



## Steel Scrap Recycling Policy

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### Why in News

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The Ministry of Steel has issued the Steel Scrap Recycling Policy.

### Key Features

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- **Circular Economy** in the Steel Sector
  - That is, utilising steel scrap emanating from vehicles and white goods (that have reached their end of life) for quality steel production.
  - This will **reduce dependency on imports** and **decongest the Indian cities** from End of Life Vehicles (ELVs).
- **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)**
  - Automobile manufacturers will design vehicles keeping in mind the recyclability of the vehicle at the end of life.
  - The policy envisages a framework to facilitate and promote the **establishment of metal scrapping centres** in India.
- **Hub and Spoke model**
  - The Hub and Spoke (H&S) model is used when there are multiple locations sourcing, with a central location called the 'Hub.' The location provides a single point of contact to the client, whilst the in-country extensions, called 'Spokes'.
  - Under the Policy, formal and scientific collection, dismantling and processing activities for the end of life products, that are sources of recyclable (ferrous, non-ferrous and other non-metallic) scraps, are being promoted.
  - **4 collection and dismantling centres will cater to 1 scrap processing centre.**

- **Focus on the Environment**

- The Policy will work on the **Principles of 6Rs**: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Redesign and Remanufacture.
- It aims to **reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions**.
- It also aims to create a mechanism for treating waste streams and residues produced from dismantling and shredding facilities in compliance with Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC).

## Steel Scrap in India

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- Used or reused steel in the form of scrap is the secondary raw material for the Indian steel industry.
  - Iron ore is the primary source of steel making.
- The current supply of scrap is 25 million tonnes from domestic unorganized scrap industry and 7 million tonnes from import of scrap.
- The availability of raw materials at competitive rates is imperative for the growth of the steel industry and to achieve the **National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017 target**.
  - NSP-2017 aims to develop a globally competitive steel industry by creating 300 million tonnes per annum steel production capacity by 2030.

Source: PIB