

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STEEL  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1275**  
**FOR ANSWER ON 31/07/2023**

**DECARBONISATION OF STEEL SECTOR**

1275. Shri Rajeev Shukla:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures being taken by Government to decarbonise the steel sector in the country;
- (b) the progress made in this respect, with relation to the targets set;
- (c) the obstacles realised thereof; and
- (d) the proposed measures to be taken in this regard?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL

(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)

(a) Ministry of Steel is committed to decarbonise steel sector in India. Towards this, in short term (FY 2030), reduction of carbon emissions in steel industry through promotion of energy and resource efficiency, greater use of renewable energy etc. is the focus. For the medium term (2030-2047), Green Hydrogen based steel making 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.

Steps taken for promoting decarbonisation in steel industry include:-

- (1) 13 Task Forces had been constituted with engagement of industry, academia, think tanks, S&T bodies, different Ministries and other stakeholders to discuss, deliberate and recommend upon different levers of decarbonisation of steel sector.
- (2) Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019 enhances the availability of domestically generated scrap to reduce the consumption of coal in steel making.
- (3) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has announced National Green Hydrogen Mission for green hydrogen production and usage. The steel sector has also been made a stakeholder in the Mission.
- (4) Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of Vehicles Scrapping Facility) Rules September 2021, envisages to increase availability of scrap in the steel sector.
- (5) National Solar Mission launched by MNRE in January 2010 promotes the use of solar energy and also helps reduce the emission of steel industry.

(6) Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme, under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, incentivizes steel industry to reduce energy consumption.

(7) The steel sector has adopted the Best Available Technologies (BAT) available globally, in the modernization & expansions projects.

(8) Japan's New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) Model Projects for Energy Efficiency Improvement have been implemented in steel plants.

(b) Ministry of Steel is continuously engaging in discussions with various stakeholders towards decarbonisation of the steel sector. However, at present, no targets are set in this relation by the Government.

(c)&(d): Does not arise.

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