

3) Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL):

FSNL has been importing spares namely (i) Silent Chains, (ii) Hydraulic Spares for Dumpers, (iii) Lifting Magnets and (iv) Crane Spares for maintaining the Heavy Earth Moving Equipments from United Kingdom, USA and Germany.

4) Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL):

List of materials imported by BRL alongwith country of origin is as follows:

Name of material	Name of Country
Fused Magnesite	China
Dead Burnt Magnesite	China
Sea Water Magnesite	Japan
Silicon Carbide	China
Thernax Powder	Canada
Brown Fused Alumina	China
Round Kiln Calcined Bauxite	China

Expansion programme of SAIL and RINL

864. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of SAIL and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are going on as per schedule;

(b) if so, the total expenditure to be involved in expansion of SAIL and RINL;

(c) whether Government has drawn up latest plans to ensure completion of expansion programme of SAIL and RINL without any cost escalation and in time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (d) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is undertaking an ambitious expansion and modernization programme for enhancing its annual production capacity from the present level of around 14 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to 26.2 million tonnes per annum (MTPA), of which 23.46 million tonnes per annum is to be attained in the first phase. The Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) is also in the midst of a capacity expansion and modernization programme for enhancing its annual liquid steel production capacity from the present level of 3.0 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to 6.3 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). The expenditure involved in the first phase of modernization and expansion programme of SAIL is estimated to be in the region of Rs.70,000 crores, while in the case of RINL it is estimated at Rs. 12,220 crores.

While there have been some delays in implementing the various components of these programmes, it is the constant endeavour of these companies to make good the delays for ensuring adherence to timelines. The implementation of the expansion programmes are constantly reviewed by the Boards of the respective companies and the Ministry of Steel with a view to minimizing delays.

Effect of cheap import and raw material security on steel industry

865. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the steel industry in the country has been badly affected due to cheap imports and raw material security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any measure to curb cheap imports and raw material security for steel firms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) The global meltdown, beginning September 2008, had its effect of Indian steel sector as well. The steel production and consumption during the period October to December (Q3) witnessed substantial reduction by (-) 7.8% and (-) 13.6% respectively. Government initiated various steps to enable the steel sector to manage itself during the economic slowdown. These measures along with the economic stimulation packages resulted in a revival of steel demand during January-March period of 2009 (Q4). During this period (Q-4) the production and consumption finished steel in the country grew by 1.2% and 3.8% respectively. The growth in production and consumption of finished steel has continued in the first quarter of the current year *i.e.* 2009-10 compared to the first quarter of the previous year as may be seen in the table below:

Production, Export, Import & Consumption Apr-June 2009-10 vs. 2008-09

(In million tonnes)			
Finished Steel	Apr-June 2008	Apr-June 2009	% Change
Production	13.527	13.982	3.4%
Import	01.493	01.414	-5.3%
Export	01.032	0.642	-37.8%
Real Consumption	12.200	12.830	5.2%

Source: JPC (Figures are provisional)

(c) and (d) Currently, there is a 5% import duty, in addition to CVED @ 8% for all steel products, so as to create a level playing field for the domestic steel manufacturers with the steel imports. Besides, to protect the domestic steel industry from cheap imports Government has put the