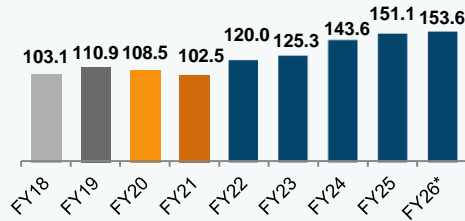


# STEEL

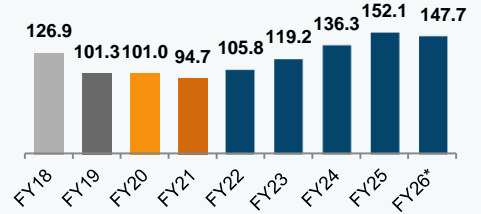


## MARKET SIZE

Total Crude Steel Production (million tonnes)



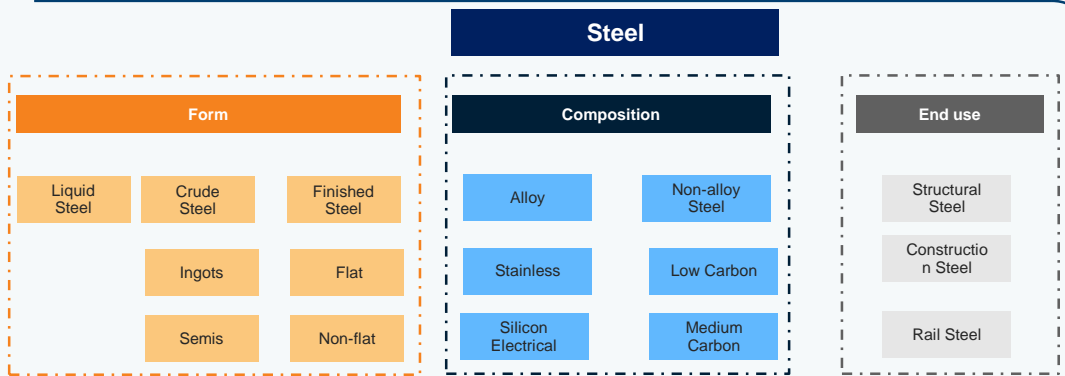
Consumption of finished steel (million tonnes)



Note: \*- Until February 2026

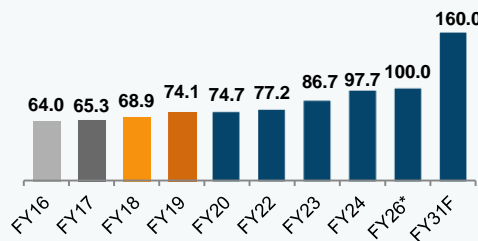


## SECTOR COMPOSITION

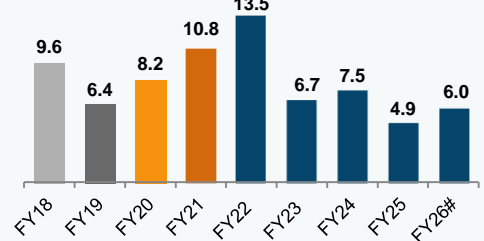


## KEY TRENDS

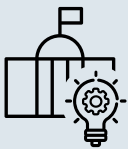
Per-capita Consumption of Steel (in Kgs)



Finished Steel Export (million tonnes)



Note: F - Forecasted, \* - Till August 2025, # Till February 2026



## GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES



**Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI)**



**Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme**



**National Steel Policy 2017**

## ADVANTAGE INDIA

- Robust demand:** In FY26 (April–February 2026), finished steel production stood at 146.8 MT, While finished steel consumption reached 147.7 MT, reflecting a 7.1% increase in domestic consumption.
- Competitive advantage:** As of April 2025, India has huge iron ore reserves and can produce 700 MT per year and has the potential to be the second largest producer of iron ore globally. Easy availability of low-cost manpower and presence of abundant iron ore reserves make India competitive in the global set up. India is home to fifth-highest reserves of iron ore in the world.
- Policy support:** In February 2026, the Government of India signed MoUs with 55 companies for 85 projects under the PLI Scheme 1.2 for specialty steel, with a committed investment of Rs. 11,887 crore (US\$ 1.34 billion). The projects are expected to create downstream steel capacity of 8.70 million tonnes, strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities.
- Increasing investments:** On July 31, 2025, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has approved a Rs. 7,500 crore (US\$ 875 million) capex for FY26, marking a 25% increase over the previous year, to expand capacity across its integrated plants, aiming to scale up to 35 MT per annum by 2030. To achieve steel capacity build-up of 300 MT per annum by 2030, India would need to invest US\$ 156.08 billion by 2030-31.