belonged to Scheduled Tribes (STs), 998 belonged to Other Backward Class (OBC). Liaison Officers have also been appointed as per Presential directives at corporate level and Projects. A member belonging to SC/ST is associated in all selection interviews/DPCs. Regular workshop is also being held for liaison officers of SC/ST and OBC. Regular meetings are also held with SC/ST welfare Associations of the units and their apex body at corporate level.

### 16.5 NMDC Steel Limited (NSL)

The total number of employees as on 31.12.2025 in NMDC Steel Limited is 1048. Out of which 39 belongs to Scheduled Castes (3.72%), 447 belonged to Schedule Tribes (42.65%), 227 belonged Other Backward Class (21.66%). The on-roll workmen recruited at NMDC Steel Limited, under C.G. State Ideal Rehabilitation Policy 2007 (as Amended) in NMDC Steel Ltd, hence reservation point maintained as per employment provided to land loser. However, as a policy, efforts are made to fill any shortfall in the next years on a continuous basis and the Company has able to fill the reserved vacancies so far. Liaison Officers have also been appointed as per Presidential Directives at corporate level and Projects. A member belonging to SC/ST is associated in all selection interviews/DPCs. Regular workshop is also being held for liaison officers of SC/ST and OBC. Regular meetings are also held with SC/ST Welfare Associations of the units and their apex body at corporate level.

### 16.6 MOIL Ltd.

The total manpower as on 31.12.2025 is 5093 (male 4277, female 816) out of which 922 belong to Scheduled Castes (18.10%), 1179 to Scheduled Tribes (23.15%), 1608 to OBCs (31.57%) and 10 to EWS (0.20%).

## Welfare Activities

Some of the Welfare Schemes being implemented by MOIL for the benefit of the employees as well as people residing in the adjacent areas of Mines which are situated in the remote areas. Salient features of such schemes are as follows:-

- Residential quarters have been constructed and allotted to majority of the employees.
- Providing adequate supply of drinking water to the employees residing in the mine Colonies.
- Provisions of electricity at concessional rate.
- Provision of Hospitals/Health Care Centres.
- Assistance to Primary Schools for imparting free education to wards of weaker sections. School buses are provided at all the Mines so as to take children to nearby areas for High School/College.
- Providing financial aid, stationery, books etc. to the school adjacent to the mining areas.
- Organizing training classes for self-employment scheme.
- Other welfare measures for the development and upliftment of tribal women such as conducting sewing classes, adult literacy classes, adult literacy classes, AIDS awareness programmes, propagating such other programmes by display of posters, notices and banners, leprosy awareness programmes, etc.

## 16.7 MECON Ltd.

As on 31.12.2025, out of 1004 employees on the strength of the Company, 216 employees belong to SC (21.51%), 95 belong to ST (9.46%), 149 belong to OBC (14.84%) and 12 belong to EWS (1.20%). MECON is fully aware of its social responsibilities for development and welfare of weaker section of the Society. MECON has adopted adequate measures for safeguarding their interests and welfare.

## 16.8 MSTC Ltd.

- The total manpower as on 31.12.2025 is 291 out of which 44 belong to Scheduled Castes (15.12%), 15 to Scheduled Tribes (5.16%) and 85 to OBCs (29.21%) and 09 belong to Person with Disability (PwD) (3.09%).
- The Government instructions pertaining to the policies and procedures, issued from time to time in regard to reservation, relaxation, concession, etc. for the SC/ST/OBC/PwD candidates are duly observed. The directives in matters concerning recruitment and promotion regarding the weaker sections are duly complied with.
- During the year 2025-26, up to 31.12.2025, 36 SC, 12 ST, 72 OBC and 8 PwD employees of the Company, were sponsored for training programmes. In addition, all possible cooperation and assistance is provided to the MSTC SC/ST Employees' Council, which functions primarily to safeguard the interests of the reserved section of employees of the Company.

## 16.9 KIOCL Ltd.

### Number of Employees

The total number of employees in KIOCL as on 31.12.2025 is 483, out of which 79 persons belong to Scheduled Caste (16.36%), 37 persons belong to Scheduled Tribe (7.66%), 86 persons belong to Other Backward Classes (17.81%) and 1 persons belongs to EWS (0.21%). Besides, there are 20 Women (4.14%) and 11 Divyang Persons (2.27%).

Liaison officer has been appointed as per the Government guidelines for due compliance and instructions pertaining to reservation issued from time to time for SC/ST/OBC/PwD/EWS candidates are duly observed.

### Welfare Measures

The Company has setup full-fledged facilities at Mangaluru by establishing a modern township, hospital, recreation facilities etc. 10% of type "A" and "B" quarters and 5% of "C" & "D" type quarters are reserved for SC/ST employees.

### Promotions

During the Financial Year 2025-2026 (As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025), 17 employees put together in all Groups 'A' 'B', 'C', 'D' were promoted, out of which 3 employees belong to SC category and 2 employees belong to ST category.

A member belonging to SC/ST is associated in all selection interviews/DPCs.

### Periodical Meetings with SC/ST Representatives

There is a regular interaction with the Management and SC/ST Welfare Association at Mangaluru and Bengaluru locations. The grievances of SC/ST employees are discussed and appropriate action is taken to redress their grievances on timely manner.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Jayanthi was celebrated at all locations on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2025.

KIOCL under its CSR Program, every year taking up projects for upliftment of poor & weaker section of the society especially people living in the vicinity of its projects except for FY 2024-25 & 2025-26 due to poor financial condition of the Company.

KIOCL is also constructing/renovating toilets, schools in backward villages for the benefit of students who belong to economically weaker section of the society.

## CHAPTER – XVII

# VIGILANCE

### 17.1 Activities of Vigilance Division of the Ministry of Steel

The Vigilance Division of the Ministry is headed by a part time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) at the level of Joint Secretary or above appointed on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). The CVO with a Director, an Under Secretary and supporting staff reports to the Secretary, Steel in all vigilance matters under the ambit of the Ministry. The Vigilance Unit is, inter-alia, responsible for the following activities in respect of the Ministry of Steel and the CPSEs under its administrative control:

- Scrutiny of vigilance complaints and initiation of appropriate investigation measures;
- Furnishing comments / factual reports of the Ministry to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on the enquiry / investigation reports involving Board Level Officers, wherever required;
- Obtaining first and second stage advice of the CVC, wherever necessary;
- Obtaining Vigilance Clearance in respect of Board Level Officers for their appointment, confirmation, extension of service, etc.;
- Ensuring rotation of officials / officers holding the sensitive posts, as per CVC guidelines; and
- Sending periodical reports / returns to CVC/DoPT.

The Vigilance Departments in the CPSEs under the Ministry are headed by full time Chief Vigilance Officers appointed by the Government of India. The Vigilance Division in the Ministry of Steel monitors the incumbency position of CVOs and regularly update the same to DoPT. New CVOs in MOIL, NMDC and MSTC have been appointed and additional charge of CVO, RINL has been entrusted to the CVO, SAIL during the year 2025.

The Ministry reviewed the vigilance activities in the Steel CPSEs through meetings and monthly checklists, periodic returns and statements sent by the CVOs. Review Meetings with CVOs of Steel CPSEs were conducted to monitor the vigilance mechanism of Steel CPSEs. An Annual Sectoral Review Meeting (ASRM) was conducted by CVC on 28.08.2025, to review pending complaints, disciplinary cases, identification of Sensitive Posts & Rotations of Officers, etc. Circulars containing instructions and guidelines on different aspects of vigilance management received from the CVC, etc. are also suitably communicated to all concerned for compliance.

During the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025, the Vigilance Division received 44 complaints from various sources. Out of the 44 complaints, 35 complaints have been suitably disposed off and appropriate actions in respect of remaining 09 complaints/ references have been initiated. Besides, factual reports / comments in 03 cases were furnished to the CVC and advice of the Commission received in 01 case thereon, has been suitably implemented. Total 18 Vigilance Clearance proposals in respect of Board Level officers were sent to the CVC during the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025.

This Ministry also observed Vigilance Awareness Week 2025 from 27<sup>th</sup> October 2025 to 02<sup>nd</sup> November 2025. On this occasion, Integrity Pledge was administered by all the employees of the Ministry. Apart from displaying banners / posters at prominent locations in the office premise, a Quiz Competition, Slogan Writing Competition and an Essay Writing Competition related to the theme **"Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility"**, were organized. In-house training was conducted by Master Trainers from SAIL for the officials of this Ministry on three vigilance topics, i.e., Investigation and Report, Framing of Charge-Sheet, and Conduct of CTE-type Intensive Examination. The CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel also observed Vigilance Awareness Week during the period.

### 17.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

#### Information regarding Vigilance activities for period from January 2025 to December 2025

SAIL Vigilance emphasizes on preventive vigilance through Surprise Checks, Scrutiny of Files, continuous examination / review of existing systems and suggests system improvements thereby increasing organizational effectiveness. There is a thrust on leveraging technology to enhance transparency in the organization. Following activities were undertaken by SAIL Vigilance during the period January 2025 – December 2025:-

##### Details of the Complaints received and Disposed:

A total of 566 complaints were received in SAIL Vigilance from January to December 2025 and 568 have been disposed including some carry forward complaints of previous year.

##### Training Programmes organized by SAIL Vigilance

A total of 272 training/awareness programme/workshops involving 7208 participants were organized at various plants and units of SAIL, for enhancing awareness on System and Procedures followed in SAIL. These trainings include 30 dedicated two-day Preventive Vigilance programs wherein a total of 692 executives have been covered.

##### Training of Trainers:

As part of CVC's capacity-building program, four Training of Trainers (ToT) programs were conducted by SAIL Vigilance on the topic CTE type Examination, Framing of Charge sheets and Investigation & Report. These sessions were attended by officials from SAIL Vigilance and were also attended by participants from other organizations.

## **Preventive Vigilance Training Module for Non-Executives (SAJAG):**

A one-day PV training programme for non-executives has been structured and trainings have been conducted at various plants/units, to sensitize non-executives about various preventive measures. A total of 30 trainings covering 718 non-executives have been conducted.

## **Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) 2025:**

Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in SAIL during 27<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2025 on the theme **“Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility.”** The week started with administering the Integrity pledge and reading out of messages of dignitaries on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2025 at SAIL Corporate Office as well as all Plants/Units of SAIL. During the week, workshops/ sensitization programmes, anti-corruption march/walkathon, Gramsabhas, customers meet, events like quiz, essay, slogan & drawing/poster, debate competition were organized for SAIL employees and their families.

As outreach measures, various events like Speech/Oratory competition, Poster/Drawing competition, Essay/Slogan competition, inter school debate competition, Quiz competition, were organized across various Plants/Units locations of SAIL.

The activities conducted during the week were posted on social media like twitter handle, instagram and facebook account of SAIL for wider publicity. During the week, employees, their families, students, customers, vendors etc. were encouraged to take E-pledge.

As a Precursor to Vigilance Awareness Week 2025, a one-day Vigilance Seminar was organized on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2025 at SCOPE Complex on the topic *“Enhancing Integrity & Efficiency in Procurement and Project Management.”* The seminar was attended by around 90 executives physically and over 200 participants through VC.

During the VAW-2025 campaign period, 2 e-books namely, Compendium of Case studies of vigilance cases and Compendium of Systemic Improvements were launched by CMD, SAIL.

## **Thrust Areas of SAIL Vigilance:**

- Emergency procurement cases of materials/ services.
- Forward auctions (> 2crores) under Marketing Department.
- Mandays Gap Assessment w.r.t. estimate & PO terms along with deduction of applicable penalty as per work order in Service Contracts.
- Audit of SIPs implemented in last 3 years
- Multiple occupancy of quarters and penal rent deduction.
- GeM Bids w.r.t. change in eligibility criteria during tendering process.
- Sampling of Ferro Alloys.
- Delayed Projects.

## **Preventive Checks:**

A total of 2124 periodic checks including file scrutiny and Joint Checks were conducted in vulnerable areas of different Plants / Units of SAIL, out of which 72 checks were taken up for detailed investigation while preventive / system improvement recommendations were made in 429 cases.

## **System Improvement Projects:**

During the year 2025, a total of 8 System Improvements Projects (SIPs) were undertaken at different Plants/units of SAIL after identifying concern areas.

## **Intensive Examinations:**

During the year 2025, a total of 9 cases were taken up for Intensive Examination at different plants / units. During Intensive Examination, high value procurement / contracts were scrutinized comprehensively and necessary recommendations were forwarded to concerned departments for implementing suggestions for improvement.

## **ACVOs Meet:**

As a part of maintaining regular interaction with Additional Chief Vigilance Officers (ACVOs) who head Vigilance Departments at Plant / unit level, CVO conducted regular review meetings known as ACVO Meets. During the meetings, performance of SAIL Vigilance was reviewed. Presentations on case studies / other vigilance related matters were made by different plants/units which would ensure adoption of good practices / procedures by all.

## **LEO workshops**

With a focus on capacity building and enhancing horizon of Vigilance officers and to strengthen the Preventive Vigilance mechanism in SAIL, CVO (SAIL) advised during the Corporate Vigilance monthly review meeting held in October '2022 that LEO (Learning from each other) workshops / seminars should be organized periodically / regular basis for Vigilance officers.

In pursuance of the advice of the CVO, seven LEO workshops have been conducted by SAIL Vigilance to date. The 5<sup>th</sup> LEO workshop, titled "*Refractories @ SAIL – A Perspective on Procurement, Quality & Application*", was held at SSP during May 2–3, 2025. Subsequently, the 6<sup>th</sup> LEO workshop on "*Disciplinary Proceedings of Vigilance Origin*" was organized at BSL on August 1–2, 2025. The 7<sup>th</sup> LEO workshop, on "*Asset & Inventory Management – Role of Vigilance*", was organized by CMO during December 15–16, 2025. Officers from SAIL Vigilance across various units, participated in these LEO workshops.

- During the period December 2025 – March 2026, SAIL Vigilance would continue its Preventive Vigilance efforts such as undertaking preventive checks, organizing training / awareness programs etc.



*Drawing & Painting competition for school children in Rourkela during Vigilance Awareness Week 2025*

### 17.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Vigilance Department conducted structured studies of systems and procedures in procurement, contracts, and sale of goods, recommending systemic improvements, wherever required. CTE-pattern intensive examinations of contracts carried out, along with random scrutiny of contracts across production, marketing, procurement, finance, administration, and projects. Selected Internal Audit and CAG paras were examined from a vigilance angle perspective. As a preventive measure, surveillance and surprise inspections conducted in vulnerable areas to ensure adherence to prescribed rules and procedures.

Officers occupying sensitive posts beyond the prescribed tenure were identified and ensured their transfer. Vigilance Awareness Sessions conducted to sensitize employees and other stakeholders on preventive vigilance as a management tool to promote fairness and equity. IT initiatives like development of an e-Vigilance Portal for preventive, punitive, and surveillance activities, were completed and implemented.

#### **The following activities were undertaken to promote Transparency and Integrity:**

- Conducted 128 surveillance checks, including 12 quality checks, 6 contract provision checks, 2 inspections at HQ and outstation marketing offices, and 4 periodic surprise checks on medical services. Scrutinized 11 Internal Audit paras / CAG paras.
- Organized 4 Preventive Vigilance sensitization sessions, covering 79 employees, to enhance awareness among staff.
- Scrutinized 31 contracts under examination of contract on CTE pattern, PQC scrutiny, bill check, system studies, single tender/nomination cases, emergency procurements, high-value contracts, vendor/contractor registration, etc.. 340 Annual Immovable Property Returns were examined. In addition, weekly random surprise checks were conducted across departments.

- For FY 2025-26, total number of sensitive posts identified on 31.05.2025 is 1063. All 134 officers, who were due for rotation as on 31.05.2025, have been transferred complying with the CVC guidelines.
- 8 long-pending systemic improvements suggested by Vigilance were followed up and implemented.
- As a prelude to Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) 2025, a three-month campaign was undertaken from 18<sup>th</sup> August to 17<sup>th</sup> November 2025. During this period, conducted 12 sessions by internal domain experts on the topics – Investigation and Reports, Framing of Charge Sheets, Conducting CTE type of Intensive Examinations, given by the CVC under Capacity Building Programs, sensitizing 530 executives. Further, arranged a Workshop on 24.10.2025 having Shri Rajiv Verma, Ex. Director, CVC, as guest speaker on the above topics, sensitizing 49 executives.
- During the three-month VAW 2025 campaign period, 5,043 courses in 28 modules were completed by 1029 executives through iGOT Karmayogi Online Learning Platform.
- The observance of VAW – 2025 concluded on 03<sup>rd</sup> November 2025, graced by the Chief Guest, Shri Muppala Srinivas, IRSME, Zonal Development Commissioner, Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone, Visakhapatnam.

