

9 April 2020

Mr Corey Hawke  
Case Manager, Investigations 3  
Anti-Dumping Commission  
Level 35  
55 Collins Street  
Melbourne Victoria 3000

**Public File**

Dear Mr Hawke,

**Anti-Dumping/Subsidisation Investigation No. 550 – Precision Pipe & Tube Steel exported from China, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam**

I. Introduction

Orrcon Manufacturing Pty Ltd ("Orrcon") is the manufacturer of the subject goods Precision pipe & tube steel in Australia. Orrcon was the applicant company that requested the Anti-Dumping and Subsidisation investigation applicable to Precision pipe and tube exported from the People's Republic of China ("China"), the Republic of Korea ("Korea"), Taiwan, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam ("Vietnam") – refer ADN No. 2020/030.

Orrcon submits that domestic selling prices for Precision pipe & tube steel sold in the Vietnamese market are artificiality low, that a Particular Market Situation ("PMS") exists, and hence conditions exist in that market to render sales of the subject goods not suitable for use in determining normal values under subsection 269TAC(1).

Orrcon relies upon the PMS claims made in its application, and makes the following additional comments specific to the Vietnamese Steel Master Plans. Orrcon will also make further representations on review of the Government of Vietnam's ("GOV") and Vietnamese subject goods producer questionnaire responses.

II. Vietnamese Steel Master Plans

The GOV and Vietnamese steel producers have previously indicated that the Steel Master Plan had been revoked at the end of 2018. It is submitted, however, that the revocation of the Steel Master Plan in no way hinders or minimizes the effects of the plan on Vietnamese subject goods production and prices over the investigation period. Rather, the effects of the plans, which impacted the structure and capacity of Vietnam's Precision pipe & tube industry, continue beyond December 2019.

The Original Steel Master Plan (2007-2015, with a vision to 2025) and the Updated Steel Master Plan (2015-2020 with a vision to 2025) are detailed per the following<sup>1</sup>:

- Decision No.145/2007/QĐ-TTg of September 04, 2007 approving the master plan on the development of Vietnam's steel industry in the 2007-2015 period, with the 2025 vision taken into consideration; and
- Decision No. 694/QĐ-BCT of January 31, 2013, approval of steel manufacturing and distribution system development planning by 2020, with a vision to 2025.

<sup>1</sup> Non-Confidential Attachment 1: Decision No. 145/2007/QĐ-TTg and Decision No.: 694/QĐ-BCT.

The objective of the Original and Updated Steel Master Plans is the development of the Vietnam steel industry. Its essential elements call for:

- the development of the steel industry in compliance with the national master plan on socioeconomic and industrial development;<sup>2</sup>
- sustainable and stable growth of steel manufacturing and reducing the imbalance between long and flat steel products;<sup>3</sup> and
- the removal of smaller, outdated manufacturing facilities.<sup>4</sup>

Orrcon details below the salient points of the Master Plans, and their impact on the Vietnamese steel industry as relevant to the subject goods producers:

- a) The plans set production capacity.<sup>5</sup> For example, the updated plan stipulates manufacturing capacity of finished steel, split between long and flat products, of 13 million tonnes in 2015, 23 million tonnes in 2020 and 39 million tonnes by 2025 – this being a 77% increase over the 2015 to 2020 period, and a further 70% increase over the 2020-2025 period.
- b) The plans establish guidelines for the development of Vietnam's steel distribution channels, including distribution centre market shares.<sup>6</sup>
- c) The updated plan governs the development of domestic steel manufacturing, “...*focusing on investment in steel manufacturing projects in specific regions...*” and specifically investing in steel rolling facilities in certain regions.<sup>7</sup>
- d) The updated plan establishes forecasts and targets “...*for steel product consumption (including steel bar, roll, shape, hot rolled, cold rolled coil, steel pipe) by 2020, with a vision to 2025.*”<sup>8</sup>
- e) The plans include development planning; setting target production capacities for specific periods, and allocating regional distribution targets.<sup>9</sup>
- f) In developing domestic steel markets, Article 1(5) of the updated plan requires:

