

## AN OVERVIEW OF STEEL SECTOR

### Global Scenario

- In CY 2021, the world crude steel production reached 1911.9 million tonnes (mt) and showed a growth of 3.6% over CY 2020.
- China remained world's largest crude steel producer in 2021 (1032.8 mt) followed by India (118.1 mt), Japan (96.3 mt) and the USA (86.0 mt), based on rankings released by the World Steel Association.
- Per capita finished steel consumption in 2020 was 228 kg for world and 691 kg for China. The same for India was 70 kg (Source: JPC) in 2020-21.

*Note: World Steel Association report, Data Provisional.*

### Domestic Scenario

- The Indian steel industry has entered into a new development stage, post de-regulation, riding high on the resurgent economy and rising demand for steel.
- Rapid rise in production has resulted in India becoming the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of crude steel during last four years (2018-2021), from its 3<sup>rd</sup> largest status in 2017. The country was also the largest producer of Sponge Iron or DRI in the world and the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest finished steel consumer in the world after China in 2021 (provisional), based on rankings released by the World Steel Association.
- In a de-regulated, liberalized economic/market scenario like India the Government's role is that of a facilitator which lays down the policy guidelines and establishes the institutional mechanism/structure for creating conducive environment for improving efficiency and performance of the steel sector.
- In this role, 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. The Government has also announced a policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured Iron & Steel products in Government procurement.
- The government has also approved a Production-linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel. It is expected that the specialty steel production will become 42 million tonnes by the end of 2026-27. This will ensure that approximately 2.5 lakh crores worth of specialty steel will be produced and consumed in the country which would otherwise have been imported. Similarly, the export of specialty steel will become around 5.5 million tonnes as against the current 1.7 million tonnes of specialty steel getting FOREX of Rs 33,000 crore.

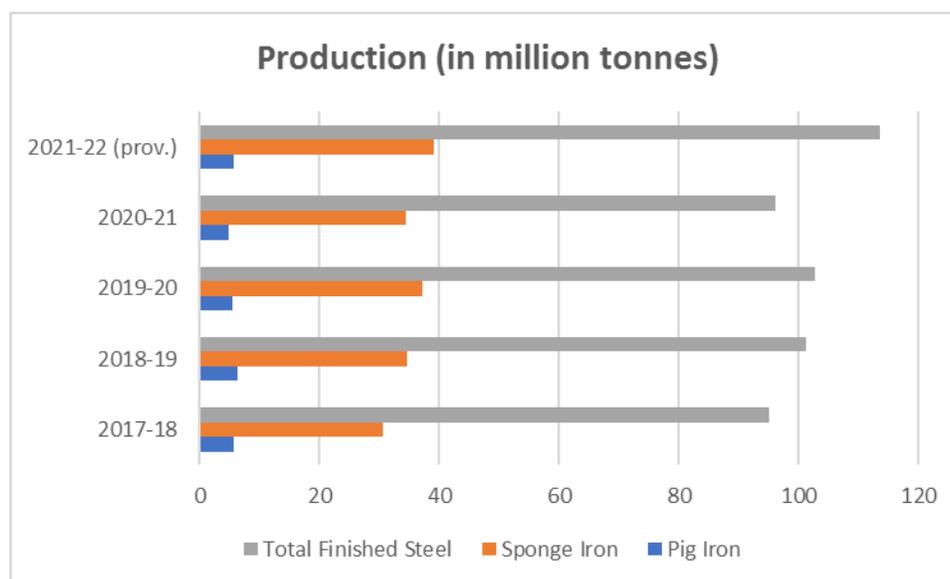
### Production

- Steel industry was de-licensed and de-controlled in 1991 & 1992 respectively.
- India was the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of crude steel in the world in 2021.
- In 2021-22 (provisional), production of total finished steel (alloy/stainless + non alloy) was 113.60 mt, a growth of 18.1% over last year.
- Production of Pig Iron in 2021-22 (provisional) was 5.76 mt, a growth of 18.1% over last year.

- India was the largest producer of Sponge Iron in the world in 2021. The coal-based route accounted for 77% of total Sponge Iron production (39.03 mt) in the country in 2021-22 (provisional).
- Data on production of Pig Iron, Sponge Iron and Total Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy) are given below for last five years:

<b>Indian steel industry: Production (in million tonnes)</b>					
<b>Category</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22*</b>
Pig Iron	5.73	6.41	5.42	4.88	5.76
Sponge Iron	30.51	34.71	37.10	34.38	39.03
Total Finished Steel	95.01	101.29	102.62	96.20	113.60
Source: Joint Plant Committee; *provisional					

Graphical representation of above table is given below:-



### **Demand - Availability**

- Industry dynamics including demand – availability of iron and steel in the country are largely determined by market forces and gaps in demand-availability are met mostly through imports.
- Interface with consumers exists by way of meeting of the Steel Consumers’ Council, which is conducted on regular basis.
- Interface helps in redressing availability problems, complaints related to quality.

