PUBLIC FILE

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onesteel manufacturing

22nd June 2015

Mr Dale Seymour
Commissioner
Anti-Dumping Commission
55 Collins St
MELBOURNE VICTORIA 3000

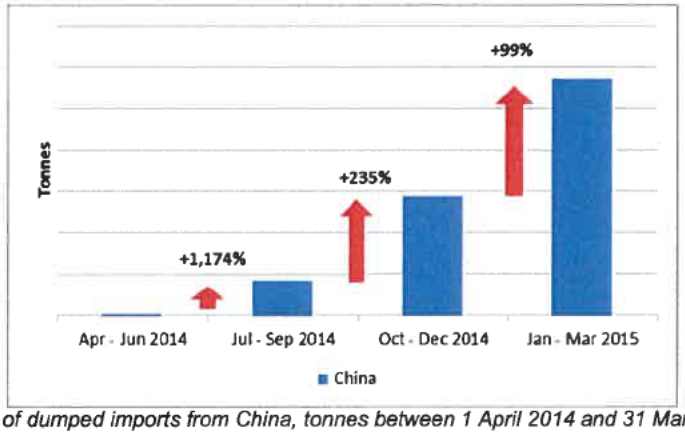
Dear Mr Seymour

Application for Anti-Dumping Measures – Rod in Coil exported from the People's Republic of China.

Introduction

OneSteel Manufacturing Pty Ltd ("OneSteel") manufactures Rod in Coils (hereafter referred to as "RIC") at its Newcastle, New South Wales, and Laverton, Victoria sites. OneSteel is the sole Australian manufacturer of RIC.

OneSteel has experienced a significant increase in unfairly priced RIC imports from the People's Republic of China ("China") during financial year 2015.



Volume of dumped imports from China, tonnes between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015

The attached application for anti-dumping measures demonstrates that the RIC exported to Australia from China has been at dumped prices. The dumped exports have caused injury to the Australian industry during financial year 2015 and it is considered that this injury is material.

By way of background, the applicant observes that for some time China's significant excess RIC capacity, has had an indirect impact on the Australian domestic RIC market. By exporting dumped RIC into the east and south-east Asian region, China has displaced volumes in those markets who have, in turn, sought to offload surplus production capacity to Australia. As a result Dumping Investigation No. 240 was initiated, in relation to countries affected by Chinese regional dumping of RIC.

That Chinese RIC exports into the world RIC market were dumped, is supported by the number of anti-dumping and other trade remedies applications against Chinese exporters of RIC, in summary:

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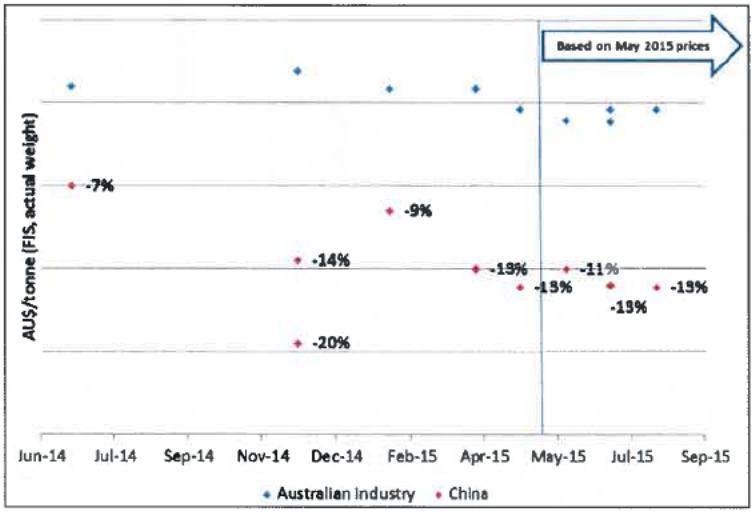
- United States Department of Commerce International Trade Administration, *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, (19 November 2014)[1]; and

- European Commission, *Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of wire rod originating in the People's Republic of China* (2014/C 252/05)[2]

In the US case, weighted average dumping margins of between 106.19% and 110.25% were found[3]. The definitive dumping margins found by the European Commission against Chinese exporters ranged between 38.6% and 52.3%[4]. In addition, in January 2015 Indonesia announced that it would be imposing safeguard measures against Chinese wire rod.

Therefore, it is the Australian industry's contention that, as a direct consequence of Chinese exports of RIC becoming subject to a growing number of trade remedies actions implemented against them in other markets; together with the initiation of *Dumping Investigation No. 240* (Ex Indonesia,Taiwan and Turkey); Chinese exporters began to quickly focus on entering the Australian RIC market, directly causing the injury outlined in the attached application.

These mills began to make offers via importers to sell RIC at prices that undercut the Australian market by significant margins of up to 20%. Whilst ABS import statistics are only showing moderate volumes of imports to date, Chinese exporters have the capacity to very rapidly increase their volumes.



undercutting margins of dumped imports from China

[1] NON-CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT A-9.1.1
[2] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52014XC0802(01)&from=EN (Accessed 26 May 2015)
[3] Refer fn 3
[4] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:203:0001:0013:EN:PDF (Accessed 26 May 2015)

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Prima facie dumping margins

OneSteel claims that domestic prices of RIC in China are not suitable for the determination of normal values because the continued intervention by the Government of China ("GOC") in the iron and steel industry has distorted the prices of RIC during the investigation period.

OneSteel submits that as a result of the GOC's intervention in the Chinese iron and steel industry, the domestic prices of RIC in China were consistently lower when compared to pricing in other markets.

OneSteel has determined *prima facie* normal values for RIC exported from China on the basis of a constructed selling price methodology.

OneSteel submits that the Australian Bureau of Statistics data presented in appendix A2 is indicative of the volumes of imported RIC from China, but is not considered suitable for the estimation of the export price of the imported goods specifically the subject of this application. Therefore, quarterly deductive export prices for the goods have been calculated.

The prima facie dumping margins identified in the attached application are as follows:

Model	Oct-Dec 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Apr15
RIC	37.27%	41.42%	35.42%

Material injury

The RIC application demonstrates the injury experienced by OneSteel in 2014/15. The injury is considered material and is evident in the following forms:

- Price depression;
- Price suppression;
- Price undercutting;
- Lost market share;
- Lost sales volume;
- Loss of revenue;
- Loss of profits;
- Loss of profitability;
- Loss of employment and wages; and
- Loss of assets employed in the production of the like goods.

Formal investigation

OneSteel requests the Commission to commence a formal investigation into the dumped exports of RIC from China. OneSteel also requests that the Commission publish a preliminary affirmative determination ("PAD") and impose provisional measures based on the combination method at the earliest opportunity following Day 60 of a formal investigation.

OneSteel looks forward to assisting the Commission with its assessment of the attached application and will respond to any matters requiring clarification throughout the screening process. If you have any questions concerning the application, please do not hesitate to contact

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OneSteel's representative [redacted]

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

Matt Condon
Manager Trade Development
OneSteel Manufacturing Pty Ltd

Reference Number	Statistical Code/Unit		Goods	Rate #
7213			**BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS, OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL:**	
7213.10.00	*42*	*t*	**- Containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process**	**5% DCS:Free**
7213.20.00	*43*	*t*	**- Other, of free-cutting steel**	**5% DCS:Free**
7213.9			**- Other:**	
7213.91.00	*44*	*t*	**-- Of circular cross-section measuring less than 14 mm in diameter**	**5% DCS:Free**
7213.99.00	*45*	*t*	**-- Other**	**5% DCS:Free**
7214			**OTHER BARS AND RODS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, NOT FURTHER WORKED THAN FORGED, HOT-ROLLED, HOT-DRAWN OR HOT-EXTRUDED, BUT INCLUDING THOSE TWISTED AFTER ROLLING:**	
7214.10.00	*46*	*t*	**- Forged**	**5% DCS:Free**
7214.20.00	*47*	*t*	**- Containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process or twisted after rolling**	**5% DCS:Free**
7214.30.00	*48*	*t*	**- Other, of free-cutting steel**	**5% DCS:Free**
7214.9			**- Other:**	
7214.91.00	*49*	*t*	**-- Of rectangular (other than square) cross-section**	**5% DCS:Free**
7214.99.00	*50*	*t*	**-- Other**	**5% DCS:Free**
7215			**OTHER BARS AND RODS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL:**	
7215.10			**- Of free-cutting steel, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished:**	
7215.10.10	*51*	*t*	**--- "Flattened circles" and "modified rectangles" as defined in Note 1(m) to Chapter 72**	**5% DCS:Free**
7215.10.90	*52*	*t*	**--- Other**	**5% DCS:4% DCT:5%**

	Reference Number	Statistical Code/Unit		Goods	Rate #
	7227			**BARS AND RODS, HOT-ROLLED, IN IRREGULARLY WOUND COILS, OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL:**	
	7227.10.00	*37*	*t*	**- Of high speed steel**	**Free**
	7227.20			**- Of silico-manganese steel:**	
	7227.20.10	*38*	*t*	**--- "Flattened circles" and "modified rectangles" as defined in Note 1(l) to Chapter 72**	**5% DCS:4% DCT:5%**
	7227.20.20	*39*	*t*	**--- Goods, NSA, as follows: (a) containing less than 0.35% of carbon; (b) containing more than 1.2% of manganese**	**5% DCS:Free**
	7227.20.90	*40*	*t*	**--- Other**	**5% DCS:4% DCT:5%**
	7227.90			**- Other:**	
	7227.90.10	*69*	*t*	**--- Goods, as follows: (a) of high alloy steel; (b) "flattened circles" and "modified rectangles" as defined in Note 1(l) to Chapter 72**	**5% DCS:4% DCT:5%**
★★	**7227.90.90**			**--- Other**	**5% DCS:Free**
		01	*t*	*Containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process*	
		02	*t*	*Of circular cross-section measuring less than 14 mm in diameter*	
		03	*t*	*Of circular cross-section measuring 14 mm or more in diameter*	
		04	*t*	*Other*	
	7228			**OTHER BARS AND RODS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL; ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS, OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL; HOLLOW DRILL BARS AND RODS, OF ALLOY OR NON-ALLOY STEEL:**	
	7228.10.00	*43*	*t*	**- Bars and rods, of high speed steel**	**5% DCS:4% DCT:5%**
	7228.20			**- Bars and rods, of silico-manganese steel:**	
	7228.20.10	*44*	*t*	**--- "Flattened circles" and "modified rectangles" as defined in Note 1(m) to Chapter 72**	**5% DCS:4% DCT:5%**
	7228.20.2			**--- Goods, NSA, as follows: (a) containing less than 0.35% of carbon; (b) containing more than 1.2% of manganese:**	
	7228.20.21	*45*	*t*	**---- Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished**	**5% DCS:4% DCT:5%**
	7228.20.29	*46*	*t*	**---- Other**	**5% DCS:Free**
	7228.20.90	*47*	*t*	**--- Other**	**5% DCS:4% DCT:5%**

I

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 703/2009

of 27 July 2009

imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of wire rod originating in the People's Republic of China and terminating the proceeding concerning imports of wire rod originating in the Republic of Moldova and Turkey

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community [1] (the basic Regulation), and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal submitted by the Commission after consulting the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

A. PROCEDURE

1. Provisional measures

(1) The Commission, by Regulation (EC) No 112/2009 [2] (the provisional Regulation) imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of wire rod originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Republic of Moldova (RM).

(2) It is noted that the proceeding was initiated following a complaint lodged by Eurofer (the complainant) on behalf of producers representing a major proportion, in this case more than 25 %, of the total Community production of wire rod.

2. Subsequent procedure

(3) Subsequent to the disclosure of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it was decided to impose provisional anti-dumping measures (provisional disclosure), several interested parties made written submissions making known their views on the provisional findings. The parties who so requested were granted an opportunity to be heard. The Commission continued to seek and verify all information it deemed necessary for its definitive findings. To this end an additional verification visit was carried out at the following company:

Producer in the Community:

— Celsa UK Holding Limited, Cardiff, United Kingdom

(4) The Commission also continued its investigation with regard to Community interest aspects and carried out analysis of data contained in the questionnaire replies provided by some users in the Community.

(5) It is recalled that as set out in recital (13) of the provisional Regulation the investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 (investigation period or IP). With respect to the trends relevant for the injury assessment, the Commission analysed data covering the period from 2004 to the end of the IP (period considered).

(6) Some interested parties argued that the choice of the year 2004 which was taken into account for the injury assessment was flawed because allegedly the year 2004 was an exceptionally good year in terms of high demand and profit margins. They therefore claimed that 2004 should be excluded from the period considered.

(7) It should be noted that according to Article 6(1) of the basic Regulation, the investigation period should cover a period immediately prior to the initiation of the proceeding. It is recalled that the present investigation was initiated on 8 May 2008. As to the examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury, this normally covers three or four years prior to initiation, ending in line with the dumping investigation period. In the present proceeding this practice was applied. Therefore, whether the year 2004, or any other year falling within the period considered, was exceptional or not does not seem to be relevant to the choice of this period.

[1] OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 38, 7.2.2009, p. 3.

(8) All parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it was intended to recommend the imposition of definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of wire rod originating in the PRC and the definitive collection of the amounts secured by way of the provisional duty, and the termination of the proceeding concerning imports of wire rod originating in the RM and Turkey. They were also granted a period within which they could make representations subsequent to this disclosure.

(9) The oral and written comments submitted by the interested parties were considered and, where appropriate, the provisional findings were modified accordingly.

B. **PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT**

(10) The product concerned is bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron, non-alloy steel or alloy steel other than of stainless steel originating in the PRC, the RM and Turkey (the product concerned or wire rod), normally declared within CN codes 7213 10 00, 7213 20 00, 7213 91 10, 7213 91 20, 7213 91 41, 7213 91 49, 7213 91 70, 7213 91 90, 7213 99 10, 7213 99 90, 7227 10 00, 7227 20 00, 7227 90 10, 7227 90 50 and 7227 90 95. The product concerned does not include stainless steel wire rod.

(11) Following the provisional disclosure, one interested party claimed that wire rod falling under CN code 7213 91 90 should not be included in the definition of the product concerned because the powers of attorney issued to the complainant and its legal representative did not cover this specific product type.

(12) In this respect it should be noted, firstly, that the complaint included the abovementioned CN code. Secondly, the product concerned is defined, at the outset of the investigation, based primarily on the basic physical, chemical and technical characteristics. The relevant CN codes under which imports of the product concerned are declared are finally determined only during the investigation, and in particular when imposing final duties. This is also clear from the text of the notice of initiation which states that the relevant CN codes are only given for information [1]. In addition, it was concluded that the wire rod declared under the above mentioned CN code does have the basic characteristics which are set out in the notice of initiation, and that it therefore does fall within the scope of the product concerned. Consequently this claim was rejected.

(13) One exporting producer and one user alleged that a specific type of wire rod, namely 'tire cord', classified under the CN code 7213 91 20, would differ significantly from other types of wire rod with respect to the physical and technical characteristics, end uses, interchangeability and consumer perceptions. Consequently, they claimed that tire cord should be excluded from the scope of this investigation.

(14) The abovementioned claim and specific arguments have been analysed in detail. Firstly, it was established that the different types of wire rod, including tire cord, included in the product definition share the same basic physical, chemical and technical characteristics, which means that they belong to the same product category.

(15) Secondly, even if it can be argued that tire cord is a relatively more sophisticated and expensive type compared to other types of wire rod covered within the scope of the current investigation, it does not mean that tire cords imported from the PRC have characteristics which are significantly different from tire cords produced in the Community.

(16) Furthermore the investigation showed that there were imports of tire cord from the country concerned during the period considered. Although these imports were made in limited quantities, it showed that exporting producers concerned by the current investigation had the capability to produce this type of wire rod.

(17) Hence, based on the above facts and considerations, the exclusion of tire cord from the scope of the investigation was not considered to be warranted. The claim had therefore to be rejected.

(18) In the absence of any other comments concerning the product concerned or the like product, recitals (13) to (14) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

C. **DUMPING**

1. **Market Economy Treatment (MET)**

1.1. *PRC*

(19) In the absence of any other comments with regard to the MET status of Chinese exporting producers, the conclusions of recitals (27) to (31) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

1.2. *RM*

(20) It is recalled that the sole cooperating Moldovan exporter failed to meet any of the five MET criteria. Following the provisional disclosure, the company reiterated its previous comments on the Commission's decision not to grant it MET, which had already been analysed and addressed in the MET and provisional disclosures. The Moldovan exporter disputed the findings regarding all five MET criteria, but did not support its claims by providing any evidence in support thereof.

[1] OJ C 113, 8.5.2008, p. 20.

(21) In particular, the exporter claims that the Commission contradicts itself when considering that the so called authorities of the Transnistrian region of the RM are considered as playing the role of 'the State' when assessing criterion 1, and not so when assessing criterion 4. In this respect, it is noted that the so called authorities of the Transnistrian region of the RM are clearly in a position to interfere in the company's management. Therefore this has a direct impact in the assessment of criterion 1. On the other hand, the so called authorities of the Transnistrian region of the RM, as they are not recognised, do not ensure a legal stability and certainty as required under criterion 4. Therefore this claim had to be rejected.

(22) Regarding criterion 1, the exporter argued, in particular, that its management is composed of private persons and that no connection has been established between its top management and the so called authorities of the Transnistrian region of the RM. However, the investigation revealed that the President and other management staff of the company actively participate in the legislative bodies of the so called authorities of the Transnistrian region of the RM. Therefore this claim had to be rejected.

(23) Regarding criterion 2 the company argued, in particular, that the reserved opinion of the audit report on the company's financial statements was immaterial. However, this reserved opinion refers to the value of all fixed assets and cannot therefore be considered as immaterial. During the verification the company was not able to clarify this reserve. No additional evidence has been provided in this respect. Therefore this claim had to be rejected.

(24) Regarding criterion 3, the company repeated its argument that, following its privatisation, it was subsequently re-sold to its current holders at arm's length and therefore any previous distortions would have been eliminated. No evidence supporting this claim was however provided and the conclusion in recital (45) of the provisional Regulation is therefore confirmed.

(25) Regarding criterion 5, the company, claimed in particular that the fact that its financial statements are in US dollars, and not in the so called Transnistrian rouble currency (TMR rouble) makes the issue irrelevant. However, the fact remains that the TMR rouble is used in several of the company's daily operations, and therefore the conversion rate of the TMR rouble into other currencies is not irrelevant for assessment under this criterion. Therefore this claim had to be rejected.

(26) Therefore these claims did not change the provisional conclusions not to grant MET to the Moldovan cooperating exporting producer, and the conclusions of recitals (32) to (49) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

2. **Individual treatment (IT)**

(27) In the absence of any comments on IT, recitals (50) to (53) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

3. **Normal value**

3.1. *Turkey*

(28) One exporting producer pointed out that revised and verified data regarding its domestic sales had not been taken into consideration in the establishment of normal value. Another exporting producer argued that the constructed normal value had been incorrectly calculated due to a clerical error. These claims were verified and corrections were made, when appropriate.

(29) Another exporting producer argued that its export sales consisted only of a 'non-standard' type of the product concerned, whereas domestic sales were a mix of 'standard' and 'non-standard' types. It claimed that this methodology resulted in an unfair comparison and that the normal value should be calculated by comparing only the prices of 'non-standard' export and domestic sales.

(30) The investigation, however, could not demonstrate sufficient differences between 'standard' and 'non-standard' products, as claimed by the exporting producer, that would affect their comparability. Both categories fall under the product description of the like product. Additionally the investigation revealed that both types were sold by the company at the same price. Accordingly, this claim had to be disregarded.

(31) In the absence of any other comments with regard to the methodology for calculating normal value for Turkey, the provisional conclusions as outlined in recitals (54) to (63) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

3.2. *PRC and RM*

(32) No comments were received concerning the normal value for the PRC and the RM established as described in recital (64) of the provisional Regulation. Therefore the provisional conclusions are confirmed.

4. **Analogue country**

(33) Turkey was provisionally chosen as analogue country for the reasons set out in recitals (65) to (74) of the provisional Regulation. Following provisional disclosure, the complainant, argued against the use of Turkey as analogue country, instead of Brazil as initially envisaged. The complainant re-stated the arguments submitted at the provisional stage (a) claiming that there is sufficient competition in the Brazilian market and (b) alleging that the subsidisation of the Turkish steel industry makes it inappropriate for establishing normal value. Moreover, the complainant argued that since the investigation has established the existence of dumping for Turkey, as per the Commission's practice it should not be used as analogue country.

(34) It is recalled that the domestic prices in Brazil were found to be above published world prices. Also, the level of profits of the Brazilian producer in the domestic market was found to be very high compared, in particular, with the level of profit considered reasonable for the Community industry. As stated in the provisional Regulation, this is considered as an indication of the insufficient level of competition in the Brazilian market.

(35) Regarding Turkey, there appears to be clearly more competition in the domestic market than in the case of Brazil. The fact that Turkish exporters have been found to be dumping does not necessarily mean that the normal value established for that country is not reliable.

(36) The complainant also argued that as Turkish companies are allegedly subsidised, Turkey would not be a suitable choice as analogue country. However, no evidence was provided in support of this allegation.

(37) In view of the above, the conclusions of recitals (65) to (74) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed, and Turkey has been used as analogue country for the purpose of this proceeding, in accordance with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation.

5. **Export Price**

(38) One exporting producer argued that the export price should not have been constructed as set out in recital (76) of the provisional Regulation. Having examined this claim, it was found to be warranted in particular because the functions of the company, which has its operations outside the Community, did not warrant the application of Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation.

(39) Another exporting producer claimed that deductions for commissions made for sales through a related company were not justified. Having examined this claim, it was found to be warranted as the related company did not perform functions similar to those of an agent. The export prices were therefore corrected accordingly.

(40) In the absence of any other comments with regard to the methodology for establishing export prices, the provisional conclusions as outlined in recital (75) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

6. **Comparison**

(41) The comparison between normal value and export price was made on an ex-works basis. For the purpose of ensuring a fair comparison between the normal value and the export price, due allowance in the form of adjustments was made for differences affecting prices and price comparability in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation.

(42) As described in recital (79) of the provisional Regulation allowances for differences in transport costs, freight and insurance costs, bank charges, packing costs, credit costs and commissions were granted where applicable and justified.

(43) Several exporters disputed the calculation of adjustments for inland transport, freight costs, bank charges, credit costs and commissions and proposed alternative calculations. In view of the evidence provided in their questionnaire replies and information and evidence collected during the verification visits, most of these claims were not considered justified and the adjustments as calculated at the provisional stage were therefore maintained. However, some of the claims have been accepted, where justified, and corrections were made for the adjustments corresponding to credit costs, commissions and customs charges on export sales.

7. **Dumping margins**

(44) The weighted average normal value was compared with the weighted average export price as provided for in Article 2(11) and (12) of the basic Regulation.

7.1. *PRC*

(45) Following the corrections to the normal values in the analogue country, the definitive dumping margins for the Chinese exporting producers are as follows:

Company	Dumping margin
Valin Group	38,6 %
All others	52,3 %

7.2. *RM*

(46) Following the imposition of provisional measures, it was considered that using all available export data for the RM would provide a more accurate picture of the dumping practised by that country. Accordingly, the country wide definitive dumping margin was calculated on the basis of the export prices of all known producers.

(47) Following the corrections to the normal values of the analogue country, export price and adjustments as described above, the country wide definitive dumping margin for the RM was established at 16,2 %.

7.3. *Turkish exporting producers*

(48) In light of the above, the definitive dumping margins for the Turkish exporting producers are as follows:

Company name	Dumping margin
Kroman Çelik Sanayli AS	18,8 %
Çolakoglu Metalurji AS	7,6 %
Iskenderun Demir ve Çelik AŞ	10,5 %
Habas Sinai ve Tibbi Gazlar Istihsal Endustri AS	7,1 %
Icdas Celik Enerji Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayii AS	3,9 %
All others	18,8 %

D. **INJURY**

1. **Community production**

(49) In the absence of any comments concerning the Community production or cooperation by the silent producers as mentioned in recital (91) of the provisional Regulation, recitals (89) to (92) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

2. **Definition of the Community industry**

(50) In the absence of any comments concerning the definition of the Community industry, recital (93) of the provisional Regulation is hereby confirmed.

(51) It is recalled that no sampling was applied for the injury analysis, since the 20 cooperating producers consisted of four groups of companies and two independent producers. Further to the imposition of provisional measures, as mentioned in recital (3) above, an on-spot verification was carried out at the premises of one additional Community producer, in order to verify the data provided in its questionnaire reply.

3. **Community consumption**

(52) It is recalled that the Community consumption was established on the basis of the total imports, derived from Eurostat, and the total sales on the Community market of the Community industry and of the other Community producers, including an estimate based on complaint data for the sales of the silent producers.

(53) One interested party disputed the method used for the determination of the Community consumption, claiming that the production by the Community industry destined for captive use and captive sales should be included in the Community consumption and the injury assessment, since captive use and captive sales were in direct competition with sales on the free market, including imports.

(54) It should be noted that as explained in recitals (119) to (143) of the provisional Regulation, the captive production of the Community industry has been analysed in the injury assessment. However, in accordance with the consistent practice of the Commission, captive use, i.e. internal transfers of the like product within the integrated Community producers for further processing, has not been included in the Community consumption figure, because these internal transfers are not in competition with sales from independent suppliers in the free market.

(55) As regards the claim to include captive sales, i.e. the sales to related companies, in the Community consumption figure, this claim was found to be warranted, since according to the data collected during the investigation, the related companies of the Community producers were free to purchase wire rod also from other sources. In addition, the Community producers' average sales prices to related parties were found to be in line with the average sales prices to unrelated parties.

(56) Following the verification of the data provided by one additional Community producer, as referred to in recitals (3) and (51) above, the total sales on the Community market of the Community industry were slightly revised. As a result, the Community consumption figures provided in table 1 of the provisional Regulation were adjusted as follows:

Table 1

Community consumption	2004	2005	2006	2007	IP
Tonnes	22 510 446	21 324 498	23 330 122	23 919 163	23 558 858
Index	*100*	*95*	*104*	*106*	*105*

Source: Eurostat, complaint data and questionnaire replies.

(57) Overall, Community consumption expanded by 5 % over the period considered. The expansion started in 2006, after a temporary decrease of 5 % in 2005. After that, consumption recovered and increased up to 2007, followed by a slight decrease during the IP. The downturn in consumption in 2005 was mainly a result of a lower demand in the construction industry.

4. **Imports into the Community from the PRC, the RM and Turkey**

4.1. *Cumulation*

(58) In order to make the definitive assessment of the conditions for cumulation of the imports from the countries concerned, the same methodology as explained in recital (99) of the provisional Regulation was applied in the light of the comments received by parties after the imposition of provisional measures. For the RM account was also taken of the fact that, as explained in recital (46) above, other Moldovan producers were exporting the product concerned to the Community.

(59) As explained in recital (101) of the provisional Regulation, the imports from Turkey were not cumulated with the imports from the PRC and the RM since it was considered that the conditions of competition between the Turkish and other relevant operators were not similar, in particular as regards their price behaviour. Indeed, the sale prices of all cooperating exporting producers in Turkey were not below Community industry prices and were relatively high compared to other operators in the Community market.

(60) One interested party claimed that the arguments put forward in recital (101) of the provisional Regulation were not consistent with the basic Regulation. It argued that it sufficed that the dumping margin of the Turkish imports were significantly above the *de minimis* threshold and that the volume of the imports was not negligible to cumulate those imports with other dumped imports from the RM and the PRC. It also claimed that the non-imposition of measures would lead to a surge of dumped imports from Turkey to the Community market.

(61) It should be stressed that Article 3(4) of the basic Regulation specifically requires that the conditions of competition between the relevant operators in the Community market should be carefully examined in the context of a cumulative assessment of the imports from countries concerned by an anti-dumping investigation. In addition, the level of prices of the Turkish operators was in all cases above the non-injurious prices established according to the methodology described in recital (179) of the provisional Regulation. Hence, there was no ground to allow a cumulative assessment of Turkish imports with imports from the PRC and the RM or to impose anti-dumping measures to prevent any alleged surge of imports from that country. On this basis the claims had to be rejected.

(62) Another interested party disputed the provisional finding that imports from the RM were cumulated with those of the PRC arguing that, contrary to imports from the PRC, the import volumes from the RM were very low and were basically not undercutting the prices of the Community industry during the IP.

(63) Subsequent to the provisional disclosure, additional information was received concerning the Moldovan exports to the Community which resulted in revised calculations of the undercutting and injury margins for the RM as explained in more detail in recitals (71) and (107) below.

(64) The revised calculations showed that imports from the RM did not undercut the prices of the Community industry on the Community market in the IP. Moreover, the injury margin was found to be below the *de minimis* injury threshold applied by analogy to Article 9(3) of the basic Regulation. In view of the above, it was concluded that the imports of wire rod originating in the RM should be assessed separately.

4.2. *Dumped imports from the PRC*

(65) It is recalled that since the consumption figures were slightly adapted as explained in recital (56) above, the market share of the imports from the PRC was revised accordingly. Hence the imports from the PRC developed as follows during the period considered.

Table 2

Total dumped imports from the PRC	2004	2005	2006	2007	IP
Volumes (tonnes)	70 816	134 176	633 631	1 459 968	1 174 556
Index	*100*	*189*	*895*	*2 062*	*1 659*
Market share	0,3 %	0,6 %	2,7 %	6,1 %	5,0 %
Index	*100*	*200*	*863*	*1 940*	*1 585*
Prices (EUR/tonne)	374	430	378	409	419
Index	*100*	*115*	*101*	*109*	*112*

Source: Eurostat.

(66) The dumped imports from the PRC increased significantly from around 0,07 million tonnes in 2004 to 1,1 million tonnes in the IP, i.e. by almost 17 times. These imports peaked in 2007, after which they showed a slightly declining trend in line with the evolution of Community consumption.

(67) Although the average prices of the dumped imports from the PRC increased by 12 % over the period considered, it was found that they were undercutting those of the Community industry, in particular during the IP. As a result, the market share significantly increased from 0,3 % in 2004 to 5,0 % in the IP, corresponding to a gain of 4,7 percentage points.

