25 September 2014

Ms Joanne Reid
Director
Anti-Dumping Commission
c/o Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
Customs House
5 Constitution Avenue
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Ms Reid

Dumping and Subsidisation of Silicon Metal exported from P R China to Australia

Introduction

I refer to Simcoa Operations Pty Ltd ("Simcoa") earlier submissions (dated 23 May and 5 September 2014) that detail grounds for the Anti-Dumping Commission ("the Commission") recommending to the Parliamentary Secretary that the selling prices for silicon metal sold on the Chinese domestic market are unsuitable for normal value purposes.

This submission provides additional supporting information evidencing the recommended outcome that Chinese domestic prices for silicon are unsuitable for determining normal values.

GOC Influence

(i) Inputs at less than adequate remuneration

Electricity

The information available in the public domain is persuasive of the fact that the Government of China ("GOC") exercises considerable influence over the Non-Ferrous Industry (which includes silicon metal) in China. In particular, the GOC facilitates favourable electricity prices (when contrasted with other industry sectors) to silicon manufacturers to aid reduced selling prices.

Simcoa included evidence of GOC electricity suppliers providing reduced electricity prices to silicon manufacturers with its submission dated 5 September 2014.

Extracts from the Shanghai Metal Markets reporting service also confirm electricity prices increased in Yunnan province at RMB 0.36 per Kwh in the Dehong prefecture and Baoshan city1 (effective 1 June 2014) suggesting price increases and "will be adjusted lower once the metal prices fall back". A further Shanghai Metal Market extract dated 25 November 2013 indicates silicon producers in Sichuan's Liangshan prefecture were benefiting from electricity rates from "local grids" at prices as low as RMB 0.34 per Kwh.

Coal

Simcoa has highlighted that Customs and Border Protection has previously determined that coal in China is sold at artificially low prices due to GOC influence (refer submission of 5 September 2014).

1 Shanghai Metal Market, 8 May 2014 (Refer Confidential Attachment 1).
In earlier submissions, Simcoa has highlighted the impact of the GOC on the policies and regulations applied to the Ferro-Alloy Industry in China including:

- a range of export control measures;
- influences on raw material input prices for silicon metal;
- policies and regulations impacting production levels and participants in the sector; and
- restrictions on the use and supply of inputs.

Simcoa has detailed how the GOC influence via the above instruments impacts Chinese silicon metal prices. The most significant (and observable) influence on silicon metal price in China is the reduced electricity costs that account for a substantial proportion of the cost of production of the goods under consideration ("GUC"). Along with coal, the reduced input cost for electricity provides Chinese silicon producers with a reduced cost base for silicon metal.

- **Export control measures**

The extract from Guosen Securities (HK) dated 7 February 2012 confirms that the GOC’s 12th Five Year Plan includes export quotas on silicon metal "in an effort to ensure ample supply in the home market". Additionally, the GOC does not permit a refund of the 17 per cent Value-Added Tax ("VAT") rebate on export of silicon metal.

- **raw material input influences**

In addition to the artificially low, government influenced prices for electricity and coal, the GOC is actively influencing raw material production and prices. In an outline published by the Silicon Industry of China Non-Ferrous Metals industry Association dated 18 February 2013 (sourced from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)), an outline for reform in the raw material supply industry is detailed. The "merger and reorganization, eliminated backward, technological innovation, energy conservation, clean production and integration...to promote industrial restructuring of raw materials to achieve substantive progress" with specific reference to industries including "non-ferrous metals" is made.

The objectives of the GOC are to achieve large scale, low cost production units for key raw materials (i.e. silicon metal) that are inputs to further manufactured products within China, hence the disincentive to export due to export quotas and zero VAT rebate on export, creating ample domestic supply.

- **policies and regulations impacting production levels and participants in the sector**

In an edict dated 28 December 2012, the Office of the People’s Government of Yunnan Province detailed objectives relating to “Promoting Industrial Restructuring of Industrial Silicon”. The document is in Chinese, however, Simcoa has obtained a translated version. The document details the need for urgent restructuring in the silicon industry to achieve the objectives detailed in China’s 11th and 12th Five Year Plans.
The Document evidences production outputs and capacities for silicon in Yunnan Province account for approximately 30 per cent of total Chinese capabilities. It further notes that the promotion of economic development of silicon production in some "remote and poor areas" has resulted in "redundant production capacity, high resources and energy consumption, high pressure on environment, low industry concentration, low equipment level, low-level repeated construction and investment, and these problems have caused widespread concerns". Each of these areas is discussed in detail, confirming that the GOC has identified high-energy consumption, small scale silicon manufacturers, as ripe for closure (i.e. elimination of backward production capacity).

The establishment of silicon producers in the western regions of China was initially encouraged by the GOC through a range of subsidies to attract investment (as confirmed by the countervailing outcomes in the recent CBSA inquiry Statement of Reason dated 5 November 2013). The Yunnan Province document\(^6\) confirms that the GOC is driving restructuring in the silicon industry via:

- production capacity restrictions (limiting Yunnan Province to 1.4 million tonnes capacity);
- phasing out all industrial silicon electric furnaces at or under 12,500kVA by 2015;
- employ advanced technology in silicon production;
- require cluster development, with production to be located in industrial parks;
- increase the proportion of chemical grade silicon;
- restrict energy consumption per unit of silicon at 12,000kwh or less, energy consumption at 3,500kg of standard coal or less, carbonaceous reducing agents at 1,300kg or less, achieve silicon recycle rate of 85 per cent or above, achieve waste heat utilization rate for silicon furnaces at 70 per cent or above, recycling of micro-silica dust.

The policies and regulations imposed by the GOC on the silicon industry restrict proponents from operating on a market-based basis where the decisions of the companies are free of influence from the GOC. The artificially low input prices, in combination with the zero VAT export rebate and export quotas, result in low selling prices for silicon metal in China. As electricity is the key input into silicon production, hikes in electricity prices erode the manufacturer's margin, impacting decisions whether to suspend production. It is noted that the average operation rates of silicon production facilities — as low as 37 per cent in 2014 (Refer Confidential Attachment 1 — Shanghai Metal Market, 8 August 2014) — indicates that producers are likely incurring heavy losses with low operating rates and declining silicon metal prices.

The restructuring policies of the GOC are targeted to the involuntary closure of small silicon production facilities and the establishment of large scale, enhanced raw material and environmental efficiencies, with proponents for the new restructured operations located in industrial parks and zones that benefit from the GOC's range of taxation exemptions/reductions in the early years of operation. Whereas the proposed restructuring operations impose operational restrictions on proponents, the benefits available from the GOC by re-investing in the industrial parks/zones as required by the GOC, will ensure that selling prices for silicon metal remain artificially low.

The level of intervention by the GOC in the silicon metal industry in China is substantial. The GOC has identified as part of its 12th Five Year Plan that it will continue to encourage investment in the key strategic industry of non-ferrous metals (along with other selected industries) and, will also seek to continue to promote the economies in the western regions of China (that includes the key silicon provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, etc). Simcoa has obtained documents detailing the GOC's ongoing plans to restructure the silicon industry and impose policies and regulations on silicon industry participants. The relevant documents are attached for the Commission's examination, including:

\(^6\) Refer Non-Confidential Attachments 5.
Silicon Industry Branch of the China Non-Ferrous Metals Industry Association Rules — evidencing the link between the GOC and the Silicon Industry Association (Non-Confidential Attachment 6);

Silicon Industry verification visits conducted by Ministry of Industry (Release dated 6 February 2012) confirming the "auditing" of producers for compliance with the GOC's stated policies and regulations (Non-Confidential Attachment 7);

List of Chinese Silicon Industry Enterprises that meet the ferroalloy industry access conditions — evidencing monitoring by MIIT (i.e. GOC) (Non-Confidential Attachment 8);

Announcement of MIIT’s National Energy Board dated 17 December 2012 that 2.127 million tonnes of capacity in the ferroalloy industry had been closed in 2011 (Non-Confidential Attachment 9);

MIIT List of ferroalloy enterprises to eliminate backward production capacity — evidencing enterprises targeted for closure (Non-Confidential Attachment 10);

Restrictions on land for development to industries including, inter alia, eliminated backward technology equipment (i.e. certain silicon furnaces) (Non-Confidential Attachment 11);

MIIT Notice confirming 19 industries (including ferroalloy) for phase out of backward production capacity dated 28 June 2012 (Non-Confidential Attachment 12);

Meeting Minutes of the Council of the Silicon Industry Branch of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association dated 19 September 2012 confirming priorities for the Association (Non-Confidential Attachment 13);

Exampled of Heilongjiang Province actively adhering to GOC’s elimination of backward production capacity in 2012 (Non-Confidential Attachment 14);

Elimination of Backward Production Capacity plan for 2013 dated 29 November 2012 by MIIT (Non-Confidential Attachment 15);

MIIT Letter dated 18 February 2013 concerning inspection visits for compliance with Elimination of Backward Production Capacity targets (Non-Confidential Attachment 16);

Announcements re GOC approval of 12th Five Year Plans for Western Regions (Non-Confidential Attachment 17);

MIIT Announcement of 6 August 2012 re "Industrial Transfer Guidance Catalogue" that aids the transfer of industrial technology for industries (including backward production capacity industries) to targeted Western regions by GOC (Non-Confidential Attachment 18);

MOC announcement of 28 December 2012 granting ferroalloy export licenses for 255 companies in 2013 (Non-Confidential Attachment 19); and

5th International Silicon Industry Summit 12, 13 May 2012 Agenda items including discussions inter alia re GOC progress with elimination of backward integration capacities as per the 12th Five-Year Plan (Non-Confidential Attachment 20).

The above information confirms the role and level of influence the GOC exercises over the operation and forward planning for the ferroalloy (including silicon) industry in China. It cannot be challenged that the role of the GOC through local governments in the provinces and the various government agencies successfully implements the policies to achieve the desired outcomes. The costs of inputs and the selling prices of silicon metal are severely impacted by the role of the GOC in implementing the desired policies and regulations.

restrictions on the use and supply of inputs

The preceding paragraphs detail the influence of the GOC on determining the size of furnaces, the efficiency of facilities in terms of energy consumption, recycling targets, and silicon micro-dust capture, that impact the operations of a Chinese silicon metal manufacturer.
Market Situation – Conclusion

The ferroalloy industry is a strategic industry to the Chinese economy. The GOC has adopted an interventional role in guiding development in the Chinese ferroalloy industry to deliver low silicon metal selling prices domestically as a raw material input for further manufacture by other Chinese domestic industries. To achieve this objective the GOC has implemented a range of policies and regulations that impact raw material prices, the location and size of production facilities, efficiency targets, and the selling prices of products (specifically, silicon).

Simcoa considers that the GOC heavily influences the cost of raw material inputs used in industrial silicon manufacture in China, via artificially low input prices for key inputs electricity and coal. The GOC further stipulates the operating requirements of silicon producers via policies and regulations that determine the energy consumed per tonne of silicon output and the size of silicon electric furnaces (with target date of 2015 for the elimination of 12,500 kVA or less furnaces), where production facilities will be located, and market entry requirements for industry participants. These measures are designed to ensure that domestic selling prices for industrial silicon remain low and aid the competitiveness of Chinese value-add industries that purchase silicon metal as a raw material input to production.

Simcoa recommends that the Commission determine silicon metal selling prices in China are unsuitable for establishing normal values due to the undeniable influence of the GOC on raw material input prices, export quotas, the absence of a the 17 per cent VAT duty on exports, and a range of further policies and regulations that influence the location, scale and operational activities of a silicon metal producer in China.

It is further recommended that normal values for silicon metal be determined on a constructed selling price basis, using verified production costs of a cooperative Chinese producer and exporter, with market-based pricing for raw materials (i.e. coal and electricity) surrogated into the constructed normal value. A level of profit that enables re-investment is also to be included.

If there are any matters in this submission requiring clarification please do not hesitate to contact me on (08) 9780 6762, or Simcoa’s Representative, John O’Connor on (07) 3342 1921.

Yours sincerely

DAVID MILES
Vice President
Site Services and Marketing
Oil & Chemicals Sector

12th Five-Year Plan unveiled – the likely beneficiaries

Last Friday, China unveiled its 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-15) for the oil & chemicals sector. We looked at the key measures of the plan and tried to identify the likely beneficiaries.

Overall, the plan aims to devise a mechanism to ensure stable domestic supply of critical materials that manufacturers are heavily dependent on.

### Ensuring supply of raw materials for China’s manufacturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China’s dependence on imports of key resources</th>
<th>Crude oil</th>
<th>Natural gas</th>
<th>Potassium</th>
<th>Natural rubber</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependence on imports (net imports/apparent consumption, %)</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Business likely to benefit**
  - Listed companies
- **Natural gas importers**
  - Sinopec Karations (934.HK)
- **Potassium fertilizer importers**
  - Sinofert (297.HK)

Export quotas applied to nine minerals:

In an effort to ensure ample supply in the home market, China has also imposed export quotas on nine minerals, e.g. alumina, coke, fluorspar, magnesium, manganese, silicon metal, silicon carbide, yellow phosphorus and zinc.

Besides, the value of the following minerals is likely to rise during the 12th Five-Year Plan period and several listed companies stand to profit from the potential price increases:

- **Likely to benefit from potential price rise during 12th Five-Year Plan period**
  - **Fluorite**
    - China Shenzhou Mining & Resources, Inc. (SHZ AMEX), Sinochem International Corporation (600500.SH)
  - **Rock phosphate in powder**
    - China BlueChem (3983.HK)
  - **Rare earth**
    - China Rareearth (0769.HK), Jiangxi Copper (0358.HK), Solartech Int'l (1108.HK), Min Resource (1208.HK)
  - **Less common metals like tungsten, antimony, zirconium, hafnium**
    - HNC (02698.HK), CMOC (03993.HK), Xinmin Mining (03583.HK)

The 12th Five-Year Plan will also see structural adjustments and the intensification of M&A activities within the industry.

Manufacturing will start to concentrate in areas rich in raw materials and the incumbents are well-placed to obtain a larger market share. A typical example is...
chemical fertilizer production and China BlueChem (3983.HK) could benefit from the industry concentration.

High-end petrochemical products will account for a larger share of the product mix of manufacturers. The government will give support to the development of the following products during the five-year period:

**Products that the government will support and the related companies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Government Support</th>
<th>Related Companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene (annual output to be doubled in the period)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sinopec Corp (0386.HK), Shanghai Pecho (0338.HK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering plastic</td>
<td>Lumens Newmat (0067.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical fiber-P TA and aramid fibre</td>
<td>Yizheng Chem (1033.HK), Yantai Tayho Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. (002234.SZ)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon fiber</td>
<td>Qiaong Fiber (0549.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorine and silicone materials</td>
<td>Dongyue Group (0189.HK), L &amp; M Chemical (0746.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental friendly coatings</td>
<td>Yi's Chemical (0406.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safer and more effective food and feed additives</td>
<td>Global BioChem (0809.HK), Changmao Biochem (8208.HK), C Animal Health (0940.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol to olefin (MTO)</td>
<td>China Sanliang (2198.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Energy saving and emission standards**

As part of the 12th Five-Year Plan, the government will also enforce more energy-saving and emission-reduction measures. For instance, less emission of sulfur dioxide, flue dust and dust will entail more use of dust-settling pockets and benefit Xiamen Savings Environmental (300056.SZ) and COSTIN New Mat (2228.HK).

In general, the slowdown in China's petrochemical/chemical industry has been less than expected. Opportunities remain as the market demand for the following products will rise in the years to come and the related manufacturers may well profit from it.

**Demand expected to remain strong for these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Government Support</th>
<th>Related Companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Sinopec Corp (0386.HK), PetroChina (0857.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptane</td>
<td>Sinopec Corp (0386.HK), PetroChina (0857.HK), Shanghai Pecho (0338.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium fertilizer</td>
<td>Sinofer (2287.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Xylene (PX)</td>
<td>Yizheng Chem (1033.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprolactam</td>
<td>Sinopec Corp (0386.HK), Zhejiang Juhua (600160.SH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol</td>
<td>Sinopec Corp (0386.HK), China Sanliang (2198.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>Kunun Energy (0135.HK), China Res Gas (1183.HK), Tian Lun Gas (1800.HK), China Suntien (0956.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering plastic</td>
<td>Lumens Newmat (0067.HK), Dongyue Group (0169.HK), L &amp; M Chemical (0746.HK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The main points of the raw material industry in Yunnan Province in 2013

Recently, Yunnan Province Industry and Information Technology Commission issued the main points of the raw materials industry in 2013, as reproduced below:

Raw material industries in Yunnan Province in 2013 the total requirements are, to implement the province's Industry and Information Technology Work Conference, firmly grasp the main line of the structural adjustment, as the central link in the transformation and upgrading, guaranteed supply as an important task to technological innovation as an important starting point, strive to foster the development of new materials industry in a prominent position, focus their efforts on the merger and reorganization, eliminating the backward, energy conservation, the integration of the two industrial clustering, continue to strengthen and improve industry management, co-ordination of project construction and industry running elements of the conditions that contribute to the stabilization and development of raw material industry.