### 17.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Vigilance Department has significantly contributed to enhancing transparency and operational efficiency. This achievement has been realized through the proactive implementation of preventive vigilance measures and the introduction of system improvements. Key activities undertaken during the period of April, 2025 to December, 2025 include:

- (i) **Preventive Checks:** A total of 131 of preventive checks were conducted during the last nine months of the fiscal year, encompassing:
- File Studies- 42.
  - Surprise Inspections-34.
  - Regular Inspections-42.
  - Audit Paras-9.
  - CTEs- 4.

Further, additional checks and inspections are planned for the remaining quarter of the fiscal year also.

- (ii) **Complaint Handling:** NMDC Limited received 171 complaints between April, 2025 and December, 2025 all of which were addressed in accordance with CVC guidelines.
- (iii) **Training Programs:** The Vigilance Department organized training programs for employees at different locations, including the head office. These programs covered important topics like:
- Drafting of charge-sheets and Disciplinary Proceedings

- Investigation and CTE type intensive examination
- Preventive Vigilance in procurement, Statutory guidelines related to MSEs, MII & Concurrent application
- Ethical Vigilance
- Preventive Vigilance in Labour compliance
- Gender Sensitization Programs

**Training through iGoT Karmayogi portal:** The courses available at iGOT Karmayogi portal—covering themes such as Ethics, Conduct Rules, Integrity, Attitudinal Change, Cyber Hygiene, and Public Procurement—were identified and employees across all projects and the Head Office were encouraged to complete these courses. A total of 2617 learning sessions were completed in iGOT Karmayogi portal by the executives of different levels in NMDC.

**Integrity Pact:** To ensure transparency and ethical practices, all procurements of goods, services, and works with an estimated value of Rs.1 crore or more are covered under the Integrity Pact framework.

**Quarterly Review Meetings:** Regular quarterly review meetings were held to evaluate the progress of vigilance activities, address pending issues and plan the way forward. These meetings also facilitated knowledge-sharing among vigilance officers.

**Structured Meetings:** The Vigilance Department regularly held meetings to review its work with the Management. These meetings are aimed to appraise the effectiveness of its current activities in preventing and detecting lapses, address pending issues & to plan future strategies to enhance vigilance and improve the overall integrity within the organization.

**E-Platform Initiatives:** The Vigilance Department promoted the use of e-procurement platforms for tendering and encouraged the increased adoption of the GeM portal to enhance transparency and efficiency.

**4 System Improvements** were suggested as a part of preventive vigilance activities during the said period.

**Online Vigilance Portal:** NMDC Ltd. has been working in the online vigilance portal, which facilitates all most all major day to day activities of the Department.

**Vigilance Awareness Week:** The Vigilance Awareness Week 2025 was observed with enthusiasm featuring activities, training, competitions and outreach programs focused on anti-corruption initiatives and fostering a culture of integrity. Integrity pledges were administered and outstanding participants were recognized during the concluding ceremony.

### 17.5 NMDC Steel Ltd.(NSL)

The Vigilance Department of NMDC Steel Limited has played an important role in enhancing transparency and efficiency. This has been achieved through the implementation of preventive vigilance measures and suggesting compliances/system improvements. Key activities undertaken in the calendar year upto 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2025 includes:

**Preventive Checks:** A total of 60 Preventive checks comprising of file studies, surprise inspections, Regular inspections and Audit Para inspection were conducted during the calendar year upto 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2025. Further, additional checks and inspections are planned for the remaining part of the fiscal year.

**Complaint Handling:** NMDC Steel Limited received 42 complaints upto 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2025 in the calendar year, all of which were addressed in accordance with CVC guidelines.

**Training Programs:** As part of its preventive vigilance efforts, the Vigilance Department suggested training sessions conducted by the Human Resources Department. These sessions focused on key areas highlighted by the CVC, such as framing of charge-sheets and conducting CTE-type intensive examinations, along with topics like gender sensitization to promote an inclusive workplace environment. These training programs strengthen ethical practices, improve procedures, and encourage a culture of transparency and accountability.

In addition to above, during the Vigilance awareness campaign period, employees were promoted to complete online available courses at iGOT platform on 23 different courses related to theme such as Ethics, Conduct rules, Integrity, Attitudinal Changes, Cyber Hygiene and Public Procurement. About 136 employees have completed courses on iGOT portal.

**System Improvements:** During the calendar year upto 30<sup>th</sup> November 2025, the Vigilance Department reviewed processes and suggested several system improvements and many of the suggestions are complied.

**Integrity Pact Implementation:** Integrity Pact implementation adherence was upheld for all Procurement of goods, services & works valuing 1 crore and above.

**Review Meetings:** Regular review meetings were conducted in virtual and physical mode to assess the progress of vigilance activities, discuss pending issues, and plan the way forward. These meetings also facilitated knowledge-sharing among vigilance officers.

**E-Platform Initiatives:** The Vigilance Department promoted the use of e-procurement platforms for tendering and encouraged the increased adoption of the GeM portal to enhance transparency and efficiency.

**Vigilance Awareness Week:** The Vigilance Awareness Week-2025 was observed with enthusiasm, involving employees in various activities, training and competitions along with outreach activities with promoting the theme for "Vigilance: our shared responsibility" along with promoting integrity & ethical culture among the attendees. During the campaign period sensitization on focus areas such as Capacity Building, Asset Management & Digital Initiative were done. Integrity pledges were administered, and winners of the various events organized to inculcate culture of integrity were recognized during the concluding event.

### 17.6 MOIL Ltd.

The functioning of Vigilance Department includes preventive vigilance. The main thrust is on systems improvement in the organization by issuing vigilance advisories for streamlining and developing procedures in the area prone to Vigilance. The objective is to ensure that executives can confidently take the decisions without any fear so as to improve the efficiency and

effectiveness and expediting decision making by mean of productivity can be enhanced. Some of the important activities of the Vigilance Department are as under: -

**ISO 9001-2015 Certification:** Vigilance Department has obtained ISO-9001:2015 certificate by the International Certification Services Pvt. Ltd., The Certificate is valid till 20<sup>th</sup> May 2026.

**Inspections:** 36 periodic, 14 surprise and 06 CTE type inspections have been carried out. Based on the inspections advisories have been issued to management. (during calendar year 2025).

**Complaint handling:** Vigilance Department has processed total 61 complaints including 08 complaints referred by Ministry up to 31.12.2025 (during calendar year 2025).

**Scrutiny of procedures and systems:** Vigilance Department has studied the procedure related to purchase, bidding process etc. and on the basis of examination, advisories have been issued to management for corrective action and system improvement.

**Mobile App 'Vigilance MOIL':** Mobile app Vigilance MOIL developed by MOIL Vigilance with in-house team is available at Google App store for free downloading and making complaint from any place at any time.

**Toll free number:** A toll free number 18002333606 has been provided for giving vigilance related assistance to general public.

**Structured Meeting with Management:** As per the instructions of CVC and Ministry of Steel, 04 structured meetings of vigilance department with MOIL Management in presence of CMD MOIL have been done during the year 2025 in which issues related to Status of Systemic improvement advisories issued by Vigilance and other agenda items were discussed.

**Review of Vigilance Working by the MOIL Board:** As per the instructions of CVC manual, review of the vigilance working was done by the MOIL Board on 30.07.2025 & 30.01.2026 in which performance and action taken by vigilance department was projected to the board by CVO.

**Leveraging Technology:** With reference to CVC's circular, Vigilance Department emphasized on the effective use of website and leveraging technology in discharge of regulatory, enforcement activities and dealing with complaints. Following action has been taken by Vigilance Department and MOIL Management:

- On line portal for customer.
- Online Bill tracking system has been put into practice.
- Digitization of records.
- Installation of Biometric attendance system at Mines and Plants – linking of Biometric attendance system with SAP to salary generation.
- Online system for approval of Competent Authority for acquisition of immovable property on the lines of APR in FLM.

**Updation of Manuals:** 4 manuals, i.e., HR Manual, Purchase & Contract Manual, Vigilance Manual and Account Manual are updated and available on MOIL website/intranet.

**Training Programs:** Vigilance Department conducted 14 training programs during the year on Procurement Process, Conduct Rules, Cyber Security, Ethics & Governance, System & procedure, investigation and report, framing of charge sheet and CTE type inspection at the HO & Mines covering total 359 employees.(during calendar year 2025).

**Job Rotation:** Sensitive posts have been identified for rotation of officials working on sensitive posts for more than 3 years and are pursued with the management. All are rotated who were due for rotation.

**System Improvement:** As an outcome of investigations relating to complaints, study, inspection etc., about 26 advisories and suggestions were given to the management for system improvement in different areas of working. (during calendar year 2025).

**Vigilance Awareness Week:** Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 27.10.2025 to 02.11.2025 at all Mines/Offices of MOIL Limited in which following activities were done in accordance with CVC guidelines with the theme “**Vigilance: our shared responsibility**”.

- Vimochan of annual magazine Shuchita during inaugural function of Vigilance Awareness Week.
- Walkathon for vigilance awareness amongst general public.
- Capacity building programme was organised under preventive vigilance training program covering 3 topics (i.e. investigation and report, framing of charge sheet and CTE type inspection) as prescribed by CVC.
- Essay/Slogan/quiz competition organised for employees, their wards, students of schools and colleges for spreading vigilance awareness.
- Organising Gram Sabhas for vigilance awareness.

As per CVC guidelines Preventive Vigilance measures and other activities were taken as precursor to VAW 2025 and a three-month campaign (from 18.08.2025 to 17.11.2025) was organised in which action regarding following items were taken.

- Capacity Building Program:-** Total 147 executives have received refresher/ fresh inductees training on 3 topics (i.e. investigation and report, framing of charge sheet and CTE type inspection) as directed CVC. Total 5 Training programs organized during the campaign period.
- Disposal of Pending Cases:** - 1<sup>st</sup> stage advice & 2<sup>nd</sup> stage advice given by CVC was pending at Vigilance Department, MOIL Limited during the campaign period. All systemic improvements and CTE paras suggested by the Central Vigilance Commission have been implemented.
- Digital Initiatives:** - Maintenance and updation of website being done on regular basis. System has been introduced for updation and review of website.
- Asset Management:** - As per CVC guidelines review of Fixed & Movable assets has been done during the campaign period and disposal of obsolete items is in process in GeM Portal.

## 17.7 MECON Ltd.

Vigilance Department of MECON is entrusted with upholding probity, integrity, and a fearless working environment across the organization. In pursuit of these objectives, the Department regularly issues systemic improvements and advisories aimed at preventing corruption, misconduct, negligence, and undue financial loss to the organization. These measures are designed to promote transparency and enable officials to make decisions with confidence.

In this context, the Vigilance Department has undertaken several key initiatives, which are briefly outlined below:

- Various preventive vigilance programmes, including capacity-building training sessions, were organised by the Vigilance Department across different MECON offices. Both in-house experts and external specialists were invited to share their knowledge on a wide range of subjects such as Risk Management System, Quality Management System, Contract Management, and Cyber Hygiene & Security. In addition, several outreach activities were conducted to promote vigilance awareness among students and the community. These included Speech & Drawing competitions at Government Middle School, Doranda, Painting Competition at SLS DAV Public School, Delhi, Painting competition at Kamala Nehru Girls High School, Bangalore Speech Competition at Nirmala College, Parastoli, Ranchi. These programmes were organised at MECON's offices in Ranchi, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, and Mumbai, and witnessed active participation from employees across various grades. Furthermore, dedicated capacity-building sessions were arranged for fresh inductees to familiarise them with the organisation's systems, processes, and vigilance-related best practices.
- Preventive measures such as surprise and routine checks, scrutiny of files, and examination of Annual Property Returns are being undertaken on a regular basis.
- Regular structured meetings between Vigilance and the Management are being conducted, during which key issues, such as standardization of bidding documents, updation of organisational procedures and manuals, formulation of SOPs for various activities, departmental proceedings, prosecution sanctions, rotational transfers, and systemic improvements are discussed for effective implementation.
- MECON has signed Integrity Pact(IP) with 507 suppliers / contractors (Threshold value : Rs. 1 crore & above for EPC projects and Rs. 25 lakhs & above for Town Administration as well as for in-house procurement)
- Vigilance Awareness Week-2025 was observed across all MECON offices from 27<sup>th</sup> October 2025 to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2025, in accordance with CVC Circular No. 04/08/24 dated 01.08.2024, with the theme **"सतर्कता: हमारी साझा जिम्मेदारी/Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility."**
- In accordance with the directives of the CVC for Vigilance Awareness Week-2025, various programmes and outreach activities were organised across MECON offices at Ranchi, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Nagarnar, and other locations. A series of awareness programmes were organised during Vigilance Awareness Week 2025. These included a session on **"Conducting CTE Type Intensive Examination"** by Dr. Satish Kumar, CVO, MECON on

27.10.2025, followed by an interactive session on “Investigation & Report” on 29.10.2025. An interactive session on “Framing of Charge Sheet” were also conducted on 30.10.2025. Further, an interactive session was organised by an internal expert on “**Common Mistakes during Tendering Activities & Case Studies**” on 01.11.2025.

- As per the advice of the Commission a three month campaign from 18<sup>th</sup> August 2025 to 17<sup>th</sup> November 2025 was undertaken across all MECON offices on Preventive Vigilance with focus on five areas i.e. Disposal of pending complaints, Disposal of pending cases, Capacity Building Programme, Asset Management and Digital Initiative.

### 17.8 MSTC Ltd.

The Vigilance Department at MSTC is headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). The Department plays a crucial role in preventing corruption and unethical practices within the organization by ensuring transparency, accountability, and adherence to ethical standards. It actively promotes a culture of integrity while enhancing operational efficiency through technology-based training for employees, regular updates, and compliance with applicable guidelines. The Department is responsible for the scrutiny of contracts, purchase orders, CSR activities, annual property returns, audit observations, bill payments, and surprise inspections etc. It also coordinates with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on the agreed list of officers and prepares the list of officers of doubtful integrity. In addition, the Department identifies sensitive posts and ensures timely rotation of officials posted in such positions. Some of the key activities undertaken by the Vigilance Department during FY 2025–26 (up to December 2025) is as follows:

- 38 Complaints received, and all were disposed of.
- 4 Contracts and 7 Audit Reports were scrutinized.
- 10 Regular Inspection and 7 Surprise Checks were conducted.
- 2 CTE-Type Inspection/System Studies were carried out.
- Based on vigilance activities, 4 Systemic Improvements were recommended to the management.
- Property returns of more than 13% of total employees were scrutinized.

**Training Programmes:** One Vendor Meet was organized by the Vigilance Department during Vigilance Awareness Week 2025. Four Preventive Vigilance Training sessions were conducted in physical mode. Employees were encouraged to participate in Preventive Vigilance Training through the iGOT portal, and a total of 93 employees were trained. Nine sensitization programmes were conducted at various MSTC offices located in New Delhi, Kolkata, Vadodara, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Lucknow, Visakhapatnam, Raipur, and Chennai.

- In accordance with the instructions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), a three-month preventive vigilance campaign was successfully undertaken as a prelude to Vigilance Awareness Week 2025, from 18<sup>th</sup> August 2025 to 17<sup>th</sup> November 2025, focusing on five preventive vigilance areas.

**VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK-2025:** MSTC Limited observed Vigilance Awareness Week 2025 from 27<sup>th</sup> October, to 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2025, in line with the theme **"सतर्कता: हमारी साझा जिम्मेदारी"/"Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility."** A series of activities were organized to highlight the organization's commitment to promoting transparency and ethical governance.



*Vigilance Awareness Week walkathon in MSTC*

- The Organization's website and social media platforms were extensively used for wide dissemination of Vigilance Awareness Week activities and the theme among employees as well as the general public. Leaflets were distributed to create public awareness and to encourage citizens to take the Integrity Pledge.
- On this occasion, the 7<sup>th</sup> edition of MSTC's in-house Vigilance magazine, "Jaagrat," was published, featuring articles and poems written by MSTC employees based on the Vigilance Awareness Week theme. Messages received from the Hon'ble President of India, Vice-President of India, Prime Minister of India, and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) were also published in the Vigilance Corner of the Organization's website.
- A skit plays and a walkathon based on the theme were organized to spread awareness among employees of the Corporate Office, Registered Office, and other Regional and Branch Offices. Customer Grievance Redressal Camps were organized at various MSTC offices across the country.
- In addition, competitions such as Elocution, Essay Writing, Slogan Writing, Painting, and Quiz competitions were conducted, involving more than 200 participants, including MSTC employees, their wards, and school and college students from Kolkata.