4.3. *Price undercutting*

(68) The methodology described in recital (106) of the provisional Regulation to establish price undercutting is confirmed. However, following the verification visit at the premises of one Community producer as mentioned in recital (3), the average price of the Community industry was reassessed to take account of the verified data obtained from this Community producer.

(69) One party claimed that since no producer in the RM was granted MET or IT, the Commission should calculate the undercutting and the injury elimination level for the RM using Eurostat data rather than the data obtained from exporting producers in the RM.

(70) In an anti-dumping investigation and in particular for the price comparison exercise, it is the institution's practice to use the most reliable data available, which in general is the data collected and verified at the premises of the cooperating parties. In this case, price data collected at the premises of the cooperating producer in the RM was available and was used to establish the provisional price undercutting margin for the cooperating producer in the RM. The claim to use Eurostat data is therefore rejected.

(71) It was however considered that price data available for all the imports from the RM to the Community, including imports of other Moldovan producers as mentioned in recital (46) above, should be taken into account in the calculation of the definitive undercutting margin for the RM. Hence, all price data available duly adjusted to reflect the weighted average export prices to the first independent customer, on a cif basis, was used. On this basis it was found that imports from the RM were not undercutting Community industry's prices; indeed the definitive price undercutting margin is a negative one, namely -1,2 % on average for the RM.

(72) As regards imports from the PRC, it is recalled that only one Chinese exporting producer cooperated in the investigation. Based on the same methodology and adjustments to the Community industry's data as described above and on the basis of comparable product types, an average price undercutting margin of 4,2 % was found for the sole cooperating Chinese exporter. For all other producers in the PRC, price undercutting was established as explained in recital (108) of the provisional Regulation. On this basis, an average price undercutting margin of 7,3 % was found for the Chinese imports.

5. **Economic situation of the Community industry**

(73) Following the conclusion that imports from the RM should not be cumulated with the imports from the PRC and should be assessed separately, as described in recital (64), the examination of the impact of the dumped imports on the Community industry's economic situation, refers to the imports originating in the PRC.

(74) As mentioned in recital (3), one additional Community producer was verified on the spot. As a result, some injury indicators were adjusted accordingly. These concern the sales volumes to the first independent customer on the Community market, average ex-works sales prices of the Community industry to unrelated customers, stock figures, profitability, cash flow, return on investment and employment.

(75) Table 3 below shows the revised volume sold to the first independent customer on the Community market. It should be noted that, despite the revised figures, the trend is similar to the one provided in the provisional Regulation.

Table 3

	2004	2005	2006	2007	IP
Sales volume (tonnes)	7 505 684	6 738 112	7 522 435	7 548 130	7 489 831
Index	*100*	*90*	*100*	*101*	*100*
Market share	33,4 %	31,6 %	32,2 %	31,6 %	31,8 %
Index	*100*	*95*	*97*	*95*	*95*

Source: Questionnaire replies.

(76) Following the above, the average unit sales prices of the Community industry to unrelated customers on the Community market were revised accordingly. As a result, the average sales prices for the years 2006 to the IP were marginally revised compared to the figures provided in the provisional Regulation.

Table 4

	2004	2005	2006	2007	IP
Average price (EUR/tonne)	414	409	434	468	475
Index	*100*	*99*	*105*	*113*	*115*

Source: Questionnaire replies.

(77) As regards the stock figures, it should be noted that the minor revisions made in the Community industry's data for the years 2006 to IP did not change the trend analysis as provided in recital (119) of the provisional Regulation.

Table 5

	2004	2005	2006	2007	IP
Stocks (tonnes)	657 667	530 578	691 338	699 511	594 420
Index	*100*	*81*	*105*	*106*	*90*

Source: Questionnaire replies.

(78) Subsequent to the provisional Regulation, also the employment figures were slightly amended for the years 2004 to IP. In the absence of any further comments received from interested parties, recitals (120) to (122) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

Table 6

	2004	2005	2006	2007	IP
Employment — full-time equivalent (FTE)	4 216	4 029	3 920	4 195	4 310
Index	*100*	*96*	*93*	*100*	*102*
Labour cost (EUR/FTE)	41 300	43 200	45 400	45 300	44 700
Index	*100*	*104*	*110*	*110*	*108*
Productivity (*Index*)	*100*	*95*	*107*	*98*	*95*

Source: Questionnaire replies.

(79) Profitability of the Community industry was established using the same methodology as explained in recital (123) of the provisional Regulation. Subsequent to revisions made to the Community industry's data following the on-spot verification of one additional Community producer, as described in recital (3), also these figures were slightly revised. Over the period considered, the profitability of the Community industry decreased from 14,2 % in 2004 to 7,3 % in the IP. In the absence of any further comments received, recitals (124) to (126) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

Table 7

	2004	2005	2006	2007	IP
Profitability	14,2 %	8,0 %	8,4 %	7,9 %	7,3 %
Index	*100*	*56*	*59*	*55*	*51*
Cash flow '000 euro	493 954	272 166	361 573	286 917	278 604
Index	*100*	*55*	*73*	*55*	*56*
Investments '000 euro	147 897	136 031	231 726	221 808	200 126
Index	*100*	*92*	*157*	*150*	*135*
Return on investments	68 %	49 %	50 %	46 %	47 %
Index	*100*	*72*	*74*	*68*	*68*

Source: Questionnaire replies.

5.1. *Growth*

(80) Following the above, it can be considered that the sales volume of the Community industry stagnated between 2004 and the IP, thus preventing the Community industry from taking advantage of the expansion of the Community consumption which increased by 5 % between 2004 and the IP. As a consequence, its market share decreased by 1,6 percentage points during the same period.

5.2. *Magnitude of the actual margin of dumping*

(81) In the absence of any other comments received, recital (128) of the provisional Regulation is hereby confirmed.

6. **Conclusion on injury**

(82) It can be concluded that the minor revisions made to some injury indicators following the on-spot verification of one additional Community producer, as provided in tables 2 to 7 above, did not alter the conclusion made in recital (132) of the provisional Regulation.

(83) Based on the above, it can be concluded that the Community industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.

E. **CAUSALITY**

1. **Effect of the dumped imports from the PRC**

(84) It was examined whether the dumped imports of the product concerned originating in the PRC caused injury to the Community industry to a degree that can be considered material.

(85) The investigation showed that dumped imports from the PRC increased significantly, by almost 17 times, over the period considered, increasing by 1,1 million tonnes between 2004 and the IP. This increase was particularly marked between 2006 and the IP. In terms of market share, dumped imports from the PRC increased their share of the Community market from 0,3 % in 2004 to 5,0 % in the IP. In practice this corresponded to the entire increase in the Community consumption that took place during the period considered.

(86) During the same period, although its sales volume on the Community market remained stable, the Community industry lost market share from 33,4 % in 2004 to 31,8 % in the IP, namely 1,6 percentage points.

(87) As regards prices, despite the fact that the prices of dumped imports increased by 12 % during the period considered in line with the increased raw material prices, they were still undercutting the prices charged by the Community industry on the Community market. Consequently, the Community industry was prevented from increasing its prices to cover the full increase in raw material prices. The profitability of the Community industry's sales on the Community market thus decreased from 14,2 % in 2004 to 7,3 % during the IP.

(88) It is considered that the continued pressure exercised by the low-priced dumped imports from the PRC on the Community market did not allow the Community industry to adapt its sales prices to the increased cost of production. It is therefore concluded that the surge of low-priced dumped imports from the PRC had a considerable negative impact on the economic situation of the Community industry.

2. **Effect of other factors**

(89) In the absence of any comments concerning development of demand, captive production, sales of high-end products, imports from third countries and other producers in the Community, recitals (139), (143) to (149) and (151) to (155) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

(90) One party claimed that the assessment of the increase in raw material prices, mentioned in recital (142) of the provisional Regulation was not correct. It argued that it is difficult to fully pass on the cost increases to the customers. Furthermore, it claimed that the negative export performance of the Community industry would explain the deterioration of the economic situation of the Community industry.

(91) As regards the impact of the raw material prices, it is recalled that the investigation showed an increase of 25 % of the cost of production for the Community industry to produce wire rod. This should be seen in relation to an increase of only 15 % of average sales prices of the Community industry. Indeed, it can very well be difficult in some markets to be able to fully pass on the increase in costs to the customers, however, the current investigation did not show any evidence that this was the case in the wire rod market. On the contrary, the wire rod market can be considered as a commodity product sold in a transparent market where all operators are aware of the price level. Hence effective trade conditions should allow cost price increases to be reflected in the sales price of wire rod. Therefore, it is considered that the conclusion made in recital (142) is valid and therefore this claim had to be rejected.

(92) As regards the export performance, there was indeed a declining trend in the export sales of the Community industry for reasons provided in recital (150) of the provisional Regulation. In view of the fact that the share of export sales in relation to the sales to customers within the Community is relatively low and, in addition, the sales prices of the latter were relatively lower, it is considered that the decrease in export volume can not justify the level of injury suffered. No substantiated evidence invalidating this conclusion was provided and therefore the conclusions made in recital (150) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

(93) In view of the above and in absence of any other comments, recitals (156) to (159) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

3. **Imports from Turkey**

(94) Following recitals (60) and (61) and in the absence of any further comments concerning imports from Turkey, the conclusions made in recitals (160) to (162) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

4. **Imports from the RM**

(95) Further to revisions of the Community industry's data, based on the verification of the reply of one additional Community producer and taking into account all import sales originating in the RM, it was found that imports from the RM did nor undercut the prices of the Community industry in the IP. Moreover, in line with recital (64) above, the comparison of the Moldovan export price with the non-injurious price of the Community industry showed a *de minimis* injury margin.

(96) In view of the above it was concluded that there is no clear causal link between imports from the RM and the injury suffered by the Community industry.

F. **COMMUNITY INTEREST**

1. **Preliminary remark**

(97) In view of the above, it should be noted that only the impact of the imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports originating in the PRC has been assessed for the Community interest analysis.

2. **Community industry**

(98) Subsequent to the provisional Regulation, it was re-assessed whether the imposition of anti-dumping measures to imports originating from PRC would be in the interest of the Community industry.

(99) In view of the above and in the absence of any comments concerning the interest of the Community industry, recitals (164) to (167) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

3. **Importers**

(100) In the absence of any comments concerning the importers, recitals (168) and (169) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

4. **Users**

(101) One interested party questioned whether all imports to the Community market from countries subject to this investigation were taken into account in the percentage provided in recital (171) of the provisional Regulation which represents the imports of wire rods by certain users. Furthermore, some interested parties argued that there would be no alternative sources available should anti-dumping measures be imposed and that this would lead to a shortage of supply.

(102) Further to the claim on the total imports, a re-assessment has been made regarding the total imports of wire rod. Indeed, analyses showed that the actual amount of imports of wire rod consumed by the cooperating users is higher than previously assessed at the provisional stage. As a result, the total imports of the users mentioned in recital (171) of the provisional Regulation increased by 30 %. As a result, it can be concluded that during the IP, the users mentioned in recital (171) of the provisional Regulation accounted together for around 20 % of all imports of wire rod from the PRC.

(103) As regards the claim that there would be no alternative sources of supply in case of imposition of anti-dumping measures, the investigation showed indeed some irregularities in supplies by Community producers to certain users. However, the analysis did not show any evidence that these irregularities were on a continued basis. Moreover, it should be noted that other sources of supply, taking into account other third countries which are not subject to measures, are available. Therefore this claim was rejected.

(104) Based on the above and in the absence of any further comments recitals (173) to (175) of the provisional Regulation are hereby confirmed.

5. **Conclusion on Community Interest**

(105) Based on the above, it was concluded that there are no compelling reasons against the imposition of anti-dumping duties against imports of wire rod originating in the PRC in the present case.

G. **DEFINITIVE ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES**

1. **Injury Elimination Level**

(106) In the absence of comments, the methodology mentioned in recital (179) of the provisional Regulation used to obtain the non-injurious prices of the Community industry was confirmed. However, the same revisions as those described in recitals (68) and (72) above were applied for the definitive assessment of the injury elimination levels. In addition, the profit margin used in the injury margin calculations was established at ex-works level in order to obtain the non-injurious prices of the Community industry at ex-works level during the IP.

(107) Concerning the RM, in line with the contents of recital (71) above, it was considered appropriate to use price data available for all the exports from the RM to the Community, in the calculation of the definitive injury elimination level. Hence, all price data available duly adjusted to reflect the weighted average export prices to the first independent customer in the Community, on a cif basis, was used. On that basis the definitive injury elimination level for imports from the RM was found to be below the *de minimis* threshold as mentioned in recital (64) above.

(108) In view of the conclusions reached with regard to dumping, injury, causation and Community interest, definitive anti-dumping measures against imports from the PRC should be imposed in order to prevent further injury being caused to the Community industry.

(109) All parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it was intended to recommend the imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties. They were also granted a period within which they could make representations subsequent to this disclosure. The comments submitted by the parties were duly considered, and, where appropriate, the findings have been modified accordingly.

2. **Definitive measures**

(110) In the light of the foregoing, it is considered that, in accordance with Article 7(2) of the basic Regulation, definitive anti-dumping duties should be imposed on imports originating in the PRC at the level of the lower of the dumping and the injury margins, in accordance with the lesser duty rule. In this case, all duty rates should accordingly be set at the level of the injury margins found. By analogy with Article 9(3) of the basic Regulation, given that the injury margin for the RM and Turkey is below a *de minimis* level, the investigation in respect of these countries should be terminated.

(111) No definitive anti-dumping duties are to be imposed on imports originating in the RM and Turkey.

(112) The proposed anti-dumping duties are the following:

Company	Injury elimination margin	Dumping margin	Anti-dumping duty rate
Valin Group (PRC)	7,9 %	38,6 %	7,9 %
PRC residual duty	24,0 %	52,3 %	24,0 %

3. **Definitive collection of provisional duties**

(113) In view of the magnitude of the dumping margins found and in the light of the level of the injury caused to the Community industry, it is considered necessary that the amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty, imposed by the provisional Regulation should be definitively collected to the extent of the amount of the definitive duties imposed. Where the definitive duties are lower than the provisional duties, amounts provisionally secured in excess of the definitive rate of anti-dumping duties shall be released. Where the definitive duties are higher than the provisional duties, only the amounts secured at the level of the provisional duties shall be definitively collected.

H. **TERMINATION OF THE PROCEEDING**

(114) In view of the findings regarding imports originating in the RM and Turkey, the proceeding with respect to these two countries should be terminated,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron, non-alloy steel or alloy steel other than of stainless steel originating in the People's Republic of China, falling within CN codes 7213 10 00, 7213 20 00, 7213 91 10, 7213 91 20, 7213 91 41, 7213 91 49, 7213 91 70, 7213 91 90, 7213 99 10, 7213 99 90, 7227 10 00, 7227 20 00, 7227 90 10, 7227 90 50 and 7227 90 95.

2. The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty applicable to the net, free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty, of the products described in paragraph 1 and produced by the companies below shall be as follows:

Country	Company	Duty	TARIC additional codes
People's Republic of China	Valin Group	7,9 %	A930
	All other companies	24,0 %	A999

3. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 2

The anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of wire rod originating in the Republic of Moldova and Turkey is hereby terminated.

Article 3

The amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 112/2009 on imports of wire rod originating in the People's Republic of China shall be definitively collected at the rate of the definitive duty imposed pursuant to Article 1. The amounts secured in excess of the definitive rates of the anti-dumping duty shall be released. Amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 112/2009 on imports of wire rod originating in the Republic of Moldova shall be released.

Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 July 2009.

For the Council
The President
C. BILDT

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

G/ADP/N/100/AUS
30 January 2003

(03-0624)

Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices Original: English

NOTIFICATION CONCERNING THE TIME-PERIOD FOR DETERMINATION OF NEGLIGIBLE IMPORT VOLUMES UNDER ARTICLE 5.8 OF THE AGREEMENT

AUSTRALIA

The following communication, dated 29 January 2003, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Australia.

Australia notes the recommendation adopted by the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices on 27 November 2002 concerning the time-period to be considered in making a determination of negligible import volumes for purposes of Article 5.8 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994 (G/ADP/10). The recommendation notes that Members shall notify the time-periods they will use in all investigations thereafter.

Australia hereby notifies that it utilizes the method described under (a) of the recommendation, namely, the period of data collection for the dumping investigation.

POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

National Development and Reform Commission

Order of the National Development and Reform Commission

No. 35

The Policies for Development of Iron and Steel Industry, which were adopted at the executive meeting of the State Council, are hereby promulgated upon the consent of the State Council and shall come into force as of the date of promulgation.

Director of the National Development and Reform Commission: Ma Kai

July 8, 2005

Policies for Development of Iron and Steel Industry

The iron and steel industry is an important basic industry of the national economy, a supporting industry for realizing the industrialization and an intensive industry in technologies, capital, resources and energy, and its development requires a comprehensive balancing of all kinds of external conditions. China is a big developing country with a comparatively big demand of iron and steel in the economic development for a long time to go. China's production capacity of iron and steel has ranked the first place in the world for many years. However, there is a large gap in terms of the technological level and material consumption of the iron and steel industry compared with the international advanced level, so the focus of development for the future shall be put on technical upgrading and structural adjustment. In order to enhance the whole technical level of the iron and steel industry, promote the structural adjustment, improve the industrial layout, develop a recycling economy, lower the consumption of materials and energy, pay attention to the environmental protection, raise the comprehensive competitive capacity of enterprises, realize the industrial upgrading, and develop the iron and steel industry into an industry with international competitive capacity that may basically satisfy the demand of the national economy and social development in terms of quantity, quality and varieties, we have formulated the policies for development of the iron and steel industry according to the relevant laws and regulations and the domestic and international situations that the iron and steel industry faces so as to guide the sound development of the iron and steel industry.

Chapter I Aim of the Policy

Article 1

According to the requirement of our country's economic and social development and the situation of resources, energy and environmental protection, the production capacity of iron and steel shall maintain at a reasonable scale, which may be specifically resolved in the relevant planning. The comprehensive competitive capacity of iron and steel industry may

reach to the international advanced level so that China may become a large country in iron and steel production and a great power country in world-wide competitive.

Article 2

By the year 2010, through the means of structural adjustment of products, the proportion of good iron and steel products shall be elevated considerably, the majority of products shall be basically satisfied the development requirements of most industries in the national economy such as construction, machinery, chemical industry, auto-mobiles, household appliances, vessels, traffic, railway, military industry and new industries.

Article 3

We may elevate the industrial concentration by means of organizational and structural adjustment of the iron and steel industry, and expand the scale of those backbone enterprise groups with comparative advantages by means of amalgamate and reorganization . By 2010, the number of iron and steel smelting enterprises shall be considerably reduced and the production capacity of the iron and the output of steel enterprise groups that rank top 10 in the domestic market shall be reached to 50 % and above of the national total production capacity; by 2020, the proportion shall be reached to 70% and above.

Article 4

By means of layout adjustment of the iron and steel industry, by 2010, the unreasonable layout shall be improved; by 2020, a comparatively reasonable industrial layout that complies with the supply of resources and energy, allocation of traffic and transportation, supply and demand of the market and environmental capacity shall be formed.

Article 5

According to the concept of sustainable development and recycling economy, we should elevate the comprehensive level of environmental protection and resource utilization, and should save energy and lower consumption. We should elevate the comprehensive utilization capacity of waste gases, water and rubbishes to the largest possible extent, strive for the goal of realizing "zero discharge" and establish iron and steel factories of the recycling type. The iron and steel enterprises

must develop the business of generating power by using reclaimed heat and energy. An iron and steel associated enterprise with the production scale of more than 5 million tons shall strive for the goal of having more than enough power to support itself and providing the surplus to outsiders. By 2005, the comprehensive energy consumption for each ton of steel shall be lowered to 0.76 ton of standard coal, the comparable energy consumption for each ton of iron shall be lowered to 0.70 ton of standard coal and the water consumption for each ton of steel shall be lowered to less than 12 tons in the whole industry; by 2010, the corresponding index shall be lowered to 0.73 ton of standard coal, 0. 685 ton of standard coal and less than 8 tons of water, respectively; by 2020, the corresponding index shall be lowered to 0.7 ton of standard coal, 0.64 ton of standard coal and less than 6 tons of water, respectively. That is, in the coming 10 years, the iron and steel industry shall, on the precondition that the total consumption of water resources decreases and the total energy

consumption increases by a small margin, and realize a proper development in total quantity.

Article 6

Before the end of 2005, all the wastes as discharged by iron and steel enterprises shall have been met the standards of the state and local provisions, and the total discharge volume of major wastes shall have been met the controlling index as verified by the local environmental department.

Chapter II Industrial Development Planning

Article 7

The state shall guide the iron and steel industry to develop in a sound, sustainable and harmonious manner through the development policies and the mid- and long-term development planning of the iron and steel industry. The mid- and long-term development planning of the iron and steel industry shall be formulated by the National Development and Reform Commission (hereinafter referred to the NDRC) in collaboration with other relevant departments.

Article 8

An enterprise group with a production capacity of more than 5 million tons in 2003 may, according to the state mid- and long-term development planning of the iron and steel industry and the overall planning of the city where it is located, formulate the planning of its own, which shall be implemented upon the approval of the State Council or the NDRC after making necessary cohesion and balancing efforts. The specific construction projects of the planning shall not be required to be subject to the examination and approval or verification of the NDRC, but shall be organized and implemented by the enterprise itself after such formalities for examination and approval of land, environmental protection, security and credit have been handled, and shall be reported to the NDRC for archival filing according to the relevant provisions.

Article 9

The development of any other iron and steel enterprise shall also meet the requirements of the development policies and mid- and long-term development planning of the iron and steel industry.

Chapter III Adjustment of Industrial Layout

Article 10

For the adjustment of industrial layout, we should take such conditions as mineral resources, energy, water resources, traffic and transportation, environmental capacity, market allocation and overseas resources into account in a comprehensive manner. For the layout adjustment of the iron and steel industry, we shall not establish any new iron and steel associated enterprise alone, independent iron-smelting or steel-smelting factory as a general principle. It's not encouraged to establish any independent steel-rolling factory. We should, on the basis of those established enterprises that meet relevant conditions and in combination with merger

and relocation, carry out reform and expansion in those regions with such comparative advantages as water resources, raw materials, transportation and market consumption. We should combine new increase of production capacity with elimination of backward production capacity and shall not, as a general rule, substantially expand the production capacity.

In the important regions of environmental protection, the regions in serious short of water, the urban district of big cities, the iron and steel smelting and production capacity shall not be expanded any more. Those enterprises established within the districts shall, in combination of the adjustment of organizational structure, equipment structure and product structure, cut production and move to other places so as to meet the requirements of environmental protection and resource economization.

Article 11

Thinking over the bulk ores, energy, resources, water resources, transportation condition and the domestic and overseas market the large-scale iron and steel enterprises shall be mainly located along the coastal areas. The iron and steel enterprises in inland regions shall, in combination with the local market and bulk ore resources, determine their production according to the mines available, and shall regard the sustainable production as the main factor for consideration other than strive for any expansion of production scale.

There are abundant resources of iron mines in the Anshan-Benxi region in north-east China, which is near the production bases of coal and has a certain condition of water resources. According to the development strategy of vitalizing the old north-east industrial base, the iron and steel enterprises in this region shall, according to the requirements of associated reorganization and establishing a top-quality production base, eliminate the backward production capacity so as to build up a large enterprise group with international competitive capacity. .

As the region of North China is in short of water resources and the production capacity and level thereof is low and excessive, we should, according to the ecological requirements of environmental protection, put the focus on structural adjustment, carry out merger and reorganization, strictly control the continuous over-increase of production factories and expansion of production capacity. We should relocate the Capital Steel Corporation and the reorganize it with the iron and steel industry of Hebei Province.

The steel material market in North China has a big potential. However, the layout of iron and steel enterprises thereof are over-intensified and thus, the large backbone enterprises with comparative advantages within this region may, in combination of the adjustment of organizational structure and product structure, elevate their production concentration and international competitive capacity .

As the central-southern region has abundant water resources and

convenient water transportation, the south-east coastal regions shall make full use of the advantage of deep waters and good harbors to build up large iron and steel associated enterprises in combination with the industrial reorganization and the relocation of urban steel factories.

There are abundant water resources in the west-south regions, and in the Panzhihua-Xichang area has a large storage capacity of iron mines and coal resources but with inconvenient transportation. The key backbone enterprises existed shall improve their equipments level, adjust the variety structure, develop high-value-added products, determine the production capacity according to the sustainable supplying capacity of bulk ores rather than blindly pursue the increase of quantity.

As the west-north region is in short of bulk iron ores and water resources, the backbone enterprises existed shall put the focus on satisfying the requirement of local regional economic development other than pursue the expansion of production scale, and shall make good use of the mineral resources in neighboring countries actively.

Chapter IV Industrial Technical Policies

Article 12

In order to guarantee the industrial upgrading of the iron and steel industry, realize the sustainable development and prevent any low-level repetitive construction, we hereby prescribe the conditions to access into the iron and steel industry on the equipment level and the technical and economic indexes as follows, which the enterprises existed shall make efforts to reach the standard by way of technical innovation:

The building areas for agglomeration machines shall be 180 sq meters or above; the height of coke-oven carbonization rooms shall be 6 meters or above; the available volume of blast furnaces shall be 1,000 cubic meters or above; the nominal volume of converters shall be 120 tons or above; and the nominal volume of electronic furnaces shall be 70 tons or above.

For the iron and steel projects as constructed in deep water harbors along the coast, the available volume of blast furnaces shall be more than 3, 000 cubic meters; the nominal volume of converters shall be more than 200 tons, and the production scale of steel shall be 8 million tons or above. The technical and economic indexes for iron and steel associated enterprises shall be: the comprehensive energy consumption for each ton of steel in the procedure of blast furnaces shall be less than 0.7 ton of standard coal and that in the procedure of electronic furnaces shall be less than 0.4 ton of standard coal; the new water consumption for each ton of steel in the procedure of blast furnaces shall be less than 6 tons, and that in the procedure of electronic furnaces shall be less than 3 tons, the recycling utilization rate of water shall be 95% or above. The other iron and steel enterprises shall reach the average level of key large/medium-sized iron and steel enterprises in respect of energy consumption in working procedures.

For any iron and steel construction project, we should economize our use of land and strictly carry out the administration of land. The relevant departments shall make efforts to accomplish the revision work of land use indexes for iron and steel factories and the standard of building coefficient.

Article 13

All production enterprises shall reach the local and state standards of waste discharge. The controlling index of total discharging volume of major wastes from construction projects shall be strictly implemented according to the provisions of the Appraisal Report Document

(Form) of Environmental Influence as approved. Any enterprise, which exceeds the scope as prescribed by the waste discharging index and the total volume as verified, shall be stopped from carrying out its operations.

For those projects that are newly initiated, the blast furnaces shall be synchronously equipped with pressure recovery turbine (TRT) devices and coal injection devices; the coke oven shall be synchronously equipped with coke dry quenching devices and with filtering devices as well as gas desulfurizing devices for the coke ovens. The coke ovens, blast furnaces and converters shall be synchronously equipped with gas recovering devices. The electronic furnaces shall be equipped with smoke and dust recovering devices.

Enterprises shall, according to the requirements of developing a recycling economy, establish a comprehensive treatment system for waste water and residue, adopt the technologies of drying quenching cokes, technologies for the recovery and utilization of gas from coke ovens, blast furnaces and converters, power generation by jointly using gas and steam, TRT of blaster furnaces, evaporative cooling, technologies for the recovery and re-utilization of such energy and resources as smoke, dust and waste residue, so as to elevate the utilization efficiency of energy and the recovery and utilization rate of resources and to improve the environment.

Article 14

We should accelerate the cultivation of independent innovation capacity of the iron and steel industry, support enterprises to establish the institutions for development and scientific research of products and techniques. We should enhance the capacity of development and innovation, develop the working techniques, equipment techniques and products with the independent intellectual property right. We should support enterprises to follow up, research, develop and adopt such frontier techniques in the production procedures of iron and steel as continuous strip casting and melting reduction and etc..

Article 15

Enterprises shall actively adopt such advanced techniques and equipment as feeding concentrated materials into furnaces, oxygen-enriched coal spraying, iron pretreatment, large-sized blaster furnaces, converters and electronic furnaces with superpower, ex-furnace refining, continuous casting, continuous rolling and controlling rolling and controlling cooling.

Article 16

We should support and organize the implementation of equipment localization of the iron and steel industry, enhance the research and development as well as designing and manufacture levels of major technical equipment of our iron and steel industry. For a major iron and steel project that is based on home-made equipment as newly developed, the state shall grant policy supports in such aspects as taxation, interest subsidy and scientific research funds.

Article 17

We should accelerate the elimination and prohibition of such backward working techniques and equipment as newly-built sintering with indigenous method, indigenous carbonization

(including improved carbonization), melting iron and refining steel, hot agglomeration mines, blaster furnaces with a volume of 300 cubic meters or below (except for the special factories of iron pipe casting), converters with the nominal capacity of 20 tons or below, electronic furnaces with the nominal capacity of 20 tons or below (except for the mechanic casting or the production of high-alloy steel), tight rolling sheet mills, roughing mill for ordinary steel, blank medium-sized rolling mills, three-roller Lotus medium plate rolling mills, double due wire mills, row small-sized millers, hot narrow strip rolling mills, assembling units of hot rolling seamless pipes with diameter below 76 centimeters and intermediate frequency furnaces.

Enterprises in the iron and steel industry shall strictly abide the Catalog of Repetitive Construction as Prohibited in the Field of Industry and Commerce and the Catalog of Backward Production Capacity, Working Techniques and Products to Be Eliminated as amended by the state at the opportune moment, or eliminate backward working techniques, products and techniques according to the requirements of the provisions on environmental protection.

Article 18

The policies of imported technologies and equipment: enterprises are encouraged to use home-made equipment and technologies and reduce export. For any equipment or technology that cannot be produced domestically or fails to meet the demand and, thus, must be introduced from abroad, the introduced equipment or technology shall be advanced and practical. For the equipment in large amount and big scope, we should organize and implement the localized production thereof from now on.