Continuing to focus on the implementation of the industrial planning organization
Publicizing the raw materials industry "second five" industrial development planning to continue through various forms, common understanding, cohesion and development efforts of all parties. To strengthen the coordination of the planning and implementation of the organization, to refine the implementation of the program, a clear division of work. Surrounding the planning objectives, and to coordinate a variety of resources, through social funds, technological innovation, mergers and reorganizations, industry access comprehensive measures to ensure that the planning and implementation progress. Strengthen the planning and implementation of dynamic tracking and supervision and inspection, good planning and implementation assessment to ensure that planning and implementation effect.

Vigorously promote industrial structure optimization and upgrading
Strengthening policy guidance, to play the role of the market, the integrated use of merger and reorganization, eliminated backward, technological innovation, energy conservation, clean production and integration of the two other means to promote industrial restructuring of raw materials to achieve substantive progress. Iron and steel, nonferrous metals, cement, coke and other industries and enterprises continue to promote the implementation of cross-regional, cross-ownership mergers and acquisitions, to achieve the optimal allocation of resources, and improve the efficiency of resource use and production concentration. Continue to do a good job in the raw materials, the new industrialization on demonstration base. Cooperation mechanism to strengthen cooperation in iron and steel enterprises and downstream steel industry, the establishment of upstream and downstream, to further promote the popularization and application of high-strength earthquake steel to expand the ability of the r

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The main points of the raw material industry in Yunnan Province in 2013 - the industry f...

egional market demand. Continue to focus on iron, steel, copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, plate glass, cement, coke, ferroalloy, industrial silicon, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus and other backward device out of work. Further to play raw material system professional advantage, to make the raw materials, the field of technological innovation work, with emphasis on project reserves and project assessment, and to promote the implementation of major projects and major projects, adjust and optimize the layout of key industries such as iron and steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, building materials. Actively promote the depth of fusion of the raw material industry, and comprehensively improve the level of raw materials enterprise information.

Third, accelerating the development of the development of new materials industry
Metal, optoelectronics, chemical, inorganic, non-metallic, new energy, new materials, industrial base and comparative advantage and focus on promoting the timely development of high-end metal structure materials, special metal functional materials, advanced polymer materials, inorganic non-metallic novel materials, high-performance composite materials and cutting-edge new materials, promoting the building as the leading resources, new materials technology driven industrial system, and promote the tin material processing center, rare precious metal new materials industry base, rare earth new materials industry base and silicon, germanium, indium optoelectronic materials industry base construction. Study new materials, products and companies that the conditions to carry out the work to identify in a timely manner. Military and civilian department in conjunction with the National Defense Science and Industry, to jointly promote the shared development of new materials. Strengthen communication and coordination, and various preferential policies to focus on the implementation of the new materials industry.

Fourth, to coordinate the promotion of the construction of key projects
Around the "steel integration enhance, consolidate and develop the copper to enhance the development of lead and zinc, to optimize the development of tin, and actively develop hydropower aluminum and processing, fostering the development of small metal enhanced chemical competitiveness, building materials, cultivating new materials" structural adjustment requirements organizations to implement and coordinate the promotion of a number of key engineering and construction projects. Strive to German steel, Yunnan Copper, Yunnan Tin enterprise, "the city park, the relocation of technological transformation" to enhance the project to start construction, accelerating the bauxite development - water and electricity - aluminum - processing, germanium base, lead, zinc, and other construction projects, and efforts to achieve the lignite clean and a number of projects put into operation.

Fifth, strengthen the focus on energy carriers industry management
Statistical analysis reporting system of resources and energy consumption continues to yellow phosphorus, calcium carbide, synthetic ammonia, electrolytic aluminum, industrial silicon, cement industry, implementing a yellow card for excessive corporate and to take energy monitoring, punitive tariff measures, Daobi Enterprise upgrading. Timely dissemination of views on promoting industrial restructuring industrial silicon, to start the implementation of chemical grade industrial silicon production enterprises that work, and by restrictions charcoal use measures to promote the production of high-grade industrial silicon, timely organized industrial silicon enterprise access bulletin "management work, promoting the stock of optimization Start coking industry structure adjustment opinion research preparation, timely introduction of structural adjustment guidance.

Comprehensively strengthen the day-to-day management of the industry
According to the national macro-control policy, industrial policy and industry access conditions for raw materials industry, the renovation and expansion or new projects, the implementation of the industrial policy before the project review, control of the resources from the source of high energy consumption, emissions of non-compliance, overcapacity and low technology The technical level of project construction. Combine the advantages of regional resources, environmental carrying capacity and stage of development, research industrial raw materials differentiated industry policy development g

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The main points of the raw material industry in Yunnan Province in 2013 _ the industry f...

Page 3 of 3

uidance catalog to guide the regional differences in development under the premise to ensure that the standards of environmental protection, safety, energy consumption is not reduced. For the purpose of coordination of services, promote the adjustment, improve efficiency, and further standardize the certification process of the industrial policy, and strengthen identified basic management. Announcement management measures to improve industry access, and orderly conduct of the work of the industry access bulletin enterprise reporting, to strengthen access announcement day-to-day supervision and management. Strengthen the industry management of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, gold, the good pesticides, gold mining, chromium compounds, and monitoring of chemicals and other administrative licensing and examination, and to perform rare metals, fluorspar, refractory clay, rare earth oxide, gold, and other mandatory annual production plan.

Seven, efforts to keep the industry running smoothly
Dynamic analysis to grasp the changes in the production of important raw materials, products, prices, inventory, import and export, efficiency, investment and key enterprises in production and operation of the situation, to discover trends and tendencies and make policy recommendations, and strive to maintain the quality and efficiency of the raw materials industry. Guide enterprises to tightly focus on market demand, vigorously develop the regional and domestic and foreign markets, to protect urbanization, infrastructure and major construction projects on the demand for raw material products. Take full advantage of the countries to stimulate consumption, expanding domestic demand police s. analysis of the construction, infrastructure construction, machinery, household appliances, autom obiles and other raw materials market demand of downstream industries, the timely release of inform ation, guide enterprises to speed up the adjustment of product structure and take the initiative to adapt to changes in market demand.

Eight, continue to do the implementation work of the OPCW
Comprehensively push forward to the development of deep processing and chemical companies, in accordance with the requirements of the Controlled Chemicals Ordinance, according to management monitoring chemical projects, infrastructure construction and the production, use, storage and transportation activities, strengthen basic management, reasonable circumvent international verification risk. Revise and improve the "Front the OPCW verification plan" in Yunnan Province and coordination of relevant departments to carry out the verification exercise in a timely manner, improve the response to international concerns about verification capabilities. The establishment of the province's monitoring experts in chemicals management library, improve the performance of intelligence and technical support. Business training, well announced, non-proliferation and other day-to-day management.

Nine, and earnestly strengthen the industry management team building
Strengthen communication links with industry associations and key enterprises, give full play to the Association, intelligence, role as a link, and corporate personnel, practical role, taking a variety of ways to further increase the quality of training, timely management of the raw materials industry, and gradually develop a sense of service overall planning and coordination, excellent professional quality of the province's raw materials industry management team to lead the industrial transformation and upgrading of raw materials.

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云南省人民政府办公厅文件

云政办发〔2012〕236号

云南省人民政府办公厅关于推进
工业硅产业结构调整的意见

各州、市人民政府，省直各部门、委、办、厅、局：

为保护资源环境，促进节能减排，规范发展秩序，转变发展方式，推动科学发展和谐发展跨越发展，按照《国务院关于加快促进产能过剩行业结构调整的通知》（国发〔2006〕11号）要求，结合我省实际，经省人民政府同意，现就推进全省工业硅产业结构调整工作提出如下意见：

一、工业硅产业结构调整的必要性和紧迫性

工业硅通常是在电炉中由碳还原二氧化硅而制得。充足的电力、优质的硅石矿产和丰富的碳质还原剂是发展工业硅产业的基本条件。工业硅既是多晶硅、有机硅、半导体用硅等高端硅材料
生产的基本原料，也是多种合金材料冶金的重要辅料。

“十一五”以来，我省部分州、市依托资源优势和市场需求预期，快速推进工业硅产业发展，已成为国内最大的工业硅生产和原料供应基地。到2011年底，全省工业硅生产企业已达72户，约占全国工业硅生产企业总数的24%；工业硅电炉变压器总容量已达200万千瓦安，约占全国电炉总容量的31%；工业硅产能已达100万吨，约占全国总产能的31%；工业硅实际产量45万吨，约占全国总产量的32%。发展工业硅产业一定程度上促进了部分边远贫困地区的经济发展，带动了部分劳动力就业和增加了财政收入，缓解了区域性丰水期“窝电”压力，已成为矿电结合就地消纳区域水电发展清洁能源产业的示范。但也存在产能相对过剩、资源能源消耗高、生态环境压力大、产业集中度低、装备水平有待提高、低水平重复投资建设等问题，已引起社会各界的广泛关注。

产能相对过剩。2011年，全国工业硅产能已达320万吨，实际产量140万吨，产能发挥率仅有43.8%。而国内市场对工业硅消费量不足60万吨，57%的工业硅产品成为发达国家制造高端硅材料的低价原料或冶金辅料。云南工业硅产能和产量约占全国1/3，产能发挥率仅有45%，省内市场需求不足1万吨，绝大部分产品销往国内外市场。但由于国际国内市场的变化，下游产业需求不振，导致工业硅产能相对过剩的问题逐步显现。

资源能源消耗高。2011年，全省工业硅行业单位产品平均
消耗电量12529千瓦时，高于行业能源消耗限额4.4%。尽管部分企业积极探索石油焦、洗精煤等部分替代木炭还原剂生产工业硅，但全行业仍以木炭为主作为还原剂。2011年消耗木炭39.7万吨，相当于采伐森林资源200万立方米。

生态环境压力大。工业硅产业对木炭消耗和需求增长，导致境内外盗砍乱伐森林烧制木炭及木炭走私现象频频发生，并对生态环境和森林资源造成破坏。工业硅生产过程中，吨产品排放二氧化碳温室气体1800多标准立方米，而且存在粉尘无组织排放及部分企业蓄意偷排等问题，对生态环境造成了极大破坏。

产业集中度低。目前，德宏州、保山市、怒江州、临沧市、文山州是工业硅生产重点区域，但项目布局相对松散。同时，单个企业平均生产能力仅有1.4万吨，尚没有龙头企业引导发展。

装备水平有待提高。尽管全省已全部淘汰6300千瓦安以下工业硅电炉，并按照《铁合金行业准入条件》不断改造提升装备水平，但各地仍以边境、贫困及电力孤网运行等为由，重点发展12500千瓦安工业硅电炉，12500千瓦安以上工业硅电炉仅占总装机的10%左右。

低水平重复投资建设。部分州、市投资主管部门滥用工业硅项目备案审批权限，盲目备案审批工业硅项目，过于注重项目建设的速度和数量，在项目建设过程中尽可能往国家产业政策的下限靠，而忽略了项目的先进性。目前，全省尚有30户企业改建、在建、拟建80余座工业硅电炉，平均单机变压器容量约15000
千伏安。全部建成后，全省将新增装机容量140万千瓦时，新增工业硅产能70万吨，进一步加剧上述问题。

二、工业硅产业调整思路及目标

以科学发展观和新型工业化要求为指导，以市场导向型发挥区域资源优势为主导，以宏观调控、区域调整、时限倒逼机制引导企业主体控制发展总量、提升装备水平、调整产品结构、降低排放消耗，实现集约集群发展、科学发展，力争到“十二五”末期，使全省工业硅产业结构调整取得明显成效，并真正成为国内硅材料生产、研发、应用基地和贸易中心。

（一）总产能控制在140万吨以内。德宏州、保山市、怒江州、临沧市、文山州工业硅产能分别控制在55万吨、40万吨、15万吨、15万吨、5万吨以内。其他州、市原则上不得新增工业硅产能，不得新建工业硅项目；确有必要建设的，须以化学级工业硅为主导产品，并有相应的下游加工技术或合作伙伴。

（二）工业硅电炉容量全部达到12500千瓦时及以上。2015年底前，基本淘汰关闭12500千瓦时以下容量的工业硅电炉。改建或新建工业硅电炉原则上以“关小建大”为前提，且必须达到2×25000千瓦时及以上（国家或省确定的重点贫困县且具有独立运行小水电及矿产资源优势的地区，改造或新建工业硅电炉容量不小于2×12500千瓦时）。

（三）先进工艺技术广泛推广使用。改建或新建的工业硅电炉必须密闭化，全省密闭式工业硅电炉比重达到50%以上；
压器必须选用有载电动多级调压的三相或3个单相节能型设备；工艺操作实现机械化和控制自动化；85%以上工业硅电炉电极升降系统实现电脑自动化控制。

（四）集约集约化发展取得明显成效。推进工业硅企业兼并联合重组，塑造统一品牌，促进集中分类销售，打造3—5户旗舰型综合龙头企业。改建或新建工业硅项目必须在硅材料产业园区内，且单个企业必须达到2台及以上最低准入要求的工业硅电炉。逐步淘汰关停工业园区外已有工业硅生产装置，推进工业硅生产企业入园发展。

（五）不断提高化学级工业硅生产比重和就地深加工利用水平。冶金级工业硅产量以满足省内及周边区域市场需求为导向，不断提高化学级工业硅产量比重，并加快推进下游多晶硅、有机硅等高端硅材料产品的研发和生产，延伸产业链，提高就地深加工利用水平。

（六）资源能源综合利用水平显著提高。全省工业硅单位产品耗电量控制在12000千瓦时以内，单位产品综合能耗控制在3500千克标准煤以内，单位产品消耗碳质还原剂（以75%固定碳含量计）控制在1300千克以内（其中木炭实际单耗控制在900千克以内），硅元素回收率达85%以上，工业硅电炉余热利用率达70%以上，工业废水实现厂区内封闭循环，废硅粉实现全部回收并有效利用。

三、工作重点及措施
高端硅材料及光伏产业将是省重点打造的战略性新兴产业之一，工业硅是发展高端硅材料及光伏产业的基础性原料，是硅材料产业的有机组成部分。各州、市要进一步强化领导，明确责任，采取经济、法律手段和必要的行政措施，尽快组织启动辖区内外工业硅产业结构调整工作。

（一）加强宏观调控指导，控制发展总量。省直工业主管部门及外工业硅产业结构调整实施宏观调控和指导，组织审查和批准各州、市工业硅产业结构调整推进实施意见。未纳入省直工业主管部门批准实施意见范围的在建、拟建及改扩建工业硅项目，州、县级工业及投资主管部门不予以办理备案手续，各级有关部门不予以办理环评、土地、能评、安评、产业政策认定等手续，电力及金融部门不予以提供相应支持。各州、市应于 2013 年 6 月 30 日前完成实施意见编制及申报工作。

（二）强化行业管理，优化现有存量。省直工业主管部门常态化实施年度资源能源消耗情况通报制度。对单位产品资源能源消耗量超行业规定限值或全省平均值的企业给予黄牌警告；被黄牌警告企业列入节能监察重点范围，对能源消耗超过国家和我省规定的单位产品能耗（电耗）限额标准的企业和产品，实行惩罚性电价；被连续 3 年黄牌警告企业的生产装置，强制性列入第 4 年度淘汰计划。适时启动实施化学级工业硅生产企业认定工作，并通过限制木炭使用措施，推进高品级工业硅生产。适时组织《工业硅企业准入公告》管理工作，推进存量优化。
（三）推进技术进步，降低消耗排放。推进工业硅电炉大型化、密闭化、自动化，促进工艺装备升级。鼓励采用低压补偿、低频、电脑专家系统、余热发电等先进节能技术实施改造升级。推广原料熔料入炉、利用余热对入炉原料预干燥技术，从源头上控制能源消耗。对采用先进适用技术实施节能升级改造且一次性节能量达到2000吨以上标准煤的项目，列入省级当年实施的重点节能项目，并在省级节能降耗专项资金中择优给予支持。全面强制性实施环保在线监测远程监控措施，强化日常排污监管，切实推进硅渣、硅微粉回收再利用工作，最大限度减少无组织或设备故障（或人为）排放。

