

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STEEL

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2869
FOR ANSWER ON 18.03.2025

LOW PRICE STEEL

2869. SHRI IMRAN MASOOD:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken to mitigate the impact of low priced steel import on the domestic steel industry;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is addressing the issue of shortage of iron ore and planning to safeguard new iron ore sources and the manner in which the Government is advocating its policies to promote recycling of steel;
- (c) the quantity of steel imported from various countries in 2014, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken to reduce dependence on steel imports especially from China?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (SHRI BHUPATHIRAJU SRINIVASA VARMA)
MINISTRY OF STEEL

(a) to (d): Steel is a deregulated sector and steel prices are determined by demand supply dynamics of market forces, global market conditions, trends in price of raw materials, logistics cost, power and fuel cost, etc. The Government acts as a facilitator, by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of steel sector including small and medium producers in the country. Government has taken following steps to facilitate the reduction of Steel imports and to improve the competitiveness of domestic steel manufacturers to reduce dependency on imports:-

- i. Launch of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel to promote the manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' within the country and reduce imports by attracting capital investments. The anticipated additional investment under the PLI Scheme for Specialty Steel is Rs 27,106 crores with downstream capacity creation of around 25 million tonnes (MT) for specialty steel.
- ii. Introduction of steel Quality Control Orders thereby banning sub-standard/ defective steel products in domestic market as well as imports to ensure the availability of quality steel to the industry, users and public at large.

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- iii. Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) has been revamped and SIMS 2.0 was launched on 25.07.2024 for more effective monitoring of imports to address the concerns of domestic steel industry.
- iv. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy for promoting 'Made in India' steel for Government procurement.
- v. Anti Dumping Duty (ADD) measures pertaining to some steel products like seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy, or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel) (from China PR), electro-galvanized steel (from Korea RP, Japan, Singapore), stainless-steel seamless tubes and pipes (from China PR), welded stainless steel pipes and tubes (from Vietnam and Thailand) are in place currently.
- vi. Countervailing Duty (CVD) is in place for Welded Stainless Steel Pipes and Tubes from China and Vietnam.

There is sufficient reserve of iron ore in the country to meet the current demand/consumption by domestic steel industry. The production of Iron Ore in FY 2024 was more than 270 Million tons and the export were approximately 46 Million tons while the import was 4.9 Million tons, as per the data provided by IBM.

The Government has taken various steps to increase supply of minerals which include, inter-alia, Mining and Mineral Policy reforms to ensure enhanced production, early auction & operationalization of mines with expired leases, ease of doing business, seamless transfer of all valid rights & approvals, incentivizing for starting of mining operation & dispatch, transferring of mining leases, allowing captive mines to sell upto 50% of the minerals produced, enhancing the exploration activities etc.

Government has notified the Steel Scrap Recycling Policy in November, 2019. The policy provides a framework to facilitate and promote establishment of metal scrapping centres in India for scientific processing and recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources.

The details of country-wise imports of finished steel including from China since 2014 are at **Annexure**.

Country Wise Import of Finished Steel from 2014-15 to 2023-24 - Quantity (in '000 tonnes)

S. NO.	Country Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	CHINA	3,576	4,087	2,153	1,901	1,539	1,207	843	833	1,407	2,687
2	KOREA	1,869	3,005	2,103	2,473	2,931	2,687	1,947	2,009	2,228	2,670
3	JAPAN	1,583	2,158	1,136	1,176	1,271	1,018	560	664	841	1,274
4	VIETNAM	25	8	16	203	167	86	133	75	320	737
5	TAIWAN	190	202	247	271	262	165	186	194	163	185
6	NEPAL	96	54	10	9	3	6	6	9	59	120
7	INDONESIA	14	243	46	107	228	464	79	241	148	94
8	GERMANY	149	197	153	145	166	135	146	151	112	80
9	THAILAND	16	42	40	44	85	52	50	25	53	58
10	RUSSIA	226	364	291	150	126	71	63	55	313	53
11	UAE	34	36	30	24	21	21	21	24	12	52
12	AUSTRIA	19	127	160	13	13	13	71	9	10	52
13	SAUDI ARABIA	4	1	1	6	22	8	36	14	9	39
14	ITALY	55	28	33	110	58	81	33	34	31	23
15	USA	120	82	75	127	74	65	54	29	17	20
16	SWEDEN	26	21	29	33	24	23	27	39	48	20
17	HONGKONG	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	18
18	BELGIUM	126	96	76	99	118	74	56	28	33	17
19	ROMANIA	11	2	2	5	2	3	1	1	2	17
20	FRANCE	156	66	174	76	58	56	121	58	77	15
21	OMAN	0	46	1	9	7	4	12	5	7	11
22	KUWAIT	2	0	0	2	5	8	3	3	3	9
23	SOUTH AFRICA	71	52	23	40	41	22	15	8	5	7
24	FINLAND	12	12	9	13	14	9	5	5	7	6
25	CANADA	7	7	5	15	13	20	17	10	11	6
26	MALAYSIA	96	53	29	32	50	51	42	8	20	6
27	SPAIN	30	28	25	30	25	32	20	27	21	5
28	U.K.	30	31	16	43	20	17	11	6	5	4
29	CZECH REP	2	2	6	3	3	2	0	1	2	4
30	SINGAPORE	81	106	108	72	117	139	43	8	6	4
31	OTHERS	691	556	225	251	371	230	153	96	50	29
TOTAL		9,320	11,712	7,224	7,483	7,835	6,768	4,752	4,669	6,022	8,320

Source : Joint Plant Committee(JPC)