Enterprises are prohibited from adopting any second-handed backward production equipment of iron and steel from home or abroad that has been eliminated.

Article 19

Enterprises of special steel shall make an effort to develop towards conglomerated and specialized direction. They are encouraged to adopt the techniques with short workflow that use waste steel as raw materials. Enterprises of special steel are discouraged to adopt any technictechnical procedure of small blast furnace that use of s electronic furnaces with high consumption and serious pollution. Enterprises of special steel shall be encouraged to carry out research, develop and produce special steel for the use of the military industry, bearing, gears, models, heat resistance, cold resistance and corrosion resistance, etc. so as to enhance the product quality and technical level.

Chapter V Adjustment of the Organizational Structure of Enterprises

Article 20

The iron and steel enterprises are encouraged to develop into groups and carry out strategic reorganization by way of alliance between mighty enterprises, merger and reorganization, mutual shareholding, etc. so as to reduce the number of iron and steel production enterprises and realize the organization structural adjustment, optimization and industrial upgrading of the iron and steel industry.

Where possible, large-scale enterprise groups are supported and encouraged to carry out trans-regional alliance and reorganization. By 2010, the oversized enterprise group possessing international competitive capacities shall be formed by two enterprise groups with the production capacity of 300 million tons and several particularly large enterprise groups with the production capacity of several hundred million tons.

All the large iron and steel enterprises shall carry out stock reforms and are supported to get listed in the stock market. All kinds of social capital including private capital are encouraged to participate in the reorganization of the iron and steel enterprises as existed by means of stock purchase and merger and acquisition so as to promote the adjustment of capital structure and mechanism innovation thereof.

Article 21

The state supports large iron and steel associated enterprises with good conditions and that have been formed by alliance and reorganization to expand the production scale in a proper manner by way of structural adjustment and industrial upgrading and to enhance the production intensification. Such enterprises will be given policy support in such aspects as segmentation of the major and minor, resettlement of personnel and social security.

Chapter VI Investment Management

Article 22

The state shall carry out the necessary administration on the economic activities by investors of all kinds of economic types in the domestic iron and steel industry and the investment activities by domestic enterprises in the iron and steel field outside the territory. The investment in any iron and steel project shall be subject to the examination and approval or verification of the NDRC according to the relevant provisions.

Article 23

For the construction of such projects as iron smelting, steel smelting and steel rolling, the proportion of self-owned capital of enterprises shall reach 40% or above.

To start an iron and steel project, an enterprise shall, apart from meeting the requirements of such laws and regulations of the state on environmental protection and safety production, have comparably strong capital strength, advanced technologies and management capability as well as stable, reliable external conditions such as perfect marketing networks, water resources, raw materials of bulk ores, coal, and power energy, and transportation, etc. which shall have been basically carried into effect.

Where an iron and steel enterprise invests in the construction of any cross-region iron and steel associated enterprise project, if it is an enterprise of common steel, the steel production thereof in the previous year shall reach 5 million tons or more; thief it is an enterprise of special steel, the production thereof shall reach 0.5 million or more. Where a non-iron-and-steel enterprise invests in any iron and steel associated enterprise project, it shall have the capital strength and comparatively high public creditworthiness. An asset assessment shall be carried out to the enterprise's registered capital. the bank concerned shall provide a credit certification, and the relevant accounting firm shall provide a performance report. Where

possible, the form of bidding invitation shall be adopted to choose the project owner.

Any iron and steel enterprise outside the territory that invests in the iron and steel industry of China shall have intellectual property right and techniques of its own and its production of common steel in the previous year shall reach 10 million tons or above or the production of special high-alloy steel shall reach 1 million tons. An non-iron-and-steel enterprise outside the territory that invests in the iron and steel industry of China shall have a strong capital strength and comparatively high public creditworthiness, and shall provide an asset assessment report as issued by a bank and an enterprise performance certification as issued by an accounting firm. Where an enterprise outside the territory invests in the domestic iron and steel industry, it shall implement the investment in combination with the reform and relocation of domestic iron and steel enterprises and shall not establish any new business site. For any foreign investment in the iron and steel industry of China, foreign investors are not allowed to have a controlling share, as is the general principle.

Article 24

For any project that fails to comply with the development policies for the iron and steel industry and hasn't been subject to examination and approval or where the examination and approval thereof fails to comply with the relevant provisions, the department of state land and resources shall not handle the formalities for land use and the department of industry and commerce shall not accepts its registration, the administrative department of commerce shall not approve its contract and constitution, the financial institution shall not provide any loan or give credit support in any other form, the customs shall not handle the formalities for tax refund of imported equipment, the department of quality supervision shall not issue any production permit, and the department of environmental protection shall not examine or approve the appraisal document of environmental influence on the project or issue any license of waste discharge.

Article 25

To grant mid- and long-term loans for the fixed-asset investment to the projects of iron smelting, steel smelting and steel rolling, a financial institution shall comply with the development policies for the iron and steel industry, and strengthen their risk management. For any fix-asset investment loan granted to any project of iron smelting, steel smelting and steel rolling with newly increased production capacity, the relevant reply, verification or archival documents as issued by the NDRC shall be required to be provided.

Article 26

Where an enterprise makes an initial public offering of stocks or seeks any financing in the securities market, wants to invest the raised funds to the iron and steel industry it shall comply with the development policies for the iron and steel industry and provide the investment document for the raised funds as issued by the NDRC to the administrative department of securities.

Article 27

The state encourages the enterprises that engage in the production of iron and steel and equipment manufacture to export the technologies and set equipment of metallurgy with

domestic advantages by way of integrating processing with trade or integrating techniques with trade and shall grant supports in aspect of export credit, etc..

Chapter VII Policy of Raw Materials

Article 28

The mineral resources shall belong to the state. The state encourages large-scale iron and steel enterprises to carry out the exploration and development of such resources as iron mines. For the exploration of mines, a mining license shall be legally obtained. A mining construction project of iron resources with a storage capacity of 50 million tons or more shall be subject to the verification or examination and approval of the NDRC. At the same time, we should do a good job in such environmental protection work as the planning of mines, safety production and re-claiming of land, conservation of water and top soil, and the filing of underground coal mines. Any unauthorized collection or unrestrained digging is prohibited. As for any unauthorized collection or unrestrained digging that hasn't gone through the legal procedures of examination and approval, the department of state land and resources shall revoke the mining right and stop the illegal mining.

Article 29

According to the practical situation that China has few rich mines but many poor mines, the state encourages enterprises to develop the selection technologies of low-grade mines and make full use of domestic poor mineral resources. The department of state land and resources shall intensify the exploration of mineral resources, protect mineral resources and give necessary punishments to and carry out rectification on any unauthorized collection or unrestrained digging.

Article 30

We should, according to the principles of making their advantages complement each other and achieving the win-win situation, intensify the international cooperation regarding overseas mineral resources. We should support those large backbone enterprise groups to establish overseas production and supplying bases of iron mines, chrome ore mines, manganese mines, nickel ore mines, waste steel and coking coal, etc. by way of setting up solely-funded enterprises, joint-equity enterprises, contractual enterprises and purchase of mineral resources. For such important raw materials and auxiliary materials as bulk ores and coke as needed by the enterprises in coastal areas, the state encourages them to solve it by way of overseas market.

The iron and steel industrial association shall do a good job in the industrial self-discipline and coordination and stabilize the raw material market both at home and abroad. Where two or more domestic enterprises are engaged in vicious competition for overseas resources, the state may adopt administrative coordination to hold alliance or select one of them to make investment so as to avoid vicious competition. The relevant enterprises shall be subject to the administrative coordination of the state.

The export of such preliminarily processed products as coke, iron alloy, pig iron, waste steel and steel base (ingot) with high energy-consumption and serious pollution shall be restricted

and the tax refund for export of these products shall be decreased or canceled.

Chapter VIII Economical Use of Steel

Article 31

The whole society shall set up the consciousness of using steel in an economical and scientific manner. It is encouraged to use renewable materials as a substitution and to recover wasted steel so as to reduce the quantity of steel as used.

Article 32

The departments of construction shall organize the revision and improvement of the designing norms and standards for the use of construction steel so as to reduce the coefficient of steel use under the precondition of ensuring safety. The departments of design shall, according to the designing norms and standards, carry out their designs and incorporate the economical and thrifty products as developed and researched into the standardized design in a timely manner.

Article 33

It is encouraged to research, develop and use new materials of good performance, low costs and low consumption to substitute steel.

Article 34

The iron and steel enterprises are encouraged to produce high-strength steel and corrosion resisting steel, elevate the strength and service term of steel and lower the quantity of steel as used.

We should lower the steel consumption by means of popularizing such steel varieties as hot rolling strip reinforcing bar at or above Grade III£¨400mpa£©, the high-strength steel plates for all kinds of purposes, and h-steel, etc.

We should elevate the corrosion resistance and service term of steel by means of applying the oil well pipes and pipeline steel plates capable of resisting the corrosion of hydrothion and carbon dioxide, steel plates and structural steel capable of resisting the corrosion of atmosphere, and fire-resisting steel.

Article 35

With the increase of the number of iron and steel products in the market and the reclaimed quantity of waste steel as well, we should gradually decrease the proportion of iron ores and increase the proportion of wasted steel.

Chapter IX Other Matters

Article 36

Consultation, designing and construction entities that engage in the activity of iron and steel

industry shall observe the present industrial policies. The relevant industrial associations shall establish a mechanism of self-discipline and mutual supervision. For any violation of the present industrial policies, the person and entity as held responsible shall be given punishments by relevant departments such as the NDRC, the Ministry of Construction and the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, etc. according to the relevant provisions.

The present industrial development policies are the basic requirements for the iron and steel industry. All relevant departments and industrial associations may formulate and revise the relevant technical norms and standards according to the present industrial policies.

Article 37

We should regulate the market order and maintain the market steadiness. The iron and steel enterprises are encouraged to establish a long-term strategic alliance with users, stabilize the supply and demand relations, enhance the processing and distribution capacity of steel, and extend the services thereof.

Article 38

We should give full play to the functions of the industrial associations. The industrial associations shall establish and improve a periodical information publication system and an industrial early-warning system in respect to the supply and demand of the iron and steel market, production capacity and technical and economic indexes, shall report the industrial trend to the administrative department of government and set forth policy suggestions in a timely manner, coordinate the significant matters regarding industrial development, intensify the industrial self-discipline and offer guidance to the enterprise development.

Article 39

The present industrial policies are promulgated upon the authorization of the State Council and shall be abided by all the administrative departments of the governments. For any construction entity or administrative entity which violates the present policies for industrial development, the departments of supervision, investment, land, industry and commerce, taxation, quality inspection, environmental protection, commerce, finance and securities supervision at all levels shall investigate into the violations and fix responsibilities to the violator.

Article 40

The NDRC shall organize the relevant departments to formulate and revise the policies for development of the iron and steel industry, report it to the State Council for approval and supervise the implementation thereof.

Notes:

1.

The term "the iron and steel industry" as mentioned in the present Policies covers: the selection of iron mines, manganese mines and chromium mines and working techniques and relevant supporting techniques such as agglomeration, carbonization, iron alloy, carbon

products, fire-resisting materials, iron smelting, steel rolling and metal products.

2

The term "trans-regional investment" refers to the investment across different countries, provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government.

3.

The term "enterprises outside the territory" includes the enterprises that have been registered abroad or in the regions of Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan.

National Development and Reform Commission 2005-07-08

Iron and steel industry restructuring and revitalization plan

State Council of the People's Republic of China

2009-03 SC [2009] 6

The steel industry is an important pillar industry of national economy, involving a wide range of industries associated with high, consumer-driven play an important role in economic construction, social development, financial and taxation, national defense construction and stable employment.

Response to the international financial crisis, the implementation of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to maintain growth, expand domestic demand, readjusting the structure of the overall requirements, to ensure the smooth operation of the steel industry, speed up structural adjustment, promote industrial upgrading, especially the preparation of planning and as iron and steel industry comprehensive response to the action program. The planning period of 2009-2011.

Steel industry status quo and facing the situation

China's steel production and consumption country, crude steel production for 13 consecutive years ranked first in the world. Since the beginning of the 21st century, China's steel industry developed rapidly World Pipe network informed, the average annual crude steel production increased by 21 World Steel Pipe News .1%. In 2008, crude steel production reached 500 million tons, accounting for 38% of the global production of domestic crude steel apparent consumption of 453 million tons, direct exports equivalent to 60 million tons of crude steel, accounting for 15 percent of world steel trade. In 2007, the iron and steel enterprises above designated size industrial added value of 993.6 billion yuan, accounting for 4% of national GDP, to achieve a profit of 243.6 billion yuan, accounting for 9% of the total profits of industrial enterprises directly engaged in employment in the steel production of 3.58 million. Steel products to meet the basic domestic needs, some of the key species reached the international advanced level. Strong support for the steel industry and led to the development of related industries, and promote social employment, made important contributions to the sound and rapid development of the protection of the national economy.

However, the accumulation of long-term extensive development of the steel industry has become an increasingly prominent. First, serious blind investment, the surplus production capacity. As of the end of 2008, China's crude steel production capacity exceeds the actual demand of about 100 million tons. Second, innovation is not strong, advanced production technology, development and application of high-end products also rely mainly on the introduction and imitation, some high-end key varieties of steel is still a large number of imports, consumption structure in the middle and low level. Three, irrational industrial distribution, most of the iron and steel enterprises large and medium-sized cities in the inland areas, subject to serious constraints of the capacity of the environment, water resources, conditions of transport, energy supply and other factors. Fourth, industry concentration is low, the average size of less than 1 million tons crude steel production enterprises, the top five steel production accounted for only 28.5% of the national total. Fifth, the weak control of resources, domestic iron ore resource endowments, and self-sufficiency rate of less than 50%. 6 disorder circulation. Steel products distributor to more than 150,000, are more inclined to speculative business.

2008 since the second half, with the proliferation and spread of the international financial crisis, China's steel industry has been badly hit, there has been production and demand steep potential decline in the price fell sharply, business difficulties, the situation of the industry-wide losses, iron and steel industry The stable development is faced with unprecedented challenges. It should be noted that the steel industry in the long-term extensive expansion, are bound to be a big adjustment. At this stage, China's urbanization, industrialization task is still arduous, and the huge potential of domestic demand, the development of steel industry fundamentals have not changed. Must seize the historic opportunity to develop the iron and steel industrial restructuring and revitalization plan, and promote the smooth operation of the steel industry, and healthy development.

Two guiding ideology, basic principles and objectives

(a) guiding ideology.

Comprehensively implement the spirit of the Seventeenth Party Congress, Deng Xiaoping Theory and "Three Represents" as guidance, thoroughly implement the scientific concept of development, in accordance with the capital growth, expand domestic demand, adjust the structure of the overall requirements to co-ordinate domestic and international two markets to control the total elimination of backwardness, corporate restructuring, technological innovation, optimize the layout, focusing on efforts to promote the iron and steel industrial structure adjustment and optimization and upgrading, and effectively enhance the quality and international competitiveness, accelerate the transformation of iron and steel industry from large to strong .

(B) of the basic principles.

Response to crisis and revitalize the industry combined. Based on the current long-term perspective, we must strive to resolve the major difficulties faced by the steel industry, Paul's advanced productive forces, protection of key enterprises, key protection species, and ensure market stability, promote the stable development of the industry, but also the use of market Forced mechanism and make full use of various favorable factors, to speed up the iron and steel industrial structure optimization and upgrading, and constantly enhance the potential for industrial development.

Overall control and optimize the layout combined. Adapt to the requirements in accordance with the cities along the coast, inland rational distribution and resources and the environment, combined with the elimination of backward, corporate restructuring and relocation of urban steel, under the premise of total control, adjust and optimize industrial layout.

Independent innovation and technological transformation. Nurture enterprises original innovation, integrated innovation and the introduction of digestion and absorption of re-innovation and make breakthroughs in key technology for industrial transformation and upgrading, the intensity of technological transformation and raise the level of technology and equipment, and improve product quality and quality.

Corporate restructuring and institutional innovations combined. Through institutional innovation, efforts to eliminate the distribution of benefits of corporate restructuring and taxation, asset allocation, debt approved and disposal of institutional barriers, to create a favorable environment to

promote the development of iron and steel enterprise groups and the trans-regional and cross-ownership, cross-industry mergers and reorganizations .

Domestic demand combining with the global configuration. Adhere to and take full advantage of the two markets and two resources, to meet domestic market demand, optimizing direct exports, expanding indirect exports, in efforts to strengthen the geological exploration and rational exploitation and use of domestic iron ore resources at the same time, seize the opportunity to actively implement going out "strategy.

(C) planning objectives.

Strive in 2009 to halt the decline of the steel industry momentum to maintain the overall stability. By 2011, the extensive development of the steel industry has been a significant change in the level of technology, innovation to a new level, significantly improve the overall competitiveness, the pillar industry has been consolidated and strengthened into the track of healthy development.

Total recovery to a reasonable level. China's crude steel output in 2009 was 460 million tons, down 8 percent; apparent consumption is maintained at about 430 million tons, down 5%. The proportion of 2011, crude steel production of about 500 million tons, apparent consumption of about 450 million tons of industrial added value of GDP of is maintained at a level of 4%.

2. Eliminate backward production capacity breakthroughs. Schedule out of 300 cubic meters and below blast furnace production and 20 tons and below, converter, electric furnace production. Improve the standard of eliminating backward production capacity, and strive to backward iron smelting capacity of 72 million tons within three years, 25 million tons of steelmaking capacity.

Consolidation and reorganization made significant progress. The formation of a number of large enterprises, with strong capability of independent innovation and international competitiveness of China's top five steel companies in the capacity of the total domestic energy ratio reached more than 45% of coastal and riverside steel enterprise production accounting for the proportion of domestic energy to achieve 40% above, the industrial layout was optimized, the key central city of iron and steel enterprises pollution is significantly reduced.

4 technological progress has been much improvement. Strengthening technological innovation, speed up technological progress, reduce production costs, improve product quality, optimize the structure of varieties. Key large and medium-sized steel enterprises for more than 60% of the products quality reach international advanced level of one million kilowatts of thermal power and nuclear power with a special thick steel plate and high-pressure boiler tube, more than 250 000 kVA transformer with high magnetic induction and low iron loss grain oriented silicon steel and other products to achieve independent The key to the varieties of steel self-sufficiency rate of over 90%, 400MPa and more than hot-rolled ribbed steel bars using the ratio of more than 60%.

5 independent innovation capability was further enhanced. Through the introduction of digestion and absorption and innovation, and raise the level of technology and equipment, general equipment, basic localization, independent, large-scale equipment localization rate of 92% or more. Strive to achieve new breakthroughs in key technology, energy saving technology, as well as high-end product development, production and application technology.

Energy saving achieved significant results. Comprehensive energy consumption of key large and medium-sized enterprises tons of steel more than 620 kilograms of standard coal, tons of steel consumption of less than 5 tons of water per tonne of steel smoke dust emissions to less than 1.0 kg per tonne of steel sulfur dioxide emissions of less than 1.8 kg, the second The basic energy to achieve 100% recycling, nearly 100% of the metallurgical slag comprehensive utilization of concentration of pollutant emissions and total emissions of double standards.

, Industrial restructuring and revitalization focus the task

in accordance with the above guiding ideology, basic principles and planning objectives, current and future periods, we must focus to do the following eight aspects of the work.

(A) to maintain domestic market stability, improve the export environment.

Actively implement the expanding domestic demand measures to stabilize the construction steel market to protect the key projects of steel. Through the restructuring and revitalization of the industry, efforts to stabilize and expand the automobile, shipbuilding, equipment manufacturing and other industrial needs, as well as affordable housing and real estate construction, new rural construction, earthquake reconstruction and major highways, railways, airports and other infrastructure construction steel demand. Construction steel accounted for the proportion of domestic consumption was stable at around 50%.

Improve the import and export of steel products, environment, moderately flexible export tax policy to stabilize the international market share, encourage indirect steel exports. Organizations and enterprises to actively respond to anti-dumping, countervailing and other trade frictions, and to strive for a favorable international trading environment.

(B) strict control of the total iron and steel, speed up eliminating backward.

Strictly control new capacity, no longer the approval and support of a simple new, expansion of production capacity steel project, all projects must eliminate backward. Before the end of 2010, out of 300 cubic meters and below blast furnace production capacity to 53.4 million tons, 20 tons and below, converter, electric furnace production capacity of 3.2 million tons out of 400 m3 blast furnace, 30 tons and below, converter and electric furnace; before the end of 2011, the corresponding backward iron smelting capacity of 72 million tons of steelmaking capacity of 25 million tons. Implementation of the elimination of backward areas of iron and steel manufacturers and other areas where conditions permit, to eliminate backward production capacity standard up to 1000 m3 blast furnace and steel production capacity.

(C) to facilitate corporate restructuring, increased industrial concentration.

Further play the leading role of the Baosteel Group, the saddle of the Wuhan Iron and Steel and other large enterprise groups to promote the production, supply and saddle of the Group, Guangdong Iron and Steel Group, Guangxi Iron and Steel Group, Hebei Iron and Steel Group and Shandong Iron and Steel Group completed within the Group, the unified management of human, financial substantive restructuring; to promote trans-regional restructuring of the saddle of the Panzhihua Iron and Steel, Dongbei Special Steel, Baosteel and Baotou Steel, Ningbo Iron and Steel, etc., to promote the Tianjin Steel and iron days, the days of steel, Tianjin Metallurgical Company,

TISCO and the province of iron and steel enterprises restructuring in the region. Strive to 2011, the national formation of Baosteel Group, the saddle of the Group, Wuhan Iron and Steel Group, and several other capacity in more than 50 million tons, the large steel enterprises with strong international competitiveness; the formation of a number of production capacity from 1000 to 3000 tons Large iron and steel enterprises.

(D) The intensity of technological transformation, promoting technological progress.

Implementation of the steel industry technological progress and technological transformation of the special (see Schedule 1), large-scale backbone enterprises in line with national industrial policy, the implementation of cross-regional, cross-ownership, cross-sectoral restructuring of leading enterprises, the implementation of cross-regional, cross-ownership, cross-sectoral restructuring of leading enterprises, and national defense industry, the key materials of aerospace manufacturers, to give priority support; key on the development of high-speed rail steel, high magnetic induction grain oriented silicon steel, high strength machinery steel and other steel varieties, promote high strength reinforced the use of technology and materials, the development of high temperature and pressure CDQ, sintering waste heat utilization, flue gas desulfurization circular economy and energy saving technology, and enhance the development and utilization of low grade, refractory iron ore and other technologies, to give priority support .

(5) to optimize the layout of the steel industry, and coordinated development.

Reduce or increase production capacity of the premise, speed up the adjustment of the layout of the steel industry. First, construction of coastal steel bases. On schedule to complete the relocation of Shougang project, to Caofeidian completed steel bases. Guangzhou Iron and Steel relocation, promote Baosteel and the Guangdong iron and steel enterprises, Wuhan Iron and steel enterprises in Guangxi merger and reorganization, and eliminate or reduce existing production capacity, timely construction of the Zhanjiang, Fangchenggang coastal steel bases. In accordance with Shougang Caofeidian to reduce production capacity, the development of circular economy mode, combined with Rizhao Iron and Steel, Jinan Steel, Laiwu Steel, Qingdao Steel compression capacity and the relocation of the implementation of the restructuring of Shandong province, iron and steel enterprises and the elimination of backward production capacity, promote quality bases. Combined with the relocation of the Hangzhou Iron and Steel and Baosteel trans-regional restructuring and the elimination of backward compression capacity, demonstration of Ningbo Iron and Steel continued projects. The second is to promote the relocation of urban steel, and guide the orderly transfer of industries and cluster development, reduce environmental pollution in cities. The organization and implementation of the steel plant relocation project of the good in Beijing, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Hefei and other cities, research co-ordination to promote relocation of Fushun, Qingdao, Chongqing, Shijiazhuang city steel. Third, pay close attention to the implementation of the Wenchuan earthquake reconstruction, the distribution of productive forces and industrial restructuring special plan "to determine the iron and steel projects.

(6) to adjust the varieties of steel structure, improve product quality.

Focus on the development of the sedan steel high-speed rail steel, high strength, high-grade electrical steel and tool and die steel, special large forgings and other critical varieties of steel, will support qualified enterprises, scientific research units to carry out one million kilowatts of thermal

power and nuclear power with special thick steel plate and high-pressure boiler tube, more than 250 000 kVA transformer with high magnetic induction and low iron loss grain oriented silicon steel technology research. Certification standards, and strengthening policy guidance, and promote the quality of steel in kind to reach the international advanced level. To amend the relevant design specifications, and eliminate the strength of 335MPa and below rolled ribbed steel bars, and promote the use of strength 400MPa and reinforced, and promote the upgrading of construction steel.

(G) to maintain the stability of the imported iron ore resources, rectifying the market order.

Industry Association (Business) will be coordinated through the industry to strengthen self-discipline, standardize the market order of imported iron ore. To explore the implementation of the agent system. Seize the current market to the overall weakness of the opportunity to coordinate domestic users and suppliers of iron ore imported ore pricing mechanism to establish mutually beneficial and long-term stable cooperative relations. Standardize the system of steel sales, production and marketing risk-sharing mechanism to play a regulatory function of the circulation to stabilize the steel market.

(8) the development of domestic and foreign resources, protection of industrial safety.

Exploration efforts to increase domestic iron ore resources, the rational allocation and development of domestic iron ore resources, increase resources and reserves. Encourage large-scale iron and steel enterprises to develop iron ore exploration and development, appropriate development and utilization of low grade ore and tailings, and strengthen the research, development and comprehensive utilization of Ore and associated mineral resources. Actively promote the development of large-scale iron ore resources the the Hebei Sijiaying, Shanxi Yuanjia Village, domestic iron ore self-sufficiency rate; support existing mines in Handan Iron and Steel off, Tangshan Steel Shirengou, Tower East, Tonghua Iron and Steel, Wuhan Iron and Enshi and other deep mining, to improve the level of comprehensive utilization of resources; encourage Panxi, Chengde, Hebei, vanadium and titanium resources utilization; integrated development of iron ore resources of the Anhui of Huoqiu region and other regions as Shandong Cangshan.

Encourage qualified large enterprises to foreign owned or joint venture mining operation, organization and implementation of offshore mineral resources projects have been carried out preliminary work. Encourage coastal iron and steel enterprises take full advantage of the location and transportation advantages, the possible use of foreign iron ore, coal and other resources.

Policy the measures

(a) adjust some of the products the import and export tax rates.

Continue to adhere to control exports of low value-added "two high a capital" policy-oriented, earnestly implement the measures to improve some steel products export tax rebate rate, timely and appropriate increase in the high technological content and high added value steel products export tax rebate rate . Accelerate the progress of export tax rebates, to ensure full and timely tax refund.

(B) the implementation of fair trade policies.

Fair tax policies for domestic steel and steel imports, formulate specific measures to create a fair competitive market environment for domestic steel enterprises.

(C) to increase the technological progress and investment in technical transformation.

In the central budget for investment in capital construction shall be allocated special funds to support the iron and steel enterprises to carry out technological transformation (not including energy-saving technological innovation), technology development and introduction of technology, and promote the technological progress of the steel industry, adjust product structure, improve the quality of steel. Increase the energy-saving technological transformation of the financial incentives to support, encourage and guide the iron and steel enterprises to actively promote energy-saving technological transformation.

(D) improve the backward production mechanism.

Increase the financial incentives, efforts to eliminate backward production capacity, to support the iron and steel enterprises in the process of eliminating backward production capacity to properly resolve the placement of workers, enterprises converting debt to resolve problems, promote social harmony and stability. Strict implementation of energy conservation, the elimination of backward accountability system, mutatis mutandis, the State Council approved the energy saving of statistical monitoring and assessment of the implementation of programs and approaches to notice "(Guo Fa [2007] No. 36) provides for failure to complete the energy-saving emission reduction, eliminated backward mission areas to suspend the approval and approval of the project. Ministry of Industry and Information Technology in conjunction with the relevant departments to strengthen supervision and inspection on the elimination of backward production capacity of the, report regularly to the land and resources, finance, environmental protection, industry and commerce, quality inspection departments informed the elimination of the list of backward enterprises. The local people's governments to the implementation deadline for elimination of outdated equipment with strict supervision to prevent unauthorized expansion transformation or off-site transfer. Unauthorized expansion transformation or off-site transfer of outdated equipment, financial institutions do not provide any form of credit support, land and resources departments are not for land clearance.

(E) to improve the corporate restructuring policy. Formulate policies and measures to encourage iron and steel enterprise mergers and reorganizations

, proper settlement of surplus personnel placement, enterprise asset transfer and disposal, taxation, distribution of benefits, debt approved to change the expansion on the large enterprise provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), after the reorganization of projects such as priority for approval. Implement tax policies that encourage iron and steel enterprise restructuring. Timely research to develop the iron and steel enterprise merger and reorganization of regulations.

(F) timely amendment to the steel industry policy.

Adjust the update "industrial restructuring Catalog, revising and improving the" Steel Industry Development Policy ". One is to increase the overall energy consumption of per ton of steel, new water consumption per ton steel and iron smelting, steel making and eliminate backward standard; modify the domestic steel industry to focus on the scope of examination of the index and proportion; is to increase energy saving and emission reduction targets, including chemical required

utilization of oxygen uptake (COD) emissions, emissions of sulfur dioxide, smoke and dust emissions, combustible gas recycling, solid waste comprehensive utilization rate of environmental indicators; four specific requirements for a clear allocation of resources, reserves of more than 50 million tons of iron ore resources, the priority in accordance with the law allocated to the domestic large and medium-sized steel enterprises. 5 is to improve the exploitation of mineral resources access threshold.

(7) steel standard of construction projects.

As soon as possible to improve the field of architecture engineering construction standard system, combined with improve seismic standards and to study the introduction of expanded industrial plants, public buildings, commercial facilities and other buildings steel structure using the ratio of provisions, changes to improve the earthquake-prone areas of buildings, focus on engineering, construction material foundation engineering steel standards and design specifications.