（四）以替代木炭新型还原剂研用为重点，推进绿色发展。工业硅产业集中布局区域可根据区域林业发展规划，并按照林农自愿的原则适度发展薪炭林。各州、市、县、区林业主管部门要会同工业主管部门加强监管，督促木炭生产企业建立健全原料及产品购销台账，依法规范木炭生产经营。限制441、553等低牌号、冶金用工业硅等生产企业使用木炭还原剂。鼓励并支持企业利用农作物秸秆等农业废弃物以及林木采伐剩余物、木炭加工剩余物、果壳等，采用热一炭、电一炭联产等方式，集中布局发展替代木炭生产工业硅的机制炭，减少对森林资源的消耗和依赖。鼓励支持煤炭及其洗选企业联合工业硅生产企业及科研院所，研发生产并推广使用适宜化学级工业硅生产的碳质还原剂。通过规范木炭生产、流通和使用秩序以及替代木炭新型还原剂的研发和
推广使用，实现保护森林资源、促进工业硅产业绿色和谐发展。

（五）集约集群化发展，打造龙头企业。现有工业硅产能相对聚集的德宏州、保山市、怒江州、临沧市、文山州，要以现有企业分布为基础，合理规划硅材料产业园，并加快推进基础设施建设，限期推进现有分散的工业硅企业入园进区。鼓励工业硅生产企业采取多种形式开展兼并联合重组，组建区域性工业硅产销集团，推进产品集中分类销售。鼓励以产业链为重点跨区域兼并联合上下游及关联企业，组建硅材料产业集团。对兼并联合过程中采用先进适用技术的重点项目，将列入年度“212”（或技改、节能等）重点推进项目范围，并在有关财政专项资金中优先给予支持。

抄送：省委办公厅，省人大常委会办公厅，省政协办公厅，省法院，省检察院，云南省军区。

云南省人民政府办公厅
2012年12月31日印发
In order to protect resources and environment, promote energy conservation, regulate
development order, transform development mode, promote scientific and harmonious
development, and according to the requirements of the "Circular of the State Council on
Accelerating the Structure Adjustment of the Industries with Production Overcapacity" (Guo Fa
[2006] No. 11) and the facts of Yunnan Province, the People's Government of Yunnan Province
agreed and is now making the following opinions regarding promoting industrial restructuring of
industrial silicon in the province:

I. Necessity and Urgency of the Industrial Restructuring of Industrial Silicon

Industrial silicon is usually made by carbon reduction of silica in the electric furnace. Adequate
electricity, high-quality silica minerals and abundant carbonaceous reducing agents are the basic
conditions for the development of the industrial silicon industry. Industrial silicon is the basic
raw material used for the production of polycrystalline silicon, silicone, semi-conductor silicon
and other silicon materials, also it is an important material for metallurgical alloy products.

Since "11th Five-Year Plan" (2006-2010), some States and Municipalities, taking advantage of
local resources and market demand, have quickly promoted the development of the industrial
silicon industry and become the largest industrial silicon production and raw material supply
base. By the end of 2011, the province has 72 industrial silicon manufacturers, which accounted
for approx. 24% of the nation's total; the total capacity of industrial silicon electric furnace
transformers has reached 2 million KVA, which accounted for approx. 31% of the nation's total
capacity; the production capacity of industrial silicon has reached one million tons, which
accounted for approx. 31% of the nation’s total; the actual output of industrial silicon were
450,000 tons, which accounted for 32% of the nation’s total output. To some extent, the
development of the industrial silicon industry promoted the economic development in some
remote and poor areas, improved labor employment and increased revenues, eased the region’s
electricity pressure during "peak period", and became a model for ... However, there are also
some problems, such as redundant production capacity, high resources and energy consumption,
high pressure on environment, low industry concentration, low equipment level, low-level
repeated construction and investment, and these problems have caused widespread concerns.
Redundant production capacity

In 2011, the nation’s total industrial silicon production capacity has reached 3.2 million tons, the actual output was 1.4 million tons, the capacity utilization rate was only 43.8%. However, the domestic market demand for industrial silicon is less than 600,000 tons, 57% of the industrial silicon became low-cost silicon raw materials or other metallurgical materials for the developed countries. Industrial silicon production capacity and output in the province accounted for approx. 1/3 of the nation’s total, the capacity utilization rate was only 45%, the market demand in the province was less than 10,000 tons, and vast majority of the products were sold to other domestic and overseas markets. However, due to mutations in domestic and overseas markets, weak demand from the downstream industries, the problem of redundant production capacity has become obvious.

High consumption of resources and energy

In 2011, the average electricity consumption per unit of product of the province's industrial silicon industry was 12,529 kwh, over the industry’s energy consumption limit by 4.4%. Although some enterprises actively explore the possibility of using petroleum coke and other fine coal as a partial replacement of carbonaceous reducing agents in the production of industrial silicon, the whole industry is still dominated by using carbonaceous reducing agents. In 2011, the annual charcoal consumption was 397,000 tons, equivalent to 2 million cubic meters of forest resources harvested.

High pressure on environment

With growing charcoal consumption in the industrial silicon industry and high demand, it led to damage forest resources and ecological environment. During the industrial silicon production process, the greenhouse gas emissions of carbon dioxide per ton of product are over 1,800 standard cubic meters, also there are unorganized dust emissions and some companies deliberately dispose waste-water, and it has caused great damage to the ecological environment.

Low Industry concentration

Currently, Dehong, Baoshan, Nujiang, Lincang, Wenshan are the key industrial silicon production areas, but the project layout is relatively loose. Meanwhile, the average production capacity of individual enterprises is only 14,000 tons, and there are no flagship enterprises.

Low equipment level

Although the province has completely phased out industrial silicon electric furnaces with 6,300 kVA or lower, and according to the "Market Access Conditions for the Ferroalloy Industry" to continue transform and upgrade equipment level, several regions around the border and poverty areas still focus on the development of industrial silicon electric furnaces with 12,500 kVA. Industrial silicon electric furnaces with over 12,500 kVA only account for approx. 10% of the total installed capacity.
Low-level repeated construction and investment

Some States and Municipalities abuse filing and approval authorities, blindly file and approve industrial silicon projects, and overly emphasize on project construction speed and quantity; during the construction process, they primarily rely on the lower limit of the nation’s industrial policy, while ignore the advancement of projects. Currently, in the province, there are 30 enterprises that are restructuring, under construction, or planning to construct over 80 industrial silicon electric furnaces, with an average capacity of approx. 15,000 kVA individually. Once all the constructions are complete, the province will add new electric furnace capacity of 1.4 million kVA and new production capacity of 700,000 tons of industrial silicon, it will further exacerbate the problem.

II. Thoughts and Objectives of the Industrial Restructuring

Under the guidance of the concept of scientific development, the requirements of new industrialization and the market orientation, the regional advantages in resources, also under macro-regional adjustment and time forced mechanism to guide enterprises to restrict total capacity, upgrade equipment level, adjust product structure, reduce emissions, and achieve intensive cluster development and scientific development, and by the end of the "12th Five-Year Plan" (2011-2015), to achieve remarkable achievements regarding the province's industrial restructuring of industrial silicon and truly become a silicon material production, R&D and application base and trading center.

(1) Restrict total capacity under 1.4 million tons

Restrict industrial silicon production capacity for Dehong, Baoshan, Nujiang, Lincang, Wenshan at 550,000 tons, 400,000 tons, 150,000 tons, 150,000 tons, 50,000 tons respectively. In principle, no other States and Municipalities are allowed to add new industrial silicon production capacity or to add new industrial silicon projects; if it is indeed necessary for new construction, it shall be chemical grade silicon as the leading product with a corresponding downstream processing technology or partners.

(2) Silicon electric furnace capacity at or above 12,500 kVA

By the end of 2015, basically phase out all industrial silicon electric furnaces at or under 12,500 kVA. Under the principle of “Close small, Construct big”, restructuring or new construction of industrial silicon electric furnaces must reach capacity at $2 \times 25,000$ KVA or above (Except for the national or provincial determined key poverty-stricken counties and regions with their own small hydropower and advantages in mineral resources, the capacity of restructuring or new construction of industrial silicon electric furnaces must be not less than $2 \times 12,500$ kVA).

(3) Use advanced technology

Restructured or newly constructed industrial silicon electric furnaces must be obturated; the portion of obturated industrial silicon electric furnaces in the province shall be more than 50%;
three-phase or three single-phase energy-saving equipment shall be used in transformers; achieve automatic and mechanical operation in process control; achieve automatic control for 85% of the industrial silicon electric furnaces' electrode lifting system.

(4) Achieve intensive cluster development

Promote industrial silicon enterprises' mergers & acquisitions and reorganization, create famous brand, promote centralized sales, build 3-5 integrated flagship enterprises; restructured or newly constructed industrial silicon projects must be located in silicon industrial parks and individual enterprises must have at least two sets of electric furnaces and the electric furnaces must meet the minimum requirements. Gradually phase out existing silicon production equipment located outside the industrial parks, and promote industrial silicon enterprises to have facilities relocated in the parks.

(5) Continuously increase the proportion of the production of chemical grade silicon

Under the guidance of meeting market demand for metallurgical grade silicon in the province and neighboring regions, continuously increase the proportion of the production of chemical grade silicon, and ...

(6) Significantly improve resources and energy utilization

Restrict the province's industrial energy consumption per unit of silicon product at 12,000 kwh or less, restrict comprehensive energy consumption per unit of product at 3,500kg of standard coal or less, restrict carbonaceous reducing agents consumption per unit of product at 1,300kg or less (including restrict unit consumption of actual charcoal at 900kg or less), achieve silicon recycle rate at 85% or above, achieve waste heat utilization rate for industrial silicon electric furnaces at 70% or above, realize waste water recycling internally, and achieve complete recycling of microsilica dust.

III. Priorities and Measures

High-grade silicon material and photovoltaic industry will be one of the strategic emerging industries in the province, industrial silicon is the basic raw material used for the development of high-grade silicon material and photovoltaic industry, and is an integral part of the silicon material industry. States and municipalities need to further strengthen leadership, clarify responsibility, use economic and legal means, and take necessary administrative measures to promptly initiate the industrial restructuring of industrial silicon.

(1) Strengthen macro guidance and restrict total capacity

Provincial industrial departments take the responsibility of guiding and leading the industrial restructuring of industrial silicon, review and approve implementing opinions of the industrial restructuring of industrial silicon for states and municipalities. For restructured, under construction, planned to construct industrial silicon projects but not included in the scope of the
approved implementing opinions, state and county industrial and investment authorities shall not give permit for filing, and relevant government departments at all levels shall not handle environment, land, energy and safety assessments or other procedures, electricity and financial authorities shall not provide appropriate support. States and Municipalities shall complete the preparation of the implementing opinions and report by June 30, 2013.

(2) **Strengthen industrial administration and optimize existing stock**

Provincial industrial authorities shall implement a reporting system for annual resources and energy consumption. Enterprises with energy consumption per unit of product above the prescribed limit or above the provincial average shall be given yellow card warning; yellow card warned enterprises shall be included in the key supervision list of energy conservation. For enterprises and products with energy consumption per unit of product above the national and provincial prescribed limit (electricity consumption), punitive electricity rates apply; for enterprises receiving yellow card warnings three years in a row, its production equipment shall be listed in the mandatory phase-out plan in the 4th year. Promptly implement a recognition system for enterprises producing chemical grade industrial silicon, and by measures of limiting the use of charcoal to promote the production of high-grade silicon. Promptly promote the administration of the "Bulletin of Industrial Silicon Enterprises being Granted Access" and optimize stock.

(3) **Upgrade technology and reduce consumption and emission**

Promote industrial silicon electric furnaces in large-scale, obturated and automation, promote technology and equipment upgrades. Encourage the use of low-voltage, low frequency, computer system or other advanced technology to implement energy technology upgrades. Promote the use of fine raw materials in electric furnaces, and the use of raw material pre-drying technology to limit energy consumption. Projects taking advantage of advanced technology to implement energy upgrades and realizing energy savings of 2,000 tons of standard coal or more shall be included in the provincial key energy-saving projects, and preferential support is provided from the provincial special energy saving funds. Implement environmental online monitoring and remote monitoring measures, strengthen daily supervision of sewage, promote silicon waste and silica dust recycling, and minimize unorganized waste emissions.

(4) **Develop new reducing agents and promote green environment**

Establish new forests based on the region's forestry development plan and according to the principle of voluntary. State, municipality, county and district forestry authorities shall work together with industrial authorities to strengthen supervision, urge charcoal producing enterprises to establish and improve raw material purchase and sale accounts, modernize charcoal production and administration. Restrict the use of carbonaceous reducing agents for certain manufacturers (such as low grade #441, #553, metallurgy industrial silicon). Encourage and support enterprises to take advantage of crop straw and other agricultural waste, etc., use heat-carbon and electric-carbon technology, develop an alternative for charcoal production, and reduce consumption and dependence on forest resources. Encourage and support charcoal manufacturers joining together with industrial silicon manufacturers and research institutes to
develop and promote the use of reducing agents used for the production of chemical grade industrial silicon. Through standardized charcoal production, distribution and use of charcoal, R&D and use of new reducing agents to achieve the protection of forest resources, and promote the harmonious development of green silicon industry.

(5) Intensive cluster development and create flagship enterprises

Existing industrial silicon production is relatively concentrated in Dehong, Baoshan, Nujiang, Lincang, and Wenshan; based on the existing enterprise layout, rationally plan silicon material industrial parks, accelerate infrastructure construction, impose deadline for the existing decentralized industrial silicon enterprises to relocate in the industrial parks. Encourage industrial silicon enterprises to adopt various forms of mergers & acquisitions, form regional industrial silicon production and marketing groups, promote product sales. Encourage to focus on the industrial chain and join upstream and downstream enterprises, to form silicon industrial groups. For key projects taking advantage of advanced technology during mergers & acquisitions, they shall be included in the annual "212" key projects, and preferential support is provided from special funds.

The Office of the People’s Government of Yunnan Province
December 28, 2012
Silicon Industry Branch of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association Rules

(Revised)

September 15, 2010

General Provisions

The silicon industry, the first article of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association Branch (hereinafter referred to as "the will") is the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association (hereinafter referred to as the "Association") branches. According to the Articles of Association of Nonferrous Metals Industry Association and branch management approach, formulated rules.

Article will by always engaged in before and after the end of the field in the the silicon industry production, research, design, applications, equipment manufacturing, commerce and industry chain enterprises and institutions, registration approved by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China societies branches.

Article III of the Party's basic line for the pointer, to comply with the constitution, laws, regulations and policies, abide by social morality; adhere to the aim of serving as a member of the government, between the government and the enterprises serve as a bridge. The linking role; insist on safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of members, and to promote the sustained, stable and healthy development of China's silicon industry.

Article IV of the activities will abide by the constitution of the Assembly, within the scope of its mandate.

Article V of the Council Secretariat address located in Beijing, Suzhou Street, No. 31, National Building, 10th Floor.