### 17.9 KIOCL Ltd.

Preventive vigilance has been the thrust area of Vigilance Department in KIOCL in recent years and the same has received focused attention during the year. A climate of preventive vigilance is generated to sensitize officials at all levels about the ill effects of corruption and malpractice.

- Regular Structured Meeting of Vigilance with the Management is being conducted and issues related to Systemic Improvements, e-Governance, Leveraging Technology, Tender Management, Award of Works, rotation of officers holding sensitive posts, capacity building programs, Updation of procurement manuals, digitization of documents, implementation of Integrity Pact etc., have been discussed. During the period January, 2025 to December 2025, 4 structured meetings have been held with Management and all senior officials of the Company on quarterly basis.
- The Vigilance Department is certified for compliance to ISO certification 9001-2015 standards to ensure continuous improvement in Quality Management System.
- E-Procurement is in vogue and the threshold value for this is fixed at ₹2 Lakhs and above. During the year, 98.60% of contracts by value are covered under this. All payments are being made through electronic mode. During the year, 129 work/purchase/sale orders have been issued incorporating Integrity Pact Clause, covering 95.19% of contracts by value. No complaints have been received under Integrity Pact.
- 50 Scrutiny/examinations, 24 General inspections, 14 Surprise checks and 10 CTE type inspections were carried out during the period and corrective actions, if any were suggested. Necessary action is taken as regards to the complaints received during the year.
- Vigilance Awareness Week-2025 was observed from 27<sup>th</sup> October to 02<sup>nd</sup> November, 2025 at all the locations/offices of KIOCL Limited. The theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness week was **"Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility"**; **"सतर्कता: हमारी साझा जिम्मेदारी"**. Walkathons were organized for creating Vigilance Awareness at Corporate Office, Bengaluru and Plant at Mangaluru. Workshops, Training courses, Guest Lectures, Sensitization programs were conducted in observance of the Vigilance Awareness Week. Essay, slogan writing and quiz competitions were conducted among the employees, school and college students. On this occasion, the importance of observing the Vigilance Awareness Week and steps taken to strengthen vigilance activities were highlighted.
- During the year, 14 trainings/workshops/sensitization programs related to Vigilance were attended by officers including Vigilance Officers totaling 1221 man-hours.
- As part of preventive vigilance and capacity building, Vigilance dept. has taken a proactive role and is organizing training sessions to cater to need of other Departments of KIOCL.

## CHAPTER – XVIII

# CENTRALISED PUBLIC GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL AND MONITORING SYSTEM AND SPECIAL CAMPAIGN FOR DISPOSAL OF PENDING MATTERS

### 18.1 Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

has been implemented for facilitating quick redressal of public grievances in the Ministry and its CPSEs. The CPGRAMS, is an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC in association with the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) with an objective of speedy redressal and effective monitoring of grievances by Ministries/Departments/Organisations of Government of India. The entire life cycle of the grievance redressal operation is (i) Lodging of the grievance by a citizen, (ii) Acknowledgement of acceptance of grievance by organization, (iii) Assessment of grievance regarding follow up action, (iv) Forwarding and transfer, (v) Reminders and clarification and (vi) Disposal of the case.

The details of Grievances dealt with in the CPGRAMs for the Period from 1.4.2025 to 31.12.2025 is as under:-

Ministry/CPSE	Outstanding as on 01.04.2025	Received during 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025	Disposed off during 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025	Pending on 31.12.2025
Ministry of Steel	68	1000	1012	56
SAIL	32	480	479	33
RINL	5	102	100	07
NMDC Ltd.	0	73	73	0
NMDC Steel Ltd.	0	28	25	03
MECON Ltd.	02	40	41	01
MOIL Ltd.	0	30	29	01
KIOCL Ltd.	01	04	05	0
MSTC Ltd.	0	25	22	03

### 18.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Effective internal grievances redressal machinery has been evolved and established in SAIL Plants and units for employees.

SAIL Plants/Units are maintaining grievance handling system and employees are given an opportunity at every stage to raise grievances relating to service matters like wage irregularities, working conditions, transfers, leave, work assignments and welfare amenities etc. Majority of grievances are redressed informally in view of the participative nature of environment existing in the steel plants. The system is comprehensive, simple and flexible and has proved effective in promoting harmonious relationship between Employees and Management.

### 18.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

A structured Grievance Handling System is in place at RINL; comprising of separate mechanism for redressal of grievances of Executive and Non-Executive employees respectively. In the formal Grievance Redressal Procedure for non-executives, a workers' representative is present in the Committee. Further, grievance handling system has a fixed time frame to redress the grievances. A senior officer at the level of General Manager is designated as Public Grievance Officer to deal with the public grievances.

### 18.4 NMDC Ltd.

The grievance redressal machinery in NMDC is headed by Executive Director in the Head Office who is also the nodal officer for monitoring the grievance redressal machinery and by Head of Personnel in the production Projects. The machinery is working satisfactorily. A link to the Government of India's portal for Public Grievances has been provided in the home page of NMDC's website for registering grievances. As and when any public grievance (including in the press/Social Media) is received, the same is promptly attended to.

### 18.5 NMDC Steel Ltd. (NSL)

The Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has been adopted to ensure timely and efficient resolution of public grievances within the Ministry and its CPSEs. CPGRAMS is an online, web-based platform operating over NICNET, developed by NIC in collaboration with the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). Its primary purpose is to enable faster grievance redressal and improved monitoring by various Ministries, Departments, and Organizations of the Government of India.

The grievance redressal process under CPGRAMS covers the complete lifecycle of a complaint, which includes:

- Submission of the grievance by the citizen,
- Acknowledgment of receipt by the concerned organization,
- Assessment and initiation of appropriate follow-up action,
- Forwarding or transfer of the grievance wherever required,
- Issuing reminders or seeking clarifications, and
- Final disposal of the case.

## 18.6 MOIL Ltd.

The redressal of grievance machinery in MOIL consists of one Grievance Officer nominated for at each Unit / Mine /Head Office. The Nodal Officer nominated at Head Office co-ordinates with the Grievance Officers at the Unit / Mine /Head Office for their effective performance. Monthly/ quarterly grievances are reviewed and dealt by designated Public Grievance Officers at mines and corporate office and disposed of with stipulated period. The data related to grievances at the units are submitted by unit grievance Officers in monthly/quarterly returns to the Head Office.

## 18.7 MECON Ltd.

By and large MECON does not have dealings with the public in general. But any specific complaints relating to any kind of perceived injustice is treated as a grievance. Complaints from customers are taken very seriously and attended to.

MECON has nominated Nodal Officer under Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for public grievances and the name of Nodal Officer is published in the website of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances.

In MECON, there is a two-tier grievance procedure for redressal of grievance of its employees. A Grievance Advisory Committee consisting of representative of Executive and Non-Executive employees is operative to examine grievances of employees and submit recommendation for redressal. Further, there is a separate cell for redressal of grievances of SC/ST/OBC employees.

At present, there is no staff grievance from any quarter. Generally, employees prefer to take up their issues / grievances through their elected representatives of MECON Employees Union (MEU) in respect of non-executive employees and MECON Executives Association (MEA) in respect of executive employees both of which are recognized by the Company.

## 18.8 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC has Public Grievance Redressal Cells. There are 18 (eighteen) cells in Regions and Branches of the organisation and there is a Central Grievance Cell at Head Office. There is facility of online registration for lodging grievance on the Company's website [www.mstcindia.co.in](http://www.mstcindia.co.in). MSTC has also implemented Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for online receipt and disposal of public grievances so that grievance can be sorted out immediately and action taken. Action is taken to address and redress grievances received from outside and from staff of the organisation.

Apart from the Cells, a Grievance Committee is also constituted at Head Office. The Grievance Committee makes recommendations after examination of the grievances and comments obtained from the concerned Department/Region/Branch. The grievance Committee meets at periodical intervals to review the cases. The Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) and Public Grievance site of the Company are monitored regularly by the Head Office.

### 18.9 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL has a well-structured and multilayered Public Grievances Redressal Mechanism including Dispute Resolution Mechanism. The Public Redressal setup in KIOCL has been introduced right from the Corporate Office at Bengaluru to all the production units, project offices and liaison offices. Vendors & stakeholders having complaints or grievances can interact with the organization through the following for Public Grievance/ Dispute settlements: -

- Public Grievance Officers are nominated at all locations. The complainant can approach these officers in person or through written complaints or communicate through e-mail or contact on telephones.
- Vendors' meets are organized at regular intervals.

KIOCL, Limited has also framed a well-defined grievance redressal procedure which covers all the employees, both Executives and Non-Executives. Ever since its introduction, the scheme has been working satisfactorily though timely resolution of grievance. However, in view of the limited number of employees in the organization, the Grievances are easily identified and redressed at the root level itself.

The development of Sevottam Compliant Citizen's Charter has been put in place in our corporate website: [www.kiocltd.in](http://www.kiocltd.in). Company has provided a linkage in its website to the portal of Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances for lodging and redressal of grievances.

## CHAPTER – XIX

# DIVYANG AND STEEL

### 19.1 Ministry of Steel

The Ministry of Steel follows the Government's rules with regard to the implementation of The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act). As on 31.12.2025, six persons [two hearing handicapped (HH), one visually handicapped (VH), three orthopedically handicapped (OH) with disabilities are employed in the Ministry of Steel.

### 19.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- Provisions related to reservation for Persons with Disabilities in terms of RPwD Act, 2016 is followed at Plants/units of SAIL. SAIL has employed 807 persons with various disabilities.
- Continuous efforts have been made for barrier free environment at workplace for Persons with disabilities.
- SAIL extends free medical facility even to non-entitled brother or sister of an employee, if they are disabled and dependent on the employee.
- Various facilities for sports and cultural activities are provided exclusively for the disabled persons at plant locations. Separate playgrounds have been earmarked for the handicapped at some of the plant locations.

### 19.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

- As per the Act, RINL has been implementing reservation whenever recruitment is taken up. Concessions and relaxations are extended to PwDs like Upper Age Limit (10 years), Application fee Exemption, 10% relaxation in Qualification marks at par with SC/ST, 10% relaxation in marks in Selection Tests at par with SC/ST.
- Since the Act came into force, RINL has employed 214 persons with various disabilities (excluding 10 persons selected on merit).
- Facilities provided as per statute include: Identification of jobs, Post recruitment, and pre-promotion training, Providing Aids/Assistive devices, Accessibility and barrier free environment at work place, Preference in allotment of Company's quarters, Grievance redressal, Liaison Officer appointed for matters relating to Persons with Disabilities, Special Casual Leave and Preference in transfer/posting.

- Provided Ramp Way, Auditory Signal in the lifts of the building, Provision of a wheel-chair at the Reception Centre are some of actions taken up for the convenience of the differently-abled persons at different offices at main administrative building / corporate office.

### 19.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC being a Mining organization governed by the provisions of Mines Act and Rules and Regulations thereof and considering the safety factor, it is not possible to employ PwDs in jobs involving working in Mines / Plant. However, efforts are being made to induce PwDs in posts where field work is not involved and at present NMDC has 97 employees with disabilities.

NMDC has taken multiple steps for convenience for differently enabled persons visiting the company. Rampway, auditory signals in the lifts etc. are provided across all offices and projects. Employees in the projects who become disabled while in service are deployed in identified posts.

### 19.5 NMDC Steel Ltd.(NSL)

NMDC Steel Limited (NSL) being a Steel Manufacturing Organization governed by the provisions of Factories Act and Rules and Regulations and the activities being hazardous in nature, thereof and considering the safety factor, it is not possible to employ PwDs in jobs involving working in Steel/Iron making or at site/field jobs. However, efforts are being made to induce PwDs in posts where field work is not involved and at present NMDC Steel Limited has 12 employees with disabilities as on date and posted to Offices involving Clerical or Official/Computer work only.

NSL has taken multiple steps for convenience for differently enabled persons visiting the company. Ramp way, auditory signals in the lifts, travel support with staff etc. are provided across all offices inside NSL. Employees in NSL who become disabled while in service are posted to identified posts only.

### 19.6 MOIL Ltd.

Facilities in line with RPwD Act, 2016 are provided for the Divyang employees. At work place, employees have been provided welfare facilities for improving their service conditions, quality of life and social security. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025, MOIL has 17 employees belonging to PwD category.

Recruitment for identified posts for persons with disabilities is carried out through reservation, relaxation and concessions provided to persons with benchmark disability as per Government of India directives/ instructions, are followed. As far as possible, the person with disabilities is exempted from the rotational transfer policy/transfer. MOIL gives preference to the person with disabilities for providing them accessible accommodation in company's township.

### 19.7 MECON Ltd.

MECON has implemented the provisions of "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016". Total employment strength of MECON as on 31.12.2025 is 1004, out of which persons belonging to disabled / physically handicapped category in various posts is 9.

### 19.8 MSTC Ltd.

As on 31.12.2025, MSTC has 9 employees (7 Executive & 2 Non-executive) belonging to PwD category.

### 19.9 KIOCL Ltd.

The details of Divyang Persons in different groups in position up to 31.12.2025 is given below:

No. of employees (1)		No. of disabled persons (2)			Total LD+BL+HI (3)	% of disabled persons (Col.3 & Col.1) (4)
Group		LD	BL	HI		
A	150	2	2	--	4	2.66
B	38	3	--	--	3	7.89
C	290	1	--	--	1	0.34
D&D(S)	5	1	--	2	3	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.27</b>

Legends: LD- Locomotor disability or cerebral palsy

BL- Blindness or low vision

HI- Hearing impairment

ID- Intellectual disability/Multiple disability.

## CHAPTER – XX

# PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

### 20.1 Introduction

Ministry of Steel has made considerable progress in the use of Hindi in official work during the year 2025-26 keeping in view the Annual Programme prepared and issued by the Department of Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs) for implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Union.

The work related to the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry is under the administrative control of a Joint Secretary level officer. Official Language Division under the direct charge of Joint Director (Official Language) looks after the works pertaining to implementation of Official Language Policy and Hindi Translation work. At present it consists of one Joint Director, one Assistant Director, two Senior Translation Officers, two Junior Translation Officers, one PA, two Stenographer 'D' and other supporting staff.

#### 20.1.1 Official Language Implementation Committee

There is an Official Language Implementation Committee working under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary in-charge of Official Language. This Committee reviews the progress made in the use of Hindi in the Ministry and its Public Sector Undertakings. Meetings of the Committee are held regularly in each quarter every year. The progress of Hindi is reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to achieve targets set by Department of Official Language.

#### 20.1.2 Hindi Salahakar Samiti

Hindi Salahakar Samiti works under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Steel with the main objective to advise the Ministry with regard to progressive use of Hindi in its official work. The constitution of Hindi Salahakar Samiti is under progress.

#### 20.1.3 Implementation of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963

In pursuance of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India, all documents those covered under Section 3[3] of the Official Language Act, 1963 are prepared both in Hindi and English. In order to ensure correspondence with Central Government Offices located in Region "A", "B" and "C", in Hindi, various check points have been established in the Ministry.

### 20.1.4 Hindi Divas/Hindi Fortnight/Hindi Month

In order to encourage the officers/employees of the Ministry for using Hindi in their official work, appeals were issued by the Hon'ble Minister of Steel and Hon'ble Minister of State for Steel on 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2025 on the occasion of the Hindi Diwas. Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 14<sup>th</sup> September to 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2025. During this period, eight Hindi competitions were organized to create an atmosphere conducive to the use of Hindi in the official work. A good number of officials/officers took part in these competitions with great zeal and won the cash prizes.

### 20.1.5 Official Language Inspections by the Officers of the Ministry / Parliamentary Committee on Official Language

Inspections of CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry to look after the progressive use of Official Language in the offices are being done from time to time. During the said period 24 such inspections have been carried out. Apart from this, Parliamentary Committee on Official Language inspected different offices of CPSEs under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel and Ministry had its representation in these inspections. Recently, Parliamentary Committee on Official Language inspected the regional offices of MSTC Bhubaneswar & Mumbai dated 10.09.2025 & 18.11.2025 respectively and both offices got the Excellence Award.

### 20.1.6 Hindi Workshops

Hindi Workshops are being organized in the Ministry at regular intervals. On 26.09.2025, a Hindi workshop was organized on **"Challenges in Completing the Quarterly Progress Report in Hindi and Their Solutions"** A good number of officials of Ministry of Steel enthusiastically participated in these workshops.