(8) the development of steel and related industries coordination.

Perfect equipment, automobile, shipbuilding, home appliances and other industrial development policies, driven by consumer and industrial upgrading of steel products. Strengthen the steel of new technologies, new product development, adaptation and promotion of upstream and downstream and related industries to upgrade and the new generation of products. Encourage and support the steel companies and the related fields of steel companies to cooperate to achieve coordinated development.

(9) to continue the implementation of financing policies to maintain pressure.

To increase financial support to key enterprises in the steel, to comply with environmental, land laws and regulations, and investment management requirements of the project, as well as the implementation of mergers and acquisitions, restructuring, out go, technological progress of enterprises, in the issue of shares, corporate bonds, corporate bonds, medium-term notes, short-term financing bonds and bank loans, absorption of private equity investment to support it. Prevent chain scission risk of large-scale backbone enterprise funds, if necessary, to give a discount loans. Illegal construction, the approval of the project and production of ultra vires backward enterprises, continue to implement the financing restrictions and other measures.

(10), actively implement the "going out" strategy.

Further streamline project approval procedures, policies and measures to improve the credit, foreign exchange, taxation, personnel entry and exit. Improve the overseas resource development enterprise access conditions. Support key enterprises to meet the entry conditions to the outside to carry out the resources exploration, development, technical cooperation and external acquisitions. Further strengthen the management of foreign assets, effectively preventing and defusing the risk of foreign assets. Expand the scale of metallurgical equipment export credit, driving equipment, materials exports. Improve the export credit insurance policy and support for the iron and steel enterprises to establish overseas marketing network, and to stabilize the export share of high-end products. Make full use of offshore mineral resources equity investments of special funds, special funds of the foreign economic and technical cooperation and foreign mineral resources, risk

exploration of special funds to support enterprises "going out" strategy, and enhance the capacity of resources and support.

(11) the establishment of industrial information disclosure system.

The establishment of departments jointly issued the information system, industrial policy-oriented and project approval to the community in a timely manner, production and sales of inventory, capacity utilization, eliminate backward, corporate restructuring, pollution emissions, bank loans, etc., strengthen the information sharing for the enterprise investment decisions, bank loans, land pre provide information and guidance.

(12) play the role of Industry Association (provider).

Give full play to the bridge and link between the role of industry associations (business), to support enterprises in joint negotiations with foreign countries, organized by the Iron and Steel Institute unified negotiations with foreign mining enterprises, create a new win-win pricing mechanism. Iron and Steel Association in conjunction with the relevant Chamber of Commerce to coordinate business, actively respond to international trade in the countervailing and anti-dumping lawsuits, safeguarding market order and fair competition environment. Industry Association (Business) to reflect the industry and enterprise demands, to provide information services for enterprises, guide enterprises to implement the national industrial policy, strengthen self-discipline, improve the quality of the industry as a whole.

Five, planning and implementation

each region should be determined in accordance with the planning objectives, tasks and policy measures, the actual local pay close attention to the development of detailed implementation plans to achieve substantial results. Provinces (autonomous regions) To specific work programs and implementation of new situations and new problems are timely submitted to the National Development and Reform Commission.

The relevant departments under the State Council in accordance with the "planning" division of labor, to strengthen communication and consultation and close coordination, to develop the scope and time frame for implementation of specific measures for implementation of clear policies and measures as soon as possible, and to strengthen the guidance and supervision and inspection. Relevant departments should earnestly carry out the implementation of the "planning" in the late evaluation, and timely submission of evaluations.

English translation
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Shandong Provincial People's Government

On the issuance of the steel industry restructuring in Shandong Province

Notice of the revitalization plan

Lu Zheng Fa [2009] No. 45

Municipal People's Government, the county (city, district) people's government, provincial government ministries door, each affiliated institutions, major enterprises, institutions of higher learning:

Now "the steel industry adjust Shandong Province revitalization plan" (hereinafter referred to as "Plan") issued to you, please conscientiously implemented.

Iron and steel industry is the backbone of the national economy of our province competitive industries of the province's economic and social development has an important supporting role. At present, the steel industry in our province the front face unprecedented challenges and test experience. Develop and implement "plan" is to implement the country falling real "steel industry adjustment and revitalization planning" positive response to the crisis, pushing forward the province's steel industry structure adjustment and optimization upgrades, enhanced industrial prime Important For quality and international competitiveness of the measure, for the steel industry in the province to maintain steady growth, promote the province's economy steady and relatively rapid development of great significance. Country, various departments should take Deng Xiaoping theory and the important thought of "Three Represents" as guidance, thoroughly implement the scientific concept of development off the solid, the unified thought and action to the provincial party committee, the provincial government's decision to deploy up into further enhance the overall awareness, strengthen leadership, close cooperation, and vigorously promote the enterprise independent innovation and technological transformation, and actively push forward industrial restructuring, promote the optimization of industrial structure upgrading, ensure that the province Steel Industrial Revitalization Planning adjusted to achieve the target of 3 years.

The country in accordance with objectives, tasks and policy measures "planning" to determine the grasping down real tight to develop specific programs to implement cut real grasp tissue. Provincial relevant departments according to "plan" a clear division of labor and work requirements, as soon as possible to develop and improve the various items of supporting policies and measures to strengthen research, do a good job, "planning" the implementation of guidance and support.

"Planning" also identified a number of supporting screened under construction and the proposed construction of key projects, the provincial Economic and Trade Commission issued a separate printing, please the country, various departments and relevant enterprises together grasp implemented.

People's Government of Shandong Province

April 21, 2009

The steel industry is an important pillar industry of national economy, but also the backbone industries of our province, involving a wide range associated degree, strong pulling force of regional economic development has an important supporting role. Since the second half of 2008, the US subprime mortgage crisis sent the lead international financial crisis quickly spread to the real economy, China's steel industry become one of the most severely affected by the industry, faced with unprecedented challenges and test test. In order to implement the national "steel industry adjustment and revitalization plan," and expanding domestic demand and promote steady and relatively fast economic growth policies and measures to deal with the crisis and overcome the difficulties, advancing the province's steel industry structure adjustment integration and optimization of upgrades, enhancing the quality and international industrial prime competitiveness, to achieve industrial revitalization formulated plan.

First, the status quo and development trend

(A) development of the status quo. By the end of 2008, the total assets of the province's iron and steel enterprises above the scale of 270 billion yuan, from the industry about 150,000 personnel. More than 200,000 tons of steel production capacity of about 30 enterprises, of which 100 million tons of iron and steel enterprises have Shandong Group (including Jigang, Levin Steel, Zhang Gang, special steel stone cross, Yongfeng Steel), Rizhao Iron and Steel , Qingdao Iron and Steel, Weifang Steel, Taishan Steel, Zibo South Jinzhao Group, Luli Steel, steel Foulon, Shouguang giant to special steel, wide enrichment group, Jiang Xin Steel, three Gaudet steel. In 2008, the province's cumulative production of 46.57 million tons of iron, steel 44.59 million tons, 50.27 million tons of steel sheet, respectively, the country accounted for 9.76% of iron, steel, wood total yield of 8.88% and 8.7%, respectively, than -3.8% growth last year, 1.17% and 1.35%; to achieve industrial added value of 92.917 billion yuan, accounting for 3% of the GDP of the province; to achieve sales revenue 370.546 billion yuan, profits of 27.902 billion yuan, 15.206 billion yuan profit, respectively year on year increase of 23.36% - 19.82% - 29.71%. The province's key steel enterprises tonne integrated steel consumption reached 640.23 kg standard coal, tons of steel comparable energy consumption reached 640.85 kg standard coal per ton of steel reached 3.53 tons of fresh water consumption, ahead of the country "Steel Industry Development Policy" The primary energy consumption indicators.

The impact of international financial crisis, falling demand at home and abroad steel materials, iron and steel products generally fall into steep decline, sales are not smooth, sharp yield decrease, inventory increases, benefits decline, capital tense predicament, long-term Since the extensive development mode caused significant structural contradiction projections. Concrete table now:

First, productivity irrational. Iron and steel industry in our province is only about 20% of capacity allocation in raw materials, transport, market and other coastal areas have a comparative advantage. In the three traditional steel enterprises, the restriction factor

CITIES, transportation, water resources, environmental protection, land and other places at Jigang increasingly prominent; Levin Steel to place dryland, transportation conditions are relatively poor ; blue steel to tourist cities, development space is limited. Other small iron and steel enterprises in the province are located in the resource, environmental, transport and production costs within a limited land area. The overall point of view, the layout of the steel industry in our province and the national steel industry policy requirements and future development trends in the steel industry should not apply.

Second, the overall low level of loading equipment. According to the province's 22 major steel producing enterprises in the survey results display, the existing blast furnace, more than 1000 cubic meters of blast furnace blast furnace accounts for only 37% of the total number; the existing furnace in turn, more than 120 tons turn oven only 47% of the total number of rotation furnace; existing electric furnace, more than 70 tons electric furnace is only accounting for 38% of the total number of electric furnace. Currently, the province's largest steel industry blast furnaces of 1,880 cubic meters, the largest turn oven to 120 tons, the largest electric furnace of 70 tons, the most wide plate rolling machine is 3500mm, the widest of hot-rolled sheet mill 1700mm, the lack of large-scale, modern equipment of technical equipment, the presence of domestic and foreign advanced a larger gap between the steel enterprises.

Third, unreasonable product structure, product quality is not high. According to statistics, in 2008 the province's symbiosis produced 50.27 million tons of steel sheet, which type of steel 5.99 million tons, 7.19 million tons bars, 9.78 million tons of steel bars, wire rod 6.2 million tons, 1.83 million tons thick steel sheet, plate 1.9 million tons, 1.78 million tons of hot-rolled sheet, cold-rolled sheet 1.32 million tons, 6.4 million tons in the thick wide strip, cold-rolled thin wide strip 710,000 tons, 1.59 million tons of hot-rolled narrow strip, cold rolled narrow steel with 280,000 tons, 890,000 tons for coating plate, welded steel pipe 1.55 million tons, seamless steel pipe 2.1 million tons, the province's plate and pipe ratio is only 40%, not only far lower than the international advanced level, but also lower than the national average. These steel timber species, the proportion of ordinary non-alloy steel and low alloy steel accounted for more than 80% of imports and the required amount of larger economic development of the province of high-end car plate, home plate, with a high-speed railway steel, high magnetic induction oriented steel, corrosion-proof Kang Da deformation pipeline steel, high strength steel machinery, nuclear power and other key species with steel production or not yet production is very small, the steel industry in Shandong production of high-grade products, high-end product research and development, independent innovation and other aspects of domestic and international advanced level in the gap larger.

Fourth, industry concentration is low. To adapt to the development trend of the global steel industry, and promote Shandong steel industry from large to strong, the province in accordance with the "asset reorganization, eliminating the backward, adjust the layout, enhance the grade," the square needle, the group set up to build the mountain East Iron and Steel Group Co., Ltd. At present, Shandong Iron and Steel Group's crude steel production accounted for only about 40% of the province, and the "People's Government of Shandong Province on the steel

industry to further accelerate structural adjustment of Opinion" (Lu Zheng [2007] 83 No.) proposed 70 per cent of the target has a big gap. The province's steel industry concentration is low, leading to irrational allocation of resources and enterprise competitiveness is not strong, it is difficult to form on product markets and raw material resources, control and pricing power. Expedite the settlement of outstanding problems in the province made about the development of the steel industry, promote industrial structure adjustment and optimization of upgrades, both fundamental way the province's steel industry out of the woods, but also revitalizing the province's steel industry the only way.

(Ii) the development trend. July 2005, promulgated the implementation of the "National Iron and Steel Industry Development Policy", guide and promote China's steel industry to improve technical equip level and competitiveness of the market. To prevent risks, protect stability, adjusting structure, promoting growth, and when the State introduced the "steel industry adjustment and revitalization plan." At the national steel industry policy and adjust Revitalization Planning of lead collar, China's steel industry was now developing the following trends:

First, the steel production capacity to continue to accelerate the pace of transfer to coastal. In recent years has been basically completed Angang Spanish mackerel circle, the Shougang Caofeidian steel base basis, National Steel adjusted Revitalization plan and made it clear when proper construction of Zhanjiang, Fangchenggang coastal steel bases, promote Rizhao Steel Boutique base construction. At the same time, clearly the implementation of Beijing, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Hefei and other cities steel plant relocation project, co-ordinate research advancing Fushun, Qingdao, Chongqing, Shijiazhuang and other cities steel plant relocation. The next three years, China's steel industry will accelerate in the center of the city by land and transfer to the coast, forming a new development pattern.

Second, the iron and steel enterprises Joint restructuring trend become more pronounced. China's steel industry international competitiveness is not strong industry is an important reason is dispersed, low concentration. National Steel Revitalization adjustment plan clearly support and push forward with large iron and steel enterprises as the leading inter-provincial city, cross-regional, cross-ownership of strategic restructuring, the formation of a few more than 50 million tons of large steel set group, a number of large steel 1000-3000 ton Group. The next three years, the steel joint enterprise group will become increasingly important to the steel industry as an important development.

Thirdly, the total amount control, eliminate backward, energy conservation efforts to increase sustainability. National Steel Revitalization adjustment plan made it clear that the total amount under the control of the premise, the new and the elimination of backward production capacity to bind, to further improve the elimination of outdated standards. Before the end of 2010, out of 300 cubic meters and below blast furnace, 20 tons and below, converter gas and electric furnace; before the end of 2011, out of 400 cubic meters and below blast furnace, 30

tons and below, converter gas and electric furnaces; in conjunction with the elimination of backward construction Steel makers and other areas where conditions permit, to eliminate backward production capacity increase to 1,000 standard cubic meters of blast furnace and the corresponding steelmaking capacity; steel industry achieve technical economic indicators of the overall increase, tons of steel Syndicated news standard coal consumption dropped to 620 kg or less, tons of steel consumption of fresh water to 5 tons.

Fourth, independent innovation, technology advances further enhanced. National Steel Revitalization adjustment plan clearly advancing technological transformation, independent innovation, accelerate technical progress. Support of key steel enterprises develop high technology content, high added value steel timber species and the extension of the product, the market outlook is especially good support, development potential, can replace imports of key steel product varieties.

Said the development trend of the steel industry in our province to say that both challenge and opportunity. Must grab seize opportunity, expanding markets, security focus, adjusting the structure, breaking problems, promote development, to survive in a crisis, the challenge in seeking development, achieve the province's steel industry revitalization.

Second, the guiding ideology, basic principles and objectives Mandate

(A) guiding ideology. According to the scientific development concept, in order to speed up the implementation of the national steel industry adjustment and revitalization plan for the main line, in order to adjust the structure, control the total amount, eliminating the backward, joint restructuring, technological transformation, adjustment layout, improve grades, focusing on efforts to resolve the contradictions and problems existing in the development, to achieve structural optimization upgrade, enhance the industry's core competitiveness, promote the province's steel industry from large to strong, comprehensive revitalization achieve goals .

(B) basic principles.

1. Based on current and long-term perspective. Both efforts to resolve the province's steel industry faces difficulties, but also made efforts to solve the bottleneck of about development issues, taking sustainable development path.

2. maintain pressure and focus. Paul advanced productive forces, the pressure of backward production capacity, to support key enterprises to accelerate the development, push forward joint restructuring, improve industrial concentration.

3. The total amount control, excellent layout. The total amount under the premise of control, eliminating the backward, urban steel plant relocation, adjusting the industrial layout, speed up the construction of Rizhao steel base.

The independent innovation, technical progress. Push forward independent innovation, increase the technological efforts to improve innovation capability, breakthrough key technology, process equipment upgrade equipment level and brand effect.

5. The market tone control, policy guide. Insist on market regulation and government promote binding, the use of market adjustment control means, play the role of policy guidelines to achieve stable development of the industry.

6. domestic demand as the main global configuration. Insist on full use of the two markets, two resources, to meet the domestic market as the main, optimization of direct exports, indirect exports expanded at reasonable development and utilization with domestic iron ore resources, the establishment of foreign ore resource security system.

(Iii) the target task. By 2011, the total amount of steel effective control, control of the province's crude steel production capacity of around 50 million tons; significantly enhance the industrial concentration, foster Shandong Iron and Steel Group into domestic large steel enterprise groups, international competition Competition of significantly enhanced, foster specialization 3-5 medium-sized enterprises; to achieve rational distribution of industry, coastal steel production capacity of more than 40%; in line with the national steel industry policy process equip (greater than 1000 cubic meters of blast furnace, turn oven more than 120 tons) more than 70%, process optimization equip upgrades; ratio to above 60%, the product structure significantly improved plate and pipe; tons of steel comprehensive standard coal consumption dropped to 620 kg or less, tons steel consumption of fresh water to 3.5 tons, tons of steel smoke dust emissions to 1.0 kilograms or less, tons of steel SO2

Emissions to 1.5 kilograms or less, energy reduction deepen sustainability; industrial added value of the province's GDP, one percentage point increase from the current 3 percent, total profits and taxes more than the 2008 increase of 30%.

Third, development priorities

(A) Rizhao steel base construction. The construction of Rizhao steel base as the province's steel industry structure adjustment of the core. In accordance with the national steel industry adjustment and revitalization plan on "according to Shougang Caofeidian reduce capacity, develop circular economy model, in conjunction with Jinan Iron and Steel, Levin steel, blue steel compression capacity and the relocation of Shandong iron and steel enterprises in the province to implement restructuring and elimination of backward production capacity, promote Rizhao steel base-building "requirements, make full use of national policy support and the current construction cost reduction opportunities to accelerate off the real steel base construction of Rizhao set of preliminary preparation work, grab tight project approval and start construction as soon as possible. After the project is eligible for the grant, the province focused on the inclusion of construction projects, and strive to the end of 2011 basically completed a project put into production.

(Ii) expansion of backbone enterprises. Support the Shandong Iron and Steel Group owned Jigang, Levin steel in accordance with the national steel industry adjustment Revitalization planning requirements, eliminating the backward, a gradual reduction in production capacity, accelerate technological transformation and new product's research and development efforts to enhance product quality. Green steel support system according to the provincial government's plan to implement a whole relocation. Support Japanese steel production capacity to accelerate the elimination of backward, capacity will remain incorporated into Rizhao steel base. At the same time, urging the province of other small and medium steel enterprises eliminate backward schedule to complete the task, is strictly prohibited without large-scale expansion.

(Iii) development of a number of key products. Rizhao steel base products to high-end wide-plate, high-grade hot-rolled sheet, cold-rolled sheet is the master; Jigang plate series product to the Lord, increase the proportion of high special plate; Levin steel products to H-type steel series , excellent special steel for the main; blue steel moved to Jiaonan as Rizhao steel base of deep processing zones, major construction galvanizing lines, tin lines, coating lines and aboard deep processing and distribution centers. Shandong Iron and Steel Group to support the sheet steel, stone cross special steel, steel and other Yong-feng enterprises without expanding the production capacity of the foundation to increase the intensity of technological transformation, optimized product variety, improve product quality the amount. Among them, Zhang Gang, according to regional building materials professional metaplasia steel production requirements, as soon as a complete set of building materials production system, and gradually become integrated iron and steel enterprises in Zibo City area platform. Support Weifang Steel companies play advantage now focus development steel cords with wire rod, high-quality wire rod, bar and other high strength product series, become the province of the professional bar, wire rod production enterprises. Support Luli Steel Company to accelerate the technological transformation, focusing on the development of high-quality bars, high strength threaded steel bars. South Jinzhao Group supports the development and production of spring flat steel products processing. Support Taishan Iron and Steel Company to accelerate the elimination of backward, through technological transformation, improve the grade of stainless steel products, extending existing stainless steel products industry chain, formed stainless steel series product superiority, support chuen letter Stainless steel companies enterprise

development focus stainless steel deep processing products. Support Giant Special Steel, Qilu special steel companies play excellent special steel production advantages, adaptation needs oil, machinery manufacturing, automotive, shipbuilding, aerospace and other industries, the production of alloy structural steel, bearing steel, tool steel and other products, the formation of excellent special steel product line. Support Lubao Steel Pipe, Shandong ink dragon enterprise development dedicated seamless steel tubes and steel tube processing. Encourage the development of iron and steel products deep processing, extend the industrial chain, the formation of industrial clusters. Guanzhou Support Group, Zibo Fengyang and other enterprise development more specifications cold rolled sheet, painted sheet metal plating and processing, support Linyi Lingang industrial zone around Rizhao steel base material developments steel deep processing products. Encourage competitive iron and steel enterprises to accelerate product structure adjustment, eliminate backward, developing "specialized, sophisticated, unique, new" products, build brand.

In terms of the key steel timber species, focusing on development of production with high-speed rail steel, higher grade shipbuilding plate, X80 pipe line and above board, high-end car plate, home plate, high-intensity mechanical wear plate manufacturing, quality alloy structural steel, tool steel, gear steel, bearing steel, spring steel, specification above 900mm hot-rolled H-shaped steel and heavy steel sheet pile, strength above 400MPa steel bars, in line with market needs, with more than comparative advantage in the high-end product market share and brand awareness has been significantly improved.

(Iv) control the total amount, the elimination of backward. According to the national steel industry policy, accelerate the pace of eliminating backward, strictly control the total amount of iron and steel. Eliminated before the end of 2011 and below 400 cubic meters of blast furnace, 30 tons and below, converter gas and electric stove, and further improve the elimination of outdated standards. Phasing out the production process equip backward, high energy consumption, heavy pollution, low-grade products small iron and steel enterprises.

Fourth, the policy measures

(A) perform conscientiously implement the national steel industry policy adjustment and revitalization plan of measures. Actively seeks to raise the export tax rebate for some steel products national steel industry adjustment and revitalization plan proposed, technical progress and technological transformation of special funds, to prevent large-scale backbone enterprises broken chain risk capital financial loans Interest shall stickers, mineral resources right outside special interests investment funds, foreign economic and technical cooperation to the special funds, overseas mineral resources exploration risk special funds and other policy support.

(Ii) accelerate the pace of corporate mergers and joint re-group. When the machine seize the current restructuring of the United States to support, in accordance with the "Government Steering, corporate body, according to action" principle, promote Shandong Iron and Steel Group's steel enterprises in the province of substantial restructuring, iron and steel industrial concentration. In conjunction with the elimination of backward mergers and relocation inland steel production capacity to accelerate the transfer to the coastal areas. Conscientiously do a good job of Rizhao steel base construction preliminary preparation work, and try to start construction as soon as possible. Inland areas are no longer new distribution point, the existing small and medium steel enterprises no longer expand production capacity, does not meet the entry conditions of enterprises to phase out the market. No longer inland steel production enterprises approved new land, approved projects. Accelerate backward, accountability, no tasks and eliminate backward enterprises press shall not extend capacity to transform and transfer off-site.

(C) advancing enterprise technological transformation and technological innovation. Encourage and support the key steel enterprises to establish production and research integration of technology research and development institutions, enterprises accelerate the pace of independent innovation, increase new processes, new technology, new product research and development efforts, developed with independent intellectual property rights and broad prospects for the market brand products. Support of key steel enterprises in the province grasp efficient beneficiation and comprehensive utilization of mineral resources, the humidity coking coal, coke dry quenching, sintering flue gas desulfurization, sintering waste heat power generation, iron and water pre-processing, steel water refining, storage thermal heating furnace, controlled rolling and cooling, blast transfer furnace gas dry dust control and waste heat utilization, waste slag processing and comprehensive utilization, integrated sewage treatment, energy, centralized control, clean production and other crucial key technologies, to promote industrial technology progress, development of circular economy. Screening of major projects and organize the papers comply with national requirements, and actively strive for the national steel industry technology advances and technological transformation of special funds to accelerate the pace of upgrading the steel industry.

(Iv) efforts to open up the market space. Continue to play the "two markets" policy guiding role, and actively explore the international market, to achieve direct steel exports accounted for about 10% of the total amount. Stable international market share, optimized steel material direct exports and encourage contact between the steel timber exports. Increase domestic market development efforts, seize the country increase investment, expand domestic demand and increase traffic Infrastructure for construction and other favorable time machine, production merchantability of road products, increase product market share. Encourage the province's steel industry and downstream industries to carry out strategic cooperation, to improve the direct supply ratio. Infrastructure for the province and the province downstream steel construction industry in the province to be a priority to use material from steel production. Guide enterprises to consolidate traditional markets and vigorously develop emerging markets, and constantly enhance the ability to withstand market risks.

(V) improve resource security capacity. Key steel enterprises are encouraged to actively implement the "going out" strategy, to develop international resources market, the establishment of ore resources security system. Specification iron ore imports and circulation order to limit the flow of illegal imports of iron ore illegal construction law, environmental protection is not up to standard, do not meet industrial policy and adjust Revitalization Planning of the steel enterprises. The rational allocation of development of iron ore resources in the province, reservoir large (30 million tons) of iron ore resources in priority configure the province of large iron and steel enterprises. Support large steel enterprises invested mine exploration and development as well as participation in existing ore mountains purchase both groups, small iron ore businesses increase remediation efforts, normative order small iron ore mining businesses. Iron and steel enterprises in the province and encourage independent coking enterprises, focusing on iron alloy franchise businesses take direct supply or hold shares in a variety of ways to set strategic alliance, provide resources guarantee for the development of the steel industry.

(Vi) broaden financing channels for enterprises. Governments at all levels should actively organize enterprises to expand the financing channels, through the issuance of bonds, the stock market, attract investment capital, absorbing private capital in many ways satisfied and so on, to solve enterprise financing difficult problem. Financial sector to recognize the true fall real central monetary policy, expanding credit scale, increase investment in key businesses, focusing on product development of loan support, promote enterprise structure adjustment and technology renovation.

(Vii) increase the fiscal tax policy support. First off a real fiscal duties conscientiously preferential policies. Increase policy advocacy, falling real efforts to implement and actively guide enterprises make full use of full and good fiscal tax preferential policies, strengthening of policy falling real situation of supervision and inspection, cut real use to the full the preferential policies, with Well, using live. At the same time, fiscal tax departments at all levels should give full play to the role of the post can, actively supporting research to develop fiscal tax policy and tax administration measures to promote industry adjustment Revitalization. Second, the positive fiscal consolidation special funds, support enterprise technical progress, move forward, pushing businesses to optimize the product structure upgrading; vigorously supports enterprise independent innovation, and strive to improve enterprise core competitiveness capacity; support energy saving and emission reduction, structural adjustment and technological transformation, with pushing forward the economic development pattern. Third, to determine the focus of national support projects, governments at all levels to create a new way to raise funds, adjust the structure of capital expenditure, in accordance with the relevant national provisions, to be supported by matching funds. Fourth, falling real tangible new tax provisions of the national value-added tax transformation tax policy.

(Viii) give full play to the role of industry associations. Establish and improve industry associations, and play in the planning, standards, policies, markets, technologies,

information, and other services coordination role, the focus on corporate planning, investment, innovation, management, marketing, etc. production and business sectors, strengthening guidance services, promote the steel industry adjust revitalization plan of implementation.

Accessories: relevant departments and division of work progress schedule

Main inscription: economic management Steel Planning notice

Cc: PROVINCIAL various departments, General Office of Provincial People's Congress, the provincial association of public hall, Provincial Court, Provincial Procuratorate, Jinan Military Region, the provincial military area. Provincial Committee of the democratic parties.