Chapter II business

Article 6 The business scope includes:

(A) conduct research in silicon and related industries, advice and recommendations for government authorities to strengthen macro-control and management. Accept the government authorities and the commission of the Federation, to participate in the formulation of industry development planning, industrial policy and strengthen sector management;

(B) accept always authorized and commissioned to carry out the survey of the industry, collection, sorting, processing, analysis and post silicon industry at home and abroad market, business, production, scientific research, new product development, such as economic and technical information on the member units analysis, evaluation, management, development strategy and economic and technological indicators provide advisory services;

Association Affiliation

Colored Technologies Exchange
Economic Institutional centers
Colored earth to Mineral MALL
Colored Zhijian and the famous meta

Association for her club
Cooper Branch Aluminum Branch
Lead and zinc BN Magnesium Branch
Molybdenum club Titanium zirconium Branch
Recycling Metal Heavy Metal and Mine Branch
(C) participate in the system, to amend the silicon industry, national standards, industry standards, and related technical, economic management standards and norms, and organizations, to ensure that its members implementing. Commissioned by the Federation and the government department in charge of, and participation in quality management, qualification review, production license review;

(D) by the Government or a member of commissioned, organize experts to make a significant investment in the silicon industry, technological innovation, project development, feasibility studies and pre-feasibility studies. Organizing academic seminars to promote technology development, scientific and technological innovation, the tissue industry, science and technology achievement appraisal, promotion of application of technological achievements, and efforts to promote the technological progress of the silicon industry in China;

(E) according to state policies and regulations, combined with the characteristics of the silicon industry to develop the industry's "guild regulations about" the establishment of industry self-regulation mechanisms regulate the industry self-management behavior, in the enterprise to open up the market, organizing peer bargaining, exports, etc. play a self-discipline role in promoting enterprise and equal competition, and safeguarding the interests of the legitimate rights of members and the industry as a whole;

(F) silicon applications according to the domestic market demand, coordinate operations and technical cooperation between enterprises, organizations of various forms of joint collaboration services, to promote the development of domestic demand of the silicon industry;

(G) to run the internal publication of the "China Silicon Industry, consulting and technical services; organization of trade fairs, exhibitions; business training organization of technical and management personnel in the industry; organizations to participate in industry job classification.

(H) establish contact with international trade organizations, and related activities to participate in international trade organizations, to promote foreign economic and technical exchanges and cooperation, promote the silicon industry, import and export business;

(Ix) to reflect the views of the membership requirements, coordination of member relations, organize and facilitate their contacts, exchanges and cooperation;

(J) undertake other tasks assigned by the Federation and the relevant government departments the Member or social commissioned to provide special services.

Chapter members

Article VII of the members for the members of the Federation, and issued by the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association membership certificate.

Article VIII member shall meet the following conditions:

(A) comply with the constitution of the Assembly and the work rules;

(B) voluntarily joined the Federation, and actively participate in the activities of this organized;

(C) has a certain influence in the business field.

Article IX membership program is:

(A) submit an application for membership, completing the membership registration form and provide a copy of the certificate of unit legal;
Article 10 Members enjoy the following powers:
(A) the right to vote and stand for election and the right to vote;
(B) to participate in the activities of the organization of this Council;
(C) the priority of our services, preferential rights;
(D) the criticisms and suggestions, and to supervise the work;
(V) membership voluntary withdrawal freedom.

Article 11 Member fulfill the following obligations:
(A) the implementation of this resolution;
(B) to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests will be;
(C) to complete the work assigned by this Council;
(D) required to pay dues;
(E) to the Council to reflect the situation on production, sales and other data and information.

Article 12 Member withdraw shall notify the Council in writing and return the certificate of membership, agreed to by the Council of Review, submitted to and approved by the Federation of procedures for withdrawal.

Member no special circumstances, a year do not pay dues or not to participate in the activities of this Council, regarded as automatic withdrawal and return the membership card.

Article XIII members if any serious breach of the rules of behavior, examined and approved by the Council, reported to always approved delisting.

Chapter organization and responsible for generation, recall

Article XIV of the highest authority of the Council is a member of Congress, and its mandate is to:
(A) to develop and modify work rules;
(2) the election and removal of directors;
(C) Consideration of the report on the work of the Council and contributions to receive and use the report;
(D) the decision of the Council to terminate the matter;
(E) decide on other important matters.

Article 15 The Congress shall have more than two-thirds of the member representatives to attend in order to convene its resolution will be subject to the member than half the vote before taking effect.

Article 16 Member congresses of five years, due to special circumstances in advance or postponed, the Board is required to vote by, reported to the Federation of examination and approval, but the general extension of not more
Article 17 The Council is the executing agency of the member of Congress, member of Congress is not in session
the leadership of the Council to carry out the day-to-day work of the member of Congress is responsible for.

Article XVIII of the terms of reference of the Council are:
(A) the implementation of the resolution of the congress of the members;
(B) the election and removal of the President, Vice President and Secretary-General;
(C) preparation for the convening Congress;
(D) to the members on behalf of the General Assembly reporting and financial condition;
(E) decided to establish the secretariat and other offices;
(G) determining the Deputy Secretary-General, the agencies responsible for the appointment;
(G) the development of the internal management system;
(VIII) the decision of the other important issues of this Council.

Council 19 shall be attended by more than two-thirds of directors (or their authorized representative) in order to
convene its resolutions shall be governing more than two-thirds vote before taking effect.

Article 20 The Council meets once a year, in special circumstances, may also take the form of communication to
convene.

Article 21 will be located president a vice president, a Secretary-General. The President, Vice President, the
Secretary-General must meet the following conditions:
(A) adhere to the Party's line, principles and policies, and political quality is good;
(B) are enthusiastic about China silicon career and this will have a greater impact in the field of business;
(C) the President, Vice President and Secretary-General does not exceed the maximum age 70 years of age;
(D) good health and able to adhere to the work;
(E) has the full civil capacity.

Article 22 The President shall exercise the following powers:
(A) convene and preside over the Council;
(B) check the member of Congress, the implementation of Council resolutions;
(C) sign important documents on behalf of the Council;

Article 23 The Secretary-General shall exercise the following powers:
(A) to assist the president and the auspices of the Secretariat to carry out the day-to-day work, organization and
implementation of the annual work plan;
(B) the nomination of Deputy Secretary-General and the Secretariat offices in charge of candidates submitted to the Council decided;

(C) decide to employ full-time staff of the Secretariat;

(4) to handle other day-to-day affairs.

The Chapter fund management, the use of the principle of

Article 24 of the sources of funds:

(A) always appropriation of funds;

(B) donations and government funding;

(C) paid services revenue;

(D) other legitimate income.

Article 25 of the funds must be used in the work rules of business and career development, and shall not be distributed among members.

Article 26 This will establish a strict system of financial management, accept always Bursary management.

Article 27 of the Council's Secretariat must be submitted to the annual membership fee to use the report to the Council.

Article 28 The full-time staff wages, insurance, benefits, etc., referring to the implementation of the relevant provisions of national institutions.

The Chapter work rules modify the program

Article 29 of the work rules modified by the Council to propose amendments after the audit of the newspaper always, the cross-member General Assembly considered and adopted.

Chapter VII of the disposition of the property after the termination of the program and terminate

Article 30 This will complete the purpose or dissolve itself or revoked separation, merger and other reasons, the motion for termination by the Council, adopted by the General Assembly vote, agreed to review and report to the Federation.

Article 31 This will soon cancel its registration by the Societies registration and administration authority for the termination.

The remaining property after the termination of Article 32 of this Council are always all.

Address: No. 31, Suzhou Street, Haidian District, Beijing National Building 10 Zip Code: 100080
Tel: 86-10-63971958 86-10-62563601-8053
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URL: http://www.siliconchina.org
E-mail: mahaitian@antaike.com
The silicon industry branch, accompanied by the Ministry of Industry leading industrial silicon access verification (1)

2012-02-06 16:25:37 Source:

7-9 January 2012, the Deputy Secretary General of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association silicon industry mohair days, accompanied by the Secretary of the Ministry of Industry Policy of Xin Ran weeks, Director is YangYongXin that as well as the Director-General Zhang industrial silicon enterprise access verification points.

June 3, 2009, the Ministry of Industry and publicity the ferroalloy fourth installment access list, affected by various factors, industrial silicon access enterprise verification work was officially launched this year. Visited companies the Heihe Hesheng Silicon Industry Co., Ltd., located in Heihe border economic cooperation zone. The park is currently relying on cheap power resources in Russia, the development of energy-intensive industries, 21 the park existing industrial silicon smelting furnace units, the annual production capacity of 145,000 tons; park under construction 5,000 tons of solar grade polysilicon project, as well as supporting 14 tons of industrial silicon project.

Park industrial silicon enterprises 7: Heihe Hesheng Silicon Industry Co., Ltd. the eight 12000KVA smelting furnace production capacity of 60,000 tons; the Hesheng PV Technology Co., Ltd. 4 1500KVA smelting furnace production capacity of 35,000 tons; sun the Albert silicon material Co., Ltd. the four 12500KVA smelting furnace, the production capacity of 20,000 tons; Heihe the Dingxin industrial silicon smelting company 12500KVA smelting furnace, the production capacity of 5000 tons; the the Heihe of Xin and industrial silicon smelting company 12500KVA smelting furnace, the production capacity of 5000 tons; Heihe Yuantai of industrial silicon smelting company 8000KVA smelting furnace and 7500KVA smelting furnace, the production capacity of 1.2 million tons; the Heihe the Jintai gamellite smelting company 10500KVA smelting furnace, the production capacity of 8000 tons.

Heihe Hesheng Silicon Industry Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of Ningbo Hesheng Group, the company is currently the largest production scale industrial silicon enterprises. At the same time, the Heihe Hesheng Silicon Industry Co., Ltd. is the largest industrial silicon industry in Heilongjiang Province, the most powerful production enterprises. In 2010 the company's industrial silicon production was 39,000 tons, sales income of 415.14 million yuan, 4.1 million yuan of profits. 2011 plans to produce 4.37 million tons, sales income of 540 million yuan, 8.5 million yuan of profits.

After visiting the site as well as on-site visits, the Ministry of Industry and the relevant leaders, and experts said, industrial silicon as a new energy raw materials industry, the basis of raw materials, its future development potential enormous, but currently the industry production can be serious overcapacity. Heihe Hesheng as the industry's leading companies The very prominent performance in energy conservation, recycling byproduct want companies to do bigger and stronger. To strengthen the scientific and technological innovation, has played an exemplary role in the industry.
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The silicon industry branch accompanied by the Ministry of Industry leadership the indust... Page 1 of 2

Silicon Industry Branch, accompanied by the Ministry of Industry leading industrial silicon corporate access the verifiable (2) 2012-02-06 18:27:20 Source: 14-15 January 2012, the Deputy Secretary General of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association silicon industry monthly, accompanied by the Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Industrial Policy Xin Ren Zhou, Director of the speech by the new as well as the Director-General Fe ng Yan enterprise access Sichuan part of industrial silicon verification.

The enterprises visited the Maoxian Panda Er Silicon Industry Co., Ltd. The of Aba Prefecture Shunxin smelting limited liability company. Aba Xilong industrial silicon limited liability company, Sichuan HengYe Silicon Co., Ltd. 4 companies.

Maoxian Panda Er Silicon Industry Co., Ltd. the predecessor of Sichuan Industry limited liability company, in the 2008 earthquake, the damage to the plant and equipment, has now all been dismantled. In Mao xian three 33000KVA industrial silicon submerged arc furnace under construction, will be formed annual produ ction capacity of 50,000 tons of industrial silicon, and 26,000 tons of fine silica powder. This is the first Indig eny design and construction 33000KVA industrial silicon submerged arc furnace, plans to put into operation i n the 2012's first submerged arc furnace.

Aba Prefecture Shunxin Smelting Co., Ltd. established in 2004. the company is controlled by Aba Prefect ure in foreign Silicon Industry Co. Ltd. to vote, shares of shares of Zhejiang Xian Chemical Industrial Co., Lt d. joint venture established enterprises, the company is the first domestic with 1250KVA electric furnace the silicon furnace industrial enterprises in the production process, has accumulated a wealth of experience. The tot al design five 12.5MVA electric above, an annual output of 30,000 tons of industrial silicon, the company has b uilt three units 12.5MVA electric furnace, with an annual output of 18,000 tons of industrial silicon. The size of t he overall design, the company has built standard factory standard quarters related ancillary facilities, and put i nto use. Company-owned 110KV switching station a load capacity of 100,000 KVA capacity to build six 12.5M VA electric furnace, the system uses 110KV high voltage direct supply, the high level of electricity consumptio n, electricity reliable quality end safety, and is equipped with slate-of-the-art energy-saving and environmental protection facilities.

Aba Xilong industrial silicon limited liability company is a silicon Zhejiang Xian Chemical Industrial Group Co., Ltd. is wholly-owned holding industrial enterprises. Total assets 73,575,100 yuan, the net fixed assets of 4 5,427,900 yuan, 32,058,500 yuan of net assets, the asset-liability ratio of 58.42%. After the devastating earthq uake of 2008, the watermll factory shutdown relocation, technical innovation, energy saving peach off factory 1 wo 350KVA submerged arc furnace. The company plans to peach off a new 25000KVA the submerged arc furna ce, the company produced the ability to achieve an annual output of 30,000 tons of industrial silicon.

The Sichuan Sunny Silicon Industry Co., Ltd. is one of the subsidiaries of Sichuan HengYe Group. Found ed in 2005, the main production and operation of Industrial silicon, micro-silica fume, silicon metal and graphite and carbon products. At present, the company has 3-8000KVA industrial silicon submerged arc furnace the un its 12600KVA industrial silicon submerged arc furnace and 1 16500KVA industrial silicon submerged arc fuma

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The silicon industry branch accompanied by the Ministry of Industry leadership the indust... Page 2 of 2

ce, with an annual capacity of 40,000 tons. At the same time, the company plans to add 1 18500KVA submerged arc furnace, the total production capacity of 50,000 tons.

After visiting the site, as well as field trips, the Ministry of Industry and the relevant leaders and experts said, Sichuan enterprises make good use of the characteristics of the local small hydropower development of industrial silicon high energy-consuming industries, through their own efforts, not only to overcome the 2008 earthquake the adverse effects, such as the Maotan Panda silicon industry limited company and a number of leading domestic level in the equipment and technology enterprise. However, the task Sichuan region industrial silicon industry, eliminate backward production capacity is still very arduous, between enterprises can learn from each other, rational distribution and common development.

Related Information

On the issuance of the "elimination of backward production capacity of the central financial reward fund management approach ..."
Success In the current industrial DSM work in the field of emergency notification
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The SERC released wind power, photovoltaic power generation situation regulatory reporting
"Polysilicon industry access' the full text of announcement

Industry knowledge
Technical and economic indicators of industrial silicon production
To silicon metal
The polysilicon nature and application
The definition of the solar cell
Development and application of solar cells
Silicon Industry Branch, accompanied by the Ministry of Industry leading industrial silicon enterprise access verification (3)
2012-02-06 16:27:51 Source:

2-4 February 2012, silicon industry, Vice General Secretary of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association mohair days, accompanied by the Director of the Ministry of Industrial Policy Tang Jun, Jilin industrial silicon enterprises access verification.

The enterprises visited Riverside Ka together Coming, Silicon Industry Co., Ltd. (the original Ji Lin Xianghao Industrial Co., Ltd., the company is located in Riverside Lincheng, Jilin Province Industrial Development Zone, the company registered capital of 85.89 million yuan, total assets of 185 million yuan. The company has 4 sets of 7200KVA submerged arc furnace, industrial silicon annual capacity of 20,000 tons, 5000 tons of micro-silica fume. In 2011, the company's industrial silicon production was 1.3 million tons, all products of the Department of Chemistry, industrial silicon, the annual sales income of 200 million yuan, 10 million yuan of profits and taxes, the total number of employees 430 people. The company currently uses the State Grid electricity production electricity price of 0.43 yuan / kWh. Order to better energy conservation, technological transformation of existing submerged arc furnace and increase waste heat power generation technology, currently produces power consumption of less than 11,200 degrees ton, while the annual waste heat power generation reached 80,000 degrees. In environmental protection, the company adopted the Norwegian Elkem advanced flue gas purification and recovery technology and key equipment, micro-silica fume SiO2 content of 92-95%, and endorsed by the customer, the price of 700 yuan / ton.

After visiting the site, as well as field trips, the Ministry of Industry and the relevant leaders and experts said Riverside Ka together Coming, Silicon Industry Co., Ltd. is the industry leading level in all aspects of the process equipment, energy conservation, resource consumption, production management, product quality. Enterprise on the existing foundation, through their own efforts, and expand business scale, equipment upgrades, to achieve the sound development of enterprises.

