

Year	Quantity of PDS Kerosene allocated (in KL.)	Quantity of quota remained unlifted (in KL.)
2014-15	6,70,752	283
2015-16	6,57,336	306
2016-17	4,93,008	254
(up to December, 2016)		

MIP for safeguarding indigenous steel industry

3813. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government deems it appropriate to impose Minimum Import Price (MIP) on the pretext of safeguarding indigenous steel industry as steel industry being a deregulated one;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding requests received by Government to protect steel industry during the last three years; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government had imposed Minimum Import Price (MIP) on various steel items at a time when the domestic steel industry was going through a severe downturn due to cheap imports at predatory prices.

(c) and (d) Some domestic steel manufacturers and other stakeholders have represented for protecting the steel industry from surge in imports from various countries. These representations have regularly been examined by the Government for taking corrective measures. In order to protect the domestic steel industry, the Government has taken the following action:—

- (1) Increased the peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16.
- (2) Increased the import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products to 7.5% (from 5%) and non-alloy and other alloy flat products to 10% (from 7.5%) in June, 2015. This has been further revised in August, 2015. Currently, import duty on flat steel is applicable at 12.5%, on long steel products at 10% and on semi-finished steel products at 10%.
- (3) Levied the 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) in June, 2015.
- (4) Levied the Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of cold rolled flat products of stainless steel of width of 600 mm. upto 1250 mm. of all series not further worked than cold rolled (cold reduced) with a thickness of up to 4 mm. from China (57.39% of landed value), Korea (5.39%- 13.44% of landed value), Chinese Taipei (15.93% of the landed value), South Africa (12.34% - 36.91% of landed value), Thailand (4.58% – 5.39%), USA (9.47% of landed value) and EU (29.41% - 52.56% of landed value) in December, 2015.
- (5) Amended the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012, in December, 2015 to ensure that only quality steel is produced/imported in India.
- (6) In February, 2016, the Government notified Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 173 steel products in order to provide a level playing field to domestic producers against the injury caused as evident from the decline in margins of the producers.
- (7) Imposed the Safeguard Duty of 20% in March, 2016 on hotrolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of width of 600 mm. or more, whose effective value has now been reduced to 15%.
- (8) Government has imposed preliminary anti-dumping duty on a number of steel products from other countries for a period of six months as per the following notifications:—
- (i) Notification No.44/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 8th August, 2016 imposing anti-dumping duty on hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel falling under headings 7208, 7211, 7225 or 7226 originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, Japan, Korea RP, Russia, Brazil and Indonesia.
- (ii) Notification No.45/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 17th August, 2016 imposing anti-dumping duty on coldrolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel falling under headings 7209, 7211, 7225 and 7226 originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine.
- (iii) Notification No.51/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 2nd November, 2016 imposing anti-dumping duty on wire rod of alloy or non-alloy steel falling under headings 7213 and 7227 originating in, or exported from China.

- (9) The Government has also extended the MIP twice on 66 tariff lines which are not covered under the Anti-dumping Duty (AD) and safeguard (SG) measures for a period of 2 months (once in August, 2016 and again in October, 2016).
- (10) In November, 2016, the Government has notified provisional anti-dumping duty on “Wire Rod of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel” originating and exported from China into India at a reference price of USD 499/tonne–USD 538/tonne.
- (11) In December, 2016, the Government has again notified Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 19 GP/GC tariff lines excluding colour coated sheets in order to remove any scope of circumvention within this range and to guard domestic steel producers against cheap in-bound shipments. However, the same has now been phased out in February, 2017.
- (12) The Government has also notified anti-dumping on import of colour-coated sheets originating and exported from China and European Union (EU) region into India at a reference price of USD 849/tonne in January, 2017.
- (13) In addition to above trade remedial measures, Government has also levied anti-dumping duty on products of iron and steel such as seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China at a reference price of USD 961.33/tonne–USD 1610.67/tonne in February, 2017.

Draft steel policy

3814. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed draft steel policy for more investments in the sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any target for production of steel alloy is fixed for the next fifteen years, in view of growing demand of steel in South-East Asia;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the efforts made for enhancing the quantum of export of steel; and
- (f) the steps taken to increase supply of domestic coking coal to cut dependence on imports, the details thereof?