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山东省人民政府 关于印发山东省钢铁工业调整 振兴规划的通知

鲁政发〔2009〕45号

各市人民政府，各县(市、区)人民政府，省政府各部门、各直属机构，各大企业，各高等院校：

现将《山东省钢铁工业调整振兴规划》(以下简称《规划》)印发给你们，请认真贯彻执行。

钢铁工业是我省国民经济的骨干优势产业，对我省经济社会发展具有重要的支撑作用。当前，我省钢铁工业正面临前所未有的挑战和考验。制定并实施《规划》是贯彻落实国家《钢铁产业调整和振兴规划》，积极应对危机，推进我省钢铁产业结构调整和优化升级，增强产业素质和国际竞争力的重要举措，对于保持我省钢铁工业稳定增长、促进全省经济平稳较快发展具有重要意义。

各地、各部门要以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，深入贯彻落实科学发展观，把思想和行动统一到省委、省政府的决策部署上来，进一步增强大局意识，加强领导，密切配合，大力推动企业自主创新和技术改造，积极推进产业重组，促进产业结构优化升级，确保我省钢铁工业调整振兴规划3年目标的实现。

各地要按照《规划》确定的目标、任务和政策措施，抓紧制定具体落实方案，切实抓好组织实施。省政府有关部门要根据《规划》明确的分工和工作要求，尽快制定和完善各项配套政策措施，加强调查研究，做好对《规划》实施的指导和支持。

《规划》还筛选确定了一批配套的在建和拟建重点项目，由省经贸委另行印发，请各地、各部门和有关企业一并抓好落实。

山东省人民政府

二〇〇九年四月二十一日

钢铁工业是国民经济的重要支柱产业，也是我省骨干优势产业，涉及面广，关联度大，拉动力强，对区域经济发展具有重要支撑作用。2008年下半年以来，美国次贷危机引发的国际金融危机迅速向实体经济蔓延，我国钢铁行业成为受其影响最严重的行业之一，面临着前所未有的挑战和考验。为贯彻落实国家《钢铁产业调整和振兴规划》以及扩大内需、促进经济平稳较快增长的政策措施，应对危机，克服困难，推进我省钢铁产业结构调整和优化升级，增强产业素质和国际竞争力，实现产业振兴，特制定本规划。

一、发展现状及趋势

(一)发展现状。截至2008年底，全省规模以上钢铁企业资产总额2700亿元，从业人员约15万人。钢铁产能20万吨以上的企业约30家，其中100万吨以上的企业有山东钢铁集团(含济钢、莱钢、张钢、石横特钢、永峰钢铁)、日照钢铁、青岛钢铁、潍坊钢铁、泰山钢铁、淄博南金兆集团、鲁丽钢铁、富伦钢铁、寿光巨能特钢、广富集团、江鑫钢铁、三德特钢等。2008年，全省累计生产铁4657万吨、钢4459万吨、钢材5027万吨，分别占全国铁、钢、材总产量的9.76%、8.88%和8.7%，分别比上年增长-3.8%、1.17%和1.35%；实现工业增加值929.17亿元，占全省GDP的3%；实现销售收入3705.46亿元、利税279.02亿元、利润152.06亿元，分别同比增长23.36%、-19.82%、-29.71%。全省重点钢铁企业吨钢综合能耗达到640.23千克标煤，吨钢可比能耗达到640.85千克标煤，吨钢耗新水达到3.53吨，提前实现了国家《钢铁产业发展政策》提出的主要能耗指标。

受国际金融危机的影响，国内外钢材需求下降，钢铁产品普遍陷入价格急跌、销售不畅、产量锐减、库存增加、效益下滑、资金紧张的困局，长期以来粗放型发展模式造成的结构性矛盾凸显。具体表现在：

一是生产力布局不合理。我省钢铁产业只有约20%的产能布局在原料、运输、市场等具有比较优势的沿海地区。传统的三大钢铁企业中，济钢地处省会大城市，交通运输、水资源、环保、土地等制约因素日益突出；莱钢地处缺水地区，交通运输条件较差；青钢地处旅游城市，发展空间受限。省内其他中小钢铁企业均分布在资源、环境、运输和生产成本受限的内陆地区。总体来看，我省钢铁产业布局与国家钢铁产业政策要求和今后钢铁产业发展趋势不适应。

二是装备水平总体偏低。据对省内22家主要钢铁生产企业的调查结果显示，现有高炉中，大于1000立方米高炉仅占高炉总数的37%；现有转炉中，大于120吨转炉仅占转炉总数的47%；现有电炉中，大于70吨电炉仅占电炉总数的38%。目前，我省钢铁产业最大的高炉为1880立方米，最大的转炉为120吨，最大的电炉为70吨，最宽的中厚板轧机为3500mm，最宽的热轧薄板轧机为1700mm，缺少大型化、现代化技术装备，与国内外先进钢铁企业存在较大差距。

三是产品结构不合理，产品档次不高。据统计，2008年全省共生产钢材5027万吨，其中，型钢599万吨、棒材719万吨、钢筋978万吨、线材620万吨、厚钢板183万吨、中板190万吨、热轧薄板178万吨、冷轧薄板132万吨、中厚宽钢带640万吨、冷轧薄宽钢带71万吨、热轧窄钢带159万吨、冷轧窄钢带28万吨、涂镀层板89万吨、焊接钢管155万吨、无缝钢管210万吨，全省板管比仅为40%，不仅远低于国际先进水平，也低于国内平均水平。这些钢材品种中，普通的非合金钢和低合金钢的比例占80%以上，我国进口量较大和省内经济发展所需的高档汽车板、家电板、高速铁路用钢、高磁感取向钢、抗腐蚀抗大变形管线钢、高强度机械用钢、核电用钢等关键品种尚不能生产或生产量很小，山东钢铁产业在高档产品生产、高端产品研发、自主创新等方面与国内外先进水平差距较大。

四是产业集中度较低。为适应全球钢铁行业的发展趋势，推动山东钢铁产业由大变强，我省按照“资产重组、淘汰落后、调整布局、提升档次”的方针，组建成立了山东钢铁集团有限公司。目前，山东钢铁集团粗钢产能仅占全省的40%左右，与《山东省人民政府关于进一步加快钢铁工业结构调整的意见》（鲁政发〔2007〕83号）中提出的占70%的目标有很大差距。我省钢铁产业集中度低，导致资源配置不合理和企业竞争力不强，难以形成对产品市场以及原料资源的控制力和定价权。加快解决制约我省钢铁产业发展的突出问题，促进产业结构调整和优化升级，既是我省钢铁产业走出困境的根本途径，更是振兴我省钢铁产业的必由之路。

（二）发展趋势。2005年7月，我国颁布实施《国家钢铁产业发展政策》，引导和促进我国钢铁产业技术装备水平和市场竞争力的提高。为防风险、保稳定、调结构、促增长，国家及时出台了《钢铁产业调整和振兴规划》。在国家钢铁产业政策和调整振兴规划的引领下，我国钢铁产业呈现以下发展趋势：

一是钢铁产能向沿海转移步伐继续加快。在近年已基本建成的鞍钢鲅鱼圈、首钢曹妃甸钢铁基地的基础上，国家钢铁调整振兴规划又明确提出适时建设湛江、防城港沿海钢铁精品基地，推动日照钢铁精品基地建设。同时，明确提出实施北京、广州、杭州、合肥等城市钢厂搬迁项目，统筹研究推进抚顺、青岛、重庆、石家庄等城市钢厂搬迁。未来3年内，我国钢铁产业将加快由内陆和中心城市向沿海转移，形成新的发展格局。

二是钢铁企业联合重组趋势更加明显。我国钢铁产业国际竞争力不强的一个重要原因是产业分散、集中度低。国家钢铁调整振兴规划明确提出支持并推进以特大型钢铁企业为龙头的跨省市、跨地区、跨所有制的战略重组，形成几个5000万吨以上的特大型钢铁集团，若干个1000-3000万吨级的大型钢铁集团。未来3年内，钢铁企业联合重组将成为钢铁产业发展的重要趋向。

三是总量控制、淘汰落后、节能减排力度持续加大。国家钢铁调整振兴规划明确提出，在控制总量的前提下，新增产能要与淘汰落后结合，进一步提高淘汰落后标准。2010年底前，淘汰300立方米及以下高炉、20吨及以下转炉和电炉；2011年底前，淘汰400立方米及以下高炉、30吨及以下转炉和电炉；结合淘汰落后建设钢铁大厂和其他有条件的地区，要将淘汰落后产能标准提高到1000立方米以下高炉及相应炼钢产能；实现钢铁行业技术经济指标的全面提升，吨钢综合能耗降到620千克标煤以下、吨钢耗新水降到5吨以下。

四是自主创新、技术进步进一步增强。国家钢铁调整振兴规划明确提出推进技术改造、自主创新，加快技术进步。支持重点钢铁企业发展高技术含量、高附加值钢材品种及其延伸产品，尤其支持市场前景好、发展潜力大、能替代进口的关键钢材品种。

上述发展趋势，对我省钢铁产业来讲，既是挑战又是机遇。必须抢抓机遇，扩市场、保重点、调结构、破难题、促发展，在危机中求生存，在挑战中谋发展，实现我省钢铁产业振兴。

二、指导思想、基本原则及目标任务

（一）指导思想。按照科学发展观的要求，以加快实施国家钢铁产业调整和振兴规划为主线，以结构调整、控制总量、淘汰落后、联合重组、技术改造、调整布局、提升档次为重点，着力解决发展中存在的矛盾和问题，实现结构优化升级，增强产业核心竞争力，推动我省钢铁产业由大变强，全面实现振兴目标。

（二）基本原则。

1.立足当前，着眼长远。既着力解决我省钢铁产业面临的困难，又着力解决制约发展的瓶颈问题，走可持续发展之路。

2.有保有压，突出重点。保先进生产力，压落后产能，支持重点企业加快发展，推进联合重组，提高产业集中度。

3.控制总量，优化布局。在控制总量、淘汰落后、城市钢厂搬迁前提下，调整产业布局，加快日照钢铁精品基地建设。

4.自主创新，技术进步。推进自主创新，加大技改力度，提高创新能力，突破关键技术，提升工艺装备水平和品牌效应。

5.市场调控，政策引导。坚持市场调节与政府推动结合，运用市场调控手段，发挥政策导向作用，实现产业稳定发展。

6.内需为主，全球配置。坚持充分利用两个市场、两种资源，以满足国内市场为主，优化直接出口，扩大间接出口，在合理开发利用国内铁矿资源的同时，建立境外矿石资源保障体系。

(三)目标任务。到2011年，钢铁总量有效控制，全省粗钢产量控制在5000万吨左右；产业集中度显著提高，培育山东钢铁集团成为国内特大型钢铁企业集团，国际竞争力明显增强，培育3-5个专业化中型企业；实现产业合理布局，沿海钢铁产能达到40%以上；符合国家钢铁产业政策的工艺装备(高炉大于1000立方米，转炉大于120吨)达到70%以上，工艺装备优化升级；板管比提高到60%以上，产品结构显著改善；吨钢综合能耗降至620千克标煤以下，吨钢耗新水降至3.5吨以下，吨钢烟粉尘排放量降至1.0千克以下，吨钢SO2

排放量降至1.5千克以下，节能减排持续深化；工业增加值占全省GDP比重由目前的3%提高1个百分点，利税总额比2008年增长30%以上。

三、发展重点

(一)建设日照钢铁精品基地。把建设日照钢铁精品基地作为我省钢铁产业结构调整的核心。按照国家钢铁产业调整和振兴规划关于“按照首钢在曹妃甸减少产能、发展循环经济的模式，结合济钢、莱钢、青钢的压缩产能和搬迁，对山东省内钢铁企业实施重组和淘汰落后产能，推动日照钢铁精品基地的建设”的要求，充分利用国家政策支持和当前建设成本下降的机遇，加快落实日照钢铁精品基地建设的前期准备工作，抓紧项目审批并尽早开工建设。项目获批后，列入我省重点建设项目，力争2011年底一期工程基本建成投产。

(二)壮大骨干企业。扶持山东钢铁集团所属济钢、莱钢按照国家钢铁产业调整振兴规划要求，淘汰落后，逐步压缩产能，加快技术改造和新产品的研发，着力提升产品档次。支持青钢按省政府的统一规划实施整体搬迁。支持日钢加快淘汰落后生产能力，将保留的产能纳入日照钢铁精品基地。同时，督促省内其他中小钢铁企业按期完成淘汰落后任务，严禁擅自扩大规模。

(三)发展一批重点产品。日照钢铁精品基地产品以高档宽厚板、高档热轧薄板、冷轧薄板为主；济钢产品以中厚板系列为主，提高高专板比例；莱钢产品以H型钢系列、优特钢为主；青钢搬迁至胶南作为日照钢铁精品基地的深加工区，主要建设镀锌线、镀锡线、彩涂线以及船板深加工配送中心等。支持山东钢铁集团中的张钢、石横特钢、永锋钢铁等其他企业在不扩大产能的基础上加大技术改造力度，优化产品品种，提高产品质量。其中，张钢按照区域性建筑钢材专业化生产的要求，尽快配套完善建材生产系统，逐步成为整合淄博市区域钢铁企业的平台。支持潍坊钢铁公司发挥现有优势，重点发展钢帘线用线材、优质线材、高强度棒材等产品系列，成为我省的专业棒、线材生产企业。支持鲁丽钢铁公司，加快技术改造，重点发展优质棒材、高强度螺纹钢筋。支持南金兆集团发展弹簧扁钢和产品深加工。支持泰山钢铁公司加快淘汰落后，通过技术改造，提升不锈钢产品档次，延伸现有不锈钢产品产业链，形成不锈钢系列产品优势，支持泉信不锈钢公司等企业重点发展不锈钢深加工产品。支持巨能特钢公司、齐鲁特钢公司发挥优特钢的生产优势，适应石油、机械制造、汽车、船舶、航天等产业的需要，生产合金结构钢、轴承钢、模具钢等产品，形成优特钢产品系列。支持鲁宝钢管、山东曼龙等企业发展专用无缝钢管和钢管深加工。鼓励发展钢铁产品深加工，延伸产业

链，形成产业集群。支持冠洲集团、淄博凤阳等企业发展多规格冷轧板材、涂镀板材和深加工，支持临沂临港产业区围绕日照钢铁精品基地发展钢材深加工产品。鼓励优势钢铁企业，加快产品结构调整，淘汰落后，发展“专、精、特、新”产品，打造品牌优势。

在关键钢材品种方面，重点开发生产高速铁路用钢，高等级造船板，X80级以上管线板，高档汽车板、家电板，高强耐磨机械制造用板，优质合金结构钢、模具钢、齿轮钢、轴承钢、弹簧钢，规格900mm以上的热轧重型H型钢和钢板桩，强度400MPa以上钢筋等，符合市场需要、具有比较优势的高端产品市场占有率及品牌知名度得到显著提高。

(四)控制总量、淘汰落后。根据国家钢铁产业政策要求，加快淘汰落后步伐，严格控制钢铁总量。在2011年底前淘汰400立方米及以下高炉、30吨及以下转炉和电炉，并进一步提高淘汰落后标准。淘汰生产工艺装备落后、能耗高、污染重、产品档次低的小钢铁企业。

四、政策措施

(一)认真贯彻执行国家钢铁产业调整和振兴规划的政策措施。积极争取国家钢铁产业调整和振兴规划中提出的提高部分钢铁产品出口退税、技术进步及技术改造专项资金、防范大型骨干企业资金断链风险的财政贷款贴息、境外矿产资源权益投资专项资金、对外经济技术合作专项资金、国外矿产资源风险勘探专项资金等政策支持。

(二)加快企业兼并联合重组步伐。抓住当前国家支持联合重组的时机，按照“政府督导，企业主体，依法操作”原则，推动山东钢铁集团对省内钢铁企业的实质性重组，提高钢铁产业集中度。结合淘汰落后和兼并搬迁，加快内陆钢铁产能向沿海地区转移。认真做好日照钢铁精品基地建设前期准备工作，争取尽快开工建设。内陆地区不再布新点，现有中小钢铁企业不再扩大产能，不符合准入条件的企业逐步退出市场。不再为内陆钢铁企业新增产能批准用地、核准项目。加快淘汰落后，建立问责制，没有按时淘汰落后任务的企业，不得扩容改造和异地转移。

(三)推进企业技术改造和科技创新。鼓励支持重点钢铁企业建立产学研一体化技术研发机构，加快企业自主创新步伐，加大新工艺、新技术、新产品研发力度，开发具有自主知识产权和市场前景广阔的品牌产品。支持省内重点钢铁企业抓好高效选矿及矿产资源综合利用，炼焦煤调湿、干熄焦，烧结烟气脱硫、烧结余热发电，铁水预处理、钢水精炼，蓄热式加热炉、控轧控冷，高炉转炉煤气干法除尘及余热利用，废渣处理及综合利用、综合污水处理、能源集中管控、清洁生产等关键技术，促进产业技术进步，发展循环经济。组织筛选和上报符合国家要求的重大项目，积极争取国家钢铁产业技术进步和技术改造专项资金，加快钢铁产业升级的步伐。

(四)大力开拓市场空间。继续发挥“两个市场”的政策引导作用，积极开拓国际市场，实现钢铁直接出口占总量的10%左右。稳定国际市场份额，优化钢材直接出口，鼓励钢材间接出口。加大国内市场开拓力度，抓住国家增投入、扩内需以及加大交通基础设施建设等有利时机，生产适销对路产品，增加产品市场份额。鼓励省内钢铁产业与上下游产业开展战略合作，提高直供比例。省内基础设施建设及省内钢铁下游产业要优先使用省内自产钢材。引导企业巩固传统市场，大力开拓新兴市场，不断增强抵御市场风险能力。

(五)提高资源保障能力。鼓励重点钢铁企业积极实施“走出去”战略，开拓国际资源市场，建立矿石资源保障体系。规范铁矿石进口及流通秩序，限制进口铁矿石流向违法违规建设、环保不达标、不符合产业政策和调整振兴规划的钢铁企业。合理配置、开发省内铁矿资源，储量大(3000万吨以上)的铁矿资源优先配置省内大型钢铁企业。支持大型钢铁企业投资矿山勘探开发以及参与现有铁矿山的购并重组，加大小铁矿企业整治力度，规范小铁矿企业开采秩序。鼓励省内钢铁企业与独立焦化企业、重点铁合金专营企业采取直供或参股、控股等多种方式组成战略联盟，为钢铁工业发展提供资源保障。

(六)拓宽企业融资渠道。各级政府要积极组织企业拓展融资渠道，通过发行债券、股票上市、招商引资、吸纳民资等多种途径，解决企业融资难的问题。金融部门要认真落实中央金融政策，扩大信贷规模，加大对重点企业、重点产品发展的贷款支持，促进企业结构调整和技术改造。

(七)加大财税政策支持力度。一是认真落实财税优惠政策。加大政策宣传、贯彻落实力度，积极引导企业充分用足用好财税优惠政策，强化对政策落实情况的监督检查，切实把优惠政策用足、用好、用活。同时，各级财税部门要充分发挥职能作用，积极研究制定财税配套政策和税收管理措施，促进行业调整振兴。二是积极整合财政专项资金，大力支持企业技术进步，着力推动企业产品结构优化升级；大力支持企业自主创新，着力提高企业核心竞争能力；大力支持节能减排、结构调整和技术改造，着力推进经济发展方式转变。三是对国家确定的重点支持项目，各级政府要创新资金筹集方式，调整资金支出结构，按照国家有关规定，给予配套资金支持。四是切实落实国家新税法规定的增值税转型税收政策。

(八)充分发挥行业协会作用。建立健全行业协会，并在规划、标准、政策、市场、技术、信息等方面发挥协调服务作用，重点围绕企业规划、投资、创新、管理、销售等生产经营环节，强化指导服务，推动钢铁产业调整振兴规划的实施。

附件：有关部门工作分工及进度安排表

主题词：经济管理 钢铁 规划 通知

抄 送：省委各部门，省人大常委会办公厅，省政协办公厅，省法院，省检察院，济南军区，省军区。各民主党派省委。

山东省人民政府办公厅2009年4月22日印发

Industry and Information Technology issued the "iron industry" second five "development plan"

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On the issuance of "iron and steel industry" second five "development planning"

MIIT Regulation No. 480 [2011]

provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities of industry and information technology departments, relevant trade associations, relevant central enterprises: iron and steel industry is important to the national economy basic industries in the industrialization and urbanization process in China play an important role. To promote the steel industry restructuring and upgrading, take the new path of industrialization with Chinese characteristics, based on "economic and social development Twelfth Five-Year Plan" and "industrial transformation and upgrading plan (2011 to 2015)", our department developed a " iron and steel industry, "second five" development plan. " Is issued to you, please actual, conscientiously implement. October 24, 2011 **Attachments:**

Iron and steel industry, "second Five Year Plan"

the steel industry "second Five Year Plan"

Preface

steel industry is an important basic industry of the national economy, including mining, beneficiation, sintering (pellets), coking, iron making, steel making, rolling, metal products and materials and other production processes. Since the reform and opening up, especially after nearly a decade of development, the market allocation of resources continue to strengthen all forms of ownership develop iron and steel enterprise collaboration, product structure, organizational structure, technical equipment and constantly optimized to efficiently support the steady and rapid economic development .

"1025" period is to further promote scientific development, accelerate the transformation of development mode of the hard stage. Iron and steel industry, "second Five Year Plan", according to "Economic and Social Development Twelfth Five-Year Plan" and "industrial transformation and upgrading plan (2011 to 2015)" establishment, to clarify that the steel industry development strategy and objectives, clear development priorities and guide the market to optimize the allocation of resources, iron and steel industry restructuring and upgrading to deploy, as the "second five" China's steel industry guidance documents. **First, the status of development** "Eleventh Five-Year" period of China's steel industry is the

fastest growing energy saving achieved remarkable results in five years, the steel industry to effectively meet the needs of economic and social development. At the same time, the development of industry resources and environmental constraints gradually increased, the structural contradictions are still outstanding. (A) "five" major achievements 1. Supporting the steady and rapid development of the national economy. "Eleventh Five-Year" period, China's crude steel production from 350 million tons to 630 million tons, an average annual growth of 12.2%. Steel domestic market share from 92% to 97%. In 2010, the iron and steel industry realized an industrial output value of 7 trillion yuan, accounting for 10% of the national industrial output value; assets totaled 6.2 trillion yuan, accounting for 10.4% of industrial enterprises above designated size total assets for the construction, machinery, automobiles, appliances, shipbuilding and other industries and the rapid development of the national economy provides an important raw material security. 2. Variety, quality improved significantly. "Eleventh Five-Year" period, China's steel product structure was further optimized, the full range of steel, continuously improve product quality, most varieties of self-sufficiency rate of 100%. The key development has made great progress steel products, high-strength steel used in construction, earthquake-resistant building with high-strength rebar, aerospace Used alloy materials, high-performance steel, large hydropower steel, high magnetic induction oriented silicon steel, high-speed railway with rails and other high-performance steel materials strong support for the development of related fields, to protect the Beijing Olympic venues, Shanghai World Expo venues, reconstruction, manned spaceflight, lunar exploration and other major national construction projects and natural gas and the Three Gorges Project, the Beijing-Shanghai high-speed rail and other national key projects successfully implemented. 3. Greatly improve the level of technical equipment. "Eleventh Five-Year" period, focusing on statistics and steel enterprises over 1000 cubic meters of blast furnace production capacity by a 48.3% increase the proportion to 60.9 percent, and more than 100 tons of converter steel production capacity by a 44.9% increase the proportion to 56.7% Most companies have been equipped with hot metal pretreatment, steel secondary refining facilities, refining ratio of 70%. Rolling system basically achieve full rolling, long-term shortage of hot rolling and cold rolling wide strip mill respectively, by 26 sets and 16 sets to 72 sets and 50 sets. Baoshan Iron and Steel, Anshan Iron and Steel, Wuhan Iron and Steel, Shougang Jingtang, Maanshan Iron and Steel, TISCO, Sha Steel, Xingcheng Special Steel, Dongbei Special Steel and other large enterprises in Dalian base technology and equipment to reach the international advanced level. 4. Energy saving achieved remarkable results. "Eleventh Five-Year" period, a total elimination of outdated iron production capacity of 122.72 million tons, 72.24 million tons of steel production capacity, blast furnace top pressure power generation, gas recycling and energy saving regenerative combustion technology is widely used, some large energy management companies to establish a center to promote the steel industry energy conservation. In 2010, the focus of statistics iron and steel enterprises overall improvement in the emission reduction targets, energy consumption per ton dropped to 605 kilograms of standard coal, the consumption of the new 4.1 cubic meters of water, 1.63 kilograms of sulfur dioxide emissions, compared with 2005, down 12.8%, respectively , 52.3% and 42.4%. Solid waste utilization from 90% to 94%. 5. Accelerate the pace of consolidation and reorganization. Continue to promote cross-regional restructuring, restructuring of Baosteel Xinjiang Bayi Iron and Steel, Shaoguan Steel and Ningbo Steel, Wuhan Iron and Steel restructuring Hubei, Liu Gang and Kunming Iron and Steel shares, Angang joint restructuring Panzhihua, Shougang steel restructuring water, Changzhi Iron and Steel, Guiyang Steel and Tonghua Steel Shagang restructuring Henan Wing Steel, Valin Iron & Steel and other restructuring Wuxi completed. Joint restructuring made new progress in the region, have established the Hebei Iron and Steel Group, Shandong Iron and Steel Group, the Bohai Steel Group, the new Wuan Iron and Steel Group, Hebei Iron and Steel Group also explore the gradual integration of the equity restructuring in the iron and steel enterprises in the region 12. 6. Layout optimization progress. Built Caofeidian, Bayuquan, Ningbo and other modern coastal steel base, Baosteel, Wuhan Iron and Steel, Sha Steel, Maanshan Steel and other steel mills along the river's influence further enhanced. Wuhan Iron and Steel Baosteel Zhanjiang and Fangchenggang steel bases along the coast has completed preliminary preparations, Shougang, heavy steel, steel mills and other cities Dalian steel relocation project completed. Domestic resources as the leading iron and steel industry layout gradually change both the strategic layout of the market and close to the international and domestic resources. 7. Integration of the two rising standards. Iron and steel industry industrialization and

information technology and promote each other, the degree of integration continues to deepen. Iron and steel enterprises in the process equipment, process optimization, the level of corporate information management, marketing and other aspects of energy conservation significantly enhance and accelerate the transition to integrated applications. Basic automation universal application in the industry, focusing on statistics iron and steel enterprises has been fully implemented manufacturing execution systems, mainly iron and steel enterprises to achieve enterprise information management, and gradually formed a multi-level, multi-angle information of the overall solution. 8. Iron ore resource exploration and exploitation of new steps taken. During the "Eleventh Five-Year", China's new iron ore reserves of 15.1 billion tons to identify an average increase of 3.02 billion tons per year, the domestic iron ore output from 420 million tons to 1.07 billion tons, an average annual increase of 20.6% enhancing the resource base of China's steel industry. (B) the main problem facing 1. Variety, quality needs to be upgraded. China's steel products quality overall level is still not high, only about 30% can reach the international advanced level. TV towers, and other varieties of hot rolled rebar upgrading slow, can not meet the norms and standards of steel reduction requirements. Product quality is unstable, the downstream industry is not yet efficient and scientific use steel. A few key species still dependent on imports of steel, high strength, corrosion resistance, long life, reduction of product development and production of high-performance technology needs to be further improved. Iron and steel industry has not yet formed to provide complete system solutions materials solutions and services for downstream industries. 2. Layout adjustment has been slow. Iron and steel industry, "North-South light" failed to improve the layout of the long-term, rapid economic development of the southeast coast of steel demand, lack of long-term supply. Bohai steel production capacity of nearly 400 million tons, more than 50 percent of products exported. The layout of the steel industry in parts of the country do not meet the main functional area planning and manufacturing transfer requirements. 16 municipalities and the capital city has a large iron and steel enterprises have become increasingly unsuited to the requirements of the overall development of the city. 3. Energy, environment, enhanced raw material constraints. Key statistics iron and steel enterprises sintering, iron making, steel-making and other processes energy consumption and the international advanced level still lags far behind the secondary energy recovery efficiency should be further improved, enterprise management needs to be improved energy conservation, energy saving technology mature for further system optimization. Blast furnace, converter gas dry dust penetration remains low. Sintering desulfurization yet universal, green low-carbon technology development is still in its infancy, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide emission reduction task is arduous. Iron ore prices rose significantly squeezed profit margins in the steel industry, it has seriously hampered the healthy development of the steel industry. 4. Independent innovation capability is not strong. Key statistics iron and steel enterprise R & D investment accounted for only 1.1% of main business income, well below the 3% level of developed countries. Most of the iron and steel enterprise technology innovation system has not yet fully formed, independent innovation foundation is weak, the lack of high-level experts to take the lead talent, few independent innovation technology and equipment and key species. Rolling process control automation technology and some key equipment is still mainly rely on the introduction of non-blast furnace ironmaking, near net shape casting even less than other cutting-edge R & D investment. **Second, the market consumption prediction** "Twelfth Five-Year" period, China's development is still in an important period of strategic opportunities can accomplish a great deal, the steel industry will enter a critical stage of changing patterns of development, we are facing restructuring, transformation and development opportunities for upgrading, but also face resource prices, demand growth slowed, increasing pressure on the environment challenges, product homogeneity competition, the overall industry will exhibit low growth, low profitability of running posture. (A) development environment from the international environment, the world economic recovery and growth conducive to stimulating the development of the global steel industry, developing the national economy continued rapid growth in emerging economies in particular, provides a new market for the steel industry, but also will exacerbate Competition among countries to steel companies. Economic globalization will be conducive to China's steel enterprises are widely involved in international cooperation and competition. At the same time, far-reaching impact of the international financial crisis, the international steel market in various forms of trade protectionism, competition around the market, resources, standards and other aspects of more intense. Global iron ore and other raw fuel supply and price

volatility will continue our steel industry is running a significant impact. Climate change and environmental protection and other factors on the development of the iron and steel industry has put forward higher requirements. International environment for China's iron and steel industry become more complex. Domestic environment, China's "five-second" period will be based on domestic demand, the economy will maintain steady and rapid development momentum, but the GDP growth rate than during the "Eleventh Five-Year" will be lower, fixed assets investment growth will slow, the role of consumption and economic growth in the tertiary industry will gradually increase. China's economic development needs of steel consumption will continue to grow, but the growth rate slowed. Transformation of economic development to reduce steel consumption per unit of gross domestic product, the strength, the new material will replace part of the steel products, the quality of steel products will upgrade the downstream industry and strategic emerging industries, higher and updating requirements, the steel industry and other convergence between industries will be further strengthened. Tightening resource and environmental constraints, energy conservation will continue to curb steel production capacity release. By importing bulk raw material and fuel prices continue to increase and the rise of other factors affecting the cost, steel production cost pressures continue to increase, further increasing operational risks. (B) 2015 crude steel consumption forecast steel consumption is mainly affected by factors of economic output and economic structure, development stage, fixed assets investment scale. "1025" period, industrialization, urbanization deepening of affordable housing projects, water conservancy facilities, transportation facilities and other large-scale construction will boost steel consumption. Meanwhile, China will accelerate the transformation of development, promote industrial restructuring and upgrading, developing strategic emerging industries, the steel "reduction" and material substitution and other factors will have a significant impact on steel consumption and consumption structure. Considering the above factors, the planning for the following three methods of domestic crude steel consumption in 2015 was predicted: industry consumer research method. Investigation of the "five" demand for construction steel, machinery, automotive, transportation, mining, petrochemical and other 13 major downstream industries, forecast consumption in 2015 was about 750 million tons. Regional consumption balance method. According provinces announced the "five-second" GDP development goals, combined with the existing level of steel consumption and trends of each region, forecast consumption in 2015 was 820 million tons. Consumption coefficient and regression analysis. According to the target, "National Economic and Social Development Twelfth Five-Year Plan" proposed setting "1025" during the rapid economic, fast and moderate three different development scenarios, using a combination of gross domestic product steel consumption coefficient, fixed asset investment in steel consumption coefficient and regression analysis, forecast consumption in 2015 was 810 million tons, 750 million tons and 710 million tons. Integrated predicted that by 2015 the domestic consumption of crude steel guide about 750 million tons. (C) the long-term consumption of crude steel forecast reference United States, Germany, Japan and other countries the law iron and steel industry, given our vast imbalance of economic development in all regions of the total steel consumption and duration will have a greater impact . A combination of factors, the use of gross domestic product and per capita crude steel consumption coefficient method, forecast China's crude steel demand is likely in the "five-second" peak of the arc into the area, the peak may occur during 2015-2020 a peak of about 7.7 ~ 820 million tons, after the peak arc area will continue for a period. As industrialization and urbanization in-depth development, and economic development pattern and industrial upgrading, urban and rural infrastructure investment scale slowdown, China's steel demand growth will show a declining trend, entered a stable period of development. (Iv) key varieties of steel demand forecast based on various sectors of steel demand, predicted in 2015 the consumption of key steel varieties.