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Part of the solution of Industry and Information Technology issued in 2011 to eliminate backward production capacity target task
The SERC released wind power, photovoltaic power generation situation regulatory reporting
"Polysilicon Industry access the full text of announcement"

Industry knowledge
Technical and economic indicators of industrial silicon production
To silicon metal
The polysilicon nature and application
The definition of the solar cell
Development and application of solar cells
Silicon Industry Branch, accompanied by the Ministry of Industry leading industrial silicon enterprise access verification

7-9 February 2012, the Deputy Secretary General of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association silicon industry mohair days, accompanied by the Director of the Ministry of Industrial Policy Tangjun Fujian Industrial silicon enterprise access verification. The enterprises visited Fujian Liancheng County Hongyuan Silicon Industry Co., Ltd., the company even before the Township, County Boring Boring former village, the company's fixed assets investment of 15.98 million yuan, of which 2.4 million yuan investment in environmental protection facilities. The company's existing 8000KVA submerged arc furnace 1, the the industrial silicon annual product ion capacity of 6000 tons. In 2011, the company's industrial silicon production of 2,700 tons, the maj ority of products for high-end industrial silicon products, annual output value of 41.6 million yuan, pr ofits of 150 million yuan, the total number of employees 120 people, including 15 technical personne l. The company currently produces electricity consumption is less than 12,000 / ton, the recovery rat e of the main elements in more than 86%, more than 95% of the water cycle utilization, all micro-sili ca fume recovered comprehensive utilization.

After visiting the site, as well as field trips, the Ministry of Industry and the relevant leaders and expe rts said, in Fujian Industrial silicon enterprise has its own characteristics, the majority of enterprises t o take advantage of the local small hydropower production, small-scale, the furnace is also small. H owever, the higher the quality of its products, and even some of the purity of the product can reach more than 4N. The industrial silicon enterprises in Fujian on the basis of maintaining the high quality of their products, mergers and reorganizations, and equipment modification, to achieve industrial up grading in the area of industrial silicon.
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List of enterprises to meet the ferroalloy industry access conditions (the industrial silicon).

April 9, 2012

Annex: list of companies that meet the ferroalloy industry access conditions (the industrial silicon) (Fourth installment)

Search of hot words: ferroalloy access

Previous: April 12, 2012 the daily domestic Quotes courier

Next: non-ferrous mineral resources development and comprehensive utilization of advanced unit selection program

Further readings:
- meet the access conditions of the magnesium industry enterprises list (first batch) announcement (2012-02-13)
- public solicited the views of the magnesium industry access conditions (2012-03-01)
- contemplated the announcement of the first batch of the interests of the magnesium industry access conditions list of companies (Continued) (2012-04-09)
- Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Environmental Protection Notice "foundry battery industry access conditions" (2012-04-09)
- list of enterprises to meet the magnesium industry access conditions (the first group) (2012-06-01)
Attachment

The list of companies that meet the ferroalloy industry access conditions (the industrial silicon) (fourth installment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hulunbeier the Chang Yi silicon industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Hulunbeier City bursts Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Hulun Buir City Haisheng Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Baotou Warwick Industrial Silicon Smelting Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Fengzhen Tianyuan Chemical Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Riverside Ka together Corning, Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Heihe Hesheng Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>The Liancheng County Hongyuan Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Chibi Jinshan Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Changnyeong the Zhenyuan smelting silicon Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Sheng Ji, Changning County, Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Yunnan Yongchang silicon Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Yongping County Tengda silicon metal smelters</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Guangnan County Hongshun Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sichuan the Shimian Dadu industrial silicon factory</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>The Shimian voyage electrical Metallurgical Co., Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Aba Prefecture Shunxin Smelting Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Maoxian Panda Er Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Sichuan Sunny Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Aba Prefecture Xilong industrial silicon LLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Hunan Tai'an silicon industry Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Guizhou Lee Nam Group polysilicon Material Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2011, around the elimination of backward production capacity target task completion - … Page 1 of 2

Accordance with the requirements of the "elimination of backward production capacity work assessment implementation program" (Ministry of Industry and associated industries (2011) 46 )'s, phase out backward production capacity of the work of inter-ministerial coordination group nationwide provinces (area, city) in 2011 eliminated backward production capacity to carry out the checks assessment. The objectives and tasks are completed make an announcement to welcome the community to be supervised.

All over the country in 2011 to eliminate backward production capacity target task completed (see Annex 1). A total of 31.92 million tons of backward production capacity out of iron, steel 28.46 million tons, coke 20.06 million tons, ferroalloy 2.127 million tons, 1.519 million tons of calcium carbide, 28.46 million tons of electrolytic aluminum, copper smelting 425,000 tons, 487,000 tons of alcohol, monosodium glutamate, 84,000 tons, 35,500 tons of citric acid, tanning 4,880,000 standard sheets, 1866730000 meters of printing and dyeing, chemical fiber and 372,500 tons, 48.7 million tons of coal, 7.84 million kilowatts of electricity.

Although shutting down backward production capacity of main equipment as it involves the placement of workers, pledge of assets, credit and debt disputes, 26 companies, but has not been completely removed as required (see Annex 2). Relevant local governments to strengthen supervision and clear lines of responsibility to ensure that its non-resumption of production, and to develop a work program, immediately organized to remove when the time is ripe.

National Energy Bureau of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
December 17, 2012

Accessories: 2011 National elimination of backward production capacity target task completion table
2011 2. complete dismantling of backward production capacity has been shut down, but not the list of enterprises

Related hot words search: the elimination of backward production capacity

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In accordance with the "State Council on further strengthening phase out backward production work notice" (Guo Fa [2010] 7 Hao) and "issued in 2012 19 industrial industry phase out backward production can target task of notice" (work letter of the Ministry of industry, [2012] 159 No.) requires industries in 2012 will now eliminate backward production capacity (second batch) list of enterprises to be announced (see Annex). Relevant provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) to take effective measures, and strive in the end of September 2012, all included in the announcement list enterprises shut down backward production capacity, to ensure that to completely dismantle eliminated before the end of 2012, and shall not be transferred to other regions and neighboring countries, and in accordance with the notice "on the issuance of <phase out backward production capacity work assessment embodiment> of" (Ministry of Industry and associated industries [2011] 46 requirements, good phase out backward production capacity of the on-site check acceptance and tasks to complete announcement work.

Ministry of Industry and Information Technology

Attachment: 2012 industrial enterprises eliminate backward production capacity list (second batch)
### MIIT: 2011 ferroalloy list of enterprises to eliminate backward production capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Enterprise Industry Name</th>
<th>Phase-out of the production line (equipment) Type and quantity</th>
<th>Capacity (Tons)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hebei</td>
<td>Shahe City, Hebei Province giant fire Enterprises company</td>
<td>1800 kVA submerged arc furnace</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Shanxi</td>
<td>Guangling Tianhong Industrial Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>6300 kVA submerged arc furnace × 1</td>
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<td>Shanxi</td>
<td>The Shan Xi Taler new Materials Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>12600 kVA submerged arc furnace × 2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Shanxi</td>
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<td>5000 kVA submerged arc furnace × 1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Shanxi</td>
<td>Jingle silicon carbide plant</td>
<td>4200 kVA submerged arc furnace × 1</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1000 kVA submerged arc furnace × 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>4000 kVA submerged arc furnace × 1</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3150 kVA submerged arc furnace × 1</td>
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<td>The police front right flag Mongolia reputation alloy LLC</td>
<td>4500 kVA CaSi furnace × 1</td>
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### MIIT: 2011 ferroalloy list of enterprises to eliminate backward production capacity

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Enterprise Name</th>
<th>Operation Form</th>
<th>Ferromanganese blast furnace x</th>
<th>Ferrosilicon furnace x</th>
<th>Other equipment</th>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>Company Name</td>
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<td>The Anhua Fortuna Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>2500 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1</td>
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<td>3500 tons / year production line</td>
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<td>EMF Plant in East County</td>
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<td>Ferroalloy plant in conjunction with the county three sources</td>
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<td>The Songzi jiuian silicon plant</td>
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<td>LIXIAN into special silicon industry limited liability company</td>
<td>3500 KVA, 4000 KVA submerged arc furnace each station and ancillary production equipment</td>
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<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>Of Hengxing Special Alloy Company</td>
<td>The 3500 KVA submerged arc furnace × 1 and supporting production facilities</td>
<td>0.36</td>
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<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>Luding County Erlang Mountain metallurgical</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>Guizhou Long Line property Dragon Ferroalloy Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>The Guizhou the Changshun Bussan Dragon ferroalloy limited liability company</td>
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<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>The Guanling through source</td>
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<td>114</td>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>The Phoenix company Dantuling branch</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>Guizhou</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>The Shengyuan new Sheng Manganese Limited</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>Guizhou Dalong Ferroalloy Group the Yuping xinbai silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>120</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>Yunnan</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>Yunnan</td>
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<td>126</td>
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<td>Gansu Shandian Yunnan Ferroalloy Co., Ltd.</td>
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MITT: 2011 ferroalloy list of enterprises to eliminate backward production capacity

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Location (City/County)</th>
<th>Equipment Details</th>
<th>Capacity (kVA)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gansu Province</td>
<td>Lintao Sankang Ferroalloy Co.</td>
<td>5200 kVA submerged arc furnace X 2, ancillary equipment</td>
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<td>Gansu Province</td>
<td>Wen County Informed Ferroalloy Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>Yongjing County Xiangyuan Limited</td>
<td>6300 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<td>Gansu Province</td>
<td>6300 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gansu Province</td>
<td>5000 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<td>Gansu Province</td>
<td>12500 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yongjing County Jiasheng Smelting Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>3600 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yongjing County Sheng Wang Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>6300 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<td>Yongjing County the Lijiaxia Tyone Chemical Smelting Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>6300 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dongxiang Autonomous County of the booming silicon carbide plant</td>
<td>6300 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qinghai Province</td>
<td>Dasheng Silicon Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>Qinghai Province</td>
<td>Qinghai Huadian Ferroalloy Co., Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qinghai Province</td>
<td>The Thai CoSi Alloy Company</td>
<td>1250 kVA refining furnace X 4, ancillary equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ningxia Province</td>
<td>Ningxia Ning Yilong Metallurgy Co., Ltd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ningxia Province</td>
<td>Zhongwei City, Ningxia Galaxy Smelting Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>7500 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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<td>Ningxia Province</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qinghai Province</td>
<td>The Lanzhou Port Abrasives Co., Ltd.</td>
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<td>Qinghai Province</td>
<td>Lanzhou HongFu Abrasives Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>4000 kVA submerged arc furnace X 1, ancillary equipment</td>
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Restrictions prohibit land project directory (2012), released - laws and regulations - China...

Page 1 of 2

Land and resources of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government department in charge of development and reform departments, Land and Resources Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Development and Reform Commission:

To implement the State Council on the promotion of economical and Intensive land use notice "(Guo Fa [2008] No. 3) spirit, according to industry restructuring Catalog (2011)," (National Development and Reform Commission Order No. 9) and the state-related industrial policy, land supply policy, the Ministry of Land and Resources, the National Development and Reform Commission to develop restrict the land for the project directory (2012), "and" prohibition of land for the project directory (2012), (hereinafter referred to as "restrictions directory" and " prohibit directory "). Is issued to you, please conscientiously implemented.

The provisions of this notice apply to new construction, expansion and renovation of the building project.

Construction projects, where the inclusion of "restricted directory must be in compliance with the conditions, land and resources management departments and investment management departments before the relevant formalities.

Third, where construction projects included in the prohibited list or listed technology, equipment, large-scale construction projects, land and resources management departments and investment management departments are not allowed to handle the relevant procedures.

Four, where "industrial restructuring Catalog (2011)," explicitly eliminated the backward technology, equipment, or production explicitly eliminated construction projects, land and resources management departments and investment management departments are not allowed to handle the relevant procedures.

Restrictions directory "and" prohibit directory implementation, the State Council issued the industrial policy and land resources management policy of restriction and prohibition of land for the project as otherwise provided, the provisions of the State Council for processing.

The Ministry of Land and Resources, the National Development and Reform Commission will be based on the macro-control needs, in accordance with national industrial policy, land supply policy, timely Amendment restrictions directory "and" prohibited list. Around according to the actual situation of the region, in the interests of the restrictions directory "and" prohibited list "under the premise, to develop a directory of local restrictions and prohibition of land for the project.

Restrictions directory "and" prohibited list "execution, processing by the Ministry of Land and Resources and the National Development and Reform Commission.

The eight relevant formalities, in violation of the provisions of this notice, the relevant departments

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and the responsibility of the persons shall be prosecuted. The notice is effective as of the date of promulgation. "Promulgated and implemented" restrict land project directory (2006),> and <prohibiting land project directory (2006), "notice" (Guo Tu Zi Fa [2006] No. 296) and on the issuance of restricted land for the project directory (2006 Supplement)> and <prohibition of land for the project directory (2006, this supplement)> notice "(Guo Tu Zi Fa [2009] No. 154) is abolished.


Attachment:
1. "Restrictions of land for the project directory (2012),"
2. "Against the land for the project directory (2012),"
comprehensive utilization), acetoxyacetone glycidyl acrylate, food law acetone / butanol, the comprehensive utilization of chloroform propylene oxide and epichlorohydrin production plant Saponification the saponin (containing less than 300 tons / year hydrolyze, excluded) production plant

3. The ethylene oxide polymerization polyethylene new 70,000 tons / year of polyethylene (continuous and intermittent), 200,000 tons / year of polyethylene, acetene and PVC, the initial size of less than 30 tons / year ethylene, 100,000 tons / year propylene, less than 20 million tons / year acrylonitrile / butadiene / styrene copolymer (ABS, body continuous method except), 30,000 tons / year the ordinary synthetic latex - carboxyl small benzene rubber production device (including styrene-butadiene latex), new construction, renovation and expansion solvent chloroprene rubber, butadiene-styrene thermoplastic rubber, polyurethane and polyacrylate a universal adhesive production device

4. New soda ash, caustic soda, 300,000 tons / year of sulfuric acid, Sulfuric Acid 200,000 tons / year, atmospheric law and consolidated law nitrate, calcium carbide (unless they are replaced by the same amount), to large-scale advanced process equipment single-stage production capacity of 50,000 tons / year of potassium hydroxide production plant

5. New, sodium tripolyphosphate, sodium hexametaphosphate, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentasulfide, feed dicalcium phosphate, sodium chloride, the firing process of less calcium sodium dichromate, electrolytic manganese dioxide, and the general level of calcium carbonate, anhydrous sodium sulfate (Salt cogenesis and byproducts except), barium carbonate, barium sulfate, barium hydroxide, barium chloride, barium nitrate, strontium carbonate, white carbon (other than the vapor phase method), choline chloride, a high open-hearth France manganite potassium, caustic evaporation method sulfuric acid production device

6. New yellow phosphorus, starting scale of less than 30,000 tons / year, in-line production capacity of less than 1 million tons / year of sodium cyanide (100%), single-line production capacity of 5 tons / year of lithium carbonate, lithium hydroxide, in-line capacity 20,000 tons / year of anhydrous aluminum fluoride or low molecular device than cyanide production

7. New oil (except for high-sulfur petroleum coke), natural gas as raw material, nitrogen fertilizer, the fixed layer intermittent gasification technology synthetic ammonia, ammonium phosphate production device, the copper wash Law ammonia synthesis fixed gas purification process project

8. New highly toxic, high residue of pesticide environmental impact (including Omethoate cloacarbophos, methyl isothiocyanate, phorate, terbufos, methidathion, methyl bromide, methomyl aldicarb, carbofuran, sodium diphacinone dicyclone ketone, furfural, coumatetralyl bromodiolone, brodifacoum, butylfuron, dimethylo Ethoprophos, endosulfan, aluminum phosphide, dicofol, organochlorine, organochlorine insecticides Fukumi fungicides nitrophenolate sodium (potassium) production plant, etc.)