### 20.1.7 Training Programme/Incentive Scheme

Incentive Scheme for doing the original official work in Hindi language is in operation comprising two 1<sup>st</sup>, three 2<sup>nd</sup> and five 3<sup>rd</sup> cash prizes of ₹5000/-, ₹3000/- and ₹2000/- respectively. This scheme is aimed at encouraging employees to carry out their official work originally in Hindi.

## 20.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- SAIL has continued its thrust on implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India. Continuous efforts are being made by SAIL for the propagation of official language Hindi. Monthly Hindi incentive is being provided to SAIL employees to encourage and popularize its usage in day-to-day official work.
- SAIL in house Hindi magazine **'Ispat Bhasha Bharti'** was published.
- Training programmes under Hindi Teaching Scheme were organized.
- SAIL computers are Unicode enabled and Hands on training is provided to employees from time to time to improve their skills for doing day to day official work in Hindi. During the year, Hindi workshops were organized to popularize Hindi amongst employees.
- A Hindi seminar 'विश्व में हिंदी भाषा का महत्त्व' was organized on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2025.

### 20.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Since inception at RINL, Official Language Policy, Rules and Acts are strictly adhered and specified targets of Annual Programme issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Government of India are fulfilled.

**Training and Workshops:** 137 Employees were trained in Practice based Hindi Workshops. 107 employees were trained to work on computers in Hindi through Unicode. 42 Regional/Branch Sales/Liaison Offices employees were trained in Hindi Workshops. 19 employees were trained on Presentation regarding Official Language Policy. 13 Spoken Hindi classes were organized in which 1044 contract workers were trained.

**Inspections:** 26 Departments at Head Quarters and 05 Regional & Branch Sales Offices were inspected through online mode. 05 ROs and BSOs and Head Quarters were inspected by Ministry of Steel.

**Hindi Month/Fortnight/Implementation Day:** Hindi Fortnight was organized in HQ of RINL during September, 2025. Interesting Competitions like Haiku Hindi Kavita, Shabd-Jaal competition on various domains related to Rajbhasha Implementation were conducted.

**Inspection of RINL Head Quarters for Rajbhasha Implementation from Ministry of Steel:** Ispat Mantralay Team inspected, RINL Head Quarters, Admin Building, for Rajbhasha Implementation on 13.10.2025.

**TOLIC:** Under the aegis of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC - Undertakings), Visakhapatnam, TOLIC Half-Yearly Meeting was held on 17.12.2025 and innovative competitions conducted through inviting Email entries on creating articles to increase the visibility of Rajbhasha in Visakhapatnam CPSEs.

### 20.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC has actively promoted the progressive use of Hindi in official work in line with the Official Language Policy of the Government of India. The Company has ensured effective implementation of Rajbhasha through regular monitoring by the Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs) and by encouraging the use of Hindi in official correspondence, publications, and day-to-day administrative functioning. NMDC publishes its in-house Hindi e-magazine "Khanij Bharati", which has received national-level recognition, and also brings out House Journals and corporate publications in Hindi. Consistent efforts in Rajbhasha implementation have been recognized with prestigious awards, including the Rajbhasha Kirti Award (First Prize in 'C' Region CPSE category) conferred by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Rajbhasha Shield along with the Best Magazine Award (First Prize) for the Hindi e-magazine at Hyderabad. NMDC has also received multiple awards at PRCI and PRSI forums for its Hindi House Journals and Annual Reports, reflecting sustained compliance and excellence in the use of Hindi. These initiatives demonstrate NMDC's structured and committed approach towards strengthening the progressive use of Hindi across offices, projects, and corporate communication platforms.

## 20.5 NMDC Steel Ltd. (NSL)

- Official Language Fortnight was organized from 14<sup>th</sup> September to 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2025 during which various competitions were organized for Officers/ Employees and the winners were given prizes and citations.
- **Official Language Committee meetings** were held regularly in all four quarters. During these meetings, the Committee reviewed the progress of Hindi implementation and resolved the following:
  - i) All official documents should continue to be issued in bilingual format.
  - ii) Monitoring and improving the usage of Hindi in correspondence.
  - iii) Ensuring that letters received in Hindi are replied to in Hindi.
  - iv) Encouraging file noting and annotations in Hindi.
  - v) Promoting training in Hindi typing and drafting.
  - vi) Strengthening departmental IT support to facilitate working in Hindi on computers and laptops.
  - vii) Advising various sections to enhance Hindi usage in daily official work.
- The Monthly Hindi Incentive Scheme continued during the year, under which officers and employees were given incentives for carrying out their official tasks in Hindi.
- Articles composed by officers and employees were screened, and selected write-ups were published in the **"Khanij Bharti"** magazine.
- Unicode-based multilingual facilities were updated and made available on departmental computers. Hindi typing tools and fonts were provided to employees to enable them to prepare documents in Hindi smoothly.
- The Human Resources Department conducted orientation and training sessions for newly joined trainees, focusing on the importance of using Hindi in official work. The participants assured that they would encourage their team members to follow the guidelines for promoting Rajbhasha.
- NSL actively participated in the half-yearly meetings of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC), Jagdalpur, and shared the progress and initiatives taken towards implementation of the Official Language in the project.

## 20.6 MOIL Ltd.

- Maximum correspondence in MOIL Limited including all the mines is done in Hindi and 97% Unicode system has been implemented in all the processors. The company has installed software related to Hindi in all the computer systems.
- In order to encourage the provisions contained in the Official Language Act, 1963, various types of Hindi competitions are held on Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Jayanti, Swachhta Campaign, Quami Ekta Diwas and Vigilance Awareness Week.

- Hindi Workshops, Kavya Goshti and Rajbhasha Seminars have been organized in the company.



*Hindi Award: MOIL Ltd.*

### 20.7 MECON Ltd.

MECON is effectively implementing the Official Language Policy of Govt. of India in its official work. MECON is also making all out efforts to achieve the targets fixed in the Annual Programme issued by Rajbhasha Vibhag, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. For this purpose, there is an Official Language Implementation Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of CMD. Hindi workshops are being organized regularly for the employees. MECON is an important member of Town Official Language Implementation Committee (PSU), Ranchi and actively participates in all the programmes.

Rajbhasha Vibhag of the Company had organised following events during year 2025:

- The progressive use of official language was discussed on 18.03.2025, 10.06.2025, 17.09.2025 and 06.11.2025 respectively by the Official Language Implementation Committee at MECON, Head Office, Ranchi.
- Hindi workshop is organized every quarter. During the period, the workshops were organized on 18.03.2025, 06.05.2025, 22.07.2025, 07.11.2025 and 27.11.2025. respectively.
- During the period Rajbhasha Vibhag inspected Hindi implementation work in 21 departments of Head Office, Ranchi.

- During the period Rajbhasha Vibhag, Head Office, Ranchi inspected Hindi implementation work of 07 of its major Offices/ project site offices.
- Progressive use of Hindi in Head Office, Ranchi was inspected by Dr. Vichitrasen Gupt, Deputy Director (Implementation), Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Kolkata on 22<sup>th</sup> July, 2025.
- **“Hindi Pakhwara”** was observed in MECON at Head Office as well as in all the project site offices of the company from 14.09.2025 to 29.09.2025. On this occasion, all employees took a pledge to increase use of Hindi in their day to day official work. During the “Hindi Pakhwara”, competitions of various natures were also organized at Head Office and other offices of the Company.

### 20.8 MSTC Ltd.

To ensure the effective implementation of the Official Language Act, Rules, Policy, and the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, continuous and focused efforts were undertaken across all units of MSTC Ltd.

#### Official Language Awards

MSTC surpassed all previous achievements by securing 10 awards for excellence in Official Language implementation, including the Second-Best Official Language Implementation Award in the Eastern Region. The award was presented to MSTC Jharkhand Branch Office by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma, in the august presence of Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs.

#### Inspections

A total of 4 Departments at the Registered Office and 6 Regional and Branch Offices were inspected through offline and online modes. Additionally, 5 offices were inspected by the Ministry of Steel, and 2 offices were inspected by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language.

#### Training and Workshops

Under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, 48 employees completed Hindi Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya, and Parangat courses. Furthermore, 211 employees were trained through practice-based Hindi workshops.

After achieving more than 80% Hindi training, the Registered Office, Odisha Regional Office, and North-East Branch Office were notified in the Gazette of the Government of India, marking another significant milestone.

#### Official Language Fortnight

Official Language Fortnight–2025 was organised from 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2025 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2025. Various competitions were conducted for employees and their family members, encouraging active participation and promoting the use of Hindi.

## Hindi Seminar and Conferences



*NARAKAS award presented to MSTC*

A seminar titled “Hindi Karyalayi Patrakaritake Mandand” was organised on 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2025 under the aegis of NARAKAS (Undertaking), Kolkata, by MSTC Ltd., with participation from all NARAKAS members. Additionally, MSTC Rajbhasha Coordinator Conference - 2025 was organised on 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2025.

### **Rajbhasha Sangati**

MSTC’s in-house magazine “Rajbhasha Sangati”, including the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Special Editions – “MSTC Shabadanjali”, was unveiled on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2025 by the Chairman and Managing Director during the Official Language Implementation Committee meeting.

### **20.9 KIOCL Ltd.**

FY 2025-26 was of distinct activities and achievements in terms of progressive use of the Official Language. KIOCL Limited Corporate Office, Bengaluru received the First prize during the first half-yearly meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2025 by the Town Official Language Implementation Committee (Undertaking), Bengaluru.

In a very similar event KIOCL Limited Pellet Plant Unit, Mangaluru bagged the Second prize during the first half-yearly meeting held on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2025 by the Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Mangaluru.

The Department of Official Language conducted timely proceedings of the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee during the year as per the objectives of the Annual Program 2025-26 of the Department of Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs). Regularly organized practical and office-related workshops and conducted official language inspections.

The Corporate Official Language Department of KIOCL participated in the 5<sup>th</sup> All India Official Language Conference organized in Gandhinagar on 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> September, 2025. The Department of Official Language organized innovative Hindi competitions during Hindi Pakhwada, 2025, in which all groups of employees participated. The winners of various competitions held during Hindi Pakhwada were ceremoniously given awards in the gracious presence of eminent literature.

During the year, various documents related to the Company's website, correspondence with the Ministry of Steel, reports on Standing Committees, Annual Reports, House Journal, Press Releases, RTI and other forms were translated promptly and efficiently by the Department of Official Language.

KIOCL Limited's e-magazine 'Srigandha' was published every quarter of the year, and was disseminated through email and WhatsApp. The link of the e-magazine was also made available on the website of the Company and the web-portal of the Department of Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs) under the E-Library section.

Subsequently, adopting the basic mantra of inspiration and encouragement, KIOCL published advertorials and good thoughts related to Hindi in newspapers on Hindi Day (September 14) and World Hindi Day (January 10). With active participation in the Regional Official Language conferences and events held in Chennai & Hyderabad the KIOCL OL magazine and QR code calendar were on display showcasing progressive use of Official Language in KIOCL Limited.

## CHAPTER – XXI

# EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

### 21.1 Ministry of Steel

As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025, 30 women are employed in the Ministry of Steel which constitutes 15.70% of the total manpower of 191. The Supreme Court of India in its judgment in August, 1997 in the case of Visakha and others versus State of Rajasthan and others, recognized international conventions and norms of gender equality of women, in relation to work and held that sexual harassment at workplace, is against their dignity and is violative of Article 14, 15(1) and 21 of the Constitution of India. As per the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court, all employers whether in the public or private sector should take appropriate steps to prevent sexual harassment. In compliance of the guidelines of the Supreme Court, Ministry of Steel has constituted a five member Internal Complaints Committee for prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace to look into complaints made by women employees and to address them.

### 21.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- As on 31.12.2025, SAIL has 3213 women employees in both technical and Non-technical areas. There are women in managerial, technical(engineers) capacity, in medical, para-medical services and in academics The Company follows a gender-neutral policy and ensures equal opportunities to all employees in matters of selection, recruitment, placement and promotions.



*Women Empowerment Programme in SAIL*

- An equal career growth opportunity to all employees irrespective of the gender is the hallmark of SAIL's Policy towards professional development to fits employees. The growing number of women in senior positions is an indication of this fact.
- The Training Schemes of the Company takes care of training and development needs of all its employees including the women employees through training needs analysis. Women employees are considered for specialized/technical/managerial training exposures in all areas in keeping with their career growth and job profiles, for instance Aanya – Women's Leadership Program is a structured leadership development initiative for SAIL women executives, aimed at strengthening self-leadership, collaboration, and practical leadership skills through classroom learning, coaching, simulations, experiential activities, and neuroscience-based habit building. Phase 2 focuses on learner-led cohort sessions along with cascading leadership development through initiatives like unit-level workshops, micro-learning sessions, and knowledge sharing across plants.



*Women Empowerment Programme in SAIL*

### **21.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)**

In RINL as on 31.12.2025, women employees constitute 3.63% of its total manpower. About 6.9% of the total executives and 2.22% of the total non-executives are women employees. Women employees are working in diverse and challenging areas like Operations and Projects besides the traditional functions in HR, Finance, Health Services, etc.

RINL facilitates the women workforce to be closely knit through the local cell of forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS), formed under the aegis of SCOPE. The Cell has been associating in a number of activities organized for the development of women employees which includes Programmes on Managerial Development, Networking and Work-life Balance, Stress management, Time management and Counselling Skills, Social Skills including Gender Sensitivity for sensitizing its employees on issues relating to employment of women.

### Activities/programs carried out during the year include:

- Awareness Program on POSH Act was organized in co-ordination with Internal Committee-RINL at VSGH.
- Aiming to provide expert guidance and to foster strategies for emotional wellbeing, WIPS-RINL has organized a programme on WOMEN MENTAL HEALTH by Dr. B Nithya Aishwarya, Consultant Psychiatrist
- National Girl Child Day Celebrations: On the eve of National Girl Child Day, WIPS-RINL team gathered at VUDA Colony, Phase-7, Duvada on 26.01.2025 to address the children and encouraged them by distributing books and stationery.
- As part of International Women's Day celebrations, WIPS-RINL has organized an essential session on the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and Child Rights, focusing on legal frameworks and the roles of educators and institutions in child safety. The session was addressed by **Smt. G. Anandi, Special judge for trial of Offences under the POCSO Court, Visakhapatnam.**
- Sports & Games for women employees of RINL was organized by WIPS Committee (2024-26) at Ukku Stadium for three days. More than 100 women employees participated in the event. Cricket was the highlight of the event which was introduced for the first time. All women from different department and across all the age groups participated in the event.

### Awards:

- RINL won **third place for Best Enterprise award** at the 35<sup>th</sup> National Meet of Forum of WIPS a tribute to excellence in Public sector in Navaratna category in recognition of commendable work done for development of women in the organization.
- Ms. Bhanu, General Manager (HR), awarded with '**Gender Diversity Award**' at ISA Steel Awards-2025 under the theme 'Steel for Aatmanirbhar Bharat : Driving Sustainability Growth'.
- Dr. Sujatha Guttala, Chief Specialist (OBGYN- Obstetrics and Gynecology), RINL received **First Place for Best Woman Employee Award under Executive Category**
- Ms. Reshma Sultana, Senior Lab Technician, Madharam Mines, RINL received **Second Place for Best Woman Employee Award under Non-Executive Category.**

### 21.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Limited employs 198 female employees out of the total manpower. The Company provides equal opportunities for all at every level, including selection, recruitment, placement, and promotion. The number of women in senior positions is also growing in NMDC Limited.

Maternity leave of six months is provided to all female employees as a statutory provision. Separate restrooms, washrooms, and daycare facilities have been provided across all offices and projects of NMDC. The Company also sponsors its female employees for training programs on awareness, family planning, healthcare, and related areas.

### 21.5 NMDC Steel Ltd.(NSL)

NSL employs 179 female employees which constitutes 17.08 % of the total manpower. The Company provides equal opportunity for all at all levels, be it selection, recruitment, placement or promotion. The number of women in senior positions are also growing in NSL. Maternity leaves of six months are provided to all female employees as a statutory provision. Separate restrooms, washrooms, day-care facilities have been provided at all offices of NSL. NSL also sponsoring its female employees for training in awareness, family planning, healthcare etc.

### 21.6 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has 816 women employees which constitute 10.13% of its total workforce. As per the provisions of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, a Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee has been set up in the Company to deal with the cases received under Sexual Harassment. The names of the Committee Members have been uploaded on Company's web site. i.e. [www.moil.nic.in](http://www.moil.nic.in). Mahila Mandals are Working effectively at all the Mines of the Company. Various cultural, social, educative and community activities, such as adult education, blood donation camps, eye camps, family planning etc. are being organized regularly, mostly for the benefit of women residing in the remote mine areas.