Box 1 2015 key steel products consumption prediction

No.	Variety	2010 Year (tonnes)	2015 years (10,000 tons)
1	Railway rail	400	380
2	Railway wheels, axles steel	54	60
3	High-strength steel	5650	11200
4	Bearing steel	370	500

CONTINUED

No.	Variety	2010 Year (tonnes)	2015 years (10,000 tons)
5	Gear Steel	207	250
6	Alloy spring steel	260	450
7	Alloy tool steel	30	5 0
8	Shipbuilding plate	1300	1600
9	Pressure vessel steel plate	100	160
10	Automotive cold-rolled and galvanized sheet	835	1400
11	OCTG	380	470
12	Power stations, high-pressure boiler tube	48	70
13	Silicon	572	650
14	Stainless steel	940	1 6 00

Third, the guiding ideology, basic principles and main objectives

(a) guiding ideology of Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of "Three Represents" as guidance, thoroughly implement the scientific concept of development, adhere to the new path of industrialization with Chinese characteristics, to meet the transformation and upgrading of downstream industries requires the development of strategic emerging industries, iron and steel industrial restructuring, transformation and upgrading of the main direction of

innovation and technological innovation as the support, improve quality and expand high performance steel products, to achieve reduction of steel, promote energy conservation, optimize regional distribution, guide mergers and acquisitions, strengthen resource protection, improve capital openness and international operations, accelerate the development and expansion of scale achieved by the focus on quality and efficiency to focus on species change. (B) Basic principles

adhere to structural adjustment. To expand the varieties, improve quality, improve services and promote the steel reduction and accelerate energy conservation, elimination of backward, optimize the layout as the focus of the restructuring, strictly control the production capacity expansion, accelerate the development of new materials and steel producer services, continue to promote mergers and acquisitions, to further enhance the industrial concentration. Adhere to green development. Actively develop, promote the use of high-performance steel, promote two of the depth of integration, speed up resource-saving and environment-friendly iron and steel enterprises, vigorously develop clean production and recycling economy, actively develop and promote the use of energy saving and low-carbon technologies, strengthening waste of resource utilization. Adhere to independent innovation. Independent innovation as an important support for the sustainable development of the iron and steel industry, iron and steel enterprises to strengthen the dominant position of technological innovation, accelerating original innovation, integrated innovation and the introduction of absorption and innovation, improve the technological innovation system, foster independent intellectual property core technology and brand products. Adhere to regional coordination. The overall implementation of the national regional development strategy and the main functional areas of strategy, according to resources and energy, market demand, environmental capacity, industrial base and logistics support capabilities, integrated coastal border and inland, upstream and downstream industries and regional economic development, optimize the industrial layout, to meet Each regional economic and social development needs. Strengthening resources and support. To improve resource security capabilities to secure strategic development of the industry. Make full use of both domestic and foreign markets and resources, and increase cooperation in the development of mineral resources overseas, integration of the domestic iron ore resources development, regulate the domestic iron ore market order to establish a sound security system of iron ore resources strategy. (C) The main objective of the "second five" at the end, the steel industry has made significant progress in restructuring, the basic form a more reasonable distribution of productive forces, resources significantly increased level of protection, the steel volume and the variety and quality to meet the basic needs of national economic development, focusing on iron and steel statistics Enterprise energy saving up to international advanced level, some companies with strong international competitiveness and influence, the initial realization of the steel industry from large to strong changes.

1. Variety and quality. Product quality has improved significantly, increased stability, to meet the needs of key areas and major projects, supporting downstream industries to upgrade and strategic development of new industries. Imports a large amount of high strength and high toughness automotive steel, silicon steel and other varieties to achieve large-scale production, the domestic market share of more than 90%; marine corrosion resistant steel, cryogenic pressure vessel plate, high-speed railway wheels and axles steel, high-pressure boiler tube and other high-end varieties of self-sufficiency rate of 80%. 400 MPa or more the proportion of high strength twisted steel and more than 80%. 2. Energy conservation. Elimination of 400 cubic meters and below blast furnace (not cast iron), 30 tons and below, converter and electric furnace. Key statistics iron and steel enterprises coke dry quenching rate of 95%. Per unit of industrial added value of energy consumption and CO2 emissions decreased by 18%, focusing on statistical average energy consumption per ton of steel companies is less than 580 kg of standard coal, new water consumption per tonne of steel is less than 4.0 m3 per tonne of sulfur dioxide emissions fell by 39%, per ton chemical oxygen demand fell 7% over solid waste comprehensive utilization rate of 97%. 3. Industrial layout. Overcapacity blind expansion area is suppressed, built in Zhanjiang, Fangchenggang steel base, solving the "North South transport of steel" problem fundamentally. 4. Resources and support. Basic set of shared interests iron ore, coal and other raw material and fuel security system iron and steel industry, the new foreign iron ore production capacity of 100 million tons. 5. Technological innovation. Key statistics iron and steel enterprises to establish a sound technical innovation system, R & D investment accounted for the main business income of more than 1.5%. Green low-carbon and resource comprehensive utilization of smelting technology innovation to make progress,

efficient production and energy conservation and other common key technologies are widely used. 6. Industrial concentration. Drastically reduce the number of steel companies, China's top 10 steel conglomerate proportion of the country's total steel output by 48.6 percent to around 60 percent. **Box 2 "1025" period development of steel industry the main indicators**

No.	Index	2005 Year	2010 Year	2015 Year	"1025" period the cumulative increase [%]
1	The top ten industries to improve industry concentration (%)	34.7	48.6	60	11.4 *
2	To reduce energy consumption per unit of industrial added value (%)				18

3	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions per unit of industrial added value (%)				18
4	Corporate average energy consumption per ton decreased (kilograms of standard coal)	694	605	≤580	≥4
5	New water consumption per ton steel decreased (m)	8.6	4.1	≤4.0	≥2.4
6	Reduce sulfur dioxide emissions per ton (kg)	2.83	1.63	≤1	≥39
7	Per ton reduced COD (kg)	0.25	0.07	0.065	7
8	Solid waste comprehensive utilization rate (%)	90	94	≥97	≥3 *
9	Research and experimental development expenses accounted for the main business income share (%)	0.9	1.1	≥1.5	≥0.5 *

Note: * for the 2015 year on year in 2010 to increase or decrease in percentage points.

Fourth, the key areas and tasks

(a) to accelerate product upgrading and comprehensively promote the steel variety, quality and standards promotion. In order to meet the state's industrial transformation and upgrading needs, iron and steel enterprises to give top priority to product upgrades will improve the enormous quantity of quality steel products, product quality and stability as the most important structural adjustment, improve performance and physical steel products quality, speed standard upgrade, effectively reduce production costs. Further increase hot metal pretreatment, refining ratio, ferroalloy and other materials focusing on the impact on product quality, to clean steel platform construction as the focus, streamline processes, promote the use of a new generation of controlled rolling and cooling and other technology. From the production and use of both work to strengthen the convergence criteria and downstream steel products construction, manufacturing standards, establish and improve product quality inspection system, to further enhance the construction, machinery, light industry, shipbuilding and other industries with the steel product quality, enhance the quality of stability. Increase the promotion and application of high strength steel. Support high-strength steel companies around twisted steel production and product development implementation of technological innovation, improve product quality, security of supply capacity, improve high strength twisted steel production and market distribution system. Amendment steel reinforced concrete standards, research and development of high strength twisted steel connection technology, to meet the high strength rebar production requirements. Combined with the national urban and rural infrastructure construction of major projects, affordable housing projects and key water conservancy projects, in the grasp of Jiangsu, Hebei, Yunnan, application of high strength rebar pilot basis, in the cities promote the use of 400 megabytes Pa, 500 MPa high-strength rebar, promote the upgrading and construction steel reduction applications. Development of key steel products. Encourage powerful enterprises to develop high-end steel varieties of steel, while preventing the development of products of high-grade homogeneity, avoid wasteful investment and disorderly competition in high-end products. **Box 3 downstream industries of steel products are mainly used to upgrade direction**

01 Construction

To adapt to the trend of reduction of steel, hot-rolled steel standard upgrade, focusing on the development 400 MPa and the high strength twisted steel, seismic steel, high strength wire (hard line); in the field of steel construction focused on the promotion of high strength, shock, refractory weathering steel and H -beam applications.

02 Machinery Industry

Focus on the development of high-strength, low-alloy plate and high-strength rods, improve steel product quality and stability.

03 Shipbuilding

Focus on the development of high-quality corrosion aboard the tanker, a large liquefied natural gas (LNG) transport ship cryogenic pressure vessel plate and high-strength ship plate.

04 Automotive Industry

Focus on the development 700 MPa or more automobile frames and high-strength, 780 MPa - 1500 MPa high-strength automotive panels, high-strength, ultra high strength steel cord products. Improve product surface quality and quality stability.

05 appliance industry

Focus on the development of high-strength, thin-gauge steel appliances, improve the surface quality plate, flatness, promote the use of passive or fingerprint-resistant galvanized steel membrane processing, chromium-free passivation galvanized plate, color-coated chromium-free electrical steel environmental protection coating panels and other green timber.

06 Power Industry

Focus on the development of supercritical, ultra-supercritical thermal power units with a large-caliber heat, high pressure pipe, nuclear power units with high-performance ferritic and austenitic stainless steel, manganese, nickel, molybdenum alloy steel pipe, low iron loss and high magnetic induction silicon steel, amorphous material.

Promote comprehensive upgrade quality steel. Steel support corporate mergers and acquisitions, and enhance the leading role of TISCO, CITIC Pacific, Northeast Special Steel, Baosteel Special Steel and other steel enterprises, to encourage steel enterprises to take "specialized, sophisticated, special, new" road of development, and vigorously promote Steel technical progress and product upgrading, development of high-performance steel materials required for energy saving green low-carbon steel and equipment manufacturing, aerospace industry. Focus on improving the quality and performance of bearing steel, gear steel, tool steel, stainless steel, high alloy steel products, especially long life. Support to develop steel scrap recycling system and other steel supporting industries. **Box 4 special steel development priorities**

01 promote the use of special steel production technology

High purity special steel smelting technology, electroslag casting, vacuum metallurgy and other special smelting technology, homogenization, fine crystallization solidification technology, precise composition control technology, control molding technology, special molding technology, precision thermal processing technology.

02 focus on the development of key steel varieties

High-speed rail and other major equipment with a high-quality bearing steel, axle steel, wheels, spring steel, ultra-supercritical thermal power group with heat-resistant steel, high-grade stainless steel, automobile and other manufacturing industries with high-grade gear steel, high polished performance, high resistance to corrosion performance of work Die steel, special corrosion-resistant OCTG, aerospace components with special steel, high-end CNC machine tools with special steel, nuclear power units with special steel, construction machinery high strength and hardness alloy steel, high-temperature alloys and special alloys, special alloys steel, silver bright material, precision cold with other deep-processed products .

03 Steel Key Technology Development

Large forging production lines, large size round billet casting, heat treatment of special steel, high-grade special steel profiles and stainless steel seamless pipe, alloy steel wire production line. .

(Ii) further promote energy conservation decomposition of tasks in accordance with the national energy saving indicators of overall requirements and areas, reduce iron and steel enterprises to increase the value of energy consumption, CO2 emissions and water consumption, reduce sulfur dioxide emissions. Full installation of sintering flue gas desulphurization and waste heat recovery unit, denitration encourage reform, basic iron and steel enterprises coke dry quenching of coke, blast all equipped with high efficiency pulverized coal injection and residual heat and pressure recovery, enhance the level converter negative energy steelmaking, further promote the popularization and application of dry dust, regenerative combustion energy-saving technologies. Strengthen metallurgical slag, dust and sludge and other solid waste comprehensive utilization of resources and energy to accelerate the steel industry recycling industry. Promote the integration of the steel and other industries, the development of recycling economy. Sound energy measurement management system, improve the energy management system and carry out energy audits in accordance with law, the implementation of cleaner production audits and cleaner production programs. **Box 5 energy saving technology promotion and application of focus**

01 Iron former energy saving technology

Low-temperature sintering technology, sintering flue gas desulfurization, denitrification technology, pellet sintering technology, grate - rotary kiln pelletizing technology, pellet heat recycling technology, high temperature and high pressure CDQ technology, coal moisture control technology, pound solid coke technology, coke oven,

blast furnace waste plastics technology, efficient blast furnace coal injection technology, blast off the wet blast technology, BF dry dust removal technology, double preheating hot blast furnace technology, the rotary hearth furnace process iron-bearing dust technology.

02 steel making, rolling energy saving technology

Converter gas dry dust technology, converter negative energy steelmaking technology, furnace flue gas heat recovery dust removal technology, regenerative combustion technology, low rolling technology, online heat treatment technology, rolling mill scale integrated use of technology.

03 Integrated energy saving technology

Gas - steam combined cycle power generation technology, raw material yard dust suppression technology, dual-membrane wastewater treatment and reuse technology art, energy management center and Regulation Technique. Metallurgical slag comprehensive utilization of technology, integrated sewage treatment technology, waste heat and pressure utilization technology.

(Iii) strengthening technological innovation and transformation promote technological innovation and improve the steel industry's independent innovation capability. Encourage the development and application of a new generation of recyclable steel process technology, low-grade, Refractory, were associated tailings and mineral resources development and utilization of technology, non-blast furnace ironmaking technology, cost-efficient production of clean steel technology, near-net-shape even casting complete sets of equipment and technology, high-strength, longevity, corrosion product manufacturing technology, and denitration sintering dioxin energy saving advanced technology. Support enterprises to develop strategic emerging industries of steel around the new material. Accelerate the establishment of enterprises as the mainstay, market-oriented research with technological innovation system and mechanism combination. Enhanced metallurgical research institutes, universities and engineering design innovative power units, to encourage large-scale iron and steel enterprises to increase R & D investment, promote the establishment of strategic alliances innovative enterprises, research institutes, universities, engineering unit and downstream users to participate. Improve the iron and steel industry National Engineering Laboratory, Key Laboratory of Engineering and Technology (research) centers, enterprise technology center, technology innovation demonstration enterprises, high-tech industrialization demonstration base and efficient steel technology innovation platform. **Box 6 Key Technology Innovation**

01 new technology, new equipment, new technology

Non-blast furnace ironmaking technology, a new generation of process technology can be recycled steel, steel toughening technology, a new generation of controlled rolling and cooling technology, large-scale furnace equipment set of technologies, processes short strip casting technology industry, coal needle coke industrialization technical, industrial core process controller system (CCTS) research

and development .

02 new products, new materials technology

Stainless nuclear power, the nuclear island pressure vessel steel, nuclear power generator rotor forging steel, nuclear power evaporator heat transfer tubes steel production technology; ultra-supercritical thermal power steam pipes, superheater, reheater steel, high piezoelectric rotor steel production technology; super ferrite stainless steel, high nitrogen Nitrogen austenitic stainless steel, super austenitic grade corrosion resistant stainless steel production technologies; oil tanker with a high quality corrosion aboard, the special corrosion-resistant oil well pipe production technology; high-strength and high toughness automotive steel, high-quality bearing steel, gear steel and other production technology.

03 new energy saving technologies and resources, energy recycling technology

Enriched blast furnace coke oven gas injection technology, blast furnace top gas recycling blast oxygen furnace technology, firing off dioxin denitrification technology, emission reduction technology in EAF dioxins, rotary hearth furnace direct reduction vanadium- titanium magnetite technology, comprehensive utilization of mineral resources, the new process technology, blast furnace slag, slag and other sensible heat recovery advantage with technology, associated minerals, Refractory ore application technology.

Accelerate technological innovation, promote the optimization and upgrading of the steel industry. Around the variety and quality, energy saving, clean production, "two of" integration and production safety focus on accelerating the application of new technologies, new processes, new equipment for the company's existing production facilities, equipment, production technology conditions to transform the continuous optimization production processes, upgrade enterprise technology and equipment, improve the comprehensive utilization of resources, enhance new product development capabilities, accelerate the upgrading of products, improve production safety protection. **Box 7 transformation focus**

01 varieties of quality

It focuses on the development of downstream industries to meet key steel products and strategic development of new industries need to improve production quality products, quality and stability . Relying on the strength of business development speed rail steel , high magnetic induction oriented silicon steel , automotive steel high strength and high toughness, high mechanical strength steel , cryogenic pressure vessel plate, shipbuilding industries with corrosion resistant steel, high oil and gas transmission pipeline steel, high Mechanical strength steel, marine engineering steel, oil and gas storage tank steel, power industry and nuclear power with high-pressure boiler tube steel and other sophisticated products and key steel varieties. Construction steel manufacturers comprehensive upgrading, production 400 MPa and the high strength rebar.

02 Resource Development

Low-grade ore mining associated smelting, tailings utilization, scrap processing and so on .

03 energy saving

BOF, blast furnace flue gas purification and dry heat and pressure to optimize utilization of system integration, furnace flue gas waste heat recovery, energy conservation systems integration sintering process optimization, metallurgical slag and other solid waste treatment process I use and heat utilization system integration optimization.

04 Technology

Clean steel production , a new generation of controlled rolling and cooling (TMCP) and other technology transformation and process optimization.

05 integration of the two

Steel-line performance monitoring, forecasting, control technological innovation, information integration system transformation, building energy management center.

(Iv) the elimination of backward production capacity , "1025" period is a crucial period to eliminate backward, continue to strictly enforce energy conservation, land and environmental protection laws and regulations, the integrated use of differential pricing, financial incentives, and other legal means accountability assessment, economic instruments and necessary administrative means to increase the degree of elimination of backward production capacity, eliminate backward production company announcement list, the practical implementation of the annual plan to eliminate backward, backward production capacity transfer is prohibited. To the big and small pressure combined with new projects and eliminate backward combine, eliminate backward production capacity according to the regional situation, the priority task is completed approved the elimination of backward regions and better technical transformation projects of enterprises. **Box 8 backward production technology and equipment and products**

01 sintering, pellets and coking production technology and equipment

90 square meters sintering machine, earth sinter, hot sinter process, 8 square meters pellet furnace, indigenous coking (including improved oven), a single furnace capacity of 7.5 ten thousand tons / year or less or no gas, tar recovery Lee used and wastewater treatment of semi-coke (blue charcoal) production plant is less than the required access conditions, carbonization chamber height of 4.3 meters (tamping coke oven 3.8 meters) or less conventional coke oven.

02 iron and steel production technology and equipment

400 cubic meters and below blast furnaces of 200 cubic meters and below professional cast iron pipe factory blast furnace, the production to be steel, carbon steel the frequency and intermediate frequency induction furnace (with the exception of steel ingot casting machine), 30 tons and below refining steel converter, 15,000 KVA and below (30 tons and below) steelmaking furnace, 5000 KVA to under (nominal capacity

of 10 tons and below) EAF high alloy steel.

03 steel rolling production technology and equipment

Complex double wire rod mill, Roll mill sheet, row-style bar and section mill, ordinary steel blooming mill and blooming medium mill, hot rolled narrow strip (600 mm and below) mill, three-roll mill plate Laut formula , a diameter of 76 mm hot-rolled seamless pipe unit, three-roller type row type wire rod mill (excluding special steel raw production).

04 behind the products

Hot-rolled silicon steel sheet, I threaded bar products, II grade rebar product (steel by construction industry standards and building code requirements eliminated) , 25A fasting Gangchuang materials, general relaxation level of steel wire and strand. Frequency and intermediate frequency induction furnace and other production to be steel, carbon steel and its raw materials for the production of steel production.

(V) optimize the industrial layout combination of mergers and acquisitions and eliminate backward, without increasing the production capacity of the premise, focusing on improving product quality and reduce logistics costs, and consider market demand, transportation, environmental capacity and iron ore, coal, water, electricity Energy security conditions and other resources, to maintain pressure, optimize the industrial layout. Major readjustment project to be energy and water consumption, overall balance environmental capacity, transportation, etc., to complete the binding energy and environmental indicators as a necessary condition for project approval. Bohai Rim, the Yangtze River Delta region in principle no longer layout new steel base. Steel larger area Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Shanxi, through mergers and acquisitions, eliminate backward, reduction in the regional industrial layout adjustment. Hunan, Hubei, Henan, Anhui, Jiangxi and other provinces in the central region without increasing the total steel production capacity conditions, and actively promote structural adjustment and industrial upgrading. Part of the market is relatively independent of the west region, based on resources, undertake industrial transfer, combined with regional differentiation policy, appropriate development of the steel industry. Continue to promote the southeast coast of the steel base. "Twelve Five" period, accelerate the construction of Zhanjiang, Fangchenggang steel base along the coast, completely change the southeast coast of steel supply and demand contradiction, promote Ningde steel base construction, promote economic development in the West Coast. Through the construction of the above-mentioned major layout programs, inhibition of excess steel production capacity of blind expansion area. Iron and steel enterprises in western region has to accelerate industrial upgrading, combined with energy, iron ore, water resources, environment and market development capacity moderation. Xinjiang, Yunnan, Heilongjiang and other border areas, and actively explore the use of the surrounding offshore mineral, energy and markets, development of the steel industry. Full Panxi vanadium and titanium resources and Baotou Rare Earth resources, the development of the iron and steel industry has the characteristics of comprehensive utilization of resources. Uncoordinated and urban development in an orderly restructuring or relocation of steel. Supporting role for economic loss and environmental resources obvious contradiction between steel companies to implement restructuring or relocation and reconstruction. The overall strength of the weak, low technical level of the enterprise should implement restructuring, the development of steel service industry or other industries. Strength, technology, distinctive city mills, in conjunction with the regional iron and steel enterprise mergers and reorganizations, and industrial upgrading, considering the overall urban development plan, the capacity of enterprises, particularly in personnel placement and other factors, the orderly implementation of environmental relocation prohibited by the relocation of the name to expand steel production capacity. "Twelve Five" period according to the conditions are ripe, the support of Guangzhou, Qingdao, Kunming, Hefei, Tangshan (Fengnan), Hangzhou, Wuhu and other cities mills the relocation or restructuring and development, scientific proof

Xining, Fushun, Shijiazhuang, Guiyang and other cities Orientation mills. (F) to enhance resource security capacity

strengthening iron ore resources security system. Actively optimize the global allocation of iron ore resources, encourage the development of iron and steel enterprises to establish a mechanism of external resources and benefit sharing of resources the country, the implementation of a diversified investment in the region, in countries and regions and neighboring countries with resources, ordered the establishment of a stable and reliable iron ore stone, chrome ore, manganese ore, coking coal and other raw fuel supply bases and transportation security system. Regulate the domestic iron ore market order, increase domestic exploration efforts iron ore resources, improve the level of comprehensive utilization of tailings recovery. Closure of mines for ecological restoration and rehabilitation to give the necessary support. Encourage the integration of existing domestic mining resources, improve industrial concentration, to ensure orderly development, non-small-large mines open, unauthorized mining. Accelerate the establishment of scrap recycling system to adapt to the requirements of China's steel industry. Relying meet the environmental requirements of domestic steel scrap processing and distribution business, focusing on building a number of scrap processing demonstration base, improve the recovery process and distribution chain, increase scrap processing technology and equipment and scrap product quality. Actively study and formulate preferential policies and measures scrap imports, encourage the establishment of scrap recycling processing and distribution bases overseas. (Vii) to speed up mergers and acquisitions in accordance with market-oriented operation, enterprises as the main guiding principle of the Government to comply with the national steel industry policy and the "steel industry production and management specification conditions" merger and reorganization of enterprises as the main body, combined with the elimination of backward, technological innovation and optimization layout, speed up the pace of merger and reorganization of steel enterprises. Encourage social capital to participate in state-owned steel company merger and restructuring. Focusing on the advantages of large-scale iron and steel enterprises to develop cross-regional, cross-ownership mergers and acquisitions. Give full play to the leading role of Baosteel, Anshan Iron and Steel, Wuhan Iron and Steel, Shougang and other large steel enterprise groups to form 3 to 5 furniture has a strong core competitiveness and international influence of enterprise groups. Anshan Iron and Steel and Panzhihua Iron and focus on promoting sound, Benxi, the three steel companies, steel companies, Baosteel and Guangdong, Wuhan and Yunnan, Guangxi and steel companies, Shougang Jilin, Guizhou, Shanxi and other iron and steel enterprise mergers and reorganizations. Iron and steel enterprises to actively support the regional advantages of mergers and acquisitions, significantly reducing the number of iron and steel enterprises, promotion of regional steel enterprises to accelerate industrial upgrading and improve the level of development, the formation of 6-7 furniture with strong market competitiveness of enterprise groups. Consolidate Hebei Steel, Shandong Iron and Steel restructuring achievements, and actively promote the Tangshan Bohai Steel, Taiyuan Iron and Steel to carry out mergers and acquisitions, corporate mergers and acquisitions steel guide the province Hebei, Jiangsu, Shandong, Shanxi, Henan and Yunnan. Mergers and acquisitions to strengthen coordination and management, to maintain a harmonious and healthy development of the iron and steel enterprises, and avoid vicious competition. Restructuring enterprises should play a synergistic effect, focusing system and mechanism innovation, substantive consolidation in strategic management, planning and development, technological innovation, human, financial, production, supply, etc., reengineering business processes. Reorganization of enterprises to increase the elimination of backward and energy conservation efforts, and effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of workers. (Viii) to strengthen the steel industry chain extension and collaboration change the service concept, enhance service awareness, the establishment of iron and steel enterprises and downstream users of strategic cooperation mechanisms, the development of steel processing, improve the distribution system, improve product value and corporate services, facilitated by steelmakers shift to service providers. Strengthen government guidance, combined with the promotion of industrial promotion steel new product applications. Encourage steel enterprises to establish a steel service center, the joint development of downstream industries of steel and new materials and downstream products, provide users with comprehensive solutions for steel materials, iron and steel industry and downstream industries to achieve mutual benefits. Positive development consulting services, technology intermediaries, industrial design, e-commerce and other steel services. Active in outsourcing maintenance, warehousing, logistics, and ancillary process

outsourcing oxygen, lime, slag processing, scrap processing and classification. (Ix) to further improve the level of internationalization full use of two markets and two resources, co-ordination "bringing in" and "going out" to strengthen international operations, deepen economic and technological cooperation. To further expand the openness of the steel industry, encourage foreign advanced and well-known iron and steel enterprises equity investment in domestic iron and steel enterprises and projects, investment companies and research centers established in the field of deep processing of steel products, enhance innovation capability and management level of China's iron and steel enterprises. Will invest abroad as a steel plant in China's steel industry "going out" a major strategic study overseas regions and countries for the transfer of the steel industry, the development of incentives and measures to support domestic steel companies and other enterprises to invest in the construction and steel plants abroad economic and trade cooperation zone, foreign steel companies involved in mergers and acquisitions, market marketing network, improve the capacity and level of domestic steel enterprises to participate in international competition, to create a strong international competitive level of international enterprise groups. Development of the market support some border areas, raw materials and energy out of the iron and steel industry. **Fifth, policies and measures** (a) to improve industry management system to establish and improve the monitoring network run iron and steel industry and warning system, strengthening industry information statistics and information dissemination. Strengthen the industry, timely coordinate and solve major problems in the development of the industry appears to reduce the burden on enterprises, strict management of production safety, and promote the smooth operation of the industry development. An active role in strengthening the information exchange, industry self-regulation, corporate rights and other aspects of play associations and other intermediary organizations. (B) to create a fair competitive market environment full play to the market's basic role in allocating resources, strengthen and improve macroeconomic regulation. Specification steel industry production and operation, improve the iron and steel industry market entry and exit mechanisms, and create steel enterprises of various ownership legally equal use of production factors, fair market competition in the market environment, and resolutely put an end to tax evasion, production of fake and shoddy products, serious environmental pollution violations. (C) to strengthen industry standardization work to strengthen standardization in product quality, business management, production management, market development role. Pay close attention to revise and improve behind the development of de facto standards. Iron and steel enterprises to strengthen cooperation with the downstream steel enterprises to jointly promote the steel industry standardization system. Strengthen management and supervision of the standardization organization, to play the main role in the standardization.

(D) strengthen macro guidance policy to strengthen the cohesion of taxation, finance, trade, land, energy conservation, environmental protection and production safety policies and steel policy. Timely release technology, advanced product catalog and equipment steel industry guidance, leading the development of advanced productive forces direction the steel industry. Strengthen existing iron and steel enterprise production and management and standardize management, enhanced product quality, energy conservation, environmental protection, equipment level, a reasonable size, production safety and social responsibility constraints and guide enterprises in line with production and management specification batches announcement conditions of enterprises list. Development of the steel industry mergers and acquisitions guidance, guide enterprises to develop local and mergers and acquisitions work. (V) to promote international exchange and cooperation mechanism to improve the exchange of Chinese and foreign steel, the parties to facilitate communication in information technology, management and other aspects. Timely adjustment of product import and export trade policy, actively respond to international trade friction. Establish efficient coordination mechanisms to support enterprises orderly development of offshore resources. Boot internationally competitive steel enterprise groups to participate in overseas domestic mergers and acquisitions and joint ventures. Support large enterprises around the advantages of low-carbon manufacturing technology to carry out international cooperation. (F) promote two of the depth of integration to promote the steel industry, "two of" integration level of development assessment, establish and improve the iron and steel industry and information technology standards work system. Promote enterprises to build production, supply and integration, management and control of convergence, third-synchronization (information flow, capital flow, material flow) of information integration system to support the establishment of trans-regional enterprise

group information geographically distributed sound system, improve the management and control efficiency. Strengthen information security and system security security system, improve the information system security and stability support capabilities. (Vii) improve the planning and implementation of mechanisms for the regional industry to promote mergers and acquisitions department in charge of the development of the steel industry and the region, eliminating the backward, great pressure on small, energy consumption and environmental capacity and other work together, to contact the actual development of the region implement the plan proposed tasks and policy measures. Related enterprises to formulate and present planning phase of convergence plan, co-ordinate the main objectives and priorities of this plan proposed. China Iron and Steel Industry Association and other industry organizations to play the role of bridge and link, reflect the steel industry to implement planned new situations and new problems, put forward policy recommendations.