9. New glyphosate, chlorpyrifos (except the aequorin phase process technology), triazophos, paraquat, chlorothalonil, avermectin, imidacloprid, acetochlor (A, except the fork Act process) production plant

10. New sulfate process titanium dioxide, lead, chrome yellow, less than 1 million tons / year iron oxide pigment, solvent-based paints (excluding encouraged paint varieties and production technology), including isocyanurate the urea acid Triglycidyl (TGIC) of powder coating production plant

11. New dyes, dye intermediates, organic pigments, textile auxiliaries production device (excluding encouraged dye products and production processes)

12. New hydrogen fluoride (HF) (supporting electronic grade wet phosphoric acid excluded), the new initial size of less than 200,000 tons / year, a single set of size less than 10 million tons / year of methyl chloride the allane monomer production device, 100000 tons / year (except silicone supporting) and 10 million tons / year and above, no the byproduct carbon tetrachloride supporting disposal facilities methane chloride production plant, new construction, renovation and expansion HCFCs (of HCFCs) (as except raw materials), of perfluorocarbons sulfonyl compounds (PFOS) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOA), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) (except for high purity grade) production plant

13. New bias tire and cycle tire (tire, tire, nylon cord, 30,000 tons / year steel cord, the conventional method of reclaimed rubber (dynamic the continuous desulfurization process except) the rubber peptizer pentachlorophenol rubber accelerator diazide tetramethyl thiuram (TMTD) production means

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73,000 tons/year and following hot dip galvanized coils project
82,000 tons/year and the following color coated coils project
9. Chromium-containing refractories production project
10. Ordinary power and high power graphite electrode pressure equipment, roasting equipment and production lines
11. Less than 600 mm in diameter or 2 million tons/year of high power graphite electrode production line
Common cathode carbon block 128,000 tons/year prebaked anode (carbon block), 2 million tons/year, 40,000 tons/year of carbon electrode production line
13. Stand-alone 1.2 million tons/year pellet equipment (other than iron alloy pellets)
14. Top charging coke oven carbonization chamber height <6.0 m, tamping coke oven carbonization chamber height <5.5 m, 100 tons/year coking project, heat recovery coke oven project, a single furnace less than 7.5 million tons/year, n = 30 tons/year the total annual output of 600,000 tons of semi-coke (coke) project
15.300 KVA and above, not hot charge against the process medium and low carbon ferromanganese, electric Manganese and low carbon ferrochrome refining electric furnace
Ferromanganese blast furnace; 16.300 m3 300 m3 and above, but the focal ratio higher than 1320 kg/t of ferromanganese blast furnace; scale of less than 10 million tons/year blast furnace ferromanganese enterprise
Calcium alloy and silicon calcium barium aluminum mineral hot furnace; 17. 12,500 KVA 12.500 KVA and above, but calcium alloy power consumption than 11,000 kWh/ton mineral hot furnace
Silicon aluminum mineral hot furnace; 18. 16,500 KVA 16,500 KVA and above, but silicon aluminum alloy electric consumption above 9000 kWh/ton mineral hot furnace
Poverty-stricken areas of the state for the 19.2 2.5 million KVA ordinary ferroalloy mineral hot furnace (Midwest independently run small hydropower and mineral resource advantages, mineral hot furnace capacity <2 1.25 million KVA); 2 2.5 KVA and above, but the transformer is not chosen the the load electric multi-level regulator three-phase or three single-phase energy-saving equipment, unrealized mechanismization and automation of process operation.
Ferromanganese electricity consumption is higher than 8500 kilowatts when/ton, industrial silicon power consumption than 12,000 kWh/ton electric furnace ferromanganese power consumption above 2600 kWh/ton, silico-manganese alloy power consumption above 4200 kWh/ton, high-carbon ferrochrome power consumption is higher than 3200 kWh/ton, silicocromium power consumption above 4800 kWh/ton of common ferroalloy mineral hot furnace
20. Using intermittent leaching, internalizing the liquid sending EMM leaching process projects; 10,000 tons/year of EMM single production line (transformer), the total size of EMM production of 30,000 tons/year following the project
21. Reverbatory furnace molybdenum concentrate roasting process or molybdenum concentrate roasting process has not yet adopted the reverberatory furnace the molybdenum iron production line but not with SO2 recovery unit
Prohibition of land for the project directory (2011), Page 4 of 12
aggregate (of Ceramsite) production line
91,000 cubic meters / year aerated concrete production line
10.3 million standard bricks / gangue, shale solid brick production line
11.1000 / rock (cone) cotton production line glass wool products and 8,000 tons / year production line
121,000 m / year and below prestressed centrifugal high-strength concrete pile production line
13. Prestressed concrete cylinder pipe (PCCP pipe for short) production line: PCCP-L type: designed annual production capacity of ≤50 km, PCCP-E type: designed annual production capacity of ≤30 km
10. medicine
1. New, original expansion the Gulong acid and vitamin C powder (including pharmaceutical, food and feed use, cosmetics) production plant, the new drugs, food, feed, cosmetics and other purposes, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B12 (Comprehensive Utilization except), vitamin E and the raw material production apparatus
2. New penicillin industrial salt, 6 - aminopenicillanic acid (6-APA), the chemical method to produce 7 - aminopenicillosoic acid (7-ACA), 7 - amino-3 - go acetoxy cephalosporanic acid (7-ADCA ), penicillin V, ampicillin, amoxicillin, and cephalosporin C fermentation, oxytetracycline, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, dihydroxymer, enrofloxacin, norfloxacin, rifampin, caffeine, the Keke beans alkali production unit
3. New paclitaxel (supporting except yew planting), plant extracts the berberine (supporting Coptis planting, except) production plant
4. New, expanded medicinal butyl rubber stopper, two-step production of infusion plastic bottle production unit
5. The opening of new drugs without a certificate of new producers
6. Production of new and the renovation and expansion of raw materials contain not yet large-scale cultivation or breeding of endangered animals and plants herbs device
7. New construction, renovation and expansion of the mercury-filled glass thermometers, sphygmomanometers production plant, silver amalgam dental materials, the new 200 million / year disposable syringes, blood transfusion sets, infusion production unit
Eleven, mechanical
1.2 arm and below the drill rig manufacturing projects
2. Rock loader rock loader (Li claw excluded) manufacturing project
3.3 m3 and the following small mine car manufacturing project
4. Diameter of 2.5 meters and winch manufacturing project
5. A diameter of 3.5 meters and below mine hoist manufacturing project
6.40 m2 and screening machine manufacturing project

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31.56 inches and the following single-stage pump manufacturing projects

32. Generic class of 10 MPa and below the low-pressure carbon steel valve manufacturing project

33. 5 t/h and the following short Cupola

34. Hexachloroethane refining non-ferrous alloys, magnesium alloy SF6 protection

35. Cupola melting metallurgical coke

36. Using non-renewable water glass sand molding and core technology project

37. The salt bath nitrogen carbon Sulphonitrocarburizing furnaces and salt

38. The tubes high frequency induction heating equipment

39. The nitrite corrosion, preservatives

40. Casting / forging fuel furnace

41. Forging with a coal-fired furnace

42. Manual gas forging furnace

43. Steam hammer

44. Arc welding transformer

45. Solder containing lead and cadmium

46. New TBM machine assembly

47. The New ton more free forging hydraulic machine project

48. New ordinary castings and forgings

49. Moving coil and tap Manual electrode welding machine

50. Y series (IP44) three-phase asynchronous motors (Frame sizes 80 to 355) and its derived series, Y2 series

(IPS4) three-phase asynchronous motors (frame size 63 to 355)

51. The knapsack manual compression sprayer

52. Knapsack sprayer duster

53. Manual transplanter

54. Bronze tea processing machinery

55. Double disc friction press

56. Loaded Powder Metallurgy

57. Export ship section construction project

58. New wind power equipment whole factory project

59. Emission standards for the third year and the following motor vehicle engines

60. 4-speed and following mechanical car with automatic transmission (AT)

Twelve, light industry

1. Of PVC the ordinary artificial leather production line

2. Annual processing capacity of 20 million standard rawhide leather production line following the annual processing of wet blue hides below the capacity of 10 million standard leather production line

3. Ultra-thin (less than 0.015 mm thick) plastic bags and ultra-thin (less than 0.025 mm thick) plastic shopping bags

4. New to hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) as a blowing agent in polyurethane foam production line, continuous production line of extruded polystyrene foam (XPS)

5. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) packaging film of food preservation

6. Ordinary incandescent lighting, high-pressure mercury lamp

7. Overlock sewing machine lockstitch sewing machine maximum speed lower than 4000 stitches / minute (excluding the thick material sewing machine) and a maximum speed of less than 5000 stitches / minute

8. Price Computing Scale (accuracy is less than 1/1000 of the largest weighing, weighing ≤ 15 kg), electronic belt (the largest weighing accuracy is lower than 5/1000), Electronic Hanging (accuracy is lower than the maximum, said amount of 1/1000, and weighing ≤ 50 tons), the spring dial scale (less than 1/400 of the maximum weighing accuracy, weighing ≤ 8 kilograms)

9. Electronic truck scale (accuracy of less than 1/500 of the largest weighing weighing ≤ 300 ton), static electronic railway scale (accuracy less than 1/2000 of the largest weighing, weighing ≤ 150 tons), dynamic electronic track scale (accuracy is less than 1/500 of the maximum weighing, weighing ≤ 150 tons)

10. The glass thermos gall production line

113,000 tons / year and the following Container Glass Production Line

12. Was prepared by way of manual operation the glass batch materials and weighed

13. Does not meet the daily glass industry clean production evaluation index system requirements indicator glass furnace

14. Production capacity of less than 18,000 bottles / beer filling production line

15. Oxid synthesis and Ziegler production of fatty alcohol products

16. Thermal production of sodium tripolyphosphate production line

17. Monolayer the gun washing powder production technology and equipment, the size of less than 1.6 tons / hour sulfonated device

18. Paste-type zinc-manganese batteries, nickel-cadmium battery

19. Toothpaste production line

20. 60 tons / year of ore (well) salt project of 201,000 tons / year the northern sea salt project; New Southern sea salt saltworks project;

21. Monochrome metal plate offset press

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22. New single chemical wood pulp 300,000 tons / year, 100,000 tons of chemical mechanical wood pulp / Chemistry bamboo 10 tons / year production line; newprint, coated paper production line
23. Elemental chlorine bleaching pulping process
24. Raw sugar processing projects and processing 5000 tons (3000 tons) Yunnan region of sugar cane, New Project beat 3,000 tons daily processing
25. Liquor production line
26. Alcohol production line
275,000 tons / year and less and using ionization cross process MSG production line
28. Synthetic sweeteners saccharin and other chemical production line
29. Concentrated apple juice production line
30. Soybean crushing and bleaching project (Haiyongjiang, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, the major soybean producing areas excluded); less than 200 tons and the eastern and central regions sheng daily processing rapeseed, cottonseed, peanuts and 100 tons of oil processing projects; western region sheng daily processing rapeseed 100 tons of the seeds, cottonseed, peanuts, and other oilseeds processing projects
31. Years of processing 300,000 tons of corn, oven dry yield in less than 98% of the corn starch wet production line
32. Below the annual slaughtering 150,000 beef cattle 10000, sheep 150,000 and 10 million live poultry and below slaughter construction projects (minority areas excluded)
33.3000 tons / year and the following the Western meat processing project
34.2000 tons / year and the following yeast processing projects
35. The frozen seawater surimi production line

13. Cotton products, except cotton high-density polyvinyl alcohol slurry (PVA) sizing process and product
14. More than 20 tons of tons of raw wool scouring water scouring process and equipment
15. Double cocoon silk and silk vertical reeling technology and equipment
16. Hank dyeing craft projects
17. Sodium chloride bleaching
18. Polyvinyl alcohol slurry (PVA) sizing process and product (cotton products, except cotton high-density products)
19. Double cocoon silk and silk vertical reeling technology and equipment
20. Hank dyeing craft projects
21. Sodium chloride bleaching
22. High energy consumption, high pollution and low performance industrial powder explosive production line
23. Intermittent spandex aggregate production device
24. Conventional polyester (PET) single-line capacity of less than 10 million tons / year of continuous polymerization production unit
25. Of dimethyl terephthalate (DMT) process for the production of items using conventional polyester
26. Semi-continuous spinning of viscose filament yarn production line
27. Intermittent spandex aggregate production device
28. The conventional synthetic filament Spindle long 1200 mm semi-automatic winding equipment
29. Viscose plate and frame filter
30. Singlet 1000 tons / year capacity ≤ width ≤ 2 meters of conventional polypropylene spunbond nonwovens production line
8.25 kg / h or less carding
9.200 nips / min cotton comber
31. Party and government organs (including state-owned enterprises), new construction, renovation and expansion of the training center (base) and various types of accommodation, conference, catering reception facilities or places of construction projects
32. Without a legitimate project of prospecting and exploration of mineral resources

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http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t... 2013-03-18
6. Not legally obtain mining rights, mineral resource extraction projects
In accordance with the "State Council on further strengthening phase out backward production work notice" (Guo Fa [2010] 7 Hao) and "issued in 2012 19 industrial industry phase out backward production can target task of notice" (work letter of the Ministry of Industry, [2012] 159 No.) the requirements of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government has 2012 industries and eliminate backward production capacity target task decomposition of the implementation of the enterprise, and the announcement in the local government websites and the mainstream media on the list of enterprises.

Now 2012 ironmaking, steelmaking, coke, calcium carbide, ferroalloy, electrolytic aluminum, copper smelting, lead smelting, zinc smelting, cement, plate glass, paper, alcohol, monosodium glutamate, citric acid, leather, printing and dyeing, chemical fiber, lead batteries and other 19 industries and eliminate backward production capacity of enterprises list (first batch) to be announced (see Annex).

The authorities concerned to take effective measures to strive for all closed down by the end of September 2012, included in the bulletin list backward production capacity of the enterprise to ensure that to completely dismantle eliminated before the end of 2012, and shall not be transferred to other regions and neighboring countries. Around according to "embodiment of the elimination of backward production capacity assessment "on the issuance of the notice" (Ministry of Industry and associated industries [2011] No. 46) requirements, do a good job on the elimination of backward production capacity of enterprises on-site inspection and acceptance and tasks to complete announcement.

June 26, 2012

Attachment: 2012 19 Industrial enterprises eliminate backward production capacity list (the first batch)

Hot words search: backward production capacity

Previous: Beijing General Research Institute of Mining and Metallurgy successful recovery of new technology and equipment research and development of copper tailings
Next: June nonferrous metals industry down significantly In July are still hovering at the bottom

Further reading:
- "12th Five-Year" for industries and eliminate backward production capacity added 7 (2012-02-21)
- Ministry of Industry issued 19 industries and eliminate backward production capacity target task  (2012-04-28)

http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&ei=BIVMUevuErOJ0QH Wu... 2013-03-22
The second three minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Silicon Industry Branch of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association

2012-09-27 16:55:43 Source:

[September 19, 2012 Minutes]


At the meeting, the silicon industry Branch Vice President and Secretary-General of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association Lin Ruhi delivered a summary of the work of the past years, and the silicon industry is facing a grim situation, the direction of the next annual Silicon Industry Branch five suggestions; 1 increase industry news media guide, 2 promote the application of silicon products; 3 promote the revised industry access conditions to accelerate the backward production capacity out of work; help enterprises technological innovation and enhance the competitiveness of enterprises; 5 strengthen communication with relevant departments of the national government, to promote the healthy and stable development of the industry.

Assistant to the general manager of the Beijing Antaike Information Development Co., Ltd., silicon industry, Vice General Secretary of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association, Xu Aihua will on behalf of the Secretariat reported Silicon Industry Branch of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association on the year (September 2011 to 2012 August) the financial balance of payments, and read out a co-opted the Inner Mongolia peak Vision Energy Group Co., Ltd. Deputy General Manager Zhao Chunyuan, Yunnan Hongsheng Jinmeng Enterprise Group Co., Ltd. general manager Zhou Jinghong, and Jiangsu Senze Group chairman and general manager Shi Yan as Vice The president, as well as the appointment of GGL Group Technology Innovation Committee, deputy director of the Office of Technology Management Division Deputy General Manager Zhou Shuqiang, Deputy Secretary-General's proposal, vice president and director of consideration, and the conference unimously adopted.

http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&... 2013-03-05
The second three times of the Silicon Industry Branch of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association, vice president of long range cis Division at the meeting that the polysilicon double reverse 'success provides a good environment for the healthy and orderly development of China's polysilicon industry. But companies want to develop also need to pay attention to the following issues: first, to promote the downstream applications. Second, to strengthen the positive publicity. Third, companies need to put forward reasonable proposals, industry-wide common development.

The polysilicon business representatives at the meeting that polysilicon enterprises in the United States and South Korea in recent years. far less than its cost price to our dumping large quantities of polysilicon, has seriously affected the healthy development of China's polysilicon industry. Polysilicon enterprises are facing tremendous pressure and severe challenges, the silicon Industry branch actively lead the company to take a series of response measures, makes us less take a lot of deterrents, enterprise expresses extreme gratitude to the government and associations. Business representatives are the first to analyze the reasons for the silicon industry, specifically as follows: First, the United States and South Korea for our polysilicon dumping; Second, the slowdown in growth of demand on the international market as well as the rapid development of domestic polysilicon industry caused by the current oversupply. Secondly, from the point of view of promoting industrial development put forward three-point proposal: First, it is recommended that the industry access standards should be appropriate to enhance, optimize the industrial structure, so as to enhance the international competitiveness of enterprises; Second, it is recommended that the U.S. and South Korea "double reverse" preliminary ruling as soon as possible to reduce the extent of damage on the domestic silicon industry; recommendations within the industry to strengthen exchanges in various fields of science and technology, information, and lead the industry more standardized, scientific and healthy development. The silicon Industry branch Finally, two expectations: first, I hope the the silicon industry branch and give full play to the role of government linkage critical juncture in China's polysilicon industry facing a crisis of survival, the government give the advanced enterprises must support, and the introduction of relevant policies to ensure the healthy and orderly development of the silicon industry; Second, I hope the industry associations to guide corporate unity and cooperation, create market mutual benefit and win-win situation.