### 21.7 MECON Ltd.

There is an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) headed by a senior Lady Executive as Presiding Officer to look into the grievance or complaints of women employees in MECON. MECON also follows instructions / guidelines issued by the Ministry/Government of India from time to time with regard to empowerment of women. Besides, different programmes for training to women employees are conducted by our HR Department from time to time. The number of women employees in various posts is 101.

### 21.8 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC Limited employs 46 women employees which constitute about 15.7% of its total manpower.

MSTC is a Corporate Life Member of Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS). Internal Committees (IC) constituted in all the offices of MSTC, have been functioning successfully. Periodical meetings and Complaint redressal, awareness programs, etc. are also duly conducted by the Company.

MSTC strives to eliminate sexual harassment at workplace. To provide a safe working environment and to improve participation of female employees, the Company has the provisions for prevention, prohibition and redressal of such offensive acts under CDA Rule, 1980 of the Company. The said provision was incorporated with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act.

## 21.9 KIOCL Ltd.

As on 31.12.2025, total number of women employees is 20 which are 4.14% of total manpower.

All necessary measures/statutory provisions for safeguarding the interests of women employees in matters like payment of wages, hours of work, health, safety and welfare aspects, maternity benefits etc. are being followed by the Company. Women employees are engaged in managerial, technical and medical departments contributing significantly to organizational effectiveness.

Under CSR, Company is giving main thrust for promotion of education of poor children, Pure Drinking water facility, supply nutritional food to improve nutritional outcomes for children etc.

KIOCL Limited has not engaged any child labour at its premises, in compliance with the provisions of the relevant Acts.

In compliance to the provisions/requirements under the sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) are constituted at Bengaluru, Mangaluru & Kudremukh units to deal with complaints made by victims of sexual harassment. The Complaints Committee Comprises of a Senior level women executive as presiding officer, one male employee and one female employee as members and one woman representative from Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) as third party member.



*Women's Day Celebration at KIOCL*

A Women's Forum – Women in Public Sector is operating in KIOCL and most of the women employees are members of the said Forum. KIOCL is a life Member for WIPS. Co-ordinators are being nominated on rotation basis from KIOCL to Liaison with the WIPS and women employees (Members) are being sent to attend Annual meets/ Regional meets of WIPS by the Company.

With a view to promoting self-actualization and progressing towards equitable power sharing, a reappraisal is sought of the overall development of women, considering the intersection of mutual roles and responsibilities of the two key stakeholders, namely the women themselves and the employee organizations/institutions.

## CHAPTER – XXII

# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

### 22.1 Introduction

The broad framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, as amended vide Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 and 2022, from time to time. Schedule VII of the Act stipulates the eligible CSR activities that can be undertaken by the Companies.

The Act, inter-alia, stipulates that companies exceeding the threshold limits, as specified in the Companies Act, 2013, have to allocate at least 2% of their average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years for CSR activities. The amount under CSR is allocated and utilized by various Companies in accordance with the broad framework provided by the Government under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (CSR policy) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time. The Board of a company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company. Schedule VII of the Companies Act indicates the activities that can be undertaken by the companies, which, inter alia, include Health care, Education and Rural Development Projects, etc. Further, the first proviso to section 135 (5) of the Act provides that the company shall give preference to local areas and the areas around it where it operates.

Under the Act, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee. The CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA 21 registry.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), from time to time, also issues guidelines/instructions to all administrative Ministries and CPSEs on CSR. For the financial year 2024-25, DPE has approved 'Health and Nutrition' as the common theme for CSR activities by CPSEs. Expenditure incurred on CSR is broadly incurred on areas stipulated under Schedule VII of the Act viz. promotion of education, health, women empowerment, sustainable income generation through Self Help Groups, assistance to divyangs, access to water and sanitation facilities, village development, environment sustenance, sports coaching, promotion of traditional art and culture, etc. Details of allocation and expenditure of funds under CSR are at **Annexure-XIV**.

## 22.2 Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

At SAIL, CSR initiatives are implemented in conformity to the CSR provisions of Companies Act, 2013, Schedule-VII, CSR Rules, 2014 and Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 and 2022. The Board level CSR Committee comprising of 2 Functional Directors, 3 Independent Directors and headed by one of the Independent Director is in place. SAIL carries out CSR projects mainly in periphery of steel township and mines in the thrust areas falling in line with the Schedule-VII. CSR Reporting is incorporated in the Director's Annual Report. The same is available on the Company's webpage.

### Major CSR initiatives undertaken:

**Health and Nutrition:** SAIL Hospitals/Health care centers and Health camps through Mobile Medical Vans at Plants and Mines provide specialized and basic healthcare and free medicines benefitting above 2,90,000 villagers at their doorsteps in the peripheral areas. SAIL, is providing Mid-day meals to around 60,000 students in 600 Government schools in Bhilai and Rourkela in association with Akshay Patra Fdn.



*Medical Camp in Bandhgora under CSR activity*



*Nutrition to Children under CSR Activity*

**Support to Divyangjans (Differently Abled) and Senior Citizens:** SAIL Plants/Units facilitated Approx 3,000 Divyangjans/Sr. Citizens with Assistive Devices/Aids like Tricycle, Motorized Vehicles, Calipers, Hearing Aids, Smart Phones, Smart Canes etc., through implementing partner Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corp. of India (ALIMCO).

SAIL supports centres like 'School for blind, deaf and mentally challenged children', 'Home and Hope' Rourkela, 'Ashalata Kendra' Bokaro, 'Handicapped Oriented Education Program' and 'Durgpaur Handicapped Happy Home' Durgapur, and 'Cheshire Home' Burnpur. Old age homes are being supported at different Plant townships like 'Siyansadan' Bhilai, 'Acharya Dham' & 'Abasar' Durgapur and 'Sr.Citizens' Home' Rourkela, etc.

**Education:** SAIL is supporting over 77 schools providing modern education to more than 40,000 children in the steel townships. 22 Special Schools (Kalyanand Mukul Vidyalayas) are benefiting around 12000 BPL category students with free facilities, viz. education, mid day meals, uniform, shoes, textbooks, etc. Over 450 children (including 15 Birhorsunder Gyanjyoti Yojna, Bokaro) from tribal and naxal-affected areas are getting free Education, Accommodation, Meals, Uniform and textbooks, etc. at Saranda Suvan Chhatravas, Kiriburu; Gyanodaya Chhatravas, BSP School Rajhara, Bhilai, etc.



*Education under CSR Activity in Bhilai Steel Plant*

**Women Empowerment and Sustainable Income Generation:** Vocational and skills development trainings targeted towards sustainable income generation imparted to 1600 youths and 2400 women in various skills.

**Skills Development:** About 474 rural youths have been sponsored for ITI trainings at ITIs of Bolani, Bargaon, Baliapur, Rourkela and Bokaro Private ITI, etc.

**Environment Conservation:** Renewable sources of energy, viz. Solar street lights installed and Solar Lanterns and smoke less chullahs are distributed among the rural inhabitants. Maintenance of parks, botanical gardens, water bodies, plantation/maintenance of over 5 Lakh trees in its townships is being undertaken.

**Sports, Art and Culture:** SAIL is supporting and coaching aspiring sportsmen and women through its residential sports academies at Bokaro (Football), Rourkela (Hockey)-with world class astro-turfground, Bhilai (Athletics for boys), Durgapur (Athletics for girls) and Kiriburu, Jharkhand (Archery). Cultural events like Chhattisgarh Lok Kala Mahotsav, Gramin Lok utsav are organized every year.

SAIL has implemented some CSR projects in mission mode that aim at comprehensive development of both physical and social infrastructure covering Schedule-VII activities, viz. healthcare, drinking water, sanitation, education, livelihood generation, women empowerment, roads and connectivity, community centers, sports facilities, etc. as follows:

- **Development of 6 Aspirational Districts** viz. Kanker, Narayanpur and Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh; West Singhbhum, Bokaro and Ranchi in Jharkhand.
- **Adoption and development of 79 “Model Steel Villages”** across the country.
- **Development of Communities residing in Saranda Forest, Jharkhand:** SAIL provided Ambulances, Bicycles, Transistors, Solar lanterns and established an Integrated Development Centre at Digha village with facilities like Bank, Panchayat Office, Rationshop, Telecom office, Anganwadi Centre, etc. for the inhabitants.

### 22.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)

Due to losses, the Company has not allocated any budget for implementation of CSR activities during the FY 2025-26. However, the Company has been continuing Swachh Bharat related activities, which include:

- **Safai Pakhwada,** observed a yearlong cleanliness drive by various departments of RINL. Organized Shramdaan activities, Swachhta pledge, development of greenery etc.
- **Special Campaign 5.0:** As per the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India, a Special Campaign 5.0 was conducted at RINL from 2<sup>nd</sup> October to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2025. During the month-long campaign, special focus has been given to record management, disposal of scrap, easing of rules, disposal of pending matters etc. along with activities like mass cleaning campaign.

## 22.4 NMDC Ltd.

Information regarding CSR activities taken up in 2025-26:

The annual CSR budget (BE) of NMDC for FY 2025-26 is Rs. 175.00 crores and works amounting to Rs. 90 crores approximately has been approved by the NMDC Board till November, 2025. It is also to mention that NMDC would also be spending nearly Rs.52 crores for open-ended activities like free medical treatment to the surrounding villagers, providing free education to children, mid-day meal program, etc. which have been running for more than a decade.

As per its CSR Policy, NMDC allocates 88% of its CSR budget in the surrounding areas of its operation so the maximum beneficiaries are from the socially under-served areas around its mines. NMDC has consistently exceeded its statutory CSR spending obligations, channelling resources into healthcare, education, skill development, infrastructure and more. These efforts have created a significant socio-economic footprint, uplifting marginalized communities. The tangible impact of NMDC's CSR activities includes improved quality of life, enhanced educational opportunities, better healthcare access and empowerment of women and youth. Its innovative and impactful initiatives have set benchmarks in corporate citizenship, solidifying its reputation as a socially responsible enterprise.

### Major CSR initiatives undertaken:

Flagship CSR programs and new initiatives undertaken/initiated by the Company in 2025-26 (Upto December) :

#### EDUCATION:

- The Scholarship Scheme "NMDC Shiksha Sahayog Yojana" to motivate ST/SC students is in operation since 2008 and every year upto 18000 scholarships were awarded to students from Class IX to Graduation level including Medicine & Engineering courses. The Scheme has been renamed in the year 2022-23 as "Balika Shiksha Sahayog Yojana" to motivate girl students from under-privileged BPL families to pursue education beyond 8th Class.
- Under NMDC Balika Shiksha Yojana, girls from socio-economically disadvantaged background are sponsored for B.Sc. (Nursing) & GNM Courses at prominent nursing institutes. During 2024-25, 85 girls were sponsored (68 GNM & 17 B.Sc.) and in 2025-26, tie-ups have been made with Apollo College/School of Nursing, Hyderabad; Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS) School of Nursing, Hyderabad and Yashoda Nursing Institutions, Hyderabad for sponsoring 200 beneficiaries (90 GNM & 110 B.Sc.). Till date around 783 students have been sponsored by NMDC for pursuing nursing courses.
- The Residential School started at Nagarnar in 2010 is also running successfully around 600 students in class I to XII.
- Mid-day Meal programme covering 8000 rural school children in & around Donimalai Project in Karnataka is running successfully and NMDC is continuing its support to the initiative.

- NMDC has partnered with the Government of Chhattisgarh in the establishment of Education City – a hub of educational facilities at Geedam, Dantewada District which was inaugurated in 2015. This Education City aim to provide a comprehensive ecosystem for quality education, including schools, hostels, and technical institutions.
- NMDC provides the operational expenditure of the following major educational initiatives initiated in Dantewada District.
  - Astha Gurukul, a residential school in Education City, Geedam of Dantewada District which primarily cater to children affected by Left-wing violence apart from SC/ST/OBC and other underprivileged students from local communities.
  - Saksham, a 100% differently-abled friendly residential school in Education City, Geedam of Dantewada District for children with special needs.
  - Choo Lo Aasmaan, Dantewada to provide coaching for various National/ State level medical/ engineering entrance tests along with regular education from class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> standard.

### HEALTHCARE:

- Free out-patient & in-patient treatment facility was extended to approximately 99300 & 14000 local tribals respectively during the year 2025-26 (Upto November, 2025).
- NMDC is operating 12 Mobile Medical Units for providing basic healthcare facilities at the doorstep of people living in remote, vulnerable and underserved regions in Bachel & Nagarnar of Chhattisgarh State and in Sandur & Hospet taluks in Bellary District of Karnataka.

### INFRASTRUCTURE:

As part of NMDC's aim at bridging gaps in infrastructural development in the under developed areas around its Projects, NMDC has taken up various Rural Development and infrastructural works viz., construction of roads, bridges, culverts etc. in the year 2025-26.

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT & SUSTAINABLE INCOME GENERATION

- The ITI with 2 trades at Nagarnar with the intake of 36 students each year is being operated successfully.
- The ITI at Bhansi with 5 trades is being operated successfully with the intake of 128 students each year. ITI Bhansi has been ranked 1<sup>st</sup> amongst all the ITIs in the State of Chhattisgarh by CRISIL. Apart from placements in Companies like Mundra Solar Power limited (Adani group), Suzuki Motors limited, NMDC Ltd., etc., many of the passed-out students are self-employed and have started their entrepreneurship.
- The Polytechnic College at Dantewada, established with two streams i.e., Electrical & Mechanical with an intake of 126 students is being operated successfully.

### Initiatives approved/ initiated during 2025-26

NMDC's major focus during the current FY is creation of sustainable income generation opportunities through sponsoring students to in-demand medical, paramedical & other courses, sponsoring unemployed youth from surrounding villages of its operation to placement linked – NSQF compliant skill development programs.

NMDC has initiated several new initiatives under this focus area, besides successfully implementing its existing flagship initiatives. Some of the noteworthy initiatives are as follows:

- NMDC has partnered with the Central Institute of Petrochemical Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Hyderabad for providing placement-linked skill development training to 500 unemployed youth of 6 districts namely Dantewada, Bastar, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Kondagaon & Sukma of Bastar Division, Chhattisgarh. The course comprises of NSQF Courses (400 seats), Diploma in Plastic Technology (40 seats), Diploma in Plastic Mould Technology (40 seats) and PG Diploma in Plastic Processing & Testing (20 seats).
- NMDC has enhanced the beneficiary count to 200 candidates under its “Balika Shiksha Yojana” for sponsoring tribal girls from Bastar Division of Chhattisgarh for B.Sc. & GNM courses by making tie-ups with prominent nursing institutes. All 200 students joined.



*Balika Shiksha Yojana – Enabling Future Healthcare Professionals*

- NMDC has partnered with Apollo University, Chittoor for sponsoring 90 students from Bastar & Dantewada districts of Chhattisgarh in allied medical technology courses in six streams with a count of 15 candidates in each stream. The streams comprise of B.Sc. in Emergency Medical technology, Medical Lab Technology, Anesthesiology & OT Technology, Imaging Technology, Physician Assistant & Renal Dialysis Technology. All 90 students joined.
- NMDC is extending financial assistance for operation & maintenance of 240-bedded Super Specialty Hospital, Dimripal, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh catering the needs of the local populace.
- NMDC is extending financial assistance for Skill Development Centres in Bastar Division of Chhattisgarh in collaboration with District Authorities for upliftment of the society.

### 22.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL is committed towards its social goals and hence believes in implementing a holistic, impactful and influential Corporate Social Responsibility practices covering the major thrust areas. The company is taking up its CSR activities in lines with the provisions contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time and DPE guidelines. Company has formed Board Level CSR Committee headed by Independent Director. The CSR Policy is approved by the Board and uploaded on its website. The company has taken CSR initiatives as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. MOIL continues to demonstrate its commitment to social responsibility by implementing a variety of impactful CSR initiatives across key sectors including health, education, empowerment, and community welfare. Here are some of the major CSR activities that have been undertaken:

- Since 2019, MOIL has been sponsoring 15 girls from economically weaker sections under the **Saksham Balika Yojna**. These girls are provided opportunities to pursue Bachelor's Degree courses in Nursing and General Nursing & Midwifery in partnership with Apollo College of Nursing, Hyderabad. This initiative has been instrumental in empowering young women with skills for a better future.
- 27 candidates belonging to BPL families have been provided certified training as Operation Theatre Technicians and Blood Bank Technicians in collaboration with Centurion University, Odisha, thereby enhancing livelihood opportunities for marginalized sections.
- In line with its commitment to health, MOIL has setup a Modular ICU at Rashtra Sant Tukdoji Maharaj Cancer Hospital, Nagpur. Provided ambulance to Dongribuzurg Gram Panchayat, District: Bhandara(MH) and Radhamohapur, District: West Medinipur (WB) to facilitate access to public health care particularly to people living in remote, difficult, under-served and unreachable areas.
- Distribution of Nutritional Kits to Sickle Cell Anemia Patients, TB Patients in Balaghat and distribution of health kits among the among spouse of contractual workmen and female contractual workers across mines addressing preventive healthcare and nutritional needs.
- MOIL runs two CBSE-registered schools at Sitsaongi in Bhandara District and Ukwa in Balaghat District, in collaboration with the DAV Group of Schools. The school, with approx. 1500 students, offers modern educational facilities such as, scientific laboratories, and a well-equipped library.