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Interpretation of "the opinions on the implementation of the structural adjustment of the steel industry in Shandong Province pilot program"

2012 On 2 February 14 , Shandong Provincial People's Government promulgated the "Opinions on the implementation of the restructuring of the steel industry in Shandong Province pilot program" (Lu Zheng Fa [2012] 8 Number) (hereinafter referred to as "the opinions"), which It is the province to implement the state approved the "restructuring of the steel industry in Shandong Province pilot program" and the National Development and Reform Commission, "Notice on the steel industry restructuring pilot project in Shandong Province," an important manifestation of the steel industry is accelerating the restructuring and optimization specific initiatives to upgrade. According to the provincial government to deploy, Shandong Province Development and Reform Commission Provincial Commission by letter, Department of Finance, Land and Resources Department, Environmental Protection Department, the SASAC and other departments and Shandong Steel Group jointly prepared by "the implementation of views." "Opinions" points 11 parts, put forward the guiding ideology and development principles experimental work, objectives, tasks, key tasks, safeguard measures in four aspects.

First, the "opinions" introduced the background

Iron and steel industry is both an important basic industry of national economic development, it is also a high input, high energy consumption, environmental impact, resource dependence of the industry. "15", China's steel industry has been rapid development, it has become the world's largest steel producer and consumer, for the economic and social sustainable, stable and healthy development has made important contributions. " Eleventh Five-Year " period China's crude steel output increased by 2.75 million tons, the increment is the calendar of the five-year plan, five years across 4 million, 5 million and $ 6 million in three steps, 2010 with an annual output of crude steel 6.3 million tons, of the world's total output of 44.2% . The total amount of rapid increase, the CDQ, pulverized coal injection, blast furnace gas and converter gas dry recovery, regenerative combustion technology and a number of energy saving technology in large scale, enterprise energy management has improved, with emphasis statistics energy consumption per ton of steel companies from 694 kilograms of standard coal dropped to 605 kilograms of standard coal, down 12.8 percent , sulfur dioxide emissions per tonne of steel from 283 kg to fall 1.63 kg, a decrease

of 42.4% , the new water consumption per tonne of steel 8.6 tons dropped to 4.1 tons, a decrease of 52.3% . " Eleventh Five-Year " period, China's elimination of outdated iron smelting capacity of 1.23 million tons of steelmaking capacity of 7224 tons. At the same time, the product structure of China's steel industry in the quality process of rapid development in the presence of a low dispersion of industrial organization structure, irrational, backward production capacity and large-scale structural problem is still not completely solved; support capacity iron ore, coking coal and other resources are not strong, reducing the profitability, increased market business risks; total iron and steel industry energy consumption and pollution emissions large, further exacerbating the impact on energy and the environment.

In order to regulate the development of the iron and steel industry, from 2003 onwards, China has successively promulgated the "cement aluminum iron and steel industry for the Suppression of several blind investment advice notice" (Guo Ban Fa [2003] 103 number), "Steel Industry Development Policy" (National Development and Reform Commission Decree of 35 numbers), "the State Council on the issuance of the steel industry restructuring and revitalization plan of the notice" (Guo Fa [2009] 6 numbers), "the State Council on Accelerating the restructuring of the steel industry" (State Office Fa [2010] 34 number) and other macro-control policies and regulations to effectively curb the steel industry disorderly, overheated development.

In this context, the State Council approved the launching of the steel industry restructuring pilot project in Shandong, for the national steel industry restructuring explore new experiences and new ways to accelerate the promotion of China's steel enterprises to improve international competitiveness, and promote China's steel industry to accelerate the transformation of development mode, realized by focusing on the scale of development and expansion to focus on quality and efficiency varieties change is important.

Second, the necessity and feasibility in Shandong steel industry restructuring pilot

(A) to carry out the restructuring of the steel industry is the urgent needs of the pilot and healthy development of the steel industry in our province. After decades of development, the province continue to enhance the overall strength of the steel industry, it has become an important pillar industry of the province's economy, but its long-term structural problems forming extensive development is also very prominent. The main features: First, the industrial layout unreasonable. Failed to give full play to the advantage of our province coastal area, environmental capacity, resources, energy, transportation and other constraints have become increasingly prominent; the second is technology and equipment level is not high. The province's steel industry policy to achieve access for ironmaking, steelmaking capacity ratio lower than the national average, outdated equipment also accounts for a considerable proportion; third is the low level of product structure. Ordinary rod and wire products mainly focus on key species in the province of high-end automotive industry needed board, home appliance plate, shipbuilding and marine engineering high-grade steel, high-strength structural steel building, special wide-thick steel plate and other basic can not produce, can not be met Manufacturing demand for high-grade plate and strip products; Fourth, scientific and technological innovation ability, advanced production technology, high-end product development and other aspects of a wide gap between domestic and international advanced level; five energy saving pressure. Shandong is the net energy transferred to the province, energy supply and demand become increasingly prominent, and the steel industry of the province's energy consumption accounts for 11 % of sulfur dioxide emissions accounted for 8.38% , dust emissions accounted 32.8% .

(Ii) the restructuring of the steel industry in our province has favorable conditions. Greater economy of our province, development activity is strong, with the Yellow River Delta Economic Zone

and the Shandong Peninsula Blue Economic Zone construction, the province will be connected to the Yangtze River Delta and the Bohai Rim, the majority of the hinterland of the Yellow River Basin to communicate and participate in international Competition new economic growth pole; the province is the industrial province, secondary industry GDP proportion of the 55 % or so, with a large number of outstanding business performance appliances, shipbuilding, automobiles, machinery manufacturing, new energy and other enterprises, high-end steel products the consumption of a large province; core region of our province is located in the forefront of China's opening up and economic zone in East Asia, Japan and Korea, a coastline of 3300 km, many coastal deep-water port, highway and railway network developed a broad hinterland is conducive More large-scale international industry cluster transfer in favor of the steel industry in our province full use of domestic and international resources and markets, and better participate in international competition. The province's steel market capacity, relatively low cost, multi-layered, rich human resources, improved infrastructure and a strong resource security capacity, in particular those with golden coastline and excellent port conditions, the steel industry restructuring locational advantages blessed.

(Iii) the restructuring of the steel industry in our province has a good policy environment. Provincial government attaches great importance to structural adjustment and healthy development of the steel industry, since 2006, the provincial government has issued the "Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the restructuring of the steel industry in our province," and "on further accelerating the restructuring of the steel industry views" and " Shandong Province, the iron and steel industry adjustment and revitalization plan, "and with Shandong reality, based on current and long-term, adopted a series of measures to control the blind development of the iron and steel industry, eliminate backward production capacity and accelerate the pace of mergers and restructuring work for the province's steel industry structure adjust the pilot laid a solid foundation. 2010 years 6 months 30 days, the provincial government to Lu Zheng Fa [2010] 60 No. formally apply to the State Council as a national steel industry restructuring pilot provinces. 2011 On 10 January 2 , approved by the State Council, the National Development and Reform Commission [2011] 2183 document issued by the steel industry restructuring carried out pilot work in Shandong province, and in total control, energy conservation, elimination of backward, adjust the layout and other aspects of the specific demands. The promulgated the "Opinions" is to implement the State Council approved the "restructuring of the steel industry in Shandong Province pilot program" to promote sound and rapid development of the steel industry in our province.

Third, the "opinions" of the main content and key points

"Opinions" to thoroughly implement the scientific concept of development for the purpose of changing the steel industry as the main line, to scientific and technological progress and innovation as an important support to enhance the core competitiveness of the steel industry as a fundamental, in order to build a resource-saving and environment-friendly based industries as an important focal point, to control the total elimination of backwardness, the joint reorganization, optimize the layout, enhance quality, energy saving as the main content, innovative development model, improve the institutional mechanisms, and explore new experiences for the national steel industry restructuring and new way.

" The overall objective ": strive through 5 years of efforts, the province's steel industry production scale moderately basic form, the layout is reasonable, product features prominent, eco-friendly, enterprise competitiveness and risk-resisting ability significantly improved pattern of development, the province Preliminary into a national steel industry restructuring in the first district, the development of recycling economy demonstration zone of carbon emissions assessment bases, become an important modern green steel manufacturing base.

"Four principles": First, the market-led and government-led combined. Give full play to market allocation of resources to the basic role, strengthen government guidance, comprehensive use of legal, economic, technical and necessary administrative means to advance the law in accordance with regulations; the second is the elimination of backward and reduction of development combined. The elimination of compression backward as to promote the steel industry restructuring and development pattern of an important starting point, with advanced high-efficiency low-end production to replace inefficient and backward production capacity; third incentive and restraint mechanisms are combined. Establish and improve the incentive and restraint mechanisms, facilitate the orderly conduct of the work; Fourth, energy saving and technological progress combined. Vigorously promote the recycling economy and energy saving new technologies, to achieve energy conservation and comprehensive utilization of resources.

"Four innovations": First of silviculture to promote fair competition and backward production capacity out of the market environment policies, establish and improve the elimination of backward production capacity of the new mechanism; the second is to get rid of layout optimization, consolidation and reorganization of the institutional mechanisms for restricting the establishment of asset restructuring, the advantage Complementary, sharing, new mechanisms of cooperation and win-win; third is to explore a new mechanism to promote energy conservation, low carbon economy, build a new model of development of the steel industry consumption, low emission, high efficiency and high output; Fourth It is to further expand the depth and breadth of the opening of the building suitable for the development mode of global resource allocation.

"Seven tasks":

(A) to accelerate the reduction of adjustment, specification development. The province is the steel-producing province, but the big but not strong, but the speed and scale of industrial development and industrial development quality and efficiency increasingly showing reciprocal situation. Thus, the integrated iron and steel industry production status of the province, resources and energy security capability, environmental conditions and the capacity of the regional market, steel consumption patterns, "the opinions" made it clear reduction to be adjusted, and strive to 2015 , the province's steel production capacity from the current 6300 million tons compressed to 5000 tons, the next step will study the introduction of "Shandong Iron and Steel Industry eliminate compression backward production capacity to implement the program," phasing out backward production capacity of 2000 tons. Meanwhile, according to the law and severely punish illegal steel project, constrain illegal items macro environment.

(B) to promote the consolidation and reorganization, increased industrial concentration. Low industrial concentration is caused by the current steel industry innovation ability, disorderly competition, duplication, an important reason for low efficiency, consolidation and reorganization is to promote the restructuring of the steel industry in our province an important starting point. "Opinions" clearly support the advantages of large-scale iron and steel enterprises to develop cross-regional, cross-ownership mergers and acquisitions, and actively promote Shandong Steel Group as the main body of the restructuring of enterprises, speed up the Japanese Steel, Qingdao Steel and steel companies outside the province to implement strategic value restructuring, the number of the province's iron and steel smelting enterprises from the current 21 to reduce the home to 5 ~ 6 at home. The next step will study the introduction of "Shandong steel merger and reorganization plan" to guide enterprises to adopt various forms to promote the consolidation and reorganization.

(Iii) optimize the industrial layout, and promote the strategic shift of production capacity. "Opinions" pointed out the province with a "five-second" period and the elimination of backward mergers and acquisitions, in total control of the premise, the implementation of the strategic

shift of steel production capacity, coastal steel production capacity from the current less than 20% increase to 43% or more . Among them, it is necessary to give full play to regional advantages, advantages of the port and related advantages which Rizhao City, in accordance with the concept of a new generation of steel manufacturing process, building million-ton steel base products to high-tech, high value-added sheet and strip based; Second, give full play to Qingdao Steel long products with existing manufacturing technology and market position, the implementation of Qinggang relocation, in Jiaonan Dongjiakou form 400 ten thousand tons of high-end longs production area; third is to adjust the layout of the inland area of steel highlight specialization, differentiation can reduce the proportion of production inland.

(Iv) optimize the product structure to meet industry production and market demand. Steel material is the most widely used structural material and important functional materials. The province is characterized by the production of steel sheet and strip, lack of high-performance steel, while the province is characterized by the consumption of steel sheet and strip, high-performance robust steel demand, supply and demand seriously out of line, resulting in a large number of steel products shipped into or out of the year, low efficiency of resource allocation. "Implementation Opinions" to meet the needs of the regional market, targeting products bottlenecks, to develop low-cost, high-quality, low-carbon economy is characterized by quality steel, both with fine by Rizhao steel base construction, research and production of high-quality board, but also to upgrade the existing rebar, wire rod, plate and other large surface of the wide variety of steel products, quality and quality stability, the proportion of high-end products of 30% or more.

(V) to strengthen energy conservation, low carbon economy. "Opinions" Given the state of the steel industry energy conservation in our province, with the state presented " five-second " period unit of GDP energy consumption and total emissions of major pollutants, binding targets, according to the province, "" Twelve five "comprehensive energy reduction work plan" (Lu Zheng Fa [2011] 47 number), formulated the " five-second " period the province's steel industry emission reduction targets, and proposed to our province into the development of circular economy direction for the demonstration area, the demonstration of carbon emissions assessment base. The next step will study the introduction of "iron and steel enterprises in Shandong Province saving statistics monitoring and assessment methods", "iron and steel enterprises in Shandong Province to monitor emissions of major pollutants assessment methods", etc., to promote the steel industry to achieve green development.

(Vi) implementation of technological innovation, promote industrial upgrading of steel. Technological innovation and transformation of the iron and steel industrial restructuring, transformation and upgrading plays an important supporting role. " Twelve Five " period facing the development of the steel industry in our province by the focus on expansion to focus on quality and efficiency of conversion of the situation, content and priorities of the steel industry transformation will also change, that transformation should abandon the practice in the past to increase production capacity instead to improve the variety and quality, promoting energy conservation as the goal, so that higher steel performance, the amount of reduction become more coordination and development of the city. For this reason, "the opinions" proposed " second five " iron and steel industry in three directions during the transformation of the province, namely efficient steel production of new technology, iron and steel enterprise resource and energy recycling technology, advanced steel materials and equipment production technology.

(Vii) the adjustment of industrial chain structure, improve the industrial chain value creation. For a long time, pay attention to the production of iron and steel industry in our province, construction, operation, contempt coordination with upstream and downstream industrial

users, upstream and downstream industries can not be an effective interface, greatly weakened the competitiveness of the industry chain. For this reason, "the opinions" made to adhere to the diversified development of ideas, to promote the steel industry downstream extension up, to build modern steel industry clusters, to achieve the integration and development of steel industry related industries. To increase domestic resource security capacity based on vigorously implement the "going out" strategy, the establishment of overseas mineral resources security system. Should be based on deep processing of steel products, marketing services gradually to targeted steel processing and distribution change, promote steel companies shift from steel materials manufacturers to service providers.

Fourth, the "opinions" of the organization and implementation

The province's steel industry restructuring pilot overall requirements, objectives, tasks and measures have made it clear, the key is to improve security measures, carrying out work. "Implementation Opinions" require all departments at all levels should further strengthen the organization and leadership, improve coordination and ensure the smooth progress of the pilot work expanded in-depth restructuring.

(A) strengthen the organization and leadership. Shandong Province, the provincial government set up the steel industry restructuring pilot project leading group, headed governor Jiang Daming, Ren Yuan Deputy Governor and Vice Governor Wang Junmin, deputy head of the provincial departments, institutions and enterprises are mainly responsible comrades as a member responsible for restructuring the steel industry in our province the major issues of global decision-making and organizing and coordinating research. The leading group office, is mainly responsible for the comprehensive, guidance, coordination and service functions. Reference to the relevant provincial city practices, the establishment of appropriate bodies to ensure understanding, organizational measures are in place.

(B) a clear division of responsibilities. Provincial departments, institutions and enterprises according to "the province's steel industry restructuring pilot project leading group member units of the division of responsibilities and priorities", fulfill their duties, mutual support and close cooperation, a joint effort. Strengthening communication with national authorities of convergence towards "the opinions" to determine the major projects were approved by the State as soon as possible, supporting major policies have been implemented. The relevant departments to study and formulate specific programs work to break down the goals and tasks, elimination of backward compression, saving energy, technological transformation of enterprises to support the stock of assets. Iron and steel enterprises to improve production safety, product quality, energy conservation and other monitoring assessment management practices, consolidation and reorganization study and formulate policies and programs. About the urban county government to establish the corresponding work organization, active in compression eliminate backward production capacity and corporate restructuring work to ensure on schedule to complete the objectives and tasks "pilot program" to determine.

(C) to strengthen the performance appraisal. The main task of the establishment of pilot work target responsibility system, the completion of the pilot project into local government performance appraisal system, in accordance with well-targeted, well-organized, responsibility, measures are in place, monitoring in place, step by step evaluation of the general requirements, the provincial steel industry Restructuring pilot project leading group regularly organized by City government regarding elimination of backward production capacity target compression tasks, corporate mergers, major projects, pilot organizational leadership and coordination, policy measures to implement, enterprise employees shunt placement and employment aspects of supervision and inspection.

Accessories (click to download):

Reference: http://business.sohu.com/20121106/n356805022.shtml

Accessed: 10/05/2015

Shandong Iron & Steel Industry Group completed the reorganization of the proposed five major reduction adjustment target

At 14:17 on November 6, 2012

Source: Financial Network

Shandong Province is the country's only steel industry structure pilot provinces, Shandong Provincial Government in October this year released "Shandong Iron and Steel Industry eliminate backward production capacity compression implementation plan" after November 1 , Shandong Iron and Steel merger and reorganization the program also followed the formal introduction. Under the program, the target Shandong Iron and Steel corporate mergers and acquisitions, for 2015, Shandong will

In the effort to create the large iron and steel group Shandong Iron and Steel Group, while the formation of Zibo, Weifang, Laiwu, Linyi, Binzhou five regional iron and steel enterprise groups, to achieve the province's total steel scale control to adjust the target reduction of 50 million tons. **Plans to build five regional groups** at present, Shandong Province, has refining capacity of iron and steel enterprises have 21, iron production capacity 59.65 million tons, steel production capacity of 63.07 million tons. In recent years, Shandong Iron and Steel industry irrational organizational structure more prominent, mainly are: small, large enterprise scale, low concentration, radiation driving ability, lack of iron and steel industry to lead the restructuring and development of the province's large steel enterprises; SMEs quantity, scattered layout, product quality is relatively low, extensive management, seriously affecting the transformation and upgrading of healthy development. Under the program, Shandong Iron and Steel Group, based on existing Jinan Steel, Laiwu and other affiliated companies, based on the merger Qingdao Steel, Nippon Steel, Shiheng, Qilu Special Steel, Shandong, Fujian source and other enterprises, the construction of Rizhao steel base . Concern reorganization of Shandong Iron and Steel Group, Rizhao Iron and Steel Group will be in two steps: the first step in Nippon Steel joined the Shandong Iron and Steel Group, Shandong Iron and Steel Group as a member, subject to the overall planning of Rizhao steel base deployment; the second step to explore the establishment of property rights as a link partnership. 2015, Rizhao steel base after a completion of the first phase of the project, Mountain Iron and Steel Group production capacity will reach 34 million tons, the second phase of the project completed, will reach 38 million tons, accounting for the province rose from 42% up to 76% . At the same time, the south of Zibo City Jinzhao Group, Fu Shan Group, Shandong Gold Group as the main north, the formation of Iron and Steel Group Co., Ltd. Zibo Qi Xin; Weifang City will Weifang Special Steel Group, Shandong Shouguang giant to Steel, Shandong Luli steel as the main form of Weifang Steel Group (Holdings) Limited; Laiwu City, Shandong Taishan Iron and Steel Group will, Shandong Foulon steel as the main form Shandong Iron and Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Linyi City will Linyi Jiang Xin Steel, Linyi three Gaudet steel as the main form of Linyi Steel United Co., Ltd.; Binzhou City, the West Wang Group, Shandong Guangfu Group, Shandong Chuan Yang Group as the main body, the formation of Iron and Steel Group Co., Ltd. Zouping. According to the process of implementation, Shandong Iron and Steel enterprise merger and reorganization will be released from the program from the start, the next two years will go into the implementation phase of the organization of mergers and acquisitions. However, the formation of five regional Shandong Iron and Steel Group will not be easy. Some of these local private steel companies, some local state-owned enterprises, the main different nature How can one, Shandong Iron and Steel merger implementation of the restructuring plan will face new challenges. **Restructuring the steel**

industry bases in advance according to the Shandong provincial government recently issued "Shandong Iron and Steel Industry eliminate backward production capacity compression embodiment," said Shandong coastal proportion of steel production capacity, "five-second" period will be increased to more than 43%.According to the Securities Times estimated that to achieve that goal, Shandong to invest more than 130 billion yuan, the construction of two coastal steel base in Rizhao Iron and Steel Qingdao existing basis. According to the plan, Shandong Iron and Steel (600022) plans to complete Rizhao Steel, Qingdao Iron and Steel substantial restructuring in 2013.However, there has been slow to integrate the above substantive progress, and the steel base construction has probably already begun. China Iron and Steel Association Deputy Secretary-Lee believes that the integration and bases can be carried out simultaneously. Shandong Iron and Steel, the investment needs of 130 billion yuan two bases, this may be a great burden. Li Chong said that steel companies can make use of various means of financing to complete the construction. Data show that Shandong has now formed a comprehensive production capacity of 63.07 million tons of steel, ranking No. 3, local plans to "five-second" compression capacity of 10 million tons, which means "Twelve Five" Shandong will still be 50 million tons of production capacity to coastal Shandong steel production capacity proportion increased to 43%, the coastal production capacity to 21.5 million tons. At present, Shandong Province, the only steel plant in the coastal Rizhao Iron and Steel, Rizhao Iron and steel annual production capacity of 1,000 tons, but the embodiment of the present time in Shandong Province announced plans to eliminate 410 Rizhao Steel iron production capacity in 2014-2015 tons. In other words, there Rizhao Steel product structure adjustment simultaneously. According to October 9, 2011 the State Council approved the "restructuring of the steel industry in Shandong Province pilot program", Rizhao steel base construction by the Shandong Iron and Steel Group, the overall size of 21.35 million tons, 11.35 million tons of which the new, retaining the original Japanese steel 5000000 tons of production capacity. Static total investment of 114.5 billion yuan, the annual sales income of 139.54 billion yuan. The project will use the world's most advanced production technology, the main products targeted at the shortage of domestic high-tech, high value-added products. In addition to iron and steel base in Rizhao, Qingdao Iron and Steel Holding Group Co., Ltd. City steel plant last month on the 25th held a hearing on environmental protection, new site selection project in Qingdao Jiaonan City Park under the jurisdiction of the town, plans to complete the relocation in June 2015 The total investment of 16.4 billion yuan, the formation of four million tons of steel production capacity. Rizhao and Qingdao Steel base relocation project will invest 130 billion yuan, production capacity will reach 25 million tons or more.

Steel Business Briefing
Quality News First

Special report: Chinese mills enter Brave New 'B-free' World

Friday, 16 January 2015

Steelmakers in China, particularly those chiefly producing carbon steel, are still exploring how best to maintain export volumes, now that the central government has abolished the 9-13% tax rebate on the export of key boron-added steel products beginning January 1.

"The policy will reduce China's steel exports, maybe for the next six months or so, as producers still have to find an effective solution to the tax rebate's removal. After all, boron-added products occupied a big proportion of China's over 100 million metric tons of steel exports last year," a China Iron & Steel Association (CISA) official said. Boron-added steel accounted for some 40% of China's total steel exports for 2014 including long and flat products.

Steels containing at least 0.0008% boron are classified as 'alloy steel' by Chinese Customs and avoid a 15% export duty applied to carbon steel. Moreover, producers are able to claim at least a 9% rebate on the 17% VAT that would usually apply, giving exporters of these items a combined incentive of 24% – which Chinese exporters usually pass on to buyers. Beijing's removal of the rebate has left mills scrambling to find a way to stay competitive.

Chinese mill officials are considering several options such as delivering boron-added steel to bonded warehouses to avoid taxation, or adding chromium, titanium or vanadium to their steel to retain the 'alloy' classification.

CISA, however, is strongly encouraging producers to avoid the quick-fix and undertake serious technological upgrading and optimize their business structure. "Chinese Customs is not so naive as to readily pass steel with other metals or alloys randomly added," CISA's official said. "And different metals will add different characteristics to the finished steel that may not be acceptable to overseas buyers."

A Beijing-based metallurgical researcher agreed, explaining that chromium – currently the solution *du jour* -- may enhance steel's strength and corrosion resistance but has drawbacks when used in rebar and wire rod. Besides, the chromium content has to be at least 0.3% – larger than boron's 0.0008% – which will certainly change the steel's characteristics, he said.

"All the other metals are more expensive than boron so together with higher proportion, it means higher production costs," said an official at a privately-owned mill in Hebei province, lamenting that margins are already thin.

Indeed, during January-November the average margin on steel sales among Chinese mills was only 0.74%, as reported.

-- *Hongmei Li*

Notice on the 2015 Tariff Implementation Programme

Tax Authority [2014] No. 32

General Administration of Customs:

"2015 tariff plan" has the Tariff Commission of the State Council approved the fifth plenary meeting and approved by the State Council, effective from January 1, 2015.

Notice is hereby given.

Accessories: 2015 tariff embodiments

Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council

December 12, 2014

Attachments:

2015 Tariff Implementation Scheme

First, the import tariff

(A) MFN:

1, imports of fuel oil and some other commodities provisional tax (see Table 1).

2, the photosensitive material 46 kinds of commodities continue to implement from the amount of tax or compound duties (see Table 2). Laser phototypesetting pieces (heading: 37024321) at the rate of 10% ad valorem tax.

3 of wheat in eight categories 47 tariff lines of goods tariff quotas, tariff unchanged. Among them, urea, compound fertilizer, diammonium phosphate fertilizer three kinds of quotas continue to implement the provisional tax rate of 1%. For a certain number of quota imports of cotton slip-tax implementation (see Table 3).

4, 10 part-time tariff information technology products continue to implement the customs verification management (see Table 4).

5. Other MFN rates remain unchanged.

(Ii) agreement rate:

According to trade or tariff agreements between China and the relevant countries or regions signed the relevant country or region to implement the agreement rate (see Table 5):

1 on the origin of the implementation of APTA rates in South Korea, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Laos 1891 tax items;

2, the implementation of Chinese origin in part tax items Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia - ASEAN Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

3, the implementation of Chinese origin in the 7347 tax items Chile - Chile Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

4, originating in Pakistan, the implementation of China's 6546 tax items - Pakistan Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

5, the implementation of Chinese origin in New Zealand's 7358 tax items - New Zealand Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

6, the implementation of Chinese origin in Singapore's 2794 tax items - Singapore Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

7, originating in the implementation of China's 7124 tax items Peru - Peru Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

8, originating in the implementation of China's 7320 tax items Costa Rica - Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

9, the implementation of China originating in Switzerland 7110 tax items - Switzerland Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

10, originating in the implementation of China's 7248 tax items Iceland - Iceland Free Trade Agreement tax rate;

11, originating in Hong Kong SAR and has formulated preferential rules of origin 1812 tax items zero tariff;

12, originating in the Macao Special Administrative Region and has formulated preferential rules of origin 1315 tax items zero tariff;

13, on the origin of the implementation of cross-strait economic cooperation framework agreement early harvest program for Trade in Goods Agreement rates on 622 tariff lines of goods in Taiwan.

(C) Special rates:

According to China and the relevant countries or regions to sign trade or tariff agreements, bilateral exchange of letters as well as the decision of the State Council on the origin of the implementation of preferential tax rates under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement in Bangladesh and Laos, some of the goods; originating from Ethiopia, Burundi , Equatorial Guinea, Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Chad, Central Africa, Afghanistan , some of the goods Yemen and Vanuatu implemented a total of 24 countries, 97 per cent of tariff lines to zero tariff preferential tariff rate; originating in Angola, Benin, Togo, Eritrea, Comoros, Liberia, Rwanda, Niger, Zambia, East Timor, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal and Samoa some of the goods altogether 14 countries, 95 percent of tariff lines to implement zero tariff preferential tax rate; 60 percent of tariff lines originating from the implementation of zero tariff preferential rates in Mauritania and Bangladesh some of the goods (see Table 6).

(Iv) the general rate will remain unchanged.

Second, export tariffs

"Export tax" of export tax unchanged, and the implementation of provisional tax pig iron and some other export goods, export tax see Table 7.

Third, tariff codes

Adjustment on the part of tariff lines (see Table 8). After the adjustment, in 2015 a total of 8285 tariff lines.

The above scheme, since January 1, 2015 implementation.

