

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. India has a shortage of low ash content coking coal. As a result, almost 52 Million Metric Tonnes of coking coal is imported every year by the steel plants. Total supply of indigenous coking coal is about 5 Million Metric Tonnes.

(b) Power supply in steel plants is met through captive power generation as well as supply from power grid which is steady.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Problems facing the steel industry in the country**

3645. SHRI MANISH GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major problems facing the steel industry in the country, the details thereof;

(b) what is India's position in the world in respect of production of iron and crude steel, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is lack of modern technology in most of the country's steel plants, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The major issues faced by Indian steel industry are inadequate availability of raw material, dependence on imported coking coal, high cost of capital, high logistics cost, high cost of power land acquisition and statutory clearances including Environmental clearance etc.

(b) India is the 2nd largest producer of crude steel in the world as shown in table below:-

*World Crude Steel Production – 2018*

Rank	Country	Qty. (MT)
1.	China	928.30
2.	India	106.50
3.	Japan	104.30
4.	USA	86.60
5.	South Korea	72.50
6.	Russia	71.70
7.	Germany	42.40
8.	Turkey	37.30

Rank	Country	Qty. (mt)
9.	Brazil	34.90
10.	Italy	24.50
	World	1808

*Source:* world Steel.

(c) Steel is a deregulated sector. Usage of technology and grades of steel are determined on tech no-commercial basis and market demand.

#### **MoU between 'RNIL' and Odisha Mining Corporation**

3646. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and Odisha Mining Corporation have entered into an MoU for getting iron ore from Gandhamardhan hills of Western Odisha to RINL;

(b) if so, the details of MoU;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ore is of low quality and needs a lot of blending to meet the quality requirements of RINL; and

(d) how much ore now RINL is getting from Bailadila mines of NMDC and to what extent ore from Odisha helps to balance ore requirement of RINL?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) has received around 8.07 million tonnes of iron ore from NMDC from their Bailadila mines against the requirement of around 10.26 million tonnes, during 2018-19. RINL signs Long Term Agreement with NMDC for supply of iron ore. Shortfall in supplies are met through procurements from the Daitari Mines of Odisha Mining Corporation, Karnataka region and from other sources through e-auctions/tender route.

#### **Expenditure incurred by NMDC on CSR**

†3647. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.