

(c) The earnings of RDCIS during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Services rendered to outside SAIL	Amounts Earned (₹ in Lakhs)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	(As on 30.11.2015)			
(i) Consultancy and Contract Research	71.65	39.36	45.65	5.58
(ii) Specialised Testing	121.87	97.49	88.75	45.95
(iii) Know how transferred (Royalty)	10.00	0.14	0.07	2.69
(iv) Training (Technology Awareness Programme)	1.80	0.51	1.37	Nil
TOTAL Earning	205.32	137.50	135.84	54.22

Steps to increase steel production

1252. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- the year-wise production of steel during the last three years ending 2014-15;
- how much of this was produced in the public and private sectors; and
- what steps are being planned to increase the steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Crude steel production by public sector, private sector and total during the last three years is given below:

Year	India : Crude Steel Production (million tonnes)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total Production
2012-13	16.48	61.94	78.42
2013-14	16.77	64.92	81.69
2014-15	17.21	71.77	88.98

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

(c) Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of Government is limited to be that of a facilitator for the growth of steel industry in the country. Various decisions relating to production of various categories of steel etc. are, therefore, the sole decision of the individual steel manufacturer or other stake holders based on various factors

including demand-supply for various items/grades of steel in the domestic market, fluctuations in value of currency, import regulations etc. However, the Government of India has taken the following steps to protect/promote the domestic steel industry and enhance steel production:-

- (i) Notified Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2015 on 30.03.2015 and auctioned Coal Mines.
- (ii) Notified Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations Amendment) Act, 2015 on 27.03.2015.
- (iii) Imposed Export Duty at the rate of 30% ad valorem on all varieties of iron ore with effect from 30.12.2011 and 5% ad valorem on iron ore pellets with effect from 27.01.2014. Further Export Duty at the rate of 10% has been levied on iron ore containing less than 58% Fe content with effect from 30.04.2015.
- (iv) To ensure that only quality steel is imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Order dated 12.03.12 as last amended on 04.12.14.
- (v) Raised peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10%.
- (vi) Hiked import duty on ingots & billets, alloy steel (flat & long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products from 5 % to 7.5% and non-alloy and other alloy flat products from 7.5% to 10%. This was further revised in August, 2015 on flat steel from 10% to 12.5%, long steel from 7.5% to 10% and semi-finished steel from 7.5% to 10%.
- (vii) Directed in November, 2014 that import of rebars may be strictly as per Steel Product Quality Control Order 2012 to block influx of cheap imports of boron added rebars.
- (viii) Imposed in June, 2015, an Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne).
- (ix) Imposed in September, 2015 provisional Safeguard Duty of 20% on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of a width of 600 mm or more, for a period of 200 days.

Reported loss to SAIL in the first quarter

1253. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has reported ₹ 322 crores loss in the first quarter of this fiscal;