*“Protecting domestic market by the technical barriers and legal quality standards...”, “Speeding up investment in capital construction to expand the domestic steel market, increasing consumption of steel products”, and “Gradually establishing a modern steel distribution system, creating public and transparent market, reducing intermediate costs, contributing to stabilise the domestic steel market”.*

<sup>2</sup> Non-Confidential Attachment 1: Decision No.145/2007/QĐ-TTg, Article 1(1)(a); Decision No.: 694/QĐ-BCT, Article 1(1)(a)

<sup>3</sup> Non-Confidential Attachment 1: Decision No.: 694/QĐ-BCT, Article 1(1)(b).

<sup>4</sup> Non-Confidential Attachment 1: Decision No.: 694/QĐ-BCT, Article 1(1)(c).

<sup>5</sup> Non-Confidential Attachment 1: Decision No.: 694/QĐ-BCT, Article 1(2)(b).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Non-Confidential Attachment 1: Decision No.: 694/QĐ-BCT, Article 1(3)(a).

<sup>8</sup> Non-Confidential Attachment 1: Decision No.: 694/QĐ-BCT, Article 1(4)(a).

<sup>9</sup> Non-Confidential Attachment 1: Decision No.: 694/QĐ-BCT, Article 1(4)(b).

And for foreign markets:

*“Improving competitiveness on price and quality of steel products...” and “Developing a number of products with comparative advantage for exports such as ...steel pipe...”*

- g) The plans also mandate removal of outdated production, removing all pig iron, steel billet, and steel rolling manufacturing facilities with small capacity, by 2020.

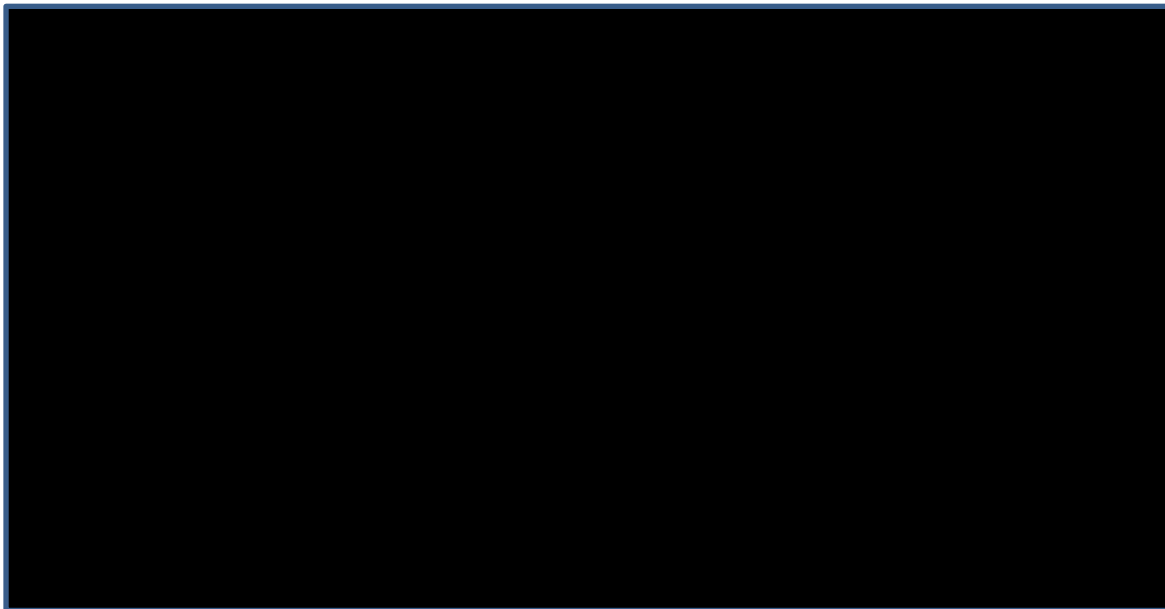
In summary, the plans:

1. determine the development of the steel industry;
2. prescribe the elimination of outdated production technology;
3. set production capacity targets;
4. prescribe the regional distribution of steel; and
5. set investment guidelines; both foreign and domestic.