## Steel Prices

- Price regulation of iron & steel was abolished on 16.1.1992. Since then steel prices are determined by the interplay of market forces.
- Domestic steel prices are influenced by trends in raw material prices, demand – supply conditions in the market, international price trends among others.
- As a facilitator, the Government monitors the steel market conditions and adopts fiscal and other policy measures based on its assessment.

## Imports

- Data on import of total finished steel (alloy/stainless + non alloy) is given below for last five years:

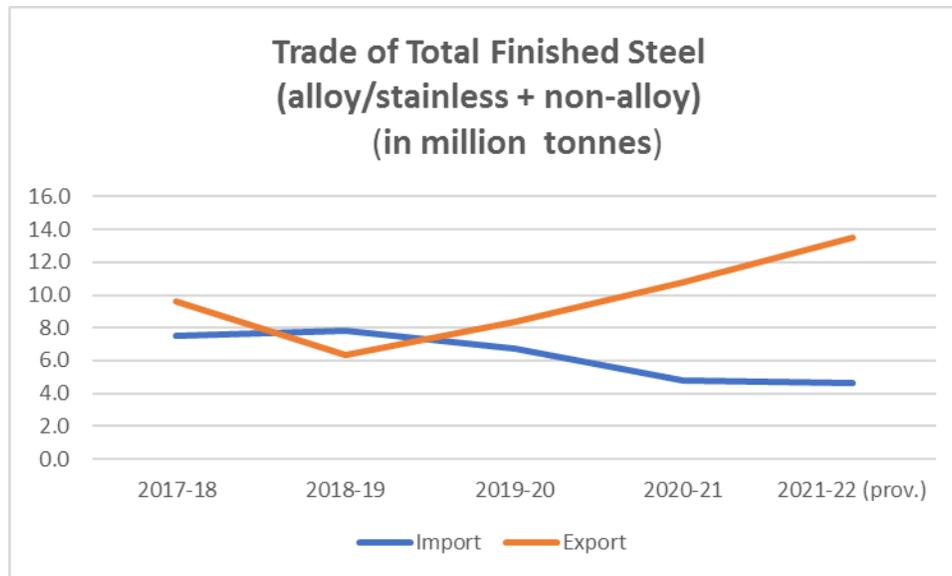
<b>Indian steel industry: Import of Total Finished Steel (in million tonnes)</b>					
<b>Category</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22*</b>
Qty	7.48	7.83	6.77	4.75	4.67
Source: Joint Plant Committee; *provisional					

## Exports

- During last five years, India was a net exporter of total finished steel in 2017-18, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22.
- Data on export of total finished steel (alloy/stainless + non alloy) is given below for last five years:

<b>Indian steel industry: Export of Total Finished Steel (in million tonnes)</b>					
<b>Category</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22*</b>
Qty	9.62	6.36	8.36	10.78	13.49
Source: Joint Plant Committee; *provisional					

Graphical representation of trade of total finished steel for last five years is as below:-



### Levies on Iron & Steel

*SDF levy:* This was a levy started for funding modernisation, expansion and development of steel sector. The Fund, inter-alia, supports Capital expenditure for modernisation, rehabilitation, diversification, renewal & replacement of Integrated Steel Plants, Research & Development, Rebates to SSI Corporations among others. The SDF levy was abolished on 21.4.94. An Empowered Committee has been set up to guide the R&D effort in this sector.

*EGEAF:* This levy started for reimbursing the price differential cost of inputs used for engineering exporters. Fund was discontinued on 19.2.96.

### Opportunities for growth of Iron and Steel in Private Sector

#### The New Industrial Policy Regime

The New Industrial policy opened up the Indian iron and steel industry for private investment by (a) removing it from the list of industries reserved for public sector and (b) exempting it from compulsory licensing. Imports of foreign technology as well as foreign direct investment are now freely permitted up to certain limits under an automatic route. Ministry of Steel plays the role of a facilitator, providing broad directions and assistance to new and existing steel plants, in the liberalized scenario.

#### The Growth Profile

*(i) Steel :* The liberalization of industrial policy and other initiatives taken by the Government have given a definite impetus for entry, participation and growth of the private sector in the steel industry. While the existing units are being modernized/expanded, a large number of new steel plants have also come up in different parts of the country based on modern, cost effective, state-of-the-art technologies. In the last few years, the rapid and stable growth of the demand side has

also prompted domestic entrepreneurs to set up fresh greenfield projects in different states of the country.

Crude steel capacity was 154.23 mt in 2021-22 (provisional), and India, which was the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of crude steel in the world in 2021, as per rankings released by the World Steel Association, has to its credit, the capability to produce a variety of grades and that too, of international quality standards.

**(ii) Pig Iron:** India is also an important producer of pig iron. Post-liberalization, with setting up several units in the private sector, not only imports have drastically reduced but also India has turned out to be a net exporter of pig iron. The private sector accounted for 89% of total production of pig iron (5.76 mt) in the country in 2021-22 (provisional).

**(iii) Sponge Iron:** India, world's largest producer of sponge iron, has 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 77% of total Sponge Iron production in the country during 2021-22 (provisional). Production of Sponge Iron making too has increased over the years and stood at 39.03 mt during 2021-22 (provisional).

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