Furthermore, company is in advanced stages of establishing a new DAV Public School at Munsar Mine, scheduled to commence operations from the upcoming academic session. Construction of the school building is currently underway. The company also supports two other schools—one in Bhandara District and another in Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh—under its education and skill development initiatives.

- Scholarship scheme introduced for children of contract workers under "Shiksha Protsahan Scheme"
- Since 2014, MOIL has partnered with the BAIF Institute for Sustainability and Livelihood Development (BISLD) to implement community development programs across 21 villages in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Following the program's success, MOIL adopted 22

more villages in 2020, extending its reach to a total of 43 villages (for 3 years). From 2024-25, for another 24 villages this community development program is being carried out. These initiatives focus on:

- Livelihood development
- Women empowerment
- Agricultural training
- Infrastructure development
- Water resource management
- Sanitation and health awareness
- Community Health

### **Rural Infrastructural Development:**

- Construction of Two Community Halls in Puri, Odisha providing essential spaces for social and community activities. Community Hall is also being constructed at Tirodi, Madhya Pradesh.
- Construction of 1,00,000 Liters Elevated Service Water Reservoir for Dongri buzurg Gram Panchayat, Bhandara District, Maharashtra.

MOIL remains deeply committed to its CSR objectives, continuously striving to improve the quality of life for communities in and around its areas of operation. These initiatives not only contribute to the socio-economic development of the region but also reflect the company's dedication to creating lasting, positive impacts in various sectors.

### **AWARDS AND ACCOLODES**

MOIL has been getting national/regional recognition for its good work in almost all the spheres of activities, some of which are:

- MOIL has been honoured with "Enterprise Applications Category" for the **PSE Excellence Award 2025** by Indian Express Group Hyderabad.
- MOIL was honoured for its excellence in technology and innovation, winning three prestigious awards — IT Service Management, IT Collaboration & Partnerships, and Digital Transformation Leader of the Year (CIO/CTO) — at **the 10<sup>th</sup> India PSU IT Summit Awards** organized by Governance Now.
- MOIL was honoured with the **Performance Excellence Award 2025** Organisational & Individual at the 25<sup>th</sup> CEO Conference by the Indian Institution of Industrial Engineering (IIIE).
- MOIL's Tirodi Mine has been honoured with the "**Madhya Pradesh Environment Award 2022-23**" in the Environment Protection in Mining Operation category by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

- Recognised with the **Maharashtra State Best Employer Brand Award 2025** at the 20<sup>th</sup> Employer Branding Awards held on 10<sup>th</sup> July in Mumbai.
- MOIL has been conferred with the **prestigious 5-Star Rating Awards** for its Gumgaon, Kandri, and Chikla Mines for the year 2023–24 by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM).
- MOIL has won five prestigious awards across diverse categories, including Business Communication Leadership, Corporate Communication Excellence, Art, Culture & Sports, House Journal (Regional), at the **15<sup>th</sup> PRCI Excellence Awards 2025** organised by Public Relations Council of India.
- MOIL's Avighna Quality Circle Team won the Gold Award at the **International Quality Circle Convention 2025**.
- MOIL Ltd. conferred with Digital HR Transformation Excellence Award, Best Finance Department Award & CSR through HR Award at National Economic Growth Summit 2025 at Mumbai.
- MOIL conferred with third prize with **"Narakas Puraskar"** for its official language implementation in Hindi.
- At the **54<sup>th</sup> All India Mines Rescue Competition (Coal & Metal) – 2025**, organized under the aegis of the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), MOIL's Male & Female Rescue teams stood overall first position & won Multiple National Award, with hosting the national event for the first time, supported by the Mine Rescue Station (MRS), WCL.
- MOIL honoured with four awards including Best Communication Campaign (External), Best Communication Campaign (Internal), Best R & D effort for promoting Science & Technology & Annual Report at the **47<sup>th</sup> PRSI Conference 2025**.
- MOIL has been conferred with **"Coal India Productivity Award 2024- 25"** at the 67<sup>th</sup> National Convention & 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Indian Institution of Industrial Engineering (IIIE) in Thiruvananthapuram.

### 22.6 MECON Ltd.

The CSR activities carried out by MECON for empowerment of women and children during period 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025 are as follows:

#### CSR Activities for empowerment of children

- Providing Nutritional Supplements (Moong Dal, Masoor Dal, Gota Moong, Rajma, Soyabean/ Soyabean bari, Sattu, Dalia, Dates, Yellow Peas & Kabuli Chana) & administering Medicinal Supplements (Vitamin D, Calcium, Multivitamin (Vitamin B Complex) Syrup, Chewable Vitamin C Tablets) among around 521 children upto 6 years of age, in the adopted villages – Pancha, Rupru & Pandutoli of Ranchi District and villages - Rai & Sungi of Khunti District of Jharkhand (Aspirational Districts of Jharkhand).
- In addition, the Outreach Children of Muskan Classes of Township School in Ranchi District (Jharkhand) have also been covered under this programme.

- Running of 5 Community Education Centres for the underprivileged poor Children in the slum/backward areas in and around Ranchi District of Jharkhand. Each centre has a dedicated Teacher who is given a Monthly honorarium by MECON under this programme.

### **CSR Activities for empowerment of women**

Free Stitching Training is being provided to the under-privileged Womenfolk at 5 Stitching Training Centres, which are running in the slum area/backward area in and around Ranchi and in Adopted Village of Khunti district of Jharkhand. Each centre has a dedicated Teacher who is given a Monthly honorarium by MECON under this programme.

### **22.7 MSTC Ltd.**

MSTC implements CSR project with the help of external specialized agencies. Empanelled agencies of Government/ semi-Government/ CSR hub are engaged wherever possible. Agencies who intend to undertake any CSR activity, have to be registered with NITI Aayog. The agency shall also be registered with Central Government (ROC) and to have a unique CSR Registration Number issued by ROC with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021. Evaluation of the project is done by dealing officers/CSR Committee. The monitoring system includes regular field visits to Project / Programme sites by designated teams of officials.

The major developmental activities carried out by MSTC Ltd. during the period 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025 are as follows:

#### **Major CSR initiatives undertaken:**

- Medical equipment for Community Hospital at Nadia, West Bengal
- Sanitary Pad Vending Machines to 63 Eklavya Model Residential Schools at 28 districts of Madhya Pradesh
- Eye Equipment for NGO run Eye Hospital at New Town, West Bengal
- Medical Equipment for Child Care Hospital at Kolkata, West Bengal
- Medical Equipment for Eye Hospital at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh
- Installation of Smart Class in 10 Upper Primary Schools at Raygada, Odisha
- Mid-Day Meal in Govt. Schools of Nayagarh & Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Computers Computer Labs in 20 Government Girls Schools at Khordha, Odisha
- Clinical, Diagnostic & Dental Equipment at NGO run Hospital at Wayanad, Kerala
- Purchase of optical biometer for eye hospital run by NGO at Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

### **22.8 KIOCL Ltd.**

As a socially conscious Corporate, KIOCL is contributing significantly towards community development and socio-economic development of people since inception to ensure that people living in the vicinity of our projects are benefitted directly and indirectly through the various

development projects. Since the Company has been incurring continuous losses over the past three finance years amounting to ₹.385.56 crore, no budget has been allocated towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for the financial year 2025-26.



*Health Camp at KIOCL under CSR Activity*

## CHAPTER – XXIII

# IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

### 23.1 Introduction

With a view to promote openness, transparency and accountability in the administration and good governance of the country, the Government of India enacted the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 on June 15, 2005. The Act also aims to protect the citizens' Right to Information to enable every citizen to secure access to the information from the public authorities.

### 23.2 Implementation of the RTI Act, 2005

A Nodal Officer has been nominated to process the applications and appeals under RTI Act and to centrally monitor their progress in the Ministry. The Nodal Officer is assisted by Section Officer. Also, the officers of the level of Under Secretary/Assistant Director (OL)/Assistant Industrial Advisor or equivalent level Officer of the Ministry of Steel have been designated as Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) and Officers of the level of Director/ Deputy Secretary/Joint Director (OL)/ Deputy Industrial Advisor or equivalent Officer of Ministry of Steel have been designated as Appellate Authority, respectively. All Public Authorities under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel have also nominated their respective Public Information Officers/ Assistant Public Information Officers and Appellate Authorities. Web portal for online filling of RTI application has been launched by Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) and the Ministry of Steel has been a part of RTI online web portal w.e.f. 25.06.2013.

During 2025 (from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025), Ministry of Steel has received 769 RTI Applications, which were duly disposed off within the stipulated time. Besides, in compliance with RTI provisions, as communicated by Central Information Commission on 01.08.2025, Third Party Audit of proactive disclosure package of the Ministry of Steel was conducted by National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST).

The details of applications under RTI Act received during the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025 is as under:

Public Authority	Application Received during 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	Application Disposed off during 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	Application Pending on 31.12.2025
Ministry of Steel	758 (including 11 offline)	742	27
SAIL	2122	1984	138
RINL	354	334	20

Public Authority	Application Received during 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	Application Disposed off during 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	Application Pending on 31.12.2025
NMDC Ltd.	545	520	25
MOIL Ltd.	152	125	27
MECON Ltd.	122	115	07
KIOCL Ltd.	74	71	03
MSTC Ltd.	132	123	09

### 23.3 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL has appointed Public Information Officer (PIO)/ Asst. Public Information Officers, Appellate Authorities and Transparency Officer under Sections 5 and 19(1) of the Act in each Plant and Unit for speedy redressal of the queries received under the Act. All the officers/line managers responsible for providing information to the PIO are called Deemed PIO, and are equally responsible as PIO towards timely submission of information to the applicant.

An exclusive RTI Portal for SAIL has been developed with link available on the website of the Company. All the Plants/Units have listed 17 manuals and details of Authorities under the Act are uploaded on the website of the Company.

Quarterly Returns and Annual Returns on implementation of the Act are being submitted online through CIC Portal. Implementation of online requests has already been introduced from 1st May, 2015. A compilation of Record Retention Policy of various functions of Corporate Office has also been uploaded on the website of the Company.

### 23.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Information available in the 17 manuals of the RTI has been updated on Company's website in accordance with the requirement of Section-4(1) (b) of Right to Information Act, 2005. Quarterly Returns and Annual Returns on implementation of RTI Act, 2005 are being submitted regularly in the CIC portal.

### 23.5 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC has published on its website, [www.nmdc.co.in](http://www.nmdc.co.in), information under Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005. Details of Public Information Officer and Appellate Authority are being updated regularly for the information of the public. Annual reports of the Company which gives lot of information on its working are widely circulated and also available in NMDC's website. Further information is disseminated through press conference, press handouts etc. NMDC maintains all its records in a transparent manner. Information is given to the maximum extent in the form in which it is asked for and in the local language as well, when needed.

### 23.6 NMDC Steel Limited

NSL entertains all the offline and also online RTI applications sent through RTIMIS Government portal: [rtionline.gov.in](http://rtionline.gov.in). Head of personnel Department is CPIO for handling RTI cases. Information is provided within stipulated timeline.

### 23.7 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has appointed CPIOs at the Corporate Office and PIOs / APIOs have also been appointed in all its Mines. Joint General Manager (Personnel) had been appointed/designated as Appellate Authority under the Act. The names of all the PIOs / APIOs and the Appellate Authority have also been hosted in Company's website [www.moil.nic.in](http://www.moil.nic.in). The information in respect of company, its employees etc. has been prepared under 17 heads as prescribed in Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, and the same has been hosted in Company's portal. MOIL has been submitting necessary information and returns to the prescribed authorities and updating the same regularly.

The Company has also hosted/updated in Company's website as much information suo-moto at regular intervals for the public, so that public has minimum resort to use the various provisions under the RTI Act to obtain information. For the awareness of employees at large, seminars have been organized to make them understand the importance of RTI Act in the present scenario and highlighted the provisions of the Act.

### 23.8 MECON Ltd.

All the relevant manuals pertaining to RTI Act, 2005 have been hosted on "MECON's Website [www.meconlimited.co.in](http://www.meconlimited.co.in) w.e.f. 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2005. A Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) and the 1st Appellate Authority have been nominated by MECON at its Headquarters and Assistant Public Information Officers (APIOs) have been nominated at various Regional and Site Offices. The queries coming to MECON from the public are being attended to by these nominated officials and replied back by the Central Public Information Officer within the stipulated time period. A Transparency Officer has also been appointed in accordance with RTI Act to ensure smooth and effective implementation of RTI Act.

### 23.9 MSTC Ltd.

Provisions of RTI Act, 2005 have been complied with for processing the RTI applications and appeals received in all offices of MSTC. There is one Transparency Officer, one First Appellate Authority, one Central Public Information Officer (CPIO), one Nodal Officer in MSTC, Head Office and every Region/Branch has one PIO for effectively processing the RTI applications received at various offices of the Company located Pan India. All quarterly reports have been submitted online and have been uploaded on CIC site.

### 23.10 KIOCL Ltd.

RTI Act, 2005 which was enacted by Government of India on 15.06.2002 with an objective to promote openness, transparency and accountability in the administration and to provide

good governance in the country. It also gives the opportunity to every citizen to secure access to information from public authorities. KIOCL being a CPSE falls within the ambit of aforesaid regulation, had operationalized the same from the date it came into effect.

KIOCL has appointed PIOs at the Corporate Office and PIOs/APIOs have also been appointed in all its Plants/other Units. Executives at the Top levels has been appointed/designated as Appellate Authority under the Act. The names of all the PIOs/APIOs and the Appellate Authority has also been hosted on KIOCL's website: [www.kiocltd.in](http://www.kiocltd.in). The obligation of the preparation of the manual prescribed in clause (b) subsection (1) Section (4) has been complied with these have also been hosted on KIOCL's portal within the stipulated time frame given under the Act and the same is being reviewed and updated at regular intervals.

On the basis of the directives issued by Central Information Commission (CIC) and the Ministry of Steel from time to time, KIOCL has been updating the requisite information on periodical basis. The monthly return is being sent to concerned authorities regularly. Further, as per the Ministry of Steel directives the system of submission of quarterly return to the CIC has been introduced.

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance & Pension, Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) launched the RTI Online Portal to receive online application from the citizens. KIOCL has created the User ID and Password for Nodal Officer, Public Information Officers, Appellate Authorities for all Units to receive and reply the applications through online. The Company is aligned with DoPT directives.

## ANNEXURE - I

### MINISTRY OF STEEL (ISPAT MANTRALAYA)<sup>1</sup>

1. Planning, development and facilitation of setting up of iron and steel production facilities including Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) units, Induction furnace (IF) units, processing facilities like re-rollers, flat products (hot/cold rolling units), coating units, wire drawing units and steel scrap processing<sup>2</sup>.
2. Development of iron ore mines in the public sector and other ore mines (manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone, sillimanite, kyanite, and other minerals used in the iron and steel industry but excluding mining lease or matters related thereto).
3. Production, distribution, prices, imports and exports of iron and steel and ferro-alloys.
4. Matters relating to the following undertakings including their subsidiaries, namely<sup>3</sup>
  - i. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);
  - ii. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);
  - iii. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL);
  - iv. Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL);
  - v. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC);
  - vi. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON);
  - vii. Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL);
  - viii. OMITTED.<sup>4</sup>
  - ix. Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL);
  - x. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC);
  - xi. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited; and
  - xii. Bird Group of Companies.

<sup>1</sup>Modified vide Amendment series no. 238 dated 23.05.1998 and 243 dated 15.10.1999.

<sup>2</sup>Modified vide Amendment series no.306 dated 31.07.2014 (earlier modified vide Amendment series no.281 dated 01.09.2005).

<sup>3</sup>Modified vide Amendment series no.286 dated 01.06.2006.