The industrial silicon business representatives at the meeting pointed out that the future work of the Association also put forward three suggestions: First, it is recommended to speed up the amendments as well as the elimination of backward production capacity of the industry access conditions, care and help for the Association has been thanked promote the healthy and orderly development of the industry, smuggling seriously harming the interests of the state, the proposed elimination of export tax; Thirdly, I hope the Association to play a dynamic role to strengthen unity and cooperation between enterprises, to expand the the industrial silicon byproduct micro silica fume domestic consumer markets, weather the crisis.

Last the silicon Industry branch vice president of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association Secretary-General Lin Ruhai meeting summary highlighted the silicon industry in China has reached a critical juncture, the major companies must work together, solidarity and cooperation, and firmly committed to standing on the point of view of the industry as a whole on to consider the issue of contributing to the healthy development of the industry as a whole. Finally, thanks to fully cooperate with the support of the government and major companies.
Heilongjiang Province is actively promoting the elimination of backward production capacity in 2012

Issued in 2012 in accordance with the Industrial and Information of the Ministry of the 19 industrial industry eliminated backward production can target task of notice “requirements, Heilongjiang Province, industrial and information technology Commission in a timely manner will target task decomposition reached about places City, implement to the specific enterprise, and combined actual situation clearly requires the dismantling of the main equipment of backward production capacity must be completed before the end of October. In the course of their work, the Provincial Industry and Information Commission to pay attention to the Province linkage effect of the elimination of backward production capacity Work Leading Group member units, extensive special inspection “Five investigation five visits in the province, timely corrective work deviation to ensure on schedule to complete the objectives and tasks. As of the end of September this year, the province eliminated backward production capacity of the 35 companies involved in the project have all been shut down by requirements are 21 paper-making enterprises, printing and dyeing, five, four cement companies, three coke enterprises, a ferroalloy enterprises an alcohol Enterprises. Next, the Provincial Industry and Information Commission will further play to the role of the Office of the Leading Group, the acceptance of the work, do a good job out of the task enterprises continue to promote the implementation of the various policies to ensure the full completion of the objectives and tasks throughout the year.
Eliminate backward production capacity target plan submitted to the 2013 Industrial - law...
Localities should fully understand the importance of the elimination of backward production capacity, urgency and difficulty, to further clarify the sectoral division of responsibilities and strengthen the work of coordination, improve policies strictly implement the measures seriously included in the 2012 national notice in accordance with the relevant procedures and requirements, good backward production capacity of the main equipment (production line) removing the inspection work, issued by the provincial written acceptance views, and in the list of the provincial people's government portal and local mainstream media in the region have been announced to the public enterprises to complete elimination of backward production capacity task. January 28, 2013, by the provincial government in 2012 out backward production capacity summary of the work, as well as the objectives and tasks completion form (see Annex 4), reported the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology Evaluation Checklist (see Annex 5) Ministry of Finance (in duplicate).

Three organizations to declare 2013 the central financial incentive funds

Areas concerned financial, industrial and information technology, the competent departments in accordance with the "elimination of backward production capacity of the central financial reward fund management approach" (fiscal built [2011] 180 \( ^{11} \)) regulations, according to the 2013 focus on industry phase out backward production capacity can target plan and the 2012 task completion proposed the backward production scale incentive conditions, the specific list of enterprises and plans to phase out the main equipment (production line), and fill in the corresponding content in the elimination of backward projects funds management system (download from www.jjrjw.com) in February 2013 28 before the application documents and data discs submitted to the Ministry of Finance, Industry and Information Technology (each in duplicate). The same time, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the "Ministry of Finance on the issued 2012 phase out backward production capacity of central financial reward fund budget indicators notice" (fiscal built [2012] 517 \( ^{11} \)), the arrangements and the use of the 2012 Incentive funds, the actual phase out backward production capacity situation and written acceptance views to collate summary shall be prepared and submitted.

Fourth, contacts and telephone

Industrial Policy Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology Contact: Zhang points Tangjun Tel 010 - 68205196 / 5194/5189

Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Construction Contact: Xia Hongwei Xie Bingxin Tel :010 - 68552977

Ministry of Finance, the General Office of the General Office of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology

November 29, 2012

Attachment:
1. \( ^{11} \) provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) 2013 Industrial industry, eliminate backward production capacity target plan
2. \( ^{11} \) provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in 2013 Industrial industry, eliminate backward production capacity planned list of enterprises
3. Eliminate backward production capacity canonical format of the list of enterprises announcement
4. \( ^{11} \) provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in 2012 in key industries and eliminate backward production capacity target task completion table (styles)
5. \( ^{11} \) provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) 2012 phase out backward production capacity Evaluation Checklist (style)

Related hot words search: the elimination of backward production capacity

http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&ei=BlVMUevuErOJQHWu... 2013-03-22
Eliminate backward production capacity target plan submitted to the 2013 Industrial - law...

Further reading:
1. 2011 aimed the elimination of backward production capacity target task completion (2012-12-26)
2. "5th Five-year" key industries and eliminate backward production capacity added (2012-01-01)
3. Ministry of Industry issued 15 industries and eliminate backward production capacity target task (2012-04-18)
4. 2012 19 industrial enterprises eliminate backward production capacity list (the first group) (2012-07-10)
5. In 2012 the industrial industry, eliminate backward production capacity list or continued announcement (2012-09-07)

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Organizational structure  
Vice president of the unit

The Member  
Apply for membership

Management with tariff

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Announcement on doing ferroalloy access corporate supervision and inspection and the fifth installment
Not free to develop solar energy resources in the case of state-owned enterprises
The United States to implement the "double reverse" measures. Zhejiang photovoltaic enterprises worse
EU smart grid policy
2011 China Nonferrous Metals Industry operating characteristics of and outlook for 2012
China nonferrous Metals Industry news conference held in Beijing
The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology Announcement 2011 industries and eliminate backward production
Eliminate backward production capacity of the central financial reward fund management
Success in the current industrial DSM work in the field of light...
Organization of the solution of Industry and Information Technology issued the elimination of backward production capacity in 2011...

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Policies and regulations do ferroalloy access bulletin supervision and inspection and the... Page 2 of 2

led, organize the Fifth batch ferroalloy access announcement, and the announcement of the declaration of the enterprises to change the corporate name.

Schedule requirements and Contacts

The first three approved into the announcement of corporate supervision and inspection, and enterprises to apply for the fifth installment access announcement, to change the corporate name of the related materials, shall be prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (Industrial Policy) on June 30, 2013, at the same time Form (Annex 1, 2, 3) electronic version sent to the following email address.

Contact: Chuang Li, Zhang points
Tel: 010-68205189 / 5194
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E-mail: cyjgc@miit.gov.cn

http://jys.miit.gov.cn/n11293472/n11295023/n11297848/n15179803.html

Related Information

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Industry knowledge
PV cable cable difference
Technical and economic indicators of industrial silicon production
To silicon metal
The polysilicon nature and application
The definition of the solar cell
Development and application of solar cells
China Approves 12th Five-Year Plan for Western Regions

By Julia Gu

Feb. 27 – China’s State Council announced last week that it has approved the 12th Five-Year Plan for Further Promoting the Economy of the Western Regions (the Plan), a step that is aimed at narrowing the gap between the country’s wealthiest coastal provinces and its under-developed western regions.

Specifically, the Plan will target 12 provinces: Xinjiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Ningxia, Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Chongqing, Shaanxi, Guizhou and Yunnan.

The seven major development goals set by China’s central government are as follows:

- Increasing economic growth;
- Expanding infrastructure construction;
- Improving the ecological environment;
- Providing better public services;
- Developing and strengthening local industries;
- Elevating people’s living standards; and
- Reforming and opening up the region.

Economic Zones

In an attempt to ensure the efficiency of its “Go West” campaign, the central government has consolidated the 12 aforementioned provinces into the following featured economic zones:

- Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Zone
- Guanzhong-Tianshui Economic Zone
- Beihai Gulf Economic Zone
- Hohhot-Baotou-Yinchuan-Yulin Economic Zone
- Lanzhou-Xining-Geermu Economic Zone
- North Tianshan Economic Zone
- Central Yunnan Economic Zone
- Central Guizhou Economic Zone
- Economic Zone Along the Yellow River in Ningxia
- Central and Southern Tibet Economic Zone
- Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Economic Zone

The State Council stated that Beijing has planned the rapidly expanding Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Zone to be developed first. The area, which covers over 200,000 square kilometers, is comprised of 31 districts and counties within Chongqing Municipality and 15 cities in Sichuan Province. The Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Zone is regarded as one of the country's top industrial bases, having already developed strong auto and
equipment manufacturing, science, technology and national defense sectors.

The Plan showed that, by 2015, the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Zone is expected to become a key economic center of West China and, in the longer-term (by 2020), the State Council wants the area to build itself into one of the strongest comprehensive regions in Mainland China. According to experts, the economic zone is looking to become the “fourth pole” to boost China’s economic growth, following the Bohai Bay, the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta regions.

Infrastructure Developments

The Plan further asserts that infrastructure development is the undisputed key to the success of the region. The central government wants to more adequately integrate West China into the national transportation network by connecting it directly with the eastern seaboard, including the booming clusters of the Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta and Bohai Bay Zone.

Furthermore, highways will be built to bridge Beijing with Kunming and Shanghai with Chengdu by 2015. International transport corridors that lead to Southeast Asia, South Asia and Central Asia are on their way, as well.

Other key development areas, such as resource-rich Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Qinghai, will be connected to each other by constructing more highways and railways, the State Council announced. By 2015, it is expected that the region’s railway network will expand by roughly 15,000 kilometers and that urban residents will account for up to 45 percent of the area’s total population.

In order to bring the region’s major cities closer to the rest of Asia and beyond, existing airports will be upgraded and expanded, while new ones will be constructed where they are needed.

Even the oil and gas transport network will be upgraded, according to the Plan. Presently, important projects include Phase II of the China-Kazakhstan crude oil pipeline, the Dushanzi-Urumqi pipeline, the Jiaopiao-Ruili-Kunming section of the China-Myanmar crude oil pipeline, and sub-lines of the Kunming-Chongqing pipeline.

As part of the Plan, West China will also speed up the development of its industrial chain – enabling the region to better take advantage of its abundant natural resources. Xinjiang, for example, can expand its petrochemical industrial chain by improving the existing Urumqi-Dushanzi-Korla network, while Qinghai can use its potassium resources to upgrade its fertilizer industry. Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan will work on phosphorus resources to help boost its food processing, food additives manufacturing, and other phosphate products. Meanwhile, Gansu will establish its chemical industrial chain by upgrading its industry centers with more vinyl processing plants, isocyanate plants, as well as improving its synthetic rubber processing and sulfuric acid utilization.

Besides economic development, the Plan outlined goals for West China’s ecological conditions. Forests should cover one-fifth of the land in the whole western area by the end of 2015, and water consumption should be cut by 30 percent per unit of industrial output growth.
Over the past five years, China's western provincial economies have expanded by an average of 13.6 percent per year and have seen some 355,000 kilometers of highways and 8,000 kilometers of rail built over that time, according to official data. However, the development of inland China has largely been ignored, overshadowed by the performance of the coastal regions during the country's recent transformation into the world's second largest economy. Now, after bidding its time and addressing its shortcomings, West China looks ready to soon have its day in the sun.

Dezan Shira & Associates is a specialist foreign direct investment practice and can advise international companies investing in China on the country's complete legal, tax and operational issues. The firm was established in 1992 and maintains 12 offices throughout China, in addition to practicing in Hong Kong, India, Vietnam and Singapore. For advice on investment opportunities or establishing a business in West China, please E-mail china@dezshira.com or visit our web site at www.dezshira.com.

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Doing Business in China

The successor to our "China Business Bible," this new, completely updated 156-page book covers all aspects of business in China, from the different types of legal structure, the full tax implications, human resources and labor issues, including cost analysis, intellectual property matters, a complete overview of China's free trade and development zones, and on-going compliance issues such as tax filings and license renewals, audit and closure issues.

Business Guide to West China

172 pages. This book is a detailed overview of West China, including the provinces of Gansu, Guizhou, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Tibet, Xinjiang and Yunnan, and includes detailed introductions to the key cities of Chengu, Chongqing, Kashgar, Kunming, Lanzhou, Lhasa, Guiyang, Urumqi, Xining and Yinchuan.

China Goes West — Our series on what triumphs have taken place and what challenges still remain in China's last frontier.

The Sichuan Question — Chengdu or Chongqing

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The western region includes six provinces of Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang (including the Anjiang Production and Construction Corps) five districts and one city. Prominent advantages in resources in the western region, the market potential is huge, with a broad space for development, is an important strategic resources successively industrial transfer undertake ground.

A transfer directory " , with regard to the industrial development of the western region positioning western region requirements to grasp the relationship between resource development and ecological protection in accordance with the scientific concept of development, vigorously implement the advantageous resources transformation strategy to accelerate border development and opening up, the construction of the country's important energy and chemical resource intensive processing, new materials, and green food base, as well as a regional high-tech industries and advanced manufacturing base. The western region is vast and rich reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, rare earth, iron ore, copper and other resources, but relatively fragile ecological environment, economic development is lagging behind other regions of the eastern. Countries after the implementation of the western development strategy, the pace of growth in the western region significantly speed up the industrial strength growing. From 1998 to 2010, the industrial output value of the western region Increased from 40.73% to 50.09%. At the same time, the overall development of the western region faster than the eastern region and the national average, Guanzhong - Tianshui, Chengdu and other regions to become the engine of rapid growth driven west. However, compared to the national average, the overall strength of the western region is still relatively backward. Current and future period, only to seize the historical opportunity for industries to relocate to actively develop the advantages characteristics of the development of energy and mineral processing industry, equipment manufacturing, high-tech industry, the western region to accelerate new industrialization and urbanization, to achieve coordinated regional development.