Schedule:

1. imported goods provisional tax table

2. The volume of imported goods from taxes and complex tax table

3. The tariff quota imports of goods tax table

4. Non-wide information technology products tariff rate schedule

5. imported goods agreement rate (omitted)

6. imported goods preferential tax rate (omitted)

7. The export tax table

8. Import and Export Tariff tariff adjustment table

Download the attachment:

Table 1: Table of imported goods provisional tax .pdf

Table 2: imports of goods from the amount of tax and compound tax rate table .pdf

Schedule 3: tariff quota imports of goods tax table .pdf

Schedule 4: Non-wide tariff information technology products tax table .pdf

Schedule 7: export tax table .pdf

Schedule 8: Import and Export Tariff tariff adjustment table .pdf

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附表7：

出口商品税率表

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
1		03019210	鳗鱼苗	20	
2		05061000	经酸处理的骨胶原及骨	40	
3		05069011	含牛羊成分的骨粉及骨废料	40	
4		05069019	其他骨粉及骨废料	40	
5	ex	05069090	其他骨及角柱(已脱胶骨、角柱除外)	40	
6	ex	05069090	已脱胶骨、角柱	40	0
7		25041010	鳞片状天然石墨		20
8		25041099	其它粉末状天然石墨		20
9		25049000	其他天然石墨		20
10		25085000	红柱石,蓝晶石及硅线石，不论是否煅烧		10
11		25086000	富铝红柱石		10
12		25101010	未碾磨磷灰石		35
13		25101090	未碾磨天然磷酸钙、天然磷酸铝钙及磷酸盐白垩，磷灰石除外		35
14		25102010	已碾磨磷灰石		35
15		25102090	已碾磨天然磷酸钙、天然磷酸铝钙及磷酸盐白垩，磷灰石除外		35
16		25111000	天然硫酸钡(重晶石)		10
17		25112000	天然碳酸钡(毒重石)，不论是否煅烧		10
18		25191000	天然碳酸镁（菱镁矿）		5
19		25199010	熔凝镁氧矿		10
20		25199020	烧结镁氧矿（重烧镁）		10
21		25199030	碱烧镁（轻烧镁）		5
22		25199099	非纯氧化镁		5
23		25261020	未破碎及未研粉的滑石,不论是否粗加修整或切割成矩形板块		10
24	ex	25262020	已破碎或已研粉的天然滑石（体积百分比90%及以上的产品粒度小于等于18微米的滑石粉除外）		10
25	ex	25262020	体积百分比90%及以上的产品粒度小于等于18微米的滑石粉		5
26		25301010	未膨胀的绿泥石		10
27		25309020	稀土金属矿		15
28	ex	25309099	其他氧化镁含量在70%(含70%)以上的矿产品		5
29		26011110	平均粒径小于0.8毫米的未煅烧铁矿砂及其精矿；但焙烧黄铁矿除外		10
30		26011120	平均粒径不小于0.8毫米，但不大于6.3毫米的未煅烧铁矿砂及其精矿；但焙烧黄铁矿除外		10
31		26011190	平均粒径大于6.3毫米的未烧结铁矿砂及其精矿，但焙烧黄铁矿除外		10
32		26011200	已烧结铁矿砂及其精矿		10
33		26012000	焙烧黄铁矿		10
34		26030000	铜矿砂及其精矿		10
35		26040000	镍矿砂及其精矿		15
36		26050000	钴矿砂及其精矿		15
37		26070000	铅矿砂及其精矿	30	
38	ex	26080000	锌矿砂及其精矿（氧化锌含量大于80%的灰色饲料氧化锌除外）	30	
39	ex	26080000	灰色饲料氧化锌（氧化锌ZnO含量大于80%）	30	0
40		26090000	锡矿砂及其精矿	50	20

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
41		26100000	铬矿砂及其精矿		15
42		26110000	钨矿砂及其精矿	20	
43		26121000	铀矿砂及其精矿		10
44		26122000	钍矿砂及其精矿		10
45		26131000	已焙烧钼矿砂及其精矿		15
46		26139000	其他钼矿砂及其精矿		15
47		26140000	钛矿砂及其精矿		10
48		26151000	锆矿砂及其精矿		10
49		26159010	水合钽铌原料（钽铌富集物）	30	
50		26159090	其他铌钽矿砂及其精矿	30	
51		26161000	银矿砂及其精矿		10
52		26169000	其他贵金属矿砂及其精矿		10
53		26171010	生锑（锑精矿，选矿产品）	20	
54		26171090	其他锑矿砂及其精矿		10
55		26179010	朱砂(辰砂)		10
56		26179090	其他矿砂及其精矿		10
57		26180010	冶炼钢铁产生的锰渣		10
58		26180090	冶炼钢铁产生的其他粒状熔渣(熔渣砂)		10
59		26190000	冶炼钢铁产生的熔渣、浮渣、氧化皮及其他废料		10
60		26202100	含铅汽油的淤渣及含铅抗震化合物的淤渣		10
61		26202900	其他主要含铅的矿灰及残渣		10
62		26203000	主要含铜的矿灰及残渣		10
63		26206000	含砷、汞、铊及其混合物，用于提取或生产砷、汞、铊及其化合物的矿灰及残渣		10
64		26209100	含锑、铍、镉、铬及其混合物的矿灰及残渣		10
65		26209910	主要含钨的矿灰及残渣		10
66		26209990	含其他金属及化合物的矿灰及残渣		10
67		27011100	未制成型的无烟煤，不论是否粉化		3
68		27011210	未制成型的炼焦烟煤，不论是否粉化		3
69		27011290	未制成型的其他烟煤，不论是否粉化		3
70		27011900	未制成型的其他煤，不论是否粉化		3
71		27012000	煤砖、煤球及类似用煤制固体燃料		3
72		27021000	褐煤		3
73		27022000	制成型的褐煤		3
74		27030000	泥煤(包括肥料用泥煤) 不论是否成型		3
75	ex	27060000	从煤、褐煤、或泥煤蒸馏所得的焦油及矿物焦油，不论是否脱水或部分蒸馏，包括再造焦油（含蒽油≥50%及沥青≥40%的“炭黑油”除外）		15
76		27071000	粗苯		10
77		27090000	石油原油及从沥青矿物提取的原油		5
78		28047010	黄磷(白磷)	20	
79		28047090	其他磷	20	10
80		28053011	钕		25

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
81		28053012	镝		25
82		28053013	铽		25
83		28053014	镧		25
84		28053015	铈		25
85		28053016	镨		25
86		28053017	钇		25
87		28053019	其他未相互混合或熔合的稀土金属、钪及钇		25
88		28053021	已相互混合或熔合的稀土金属、钪及钇，电池级		25
89		28053029	其他已相互混合或熔合的稀土金属、钪及钇		25
90		28092019	磷酸		300元/吨
91		28111100	氢氟酸（氟化氢）		10
92		28141000	氨		180元/吨
93		28142000	氨水		60元/吨
94		28220090	其他钴的氧化物及氢氧化物；商品氧化钴		10
95		28253010	五氧化二钒		5
96	ex	28256000	锗的氧化物		5
97		28257000	钼的氧化物及氢氧化物		5
98		28259011	钨酸		5
99		28259012	三氧化钨		5
100		28259019	其他钨的氧化物和氢氧化物		5
101		28261290	其他氟化铝		5
102		28261920	钠的氟化物		5
		28261990	其他氟化物		5
103	ex	28269090	氟钽酸钾	30	
104		28271010	肥料用氯化铵		5
105		28331100	硫酸钠		5
106		28342110	肥料用硝酸钾		5
107		28417010	钼酸铵		5
108		28417090	其他钼酸盐		5
109		28418010	仲钨酸铵		5
110		28418020	钨酸钠		5
111		28418030	钨酸钙		5
112		28418040	偏钨酸铵		5
113		28418090	其他钨酸盐		5
114		28461010	氧化铈		15
115		28461020	氢氧化铈		15
116		28461030	碳酸铈		15
117		28461090	铈的其他化合物		15
118		28469011	氧化钇		25
119		28469012	氧化镧		15
120		28469013	氧化钕		15
121		28469014	氧化铕		25
122		28469015	氧化镝		25
123		28469016	氧化铽		25
124		28469017	氧化镨		25
125	ex	28469019	其他氧化稀土（灯用红粉除外）		15

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
126		28469021	氯化铽		25
127		28469022	氯化镝		25
128		28469023	氯化镧		25
129		28469024	氯化钕		15
130		28469025	氯化镨		15
131		28469026	氯化钇		15
132		28469028	混合氯化稀土		15
133		28469029	未混合氯化稀土		15
134		28469031	氟化铽		15
135		28469032	氟化镝		15
136		28469033	氟化镧		15
137		28469034	氟化钕		15
138		28469035	氟化镨		15
139		28469036	氟化钇		15
140		28469039	其他氟化稀土		15
141		28469041	碳酸镧		15
142		28469042	碳酸铽		25
143		28469043	碳酸镝		25
144		28469044	碳酸钕		15
145		28469045	碳酸镨		15
146		28469046	碳酸钇		15
147		28469048	混合碳酸稀土		15
148		28469049	未混合碳酸稀土		15
149		28469091	镧的其他化合物		25
150		28469092	钕的其他化合物		25
151		28469093	铽的其他化合物		25
152		28469094	镝的其他化合物		25
153		28469095	镨的其他化合物		25
154	ex	28469096	钇的其他化合物（LED用荧光粉除外）		25
155	ex	28469099	稀土金属、钇、钪的其他化合物（LED用荧光粉除外）		25
156		28499020	碳化钨		5
157		29022000	苯	40	0
158		31021000	尿素		80元/吨
159		31029090	其他矿物氮肥及化学氮肥，包括上述子目未列名的混合物		5
160		31031010	重过磷酸钙		5
161		31031090	其他过磷酸钙		5
162		31039000	其他矿物磷肥或化学磷肥		5
163		31042090	其他氯化钾		600元/吨
164		31043000	硫酸钾		600元/吨
165		31049010	光卤石、钾盐及其他天然粗钾盐		30
166		31049090	其他矿物钾肥及化学钾肥		30
167		31051000	制成片状及类似形状或每包毛重不超过10公斤的31章各货品		5
168		31052000	三元复合肥		30
169		31053000	磷酸氢二铵		100元/吨
170		31054000	磷酸二氢铵及磷酸二氢铵与磷酸氢二铵的混合物		100元/吨
171		31055100	含有硝酸盐及磷酸盐的肥料		5

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
172		31055900	其他含氮磷两种肥效元素的矿物肥料或化学肥料		5
173		31056000	含磷钾两种元素的肥料		5
174		31059000	其他肥料		5
175		38249091	含滑石50％以上的混合物		10
176		41039011	经退鞣处理的山羊板皮	20	
177		41039019	山羊板皮，经退鞣处理的除外	20	
178		44012100	针叶木木片或木粒		15
179		44012200	非针叶木木片或木粒		15
180		44091010	针叶木地板条（块）		10
181		44092910	其他非针叶木地板条		10
182		44190031	木制一次性筷子		10
183		44219021	木制圆签、圆棒、冰果棒、压舌片及类似一次性制品		10
184		47010000	机械木浆		10
185		47020000	化学木浆，溶解级		10
186		47031100	未漂白针叶木碱木浆或硫酸盐木浆		10
187		47031900	未漂白非针叶木碱木浆或硫酸盐木浆		10
188		47032100	漂白针叶木碱木浆或硫酸盐木浆		10
189		47032900	漂白非针叶木碱木浆或硫酸盐木浆		10
190		47041100	未漂白的针叶木亚硫酸盐木浆		10
191		47041900	未漂白的非针叶木亚硫酸盐木浆		10
192		47042100	漂白的针叶木亚硫酸盐木浆		10
193		47042900	漂白的非针叶木亚硫酸盐木浆		10
194		47050000	半化学木浆		10
195		47062000	从回收纸或纸板提取的纤维浆		10
196		47063000	竹浆		10
197		47069100	其他纤维状纤维素机械浆		10
198		47069200	其他纤维状纤维素化学浆		10
199		47069300	其他纤维状纤维素半化学浆		10
200		72011000	非合金生铁，含磷量小于或等于0.5%	20	25
201		72012000	非合金生铁，含磷量大于0.5%	20	25
202		72015000	合金生铁	20	25
203		72021100	锰铁,含碳量>2%	20	
204		72021900	锰铁,含碳量≤2%	20	
205		72022100	硅铁,含硅量>55%	25	
206		72022900	硅铁,含硅量≤55%	25	
207		72023000	硅锰铁	20	
208		72024100	铬铁,含碳量>4%	40	20
209		72024900	铬铁,含碳量≤4%	40	20
210		72025000	硅铬铁		20
211		72026000	镍铁		20
212		72027000	钼铁		20
213		72028010	钨铁		20
214		72028020	硅钨铁		20
215		72029100	钛铁及硅钛铁		20
216		72029290	其他钒铁		20
217		72029300	铌铁		20

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
218		72029911	钕铁硼速凝永磁片		20
219		72029919	其他钕铁硼合金		20
220		72029991	按重量计含稀土元素10%以上的铁合金		25
221		72029999	其他铁合金		20
222		72031000	直接从铁矿还原的铁产品		25
223		72039000	其他铁，海绵铁,产品纯度＞		25
224		72041000	铸铁废碎料	40	
225		72042100	不锈钢废碎料	40	
226		72042900	其他合金钢废碎料	40	
227		72043000	镀锡钢铁废碎料	40	
228		72044100	机械加工中产生的废料	40	
229		72044900	其他钢铁废碎料	40	
230		72045000	供再熔的碎料钢铁锭	40	
231	ex	72051000	生铁、镜铁及钢铁颗粒(不带球弧面的棱角形颗粒数量大于80%的棱角钢砂、筛网孔径在0.3-2.8mm的铸钢丸和铸钢砂除外)		25
	ex	72052900	生铁、镜铁及其他钢铁粉末（平均粒径小于10μm的超细铁粉除外）		25
232		72061000	铁及非合金钢锭		25
233		72069000	其他初级形状的铁及非合金钢		25
234		72071100	宽度＜厚度两倍的矩形截面钢坯,C<0.25%		25
235		72071200	其他矩形截面钢坯,C,0.25%		25
236		72071900	其他含碳量＜0.25%的钢坯		25
237		72072000	含碳量≥0.25%的钢坯		25
238		72131000	带有轧制花纹的热轧盘条		15
239		72132000	其他易切削钢制热轧盘条		15
240		72139100	直径＜14mm圆截面的其他热轧盘条		15
241		72139900	其他热轧盘条		15
242		72142000	热加工带有轧制花纹的条、杆		15
243		72143000	热加工易切削钢的条、杆		15
244		72149100	热加工其他矩形截面的条杆		15
245		72149900	热加工其他条、杆		15
246		72151000	冷加工其他易切削钢制条、杆		15
247		72155000	冷加工或冷成形的其他条、杆		15
248		72159000	铁及非合金钢的其他条、杆		15
249		72181000	不锈钢锭及其他初级形状产品		15
250		72189100	矩形截面的不锈钢半制成品		15
251		72189900	其他不锈钢半制成品		15
252		72191312	厚度在3毫米及以上，但小于4.75毫米的未经酸洗的按重量计含锰量在5.5%及以上的铬锰系不锈钢卷		10
253		72191322	厚度在3毫米及以上，但小于4.75毫米的经酸洗的按重量计含锰量在5.5%及以上的铬锰系不锈钢卷板		10
254		72191412	厚度小于3毫米的未经酸洗的按重量计含锰量在5.5%及以上的铬锰系不锈钢卷板		10
255		72191422	厚度小于3毫米的经酸洗的按重量计含锰量在5.5%及以上的铬锰系不锈钢卷板		10

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
256		72241000	合金钢锭及其他初级形状合金钢		15
257		72249010	单重≥10吨的粗铸锻件坯		15
258		72249090	其他合金钢坯		15
259		74010000	铜锍、沉积铜（泥铜）		15
260		74020000	未精炼铜，电解精炼用的铜阳极	30	15
261	ex	74031111	高纯阴极铜（铜含量不低于99.9999%）	30	0
262	ex	74031111	高纯阴极铜（铜含量高于99.9935%，但低于99.9999%）	30	5
263		74031119	其他阴极精炼铜	30	10
264		74031190	其他精炼铜的阴极型材	30	10
265		74031200	精炼铜的线锭	30	10
266		74031300	精炼铜的坯段	30	10
267		74031900	其他未锻轧的精炼铜	30	10
268		74032100	未锻轧的铜锌合金(黄铜)	30	5
269		74032200	未锻轧的铜锡合金(青铜)	30	5
270		74032900	未锻轧的其他铜合金	30	5
271		74040000	铜废碎料	30	15
272		74050000	铜母合金		10
273		74071010	铬锆铜制条、杆及型材及异型材	30	0
274		74071090	其他精炼铜制条、杆及型材及异型材	30	0
275		74072111	直线度不大于0.5毫米/米铜锌合金条、杆	30	0
276		74072119	其他铜锌合金条、杆	30	0
277		74072190	其他铜锌合金型材及异型材	30	0
278		74072900	其他铜合金条杆、型材及异型材	30	0
279		74081100	最大截面尺寸＞6mm的精炼铜丝	30	0
280		74081900	其它精炼铜丝	30	0
281		74082100	铜锌合金丝	30	0
282		74082210	铜镍锌铅合金（加铅德银）丝	30	0
283		74082290	其他白铜或德银丝	30	0
284		74082900	其他铜合金丝	30	0
285		74091110	含氧量不超过10PPM的成卷的精炼铜板、片、带	30	0
286		74091190	其他成卷的精炼铜板、片、带	30	0
287		74091900	其他精炼铜板、片、带	30	0
288		74092100	成卷的铜锌合金板、片、带	30	0
289		74092900	其他铜锌合金板、片、带	30	0
290		74093100	成卷的铜锡合金板、片、带	30	0
291		74093900	其他铜锡合金板、片、带	30	0
292		74094000	铜镍合金或铜镍锌合金板、片、带	30	0
293		74099000	其他铜合金板、片、带	30	0
294		75021010	高纯镍（镍含量大于99.99%，钴含量不大于0.005%),	40	5
295		75021090	未锻轧的非合金镍	40	15
296		75022000	未锻轧镍合金	40	15
297		75030000	镍废碎料		10
298		75089010	电镀用镍阳极	40	15
299		76011010	按重量计含铝量在99.95%及以上的非合金铝	30	0

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
300		76011090	按重量计含铝量在99.95%以下的非合金铝	30	15
301	ex	76012000	碱金属含量（Na+K+Ca）＜10ppm，氢含量＜0.12ml/100gAl的低碱精炼铝合金	30	15
302	ex	76012000	其他未锻轧铝合金	30	15
303		76020000	铝废碎料	30	15
304		76041090	非合金铝型材及异型材	20	0
305		76042100	铝合金制空心异型材	20	0
306		76041010	非合金铝条、杆	20	15
	ex	76042910	截面周长大于等于210毫米的铝合金制条、杆	20	15
	ex	76042910	截面周长小于210毫米的铝合金条	20	5
307		76042990	铝合金制其他型材及异型材	20	0
308		76051100	最大截面尺寸超过7mm的非合金铝	20	0
309		76051900	其他非合金铝丝	20	0
310		76052100	最大截面尺寸超过7mm的铝合金丝	20	0
311		76052900	其他铝合金丝	20	0
312		76061121	厚度在0.3mm及以上，但不超过0.36mm的非合金铝与塑料复合的矩形铝板片带	20	0
313		76061129	厚度在0.3mm及以上，但不超过0.36mm的其他非合金铝制矩形铝板片带	20	0
314		76061191	非合金铝与塑料复合的矩形的其他板、片及带	20	0
315		76061199	非合金铝制矩形的其他板、片及带	20	0
316		76061220	厚度小于0.28mm的铝合金制矩形铝板片带	20	0
317		76061230	厚度在0.28mm及以上，但不超过0.35mm的铝合金制矩形铝板片带	20	0
318		76061251	厚度在0.35mm以上,但不超过4mm的铝合金与塑料复合的矩形铝板片带	20	0
319		76061259	厚度在0.35mm以上,但不超过4mm的其他铝合金制矩形铝板片带	20	0
320		76061290	厚度>4mm的铝合金制矩形铝板片带	20	0
321		76069100	非合金铝制非矩形的板、片及带	20	0
322		76069200	铝合金制非矩形的板、片及带	20	0
323		78011000	未锻轧精炼铅		10
324		78020000	铅废碎料		10
325		79011110	按重量计含锌量在99.995%及以上的未锻轧锌	20	0
326		79011190	99.99≤含锌量<99.995%的未锻轧	20	5
327		79011200	含锌量＜99.99%的未锻轧锌	20	15
328		79012000	未锻轧锌合金	20	0
329		80011000	非合金锡		10
330		80020000	锡废碎料		10
331		81011000	钨粉		5
332		81019400	未锻轧钨		5
333		81019700	钨废碎料		15
334		81021000	钼粉		5
335		81029400	未锻轧钼		5
336		81029700	钼废碎料		15
337		81033000	钽废碎料		10

序号	EX①	税则号列	商品名称（简称）	出口税率(%)	2015年暂定税率(%)
338		81101010	未锻轧锑	20	5
339		81101020	锑粉末	20	
340		81102000	锑废碎料	20	
341		81122100	未锻轧铬、铬粉末		15
342		81122200	铬废碎料		15
343		81129230	未锻轧铟；铟废碎料；铟粉末		2

注① “ex”表示实施暂定税率的商品应在该税号范围内，以具体商品描述为准。

Ministry of Commerce, General Administration of Customs Announcement No. 96 of 2013 published in 2014 export licenses for goods catalog

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According to "People's Republic of China Foreign Trade Law" and "People's Republic of China import and export regulations", now published "2014 export licenses for goods catalog" and the relevant issues are announced as follows:

First, in 2014 to implement export license administration 48 kinds of goods, namely export quota license, export quota bidding and export license management.

(A) export quota license management of goods are: wheat, corn, rice, wheat flour, corn flour, rice, cotton, lumber, live cattle (for Hong Kong and Macao), pigs (for Hong Kong and Macao), live chicken (for Hong Kong and Macao), coal, crude oil, refined oil, rare earth, antimony and antimony products, tungsten and tungsten products, tin and tin products, silver, indium and indium products, molybdenum, phosphate rock.

(B) export quota bidding for goods is: Rush and Rush products, slippery stones (powder), magnesia, licorice and licorice products.

(C) the export license management of goods are: live cattle (for markets other than Hong Kong and Macao), pigs (other than Hong Kong and Macau markets), chickens (other than Hong Kong and Macau markets), chilled beef, frozen beef, chilled pork, frozen pork, chilled meat, frozen chicken, ozone-depleting substances, paraffin, some metals and products, platinum (in processing trade exports), motor vehicles (including complete sets of spare parts) and chassis, motorcycles (including all terrain vehicles) and its engine and frame, natural sand (with standard sand), molybdenum products, citric acid, vitamin C, penicillin industrial salt, sulfuric acid, disodium coke, silicon carbide, alumina, fluorspar.

Second, Hong Kong and Macao exports of live cattle, pigs, chickens for a country (region) quota license management under global license; for Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan exports of natural sand export license management, to implement a global standard sand export license management.

Third, corn, rice, coal, crude oil, refined oil, cotton, antimony and antimony products, tungsten and tungsten products, silver state trading administration.

Fourth, the implementation of the export quota bidding for goods, regardless of trade, each with a list of authorized certification agencies under the Ministry of Commerce issued a successful business and "apply quota bidding goods export license certificate" and the number of successful tenders issued by the Office of issuing export licenses.

Fifth, the processing trade export the following goods, according to the following provisions:

(A) Subject to paragraph (b), (c), (d), (e) provides that, in the case of export processing trade export quota license management of goods, certification bodies with export quotas, "processing trade Business Approval Certificate "and the export contract (original copy) issued export licenses.

(B) the import of raw materials for the production of platinum processing export platinum (platinum or platinum), the issuing agency by virtue of registration of enterprises in commerce department "Processing Trade Business Approval Certificate" Customs import declaration processing trade, export contracts (original copy) issued export licenses.

(Except silver, unwrought silver and semi-finished silver) (iii) re-export of imported crude oil processed paraffin, containing silver imported processed goods re-exported silver, the issuing agency by virtue of enterprises up to the provincial commerce department. " Processing Trade Business Approval Certificate "Customs import declaration processing trade, export contract (original copy) issued export licenses. Among them, the

silver "Processing Trade Business Approval Certificate 'With the approval document issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce, Canadian inspection agency issuing document.

(Iv) the processing trade export licorice and licorice products, certification bodies of enterprises registered with the provincial commerce department "Processing Trade Business Approval Certificate" export "to apply for processing trade goods Chinese Medicines and Health Products Import and Export Chamber of Commerce License Certificate "Customs import declaration processing trade and export contract (original copy) issued export licenses.

(E) imported crude oil processing export of refined oil, refined oil products exempted from the export license. Processing trade on oil (fat), lubricating base oil exports, according to the relevant provisions of the 2008 Department of Commerce, National Development and Reform Commission, General Administration of Customs Announcement No. 30 of execution.

(Vi) Paragraph (a), (b), (c), valid, (d) shall export license, according to "Processing Trade Business Approval Certificate 'approved export deadline issued, but not exceeding the year December 31 day. Such as "Processing Trade Business Approval Certificate 'approved export more than the year Dec. 31, the operator shall, within the validity of the original export license issuing agency reissue new year export license, the issuing institution to recover the original certificate, the issuing system for the cancellation of the original certificate, after deducting the amount used, press the "Processing Trade Business Approval Certificate 'approved export deadline reissue new year export license, and indicate the original license in the remarks column.

Sixth, according to the State Council "on the border trade related issues notice" (Guo Fa [1996] No. 2) spirit, border trade enterprises who export quota bidding for goods, ozone-depleting substances, motor vehicles (including complete sets of spare parts) and chassis , motorcycles (including all-terrain vehicle) and its engine and frame, based upon the existing regulations, certification bodies authorized by the Ministry of Commerce for export licenses. Border trade in export licenses for goods subject to export quota license management, authorized by the provincial Ministry of Commerce (autonomous) Business competent authority according to the Commerce Department export license issued border trade export quotas. Border trade enterprises to export the rest included in the "2014 export licenses for goods catalog" of goods other than those stated in addition to this section, shall be exempted from the export license.

Seven, in order to ensure verification of the implementation of import and export licenses networking, for not "a lot a license" of goods, issuing bodies in issuing export licenses to be filling in the license the "Remarks" column "Non-one grant a license. "

The implementation of "one license" of goods as follows:

(A) foreign-invested enterprises exported goods;

(B) the processing trade exports;

(C) the export of goods under compensation trade;

(Iv) wheat, corn, rice, wheat flour, corn flour, rice flour, live cattle, pigs, chickens, beef, pork, chicken, crude oil, refined oil, coal, automobiles (including complete sets of spare parts) and chassis, Motorcycles (including all-terrain vehicle) and its engine and chassis.

"Non one lot one license" of export licenses, can be used repeatedly declared at the same port, but not more than 12 times. After 12 declaration, export license even though the remaining balance, also stopped accepting customs declaration.

Eight ODS samples advertising goods export licenses for export.

Nine, business in general trade, processing trade, border trade and donations trade exports of automotive products to apply for export licenses; engineering contracting business in exports of automotive products should apply for an export license, but not export qualification restriction.

X. export of goods marked with ▲ (coke, alumina, silicon carbide, fluorspar, manganese) in the annex, with export contracts apply for export licenses without providing ratification.

XI, our government in terms of foreign aid provided by the catalog products are not included in the quota and license management.

This catalog effective from January 1, 2014. "2013 export licenses for goods catalog" shall be repealed simultaneously.

Accessories: 1, 2014 export licenses for goods catalog

2, 2014, border trade export licenses for goods catalog

Ministry of Commerce,
General Administration of Customs

December 31, 2013

Sheet1

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Annex 2				
2	2014 border trade export licenses for goods catalog				
3					
4	No.	Types of goods	Customs Product Number	Item name	Unit
5	1	Wheat	1001110001	Durum wheat breeding	Kilogram
6			1001110090	Durum wheat breeding	Kilogram
7			1001190001	Other durum wheat	Kilogram
8			1001190090	Other durum wheat	Kilogram
9			1001910001	Other kinds of wheat and mixed wheat	Kilogram
10			1001910090	Other kinds of wheat and mixed wheat	Kilogram
11			1001990001	Other wheat and meslin	Kilogram
12			1001990090	Other wheat and meslin	Kilogram
13	2	Wheat flour	1101000001	Wheat or Meslin fines	Kilogram
14			1101000090	Wheat or Meslin fines	Kilogram
Fifteen			1103110001	Wheat semolina and semolina	Kilogram
16			1103110090	Wheat semolina and semolina	Kilogram
17			1103201001	Wheat pellets	Kilogram
18			1103201090	Wheat pellets	Kilogram
19	3	Corn	1005100001	Seed corn	Kilogram
20			1005100090	Seed corn	Kilogram
Twenty one			1005900001	Other corn	Kilogram
Twenty two			1005900090	Other corn	Kilogram
Twenty three	4	Corn flour	1102200001	Corn powder	Kilogram
Twenty four			1102200090	Corn powder	Kilogram
25			1103130001	Corn grits and meal	Kilogram
26			1103130090	Corn grits and meal	Kilogram
27			1104199010	Rolled or producer of corn	Kilogram
28			1104230001	Other processed by corn	Kilogram
29			1104230090	Other processed by corn	Kilogram
30			1006101101	Indica rice breeding	Kilogram
31			1006101190	Indica rice breeding	Kilogram
32			1006101901	Other species with rice	Kilogram
33			1006101990	Other species with rice	Kilogram
34			1006109101	Other indica rice paddy	Kilogram
35			1006109190	Other indica rice paddy	Kilogram

150			2617109090	Other antimony ores and concentrates (non-prime portion of value)	Kilogram
151		Antimony oxide	2825800000	Antimony oxide	Kilogram
152		Antimony (including antimony alloy) and antimony products	8110101000	Unwrought antimony	Kilogram
153			8110102000	Antimony powder	Kilogram
154			8110200000	Antimony waste and scrap	Kilogram
155			8110900000	Other antimony and antimony products	Kilogram
156	10	Coal	2701110010	Anthracite (whether or not pulverized, but made type)	Kilogram
157			2701121000	Unmanufactured type of coking coal (whether or not pulverized)	Kilogram
158			2701129000	Other bituminous coal (whether or not pulverized, but made type)	Kilogram
159			2701190000	Other coal (whether or not pulverized, but made type)	Kilogram
160			2702100000	Lignite (whether or not pulverized, but made type)	Kilogram
161	11	▲ coke	2704001000	Coke or semi-coke (coal, lignite or peat is made, whether or not forming)	Kilogram
162	12	Crude	2709000000	Crude oil (including crude oil extracted from bituminous minerals)	Kilogram
163	13	Refined oil	2710121001	Motor gasoline and aviation gasoline (lead content no more than 0.013 grams per liter), excluding biodiesel	Kg / 1
164			2710121002	Motor gasoline and aviation gasoline (lead content of more than 0.013 grams per liter), excluding biodiesel	Kg / 1
165			2710122000	Naphtha, excluding biodiesel	Kg / 1
166			2710129101	Nonene (isomer mixture nine carbon content higher than 90%), excluding biodiesel	Kilogram
167			2710129190	Other nonene, excluding biodiesel	Kilogram
168			2710129910	Isopentenyl isomeric mixture, excluding biodiesel	Kilogram
169			2710129990	Other light oil and products (including oil ⩾70% by weight of the product), excluding biodiesel	Kilogram
170			2710191100	Aviation kerosene, free of biodiesel	Kg / 1