<sup>4</sup>Omitted vide Amendment series no.337 dated 06.12.2017.

ANNEXURE - II

**MINISTER IN CHARGE AND OFFICER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL**

**(Down to Deputy Secretary level)  
(As on 31st December, 2025)**

Minister of Steel	Shri H. D. Kumaraswamy
Minister of State for Steel	Shri Bhupathiraju Srinivasa Varma
Secretary	Shri Sandeep Poundrik
Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser	Shri Ashish Chatterjee
Joint Secretaries	Shri Abhijit Narendra Shri Vinod Kumar Tripathi Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey Ms. Sudershan Mendiratta
Deputy Director General	Ms. Santosh Agarwal
Economic Adviser	Shri Ashwini Kumar
Chief Controller of Accounts	Shri Arvind Kumar
Directors	Ms. Neha Verma (Relieved from this Ministry w.e.f. 01.01.2026) Ms. Maimun Alam Ms. Ambica Anand Chatterjee Shri Gopalakrishnan Ganesan Shri Nitin Jain Shri S Sharad Rao Ms. Gurpreet Gadhok
Deputy Secretary/Joint Director	Shri Amit Kumar Shri Subhash Kumar Shri Ramesh Kumar Shri Revati Raman Shri G Sarathy Raja (Lateral entry) Shri Raj Kumar Shri Ananda Bhoi

(Refer Chapter-III, Para 3.4)

## ANNEXURE - III

### PRODUCTION OF IRON + STEEL

('000 tonnes)

S. No.	ITEM / PRODUCER	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)
	<b>PRODUCTION</b>					
<b>I.</b>	<b>CRUDE STEEL :</b>					
	<b>SAIL, TSL Group, RINL, AM/NS, JSW Group, JSPL, NMDC, NSL</b>					
	Oxygen Route	52,515	56,665	58,881	60,393	51,289
	E.A.F.Units	22,359	23,389	26,490	25,892	19,922
	<b>The Remaining Producers</b>					
	Oxygen Route	2,070	2,127	2,726	2,095	1,668
	E.A.F.Units	8,138	4,815	5,121	5,720	4,667
	Induction Furnaces	35,211	40,201	51,081	58,080	47,005
	<b>TOTAL (Crude Steel)</b>	<b>1,20,293</b>	<b>1,27,197</b>	<b>1,44,299</b>	<b>1,52,180</b>	<b>1,24,551</b>
	% share of The Remaining Producers	38%	37%	41%	43%	43%
<b>II.</b>	<b>PIG IRON :</b>					
	<b>SAIL, TSL Group, RINL, AM/NS, JSW Group, JSPL, NMDC, NSL</b>	1,462	1,184	1,909	2,075	1,475
	<b>The Remaining Producers</b>	4,801	4,677	5,455	6,256	4,889
	<b>TOTAL (Pig Iron)</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>5,861</b>	<b>7,364</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>6,364</b>
	% share of The Remaining Producers	77%	80%	74%	75%	77%
<b>III.</b>	<b>SPONGEIRON:</b>					
	<b>Gas Based</b>	8,866	8,007	9,785	8,880	6,681
	<b>Coal Based</b>	30,334	35,614	41,776	46,884	37,867
	<b>TOTAL (Sponge Iron)</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>43,621</b>	<b>51,560</b>	<b>55,764</b>	<b>44,547</b>
	% share by Process (Coal Based)	77%	82%	81%	84%	85%
<b>IV.</b>	<b>FINISHED STEEL (Production) (Alloy/Non-Alloy) :</b>					
	<b>SAIL, TSL Group, RINL, AM/NS, JSW Group, JSPL, NMDC, NSL</b>	65055	72265	77,698	80,076	65,340
	<b>The Remaining Producers</b>	48,542	50,931	61,455	66,612	53,359
	<b>TOTAL (Finished steel)</b>	<b>1,13,597</b>	<b>1,23,196</b>	<b>1,39,153</b>	<b>1,46,688</b>	<b>1,18,699</b>
	% share of The Remaining Producers	43%	41%	44%	45%	45%

Note: P stands for Provisional figure ; NMDC Steel Ltd. has started production from September, 2023 onwards;

Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - IV

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL

(’000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Producer	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)		
		Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation
<b>A. Public Sector Unit</b>																
1	SAIL	20,632	17,363	84	20,632	18,292	89	20,632	19,241	93	20,632	19,171	93	20,632	14,348	70
2	RINL	6,300	5,272	84	7,300	4,137	57	7,300	4,411	60	7,300	3,584	49	7,300	3,934	54
3	NIMDC Steel Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	540	18	3,000	1,471	49	3,000	1,727	58
	<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>26,932</b>	<b>22,636</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>27,932</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>30,932</b>	<b>24,192</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>30,932</b>	<b>24,227</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>30,932</b>	<b>20,009</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>B. Pvt. Sector Unit</b>																
4	TSL Group	20,600	19,464	94	20,600	19,805	96	21,500	20,783	97	21,581	21,677	100	26,581	17,407	65
5	AMNS(Essar Steel Ltd.)	9,600	7,295	76	9,600	6,688	70	9,600	7,683	80	9,600	7,103	74	9,600	5,607	58
6	JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD.	8,100	7,458	92	8,100	7,509	93	9,600	7,645	80	9,600	6,748	70	14,600	6,473	44
7	JSW Steel Ltd.	23,000	18,023	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	JSW Group	-	-	-	25,750	23,623	92	28,080	25,608	91	34,200	26,530	78	34,200	21,714	63
9	OTHER BOF	3,177	2,070	65	3,177	2,127	67	3,177	2,185	69	3,177	2,095	66	3,177	1,668	53
10	OTHER EAF	11,614	8,138	70	8,743	4,815	55	7,828	5,121	65	9,323	5,720	61	9,323	4,667	50
11	OTHER IF	51,040	35,211	69	57,397	40,201	70	68,797	51,081	74	81,920	58,080	71	89,883	47,005	52
	<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>1,27,130</b>	<b>97,658</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,33,367</b>	<b>1,04,768</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,48,583</b>	<b>1,20,107</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,69,401</b>	<b>1,27,953</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1,87,364</b>	<b>1,04,542</b>	<b>56</b>
	<b>Total ( Public Sector + Private Sector)</b>	<b>1,54,062</b>	<b>1,20,293</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,61,299</b>	<b>1,27,197</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,79,515</b>	<b>1,44,299</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2,00,333</b>	<b>1,52,180</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,18,296</b>	<b>1,24,551</b>	<b>57</b>
	<b>Share of Public Sector (%)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	

Note: P stands for Provisional figure. NIMDC Steel Ltd. has started production from September, 2023 onwards.  
Source: JPC

(Refer Chapter-III, Para 3.4)

ANNEXURE - V

**PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL  
(By Route)**

('000 tonnes)

PROCESS ROUTE	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)
<b>OXYGEN ROUTE</b>					
SAIL	17,153	18,055	18,980	18,912	14,134
RINL	5,272	4,137	4,411	3,584	3,934
NMDC			540	1,471	1,727
TSL Group	17,215	17,514	18,335	19,359	15,632
JSW Steel Ltd.	10,380	-	-		
JSW Group	-	14,236	14,530	15,042	12,883
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	2,495	2,723	2,625	2,025	2,980
Other Oxygen Route	2,070	2,127	2,186	2,095	1,668
<b>TOTAL OXYGEN ROUTE :</b>	<b>54,585</b>	<b>58,792</b>	<b>61,607</b>	<b>62,488</b>	<b>52,957</b>
<b>ELECTRIC ROUTE</b>					
<b>ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE</b>					
SAIL	210	237	261	259	214
TSL Group	2,249	2,290	2,448	2,318	1,776
JSW Steel Ltd.	7,643	-	-		
JSW Group	-	9,387	11,079	11,488	8,831
AM/NS(Essar Steel Ltd.)	7,295	6,688	7,683	7,103	5,607
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	4,963	4,786	5,020	4,723	3,494
Other Electric Arc Furnace	8,138	4,815	5,121	5,720	4,667
<b>TOTAL ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE :</b>	<b>30,498</b>	<b>28,204</b>	<b>31,611</b>	<b>31,611</b>	<b>24,589</b>
<b>ELECTRIC INDUCTION FURNACE</b>	<b>35,211</b>	<b>40,201</b>	<b>51,081</b>	<b>58,080</b>	<b>47,005</b>
<b>TOTAL ELECTRIC ROUTE :</b>	<b>65,708</b>	<b>68,405</b>	<b>82,692</b>	<b>89,692</b>	<b>71,593</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>1,20,293</b>	<b>1,27,197</b>	<b>1,44,299</b>	<b>1,52,180</b>	<b>1,24,551</b>

Note: P stands for Provisional figure ;NMDC Steel Ltd. has started production from September, 2023 onwards;

Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - VI

**PRODUCTION OF HOT METAL**

('000 Tonnes)

PLANTS	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)
STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	18,734	19,409	20,496	20,305	15,143
RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	5,774	4,407	4,700	3,913	4,323
NMDC	-	-	970	2,000	2,259
TSL Group	19,405	19,835	21,434	22,542	17,874
AM/NS(Essar Steel Ltd.)	3,335	3,375	3,573	3,516	2,615
JSW STEEL LTD.	16,794	-	-	-	
JSW GROUP	-	22,476	23,549	25,615	19,994
JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD.	6,068	6,165	6,116	6,131	4,532
<b>(A) SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>70,111</b>	<b>75,667</b>	<b>80,838</b>	<b>84,022</b>	<b>66,739</b>
<b>(B) The Remaining Producers</b>	<b>8,112</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>4,960</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>78,223</b>	<b>81,162</b>	<b>87,045</b>	<b>91,382</b>	<b>71,699</b>
<b>% SHARE OF The Remaining Producers</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>

Note: P stands for Provisional figure. NMDC Steel Ltd. has started production from September, 2023 onwards;  
Source: JPC

(Refer Chapter-III, Para 3.4)

ANNEXURE - VII

**PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON**

('000 tonnes)

Public Sector Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)
Steel Authority of India Limited	554	361	418	401	247
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	80	40	0	0	0
NMDC Steel Ltd.	-	-	300	412	399
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>646</b>
<b>Pvt. Sector Unit</b>					
TSL Group	98	108	576	376	306
Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	496	534	281	131	127
JSW Steel Ltd.	234	-	-	-	-
JSW Group	-	141	633	755	397
Other Pvt. Unit	4,801	4,677	5,155	6,256	4,889
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>5,718</b>
<b>Total production (A+B)</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>5,861</b>	<b>7,364</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>6,364</b>

Note: P stands for Provisional figure . NMDC Steel Ltd. has started production from September, 2023 onwards;  
Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - VIII

**PRODUCTION OF FINISHED STEEL  
(Non-Alloy & Alloy Steel)**

('000 tonnes)

PLANTS	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)
Steel Authority of India Ltd.	13,829	15,282	16,255	15,857	12,545
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	3,750	3,643	3,731	3,215	3,155
NMDC Steel Ltd.			531	1,439	1,683
TSL Group	18,745	19,459	21,152	21,398	17,017
AM/NS (Essar Steel Ltd.)	7,217	6,677	7,549	7,357	5,879
JSW Steel Ltd.	16,367	-	-		
JSW Group	-	21,785	23,260	23,870	19,556
Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	5,147	5,418	5,750	6,941	5,506
<b>SUB TOTAL (A) :</b>	<b>65,055</b>	<b>72,265</b>	<b>78,228</b>	<b>80,076</b>	<b>65,340</b>
The Remaining Producers (B)	48,542	50,931	60,925	66,612	53,359
<b>TOTAL PRODUCTION (A+B)</b>	<b>1,13,597</b>	<b>1,23,196</b>	<b>1,39,153</b>	<b>1,46,688</b>	<b>1,18,699</b>
<b>% SHARE OF The Remaining Producers</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>

Note: P stands for Provisional figure. NMDC Steel Ltd. has started production from September, 2023 onwards;  
Source: JPC

(Refer Chapter-III, Para 3.4)

ANNEXURE - IX

CATEGORYWISE PRODUCTION OF FINISHED STEEL

(‘000 Tonnes)

CATEGORY	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 (UPTO DECEMBER 2025) (P)		
	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSW Group, JSPL	Others	Total	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSW Group, JSPL	Others	Total	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSW Group, JSPL	Others	Total	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSW Group, JSPL	Others	Total	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSW Group, JSPL	Others	Total
<b>FINISHED STEEL (NON-ALLOY)</b>															
BARS & RODS	15,320	31,878	47,198	16,298	35,380	51,679	17,502	41,422	58,924	17,084	45,908	62,992	13,389	36,069	49,459
STRUCTURALS	2,212	5,268	7,480	2,633	5,976	8,609	2,819	7,487	10,306	2,748	8,413	11,161	2,185	6,692	8,878
RLY MATERIALS	1,331	14	1,346	1,478	15	1,493	1,524	21	1,544	1,636	24	1,660	1,239	22	1,261
<b>TOTAL (NON-FLAT)</b>	<b>18,863</b>	<b>37,160</b>	<b>56,024</b>	<b>20,409</b>	<b>41,372</b>	<b>61,781</b>	<b>21,845</b>	<b>48,930</b>	<b>70,774</b>	<b>21,469</b>	<b>54,344</b>	<b>75,813</b>	<b>16,814</b>	<b>42,783</b>	<b>59,598</b>
PM PLATES	5,236	119	5,355	5,238	100	5,338	5,634	116	5,751	5,227	72	5,299	4,107	30	4,137
HR COIL/STRIP	39,638	5,598	45,236	42,826	3,606	46,433	47,523	5,700	53,223	48,737	5,433	54,170	39,739	4,998	44,737
<b>TOTAL (FLAT)</b>	<b>44,874</b>	<b>5,717</b>	<b>50,591</b>	<b>48,064</b>	<b>3,706</b>	<b>51,770</b>	<b>53,157</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>58,974</b>	<b>53,965</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>59,469</b>	<b>43,846</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>48,875</b>
<b>TOTAL (Non-Alloy)</b>	<b>63,738</b>	<b>42,877</b>	<b>1,06,615</b>	<b>68,474</b>	<b>45,078</b>	<b>1,13,551</b>	<b>75,002</b>	<b>54,746</b>	<b>1,29,748</b>	<b>75,433</b>	<b>59,849</b>	<b>1,35,282</b>	<b>60,660</b>	<b>47,812</b>	<b>1,08,472</b>
<b>FINISHED STEEL (Alloy)</b>															
NON-FLAT	1,040	2,793	3,832	1,380	2,909	4,289	1,509	3,150	4,659	1,290	2,724	4,014	915	2,141	3,056
FLAT	85	253	337	2,343	240	2,583	1,054	305	1,359	3,150	326	3,476	3,597	264	3,861
<b>TOTAL (Alloy)</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>6,917</b>
<b>FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)</b>															
NON-FLAT	0	733	733	0	846	846	0	1,027	1,027	124	1,087	1,211	115	915	1,030
FLAT	193	1,886	2,078	68	1,859	1,927	133	2,226	2,360	78	2,626	2,704	53	2,227	2,280
<b>TOTAL (Stainless)</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>3,310</b>
<b>FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy + Alloy + Stainless)</b>															
<b>TOTAL (NON-FLAT)</b>	<b>19,903</b>	<b>40,686</b>	<b>60,589</b>	<b>21,790</b>	<b>45,126</b>	<b>66,915</b>	<b>23,355</b>	<b>53,107</b>	<b>76,461</b>	<b>22,883</b>	<b>58,155</b>	<b>81,038</b>	<b>17,844</b>	<b>45,839</b>	<b>63,684</b>
<b>TOTAL (FLAT)</b>	<b>45,152</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>53,007</b>	<b>50,475</b>	<b>5,805</b>	<b>56,280</b>	<b>54,344</b>	<b>8,348</b>	<b>62,692</b>	<b>57,192</b>	<b>8,457</b>	<b>65,649</b>	<b>47,496</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>55,016</b>
<b>TOTAL Finished Steel</b>	<b>65,055</b>	<b>48,542</b>	<b>1,13,597</b>	<b>72,265</b>	<b>50,931</b>	<b>1,23,196</b>	<b>77,698</b>	<b>61,455</b>	<b>1,39,153</b>	<b>80,076</b>	<b>66,612</b>	<b>1,46,687</b>	<b>65,340</b>	<b>53,359</b>	<b>1,18,699</b>

Note: P stands for Provisional figure. NMDC Steel Ltd. has started production from September, 2023 onwards;

Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - X

**CATEGORY-WISE IMPORT OF IRON & STEEL**

('000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	CATEGORY	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)
<b>I</b>	<b>Semi-finished Steel(Non-Alloy)</b>					
	Semis	12	330	433	214	793
	Re-rollable Scrap	119	286	175	226	80
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>873</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Finished Steel(Non-Alloy)</b>					
	<b>Non-Flat</b>					
	Bars & Rods	63	115	158	222	104
	Structurals	14	9	6	20	10
	Rly.Materials	68	76	76	31	64
	<b>TOTAL Non-Flat</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>178</b>
	<b>Flat</b>					
	Plates	237	161	660	994	458
	HR Sheets	0	0	10	2	1
	HR Coils/Skelp/Strips	811	1,525	3,003	3,140	1,316
	CR Coils/Sheets	340	386	330	316	116
	GP/GC Sheets	735	914	1,290	1,356	694
	Elec.Sheets	430	264	329	490	374
	TMBP	0	0	0	0	0
	Tin Plates	54	11	7	9	12
	Tin Free Steel	12	3	2	1	1
	Pipes	150	215	324	360	200
	<b>TOTAL Flat</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>6,668</b>	<b>3,171</b>
	<b>TOTAL Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy)</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>3,349</b>
	<b>TOTAL STEEL (Non-Alloy)</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>6,803</b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>4,221</b>

Sl.No.	CATEGORY	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)
	<b>Alloy/Stainless Steel</b>					
	Non-Flat	214	233	198	244	144
	Flat	1,542	2,111	1,927	2,366	1,156
	Semi-finished	38	386	720	543	525
	<b>TOTAL FIN. STEEL (Alloy/Stainless)</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>1,300</b>
	<b>TOTAL STEEL (Alloy/Stainless)</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>3,153</b>	<b>1,826</b>
	<b>TOTAL FIN. STEEL (Non-Alloy + Alloy/Stainless)</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>6,022</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>9,551</b>	<b>4,649</b>
	<b>TOTAL Steel (Non-Alloy + Alloy/Stainless)</b>	<b>4,838</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>9,648</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>6,047</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Other Steel Items</b>					
	Fittings	135	173	101	137	348
	Misc.Steel Items	350	240	168	284	173
	Steel Scrap	4,845	9,915	8,695	9,549	5,998
<b>IV</b>	<b>Iron</b>					
	Pig Iron	26	118	366	326	172
	Sponge Iron	35	300	608	583	710
<b>V</b>	<b>Ferro-Alloys</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>260</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>18,114</b>	<b>20,102</b>	<b>22,019</b>	<b>13,709</b>

Note: P stands for Provisional figure ;

Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - XI

**CATEGORY-WISE EXPORT OF IRON & STEEL**

('000 tonnes)

CATEGORY	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Prov.)
<b>SEMIS (Non-Alloy)</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>870</b>
<b>FINISHED STEEL (Non-alloy)</b>					
<b>Non-Flat</b>					
Bars & Rods	2,096	346	427	375	352
Structurals	203	185	102	80	75
Railway Materials	2	0	3	2	7
<b>Total Non-Flat</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>434</b>
<b>Flat</b>					
Plates	875	528	629	377	354
H R Coils/Sheets	6,185	1,661	2,750	999	1,621
C R Sheets/Coils	1,059	352	517	467	387
GP/GC Sheets	1,730	1,132	1,652	1,136	713
Elec. Sheets	42	37	28	7	7
Tinplates	39	12	21	102	45
Tin Free Steel	2	0	0	1	1
Pipes	137	231	647	599	650
<b>Total Flat</b>	<b>10,067</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>6,244</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>3,778</b>
<b>Total Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy)</b>	<b>12,369</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>4,212</b>
<b>Total Steel (Non-Alloy)</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>7,798</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>5,082</b>
Non-Flat Alloy/Stainless	634	304	280	311	258
Flat Alloy/Stainless	491	1,929	430	403	329
<b>Total Finished Steel (Alloy/Stainless)</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>Semi-Finished (Alloy/Stainless)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Total Steel (Alloy/Stainless)</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>901</b>
<b>Total Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy + Alloy / Stainless)</b>	<b>13,494</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>7,487</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>4,799</b>
<b>Total Steel (Non-Alloy + Alloy / Stainless)</b>	<b>18,372</b>	<b>8,338</b>	<b>8,542</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>5,983</b>
PIG IRON	1,213	629	385	287	511
SPONGE IRON	788	1,085	1,309	1,516	1,138

Note: P stands for Provisional figure;

Source: JPC

(Refer Chapter-I and V)

ANNEXURE - XII

**COMPARATIVE PBT (PROFIT BEFORE TAX) OF STEEL CPSEs**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	CPSE/Company	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Prov.) @ (Upto Dec. 2025)
1.	SAIL	16038.72	2636.91	3687.67	3009	2010
2.	RINL	941.58	(-)3236.46	(-)5218.46	(-)5031.99	(-)1927.95**
3.	NMDC Ltd.	13022	7637	8012	9296	7280
4.	NMDC Steel Ltd.*	-	-	(-)2201.02	(-)3321.72	(-) 410.32
5.	MOIL Ltd.	523.29	334.45	387.00	486.78	218.44
6.	MECON Ltd.	19.54	34.01	77.62#	32.87	(-) 55.52
7.	MSTC Ltd.	220.08	313.48	284.44	503.90	173.62
8.	KIOCL Ltd.	411.03	(-) 122.76	(-) 63.70	(-) 205.07	(-) 47.97

@ Provisional upto December, 2025

# Restated

\*\* Provisional as per Estimated Monthly Working Results (MWR).

\* Date of commencement of Commercial Operations declared on 31.08.2023

ANNEXURE - XII A

**COMPARATIVE PAT (PROFIT AFTER TAX) OF STEEL CPSEs**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	CPSE/Company	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Prov.) @ (Upto Dec. 2025)
1.	SAIL	12015.04	1903.07	2733.11	2148.00	1554
2.	RINL	913.19	(-)2858.74	(-)4848.86	(-)1388.62	(-)1686.77**
3	NMDC Ltd.	8895	4763	6645	7075	4340
4.	NMDC Steel Ltd.*	-	-	(-) 1560.32	(-)2373.78	(-)333.19
5.	MOIL Ltd.	376.98	250.59	293.34	381.64	163.46
6.	MECON Ltd.	13.70	31.01	54.56#	29.00	(-) 55.52
7.	MSTC Ltd.	200.09	239.23	171.91	402.98	129.43
8.	KIOCL Ltd.	313.41	(-) 97.67	(-) 83.31	(-) 204.58	(-) 47.97

@ Provisional Upto December, 2025

# Restated

\*\* Provisional as per Estimated Monthly Working Results (MWR).

\* Date of commencement of Commercial Operations declared on 31.08.2023.

(Refer Chapter-V)

ANNEXURE - XIII

**CONTRIBUTION MADE TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT INSURANCE COMPANIES BY STEEL CPSEs**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	CPSE/Company	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Prov.) @ (Upto Dec. 2025)
1.	SAIL	16510	15829	13919	13912	11185
2.	RINL	3005.69	3032.70	2981.66	2801.12	1963.97
3.	NMDC Ltd.	8895	4763	6645	7075	4340
4.	NMDC Steel Ltd.*	-	-	87.75	85.54	1165.52
5.	MOIL Ltd.	438.34	324.50	328.50	364.69	196.72(Actual)
6.	MECON Ltd.	96.64	145.90	137.97	151.11	80.81
7.	MSTC Ltd.	412.79	227.24	225.32	381.08	134.04
8.	KIOCL Ltd.	168.11	63.44	46.51	21.33	20.29

@ Provisional Upto December, 2025

\* Date of commencement of Commercial Operations declared on 31.08.2023.

ANNEXURE - XIII A

**CONTRIBUTION MADE TO THE  
STATE GOVERNMENT BY STEEL CPSEs**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	CPSE/Company	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Prov.) @ (Upto Dec. 2025)
1.	SAIL	7792	7796	8096	7243	6249
2.	RINL	474.19	530.90	463.17	440.00	171.59
3.	NMDC Ltd.	10631	9731	9625	11512	8,783
4.	NMDC Steel Ltd.*	-	-	7.95	8.67	58.32
5.	MOIL Ltd.	126.35	143.83	148.31	147.04	99.76 (Actual)
6.	MECON Ltd.	11.46	23.45	19.02	27.21	26.59
7.	MSTC Ltd.	20.93	23.52	26.69	21.62	14.87
8.	KIOCL Ltd.	4.30	21.85	6.16	1.62	1.08

@ Provisional Upto December, 2025

\* Date of commencement of Commercial Operations declared on 31.08.2023

ANNEXURE - XIV

**BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE ON CSR BY STEEL CPSEs**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	CPSE/ Company	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Prov.)	
		Budgeted	Exp.	Budgeted	Exp.	Budgeted	Exp.	Budgeted	Exp.	Budgeted	Exp.
1	SAIL	8186	9424	15795	16246	15875	16193	13763	13810	5311	3983##
2	RINL	1200	1142	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	NMDC Ltd.	25000	28732.83	18670	18670*	19707.03	19707.03*	19114	19114*	17500**	4200.17***
4	MOIL Ltd.	1350	1320	1350	1374	1631	1666	1783	1525.60	1890	805
5	M E C O N Ltd.	343.20B	149.84	277.11C	61.45	271.46D	124.69	365.07E	139.89	328.12F	15.32
6	MSTC Ltd.	-	17.84	272.00	301.69	376.00	377.60	480.00	480.81	700.00	125.88 @@
7	KIOCL Ltd.	438.70	1341.47	589.96	554.98	87.50	87.50	149.72@	Nil	Nil	NA

\*\*Upto December, 2025

\*All expenditures include amount deposited in Unspent CSR Account (UCSRA) and same has been shown as liability provision in Books of accounts. Actual Expenditures for the years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 are Rs. 8758.43 lakh, 4615.03 lakh and 6778.48 lakh respectively.

\*\*Budget as in BE and \*\*\* Expenditure till December

B. For FY 2021-22, the Total CSR Fund Available is Rs. 343.20 Lakhs, which includes **Rs. 77.38 Lakhs** as Fund Allocation for FY 2021-22 + Rs. 265.82 Lakhs as Carry-over Fund of On-going Projects of previous years.

C. For FY 2022-23, the Total CSR Fund Available is Rs. 277.11 Lakhs, which includes **Rs. 83.75 Lakhs** as Fund Allocation for FY 2022-23 + Rs. 193.36 Lakhs as Carry-over Fund of On-going Projects of previous years.

D. For FY 2023-24, the Total CSR Fund Available is Rs. 271.46 Lakhs, which includes **Rs. 55.88 Lakhs (Rs. 48.40 Lakhs** as Fund Allocation for FY 2023-24 + **Rs. 7.40 Lakhs** as Surplus Fund of Interest earned for the FY 2021-22 & FY 2022-23 on "Flexi Deposit Account" of Unspent CSR Balance for FY 2020-21) + Rs. 215.66 Lakhs as Carry-over Fund of On-going Projects of previous years.

E. For FY 2024-25, the Total CSR Fund Available is Rs. 365.07 Lakhs, which includes **Rs. 70.37 Lakhs** as Fund Allocation for FY 2024-25 + Rs. 146.76 Lakhs as Carry-over Fund of On-going Projects of previous years + Rs. 147.94 Lakhs as excess CSR allocation for FY 2024-25.

F. For FY 2025-26, the Total CSR Fund Available is Rs. 328.12 Lakhs, which includes Rs. 102.93 Lakhs (**Rs. 96.33 Lakhs** as Fund Allocation for FY 2025-26 + **Rs. 6.60 Lakhs** as Surplus Fund of Interest earned for the FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 on "Flexi Deposit Account" of Unspent CSR Balance) + Rs. 225.19 Lakhs as Carry-over Fund of On-going Projects of previous years.

The above expenditures include contribution to PMCARES Fund. **The CSR expenditure incurred from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 is Rs. 65.45 Lakhs.**

@@ CSR Expenditure undertaken for the Financial Year 2025-26 upto 16.12.2025.

Note: Due to loss incurred by MSTC Limited during FY 2018-19, the average net profit of the Company was negative resulting in no CSR obligation to the Company for the year 2021-22. MSTC Ltd. has voluntarily spent Rs. 17.84 Lakh during the financial year 2021-22.

⊙ CSR budget for FY 2024-25 is Rs. 149.72 lakhs as per the provisions of Companies Act-2013. However, KIOCL has availed Set-Off of Rs. 149.72 lakhs for the year FY 2024-25 from carry forward excess expenditure incurred towards CSR during FY 2021-22. Hence no CSR project was taken up for FY 2024-25. Since the Company has incurred continuous losses over the past three finance years, aggregating to **Rs. 385.56 crore**, no budget has been allocated towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for the financial year 2025-26.

Annexure- XV

**Release of Grants under R&D Scheme**

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Title of the R&D project	2025-26 (Upto Dec 2025)		
		Total	Capital	Revenue
1	A Comprehensive Technological Innovation: Quantum Confinement-Induced Reconfigurable Synergistic Activation of Steel Industry-derived COx into CNG.", IIT BHU Varanasi	96.74289	0.00001	96.74288
2	Decarbonization of DRI process in rotary kiln using hydrogen as reductant	82.99999	82.99999	0
3	Large-scale electrocatalytic conversion of CO <sub>2</sub> to CO and its further valorization	79.99999	79.99999	0
4	A laboratory / pilot scale set up to optimize the process parameters for producing DRI with varying H <sub>2</sub> and CO ratio along with 3D Multiphysics modelling of DRI shaft reactor"	70.00000	70.00000	0
5	Investigation on coal-biomass blends as reductant and fuel in rotary kiln DRI making towards CO <sub>2</sub> mitigation	64.99999	64.99999	0
6	Development of Solid Oxide Electrolyzer Cell & Short Stack for Blast Furnace Top Gas Utilization to Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> Footprint in the Iron Making Process	44.99999	44.99999	0
7	Beneficiation of coking coal by hybrid mode: dry and wet processing to reduce the ash forming impurities	36.03600	0	36.03600
8	Assessment of Design and Operating parameters using Process Simulation for Hydrogen Based DRI Production in: (1) a Continuous Vertical Shaft Reactor (2) a Vertical Batch Reactor by IIT Bombay & IIT Bhubaneswar	27.00003	27.00001	0.00002
9	Hydrothermal oxidation of industrial effluents to generate H <sub>2</sub> rich compressed fuel gas mixture	23.71518	12.73999	10.97519
10	Melting and Refining Behaviour of gas based DRI and Hydrogen based DRI	21.99999	21.99999	0

S. No.	Title of the R&D project	2025-26 (Upto Dec 2025)		
		Total	Capital	Revenue
11	Development of an Integrated Design, Optimization and Life-Cycle Cost Calculation Software for the Steel Grider Bridges	20.82985	11.99999	8.82986
12	Study the Physical and Mineralogical effect on the recovery of Iron values from beneficiation Plant residual fines/ Slimes/ Tailings and lean-grade Ion Ores: An approach towards Iron Ore Sustainability	10.69500	0	10.69500
13	Technology development for utilization of spent EAF graphite electrode to prepare high commercial value graphene products	8.53000	0	8.53000
14	Investigation on Direct Reduction using Ammonia: A Novel Green Alternate Ironmaking Process	8.19100	0	8.19100
15	A comparative study on the controlling mechanisms during reduction of iron oxides with CO and hydrogen – Impact on decarbonisation of iron and steel manufacturing	3.26000	3.26000	0
16	Beneficiation of iron ore slimes using reverse flotation and study on the synergistic effect of collectors	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001
17	Earthquake Resistant Design and Development of Tubular Section-Based Steel Moment Resisting Frames	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001
18	Machine learning based design of induction furnace steel slag geopolymer composite for traffic noise mitigation	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001
19	Novel sustainable Approach for recovery of zinc and iron from the electric arc furnace dust and conjugated tool	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001
20	Recycling Steel Melting Slag for Welding Applications: A Sustainable Flux Alternative in Submerged Arc Welding	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>180</b>

**REPORTS OF CAG**

**Audit Report No. 6 of 2025 Union Govt. (Commercial) Compliance Audit Report on Report of the General Purpose Financial Reports of Central Public Sector Enterprises for the year ended March 2022**

**Buy back of shares in MOIL Limited**

One transaction of Buyback of Shares (MOIL Limited) was identified at RE stage of the year 2021-22 with estimated proceeds of ₹400 crore. The Government received proceeds amounting to ₹393.77 crore after the buyback process by MOIL Limited.

**(Para 4.7)**





भारत स्टील  
Bharat Steel



सत्यमेव जयते

इस्पात मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF  
**STEEL**