Transfer directory "of the positioning of the industrial development of the western region with the national main functional area planning" to maintain a high degree of unity. The main functional areas of strategic national level key development domains, nearly half is located in the western region, focusing on the development of energy, high-tech, advanced manufacturing, resource intensive processing industry, , Chengdu-Chongqing region to build to become the country's major high-tech industries, advanced manufacturing base; central Guahou region will be built into the country's major energy and raw material base, focused aerospace equipment manufacturing base; central Yunnan Province will be built into the The chemical industry, metallurgy, biotechnology-focused regional resource intensive processing base. "The transferred directory" special attention to prevent backward production capacity transferred to the central and western regions, and implement the requirements
of the National main functional area planning *, focusing on scientific development, adhere to the
guiding principle of the starting point.
In addition, the transfer directory "and" western development "12th Five-Year Plan" better
convergence. Accelerate the development of a modern energy industry, optimal adjustment of
resource processing industry to transform and upgrade the equipment manufacturing industry, and
actively foster strategic emerging industries, "western development" 12th Five-Year Plan "proposed
requirements for different industries. Transfer directory "accurately grasp the advantages of natural
resources in the western region, industry characteristics based on talent and technology accumulation
conditions, the differentiated positioning reflects the development of the western region, the local
conditions of the policy orientation.
Western region strategic resource Industries to relocate to the western region of the carrier,
the investment environment and development conditions continue to improve, the market potential is
huge. The national main functional area planning "," Go West "Twelfth Five-Year Plan" "focus on
planning and development of the western region made a clearly defined. Among them, the "National
main functional areas planning key development areas of the nine countries of the western region
Hubao E elm, Chengdu-Chongqing, Guizhou region level;" western development "12th Five-Year Plan"
proposed Chengyu, Guanzhong - Tiansui, central Yunnan, Guizhou region of 11 key economic zone.
Transfer directory "on the basis of the two plans, according to the" 12th Five-Year Development Plan
of the western regions of the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and industries to relocate
in key areas to further refine the proposed Mengxi along the Yellow River along the economic with
blue white core economic area, Qaidam key development. Transfer directory "number of key
industries to relocate the Midwest carrier reached 44, accounting for nearly 40% of the total number
of the national carrier, was significantly higher than the other three regions, highlighting the support
industries to relocate to the Western Region.
Although the western region has certain advantages in resources, but relatively fragile ecological
environment, resources and environmental protection work must be paid great attention to the
process of industrial development. Transfer directory "explicitly undertake industrial transfer vector
special focus on industrial development and environmental protection issues in ecologically fragile
areas. Sanjiangyuan region many counties economic underdevelopment, has an urgent need for the
development, so as one of the industries to relocate to the region. However, as the source of the
Yangtze River, Yellow River and Lancang River, Three Rivers is the most sensitive areas of the
ecosystem. To this end, the transfer directory "moderate development in specialty agricultural and
livestock products, the Tibetan medicinal intensive processing, folk handicrafts and other industries
with local characteristics, non-industry into a high environmental risk, and reflects the requirements of
the scientific development concept.
Third, the Industry Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the priority to undertake the
development of the western region: "the State Council on further promote sound and rapid
development of Inner Mongolia's economic and social opinions" (Guo Fa [2011] No. 21) pointed out,
to the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region into a national importance energy base, new chemical
base, non-ferrous metal production and processing base. Also made it clear in the autonomous region
"12th Five-Year Plan" to accelerate the development of the chemical industry to transform and
upgrade the metallurgy and building materials industry, the construction of the country's major non-
ferrous metal smelting and processing base, moderate expansion of steel production capacity,
fostering the growth of the equipment manufacturing industry, the construction of various regional
characteristics electronic information industry cluster base. Relying on rare earths, coal, iron ore and
other mineral resources and industrial base, transfer directory "13 iron and steel, non-ferrous metals,
chemicals, building materials, machinery, textile and other industrial categories identified as a focus to
undertake the development of the industry in Inner Mongolia. Among them, steel topping the list,
embrides the characteristics and advantages of the steel industry in Inner Mongolia.
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Guangxi Beibu Gulf Economic Zone Development Plan "put
forward to build a high starting point, high level of modern processing and manufacturing system, the
formation of the coastal petrochemical industry clusters focus on fostering the development of

http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&ei=BlVMUeuvuErOJ0QHWu... 2013-03-22
electronic information, bio-engineering, new materials, modern medicine, energy saving in Guangxi environmental protection and other high-tech industries. "12th Five-Year Plan of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" the focus on the food, automotive, petrochemical, power, non-ferrous metals, machinery, and other development and expansion of the billion dollar industry. Based on the the Guangxi Coastal advantages as well as rich resources such as oil and gas, aluminum conditions, "Transfer directory"  of focusing on the development of 12 industrial categories such as food, chemical, automotive, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, 63 entries.

Chongqing: Chongqing "12th Five-Year Plan" put forward the key development direction: speed up the development of the information industry as the leading strategic emerging industries, the construction of the country's major modern equipment manufacturing base, built in the inland areas of optimal allocation of resources, competition highlight the advantages of comprehensive chemical industry base, the capital of China's aluminum and ten million tons of quality steel base. "Transfer directory" 12 electronic information, automobile, machinery, aerospace, rail transportation, nonferrous metals, chemicals and other industrial categories as Chongqing key to undertake the development of the industry, a total of 60 entries. Electronic information, automobile, machinery, aerospace, listed in order of priority, reflects the support of the development of information industry and equipment manufacturing Chongqing.

Sichuan Province: Sichuan during the "12th Five-Year" will focus on the development of strategic emerging industries, to promote the construction of six bases. Growth of traditional industries with local advantages, focus on equipment manufacturing, petrochemical, automobile manufacturing, beverages and foodstuffs, modern Chinese medicine industry, to do large-scale, high-end development. Transfer directory "Sichuan-oriented, focusing on the development of electronic information, machinery, aerospace, rail transportation, pharmaceuticals, automotive, chemical, building materials and other 12 industrial categories, a total of 100 entries, the number of entries in the provinces in the western region in most.

Guizhou Province: Guizhou Province, the 12th Five-Year Plan made clear accelerate the construction of an important national resource deep processing base, promoting the construction of important national specialty equipment manufacturing base, speed up the construction of important national characteristics of light industry base, accelerating the development of the country's important strategic emerging industry base development strategy. "The transfer directory OK Guizhou Province, focusing on the development direction of the industry, give full consideration to the development needs of Guizhou Province, 13 industrial categories, including machinery, automotive, aerospace, rail transportation, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, light, a total of 95 entry.

Yunnan: "the views of the State Council on the support of Yunnan Province to speed up the construction of an important bridgehead for the Southwest Open" (Guo Fa [2011] No. 11) has put forward the Yunnan build become an important base of clean energy, emerging petrochemical base, focus on promoting chemical, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and other industrial optimization and upgrading. Yunnan Province, "the 12th Five-Year Plan" proposed to be built into the country's important industrial base base of clean energy, electricity, mining, technology integration resource intensive processing of renewable clean energy carriers, successively petrochemical base, strategic resources and raw materials. Transfer directory "give full consideration to the advantage of rich, non-ferrous metal reserves in Yunnan Province to pay attention to high vegetation coverage, the advantages of biological resources and the existing industrial base, food, light industry and other industries are listed in priority to undertake the development of the industry first, followed by the iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and other industrial categories, containing a total of 75 entries.

Tibet Autonomous Region: Tibet Autonomous Region is relatively weak industrial base, the development of more urgent requirements. The autonomous regional planning focused on mineral processing, building materials, medicine and pharmacology, and other industry development goals. Transfer directory "in order to guide the Tibet Autonomous Region to build a relatively complete industrial system, the priority to undertake the development of the seven non-ferrous metals, chemicals, food, medicine, light industry, building materials and other industrial categories, a total of..."
30 entries, including the development of Tibetan medicinal plant and the entry of deep processing, Tibetan features daily necessities.
Shaanxi Province: "Guanzhong - Tianshui Economic Zone Development Plan" Guanzhong - Tianshui Economic Zone to build an important base for advanced manufacturing. Shaanxi Province, the "12th Five-Year Plan" to further clarify the proposed focus on the development of strategic emerging industries, the aerospace, new materials, new energy and new energy vehicles, a new generation of information technology to accelerate the non-ferrous metallurgy, building materials, food processing, textile and garment industrial restructuring and upgrading. "Transfer directory is based on the industrial base in Shaanxi Province, and the advantage of resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, proposed to give priority to undertake the development of the chemical industry, machinery, automotive, rail transportation, aerospace, non-ferrous metals industry-oriented, a total of 90 entries.
Gansu Province: Gansu Province, the "12th Five-Year Plan" clearly put forward to transform and upgrade traditional industries of petroleum chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, building materials, light industry, textile industry, construction industry, relying on the existing manufacturing base, the revitalization of the general petrochemical equipment manufacturing, automobile and special equipment, such as equipment manufacturing industry. Transfer directory "according to the characteristics of Gansu Province, more abundant energy resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, wind, Gansu Province, focus on the development of chemical, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, machinery, electronic information, automobile, etc. 13 industrial categories, involving a total of 62 entry.
Qinghai Province: Qinghai Province during the 12th Five-Year plan to build the country's major non-ferrous metal production base, the western new special steel production base, the international plush spun distribution center for the production and operation, as well as have an important influence at home and abroad ecological product supply base . Qinghai Province, hydropower, Salt Lake is rich in resources, oil and gas resources, non-metallic mineral resources, non-ferrous metal reserves. Transfer directory "take full account of the Qinghai resource conditions of Qinghai Province priority to undertake the development of industrial chemicals, non-ferrous metals, machinery, automobiles, steel, light industry, textile, food and 10 industrial categories, a total of 58 entries.
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region: Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region "during the 12th Five-Year plan implementation of three one hundred billion investment plan, bigger and stronger coal power of the dominant industry, the implementation of strategic emerging industries" plan to double. Consistent with this, the transfer directory "clear Ningxia priority will be to undertake the development of eight industrial categories such as machinery, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, building materials, light industry, electronic information, a total of 45 entries.
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region: Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the "12th Five-Year" period will vigorously develop modern coal chemical industry, the overall revitalization of the textile industry, to speed up the development of the regional characteristics of the electronic information industry. Autonomous regions "12th Five-Year Plan also proposed specific development goals of the iron and steel, building materials, chemical industry and light industry. Follow the principle of the development needs of the region, "the transfer directory" dear Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region priority to undertake the development of the industry direction of the order of 11 chemicals, machinery, automobiles, light industry and other industrial categories, a total of 97 entries.

The related hot word search: industrial transfer

The State encourages toxic and hazardous materials (products) alternatives catalog (2012 edition)
China Issues Industrial Transfer Guidance Catalogue

China is a monthly magazine and daily news service about doing business in China. We cover topics relating to the Chinese economy, the market in China, foreign direct investment and Chinese law and tax. It is written in-house by the foreign investment professionals at Dezan Shira & Associates.

China Issues Industrial Transfer Guidance Catalogue

Posted on August 6, 2012 by China Briefing

Aug. 6 - China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the "Industrial Transfer Guidance Catalogue (2012 Version) (Announcement [2012] No.31, hereinafter referred to as the 'Transfer Catalogue')" on July 26. The Transfer Catalogue is promulgated for the purpose of promoting coordinated regional development, facilitating orderly industrial transfer, as well as resolving the various problems that have arisen in the process of industrial transfer, such as blind competition among the various regions and backward production capacities.

The Transfer Catalogue consists of five chapters. The first chapter provides general guidance for industrial development to various regions; chapters two to five offer specific guidance to Northeastern China, Eastern China, Central China and Western China, and further specify the specific transfer guidance principles and industries.

The Transfer Catalogue outlines transfer guidance for 15 traditional industries in the abovementioned regions, they are:

- Electronic information
- Pharmaceuticals
- Aviation and aerospace
- Machinery
- Railway transportation
- Automobile
- Chemical industry
- Iron and steel
- Ships and marine engineering equipment
- Light Industry
- Food
- Textile
- Building materials
- Nonferrous metal
- Product-oriented service industry

The Transfer Catalogue aims to combine national regional development strategies with local development demands, existing industrial foundation with comparative advantages, industrial work distribution with regional cooperation, and government guidance.
with market mechanism. This is reflected in the attention that the Transfer Catalogue pays to regional characteristics and the integrated and instructional industrial policies it offers to each area based on the actual situation.

It is anticipated that effective implementation of the Transfer Catalogue will promote orderly industry transfer in all regions, optimize the distribution of industries, and facilitate the industrial transformation and sustainable development of the economy.

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China approves 255 companies for ferroalloy export licenses in 2013

Hong Kong (Platts)-28Dec2012/1141 am EST/1641 GMT

China’s Ministry of Commerce announced Friday that it has granted 255 Chinese producers and trading companies licenses to export ferroalloys, including ferrosilicon, silicomanganese, ferrotungsten, ferrochrome, ferrovanadium, in 2013.

The ferroalloy exporters on the list are classified into two groups with Group A comprising 107 companies while Group B has 148. The two groups are categorized according to the types of ferroalloys they export.

In a statement on its website, the ministry did not reveal export volumes allocated to each company.

—Wendy Shair, newsdesk@platts.com —Edited by E Shailaja Nair, shailaja_nair@platts.com
Day One | May 12 | Thursday

08:30 - 10:00 Registration
10:00 - 12:00 CBI summit interactive hall

Services we will provide you:
- Company profile show, rolling PPT play
- Pre-event/on-spot collection of sales and purchase information and on-spot updating and release
- One-to-one customer appointment

12:00 - 14:00 Lunch buffet

Keynote Speech Section 1:
Macro climate — Industry policy & the general trend
14:00 - 14:30 The impact of the elimination of backward capacities on the Chinese silicon metal market
  - Executive plan for the elimination of backward silicon metal capacities as per the 12th five-year (2011-15) plan
  - Goals for the consolidation of silicon metal industry
  - Outlook for the Chinese silicon metal market

Topic background: The MIT raw materials planning seminar in Changchun on 18 January 2011 reiterated the goals for eliminating backward capacities of the non-ferrous metals processing industry, i.e. developing technology intensive further processing products and consolidating silicon metal enterprises through M&A. By 2015, the proportion of large enterprises with production at or above 50kt will rise to 50% in China. The elimination of submerged arc furnaces below 6300KVA will be completed by 2012.

14:30 - 15:00 Analysis of the 12th five-year plan for electricity industry and its impact on silicon metal industry
  - The 12th five-year plan for electricity industry
  - Power supply situation to be faced by the silicon metal industry in the 12th five-year plan period
  - Practice advisory for enterprises

Topic background: A 12th five-year planning and research report on the electricity industry compiled by CEC at the end of 2010 is expected to be taken as part of the 12th five-year plan for the electricity industry made by the Chinese government after internal deliberation. The highlighted electricity pricing issue and tendency are also important to the cost sensitive silicon metal industry.

15:00 - 15:30 Global silicon metal market fundamentals and outlook 2011
  - Global silicon metal capacity and production distribution and additional capacities of new projects
  - Major consuming areas and notable changes in demand in 2011
  - Forecast of the price trend of major product in 2011

15:30 - 16:00 Coffee break & networking

16:00 - 16:30 Study on China’s silicon metal industry fundamentals and price trend
  - Silicon metal supply, demand and price overview and outlook for 2011
  - Related upstream and downstream sectors
  - New climate for silicon metal export

Expected Speaker: Bai Hongqiang, Director, China Research Center of Silicon Industry
16:30 – 17:00 The rise and growth of NE silicon market
0 Production of NE silicon enterprises in 2010
0 Geological characteristics and prospect of NE silicon market

17:00 – 18:00 CBI TALK—panel discussion from market perspective
Panel guests: to be confirmed
Topics:
0 How will silicon enterprises adapt to changes of policies, economy and the market climate?
0 Discussion on silicon metal market
0 Forecast of the demand at home and abroad 2011

We have selected issues of the widest concern in this industry as panel topics based on a pre-event survey to many enterprises. These topics will be discussed from the view of a neutral third party. Panel topics will be updated.

18:00 – 20:00 Gala dinner

Day Two | May 13 | Friday

Keynote Speech Section 2:
Demand A — Si-Al alloy & silicon market

09:00 – 09:30 Hymn for renaissance?—Auto Industry’s demand for silicon alloys 2011
0 Chinese auto market overview 2010
0 Growth points of auto industry and new demand for silicon alloys
0 Forecast of auto market trend 2011

09:30 – 10:00 Integration prospect of Industrial silicon and silicon industries
0 China’s silicon industry pattern
0 Integration development strategy of Chinese silicon enterprises
Topic background: Monomer technology has not been deemed as a barrier anymore, so what determines the competitive edge of enterprises will be cost control and derivatives R&D. And integration plays a key role in either case.

10:00 – 10:30 Coffee break & networking

10:30 – 11:00 Monomer or derivatives?—status quo of silicon industry and outlook 2011
0 China’s silicon monomer production capacity growth
0 Silicon demand of derivatives sectors
0 Application of silicon materials in solar panels
0 The positive impact of the new demand on silicon industry
Topic background: The collective release of silicon capacities intensified market competition; however, the derivatives development is not enough. Silicon may have wide application potential in high performance silicon oil for subway transformer, surfactant for oil production and sealing and backplane materials for solar panels. The deeper the extension of industrial chain, the stronger the market demand.

11:00 – 11:30 Silicon demand of Korean market 2011
0 Status quo of Korean silicon further processing industry
0 Silicon import of Korea from China and demand forecast 2011

11:30 – 12:00 Efficient logistics management helps silicon enterprises with cost control and risk reduction
0 Status quo of China’s silicon metal logistics
0 How to make efficient logistics management

12:00 – 14:00 Lunch buffet

Demand B — polysilicon-PV Industry

14:00 – 14:30 Global PV industry development and impact on Chinese polysilicon and silicon markets
0 Global PV industry overview 2010-2011
0 Prospects of the development of Hailou PV base
0 How will the growth of polysilicon industry bolster silicon demand
Topic background: Chinese photovoltaic enterprises have been growing fast amid the rapid development of the global PV market. However, they are also facing problems like high cost, lack of competitiveness and weak risk resistance. Sources said that China’s three leading PV enterprises are poised to invest 30 billion yuan to build world’s biggest silicon based PV Industry manufacturing cluster in Hailou, Hainan province. How will the news impact Chinese silicon industry?

14:30-15:00 How to integrate polysilicon Industry chain and build recycling economy

14:30 – 15:00 Polysilicon raw material purity and selection requirements