

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STEEL  
  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3688**  
FOR ANSWER ON 12.08.2025

**IMPACT OF LOW PRICED STEEL IMPORTS ON DOMESTIC STEEL INDUSTRY**

3688. SHRI IMRAN MASOOD:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

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

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL

(SHRI H.D. KUMARASWAMY)

(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 etc. Government has taken following steps to reduce dependence on Steel imports especially from China:-

- (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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy for promoting 'Made in India' steel for Government procurement.
- (iv) 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.

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- (v) Counter-Vailing Duty (CVD) is in place for Welded Stainless Steel Pipes and Tubes from China and Vietnam.
- (vi) Imposition of a provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 12% (twelve percent) ad valorem for 200 days on imports of certain Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products w.e.f. 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2025.

The details of imports of finished steel since 2014-15 are at **Annexure**.

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 2025 was around 289 Million tons and the export were approximately 23 Million tons while the import was 6.4 Million tons, as per the data provided by IBM and DGFT.

The Government has taken various steps to increase supply of raw materials, 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.

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## Annexure

Financial Year	Import of finished steel in '000 tonnes
2014-15	9,320
2015-16	11,712
2016-17	7,224
2017-18	7,483
2018-19	7,835
2019-20	6,768
2020-21	4,752
2021-22	4,669
2022-23	6,022
2023-24	8,320
2024-25	9,551