### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF STEEL

## RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1591 FOR ANSWER ON 01.08.2025

## IMPACT OF BIS NOTIFICATION ON DOMESTIC STEEL INDUSTRY AND TRANSITIONAL RELIEF MEASURES

#### 1591. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has considered the adverse impact on the domestic steel industry and supply chains before issuing the notification, dated 13 June 2025, mandating BIS compliance for input materials with only a one-day gap between announcement and enforcement, and if any transitional relief is being planned to mitigate operational disruption; and
- (b) the Government's roadmap to achieve the 300 million tonnes target of crude steel production by 2030–31 under the National Steel Policy, 2017, given that crude steel production stood at 144.3 million tonnes in 2023–24 and the concrete steps that will be taken over the next five years to double the capacity?

#### **ANSWER**

# THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL

(SHRI BHUPATHIRAJU SRINIVASA VARMA)

- (a) The clarification dated 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2025 issued by Ministry of Steel intended to bring parity between domestic steel industries and foreign manufacturers. Further, vide Ministry's notification dated 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 the following exemptions have been granted in respect of Notification dated 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2025:-
  - (i) The mandatory adherence requirement of input steel for imports of steel products with Bill of lading having shipped on board date on or before 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 was exempted.
  - (ii) The mandatory adherence requirement of input steel for the final products supplied by Integrated Steel Plants (ISPs) will be exempted after verification of such licences by BIS.
- (b) The Government has taken several measures to 300 million tonnes target of crude steel production by 2030-31 envisaged in National Steel Policy, 2017, such as:
  - i. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy for promoting 'Made in India' steel for Government procurement.
  - ii. 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.
  - iii. Thrust in the Union Budget to infrastructure expansion.
  - iv. Calibration in Basic Customs Duty on raw materials such as Ferro-Nickel and ferrous scrap imports to reduce input costs.

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