The impact of these plans will significantly affect the Vietnamese steel industry, including subject goods producers, for years to come. Further, the GOV’s mandates and stipulations will affect prices, as increased production will result in increased supply and decreased priced.

The impact of the plans thus far is telling – Vietnam’s steel demand expanded by more than 20% per year from 2014 to 2016.<sup>10</sup> This can be contrasted to only gradual or moderate production and demand growth for the likes of other ASEAN markets such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.<sup>11</sup>

Recent and planned investment in the Vietnamese steel industry is significant. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] [commercially sensitive Vietnamese steel industry investment plans].



Source: [REDACTED]

<sup>10</sup> Confidential Attachment 2: [REDACTED]

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

Orrcon submits that the rise in Vietnam production and demand, both absolute and relative to Asian production, is a direct result of the impact of the Steel Master Plans.

III. Conclusion

Given the nature of the Plan's objectives, targets and prescriptions, and the dynamics of supply and demand, it necessarily follows that the GOV's policies will have affected the domestic Vietnamese price of Precision pipe and tube steel.

The fact that the Steel Master Plan was revoked at the end of 2018, prior to the calendar year 2019 investigation period, is of little consequence for the Commission's PMS determination. The plans had long-term objectives, with consequent long-term effects. The impacts of the plans on capacity growth, production, investment decisions, and regional distribution did not cease when the most recent plan was rescinded. Instead, the effects of the Master Steel Plans will continue long-term, and certainly past calendar year 2019.

If you have any questions concerning this submission, please do not hesitate to contact me on [REDACTED].

Yours faithfully,

[REDACTED]

Manager – Trade Measures

Gõ từ khóa tìm kiếm..



## Quyết định 145/2007/QĐ-TTg

Decision No.145/2007/QĐ-TTg of September 04, 2007 approving the master plan on the development of Vietnam's steel industry in the 2007-2015 period, with the 2025 vision taken into consideration

🏠 (/) > VĂN BẢN PHÁP LUẬT (/CSDL/VAN-BAN-PHAP-LUAT) > LĨNH VỰC KHÁC (/LINH-VUC/LINH-VUC-KHAC)  
> QUYẾT ĐỊNH (/LINH-VUC/LINH-VUC-KHAC?L=QUYET-DINH)  
> QUYẾT ĐỊNH 145/2007/QĐ-TTg (/145-2007-QĐ-TTG)

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🇻🇳 Tiếng Việt (/quyet-dinh-145-2007-qd-ttg-phe-duyet-quy-hoach-phat-trien-nganh-thep-viet-nam-giai-doan-2007-2015-xet-den-2025)

**Decision No.145/2007/QĐ-TTg of September 04, 2007 approving the master plan on the development of Vietnam's steel industry in the 2007-2015 period, with the 2025 vision taken into consideration** đã được thay thế bởi **Decision No. 694/QĐ-BCT approval of steel manufacturing and distribution system** (/decision-no-694-qd-bct-approval-of-steel-manufacturing-and-distribution-system) và được áp dụng kể từ ngày 31/01/2013. ×

Nội dung toàn văn Decision No.145/2007/QĐ-TTg of September 04, 2007 approving the master plan on the development of Vietnam's steel industry in the 2007-2015 period, with the 2025 vision taken into consideration

**THE PRIME MINISTER OF  
GOVERNMENT**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**  
**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

No.145/2007/QĐ-TTg

Hanoi, September 04, 2007

**DECISION**

APPROVING THE MASTER PLAN ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM'S STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE  
2007-2015 PERIOD, WITH THE 2025 VISION TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

**THE PRIME MINISTER**

*Pursuant to the Law on Organization of the Government dated December 25, 2001;*

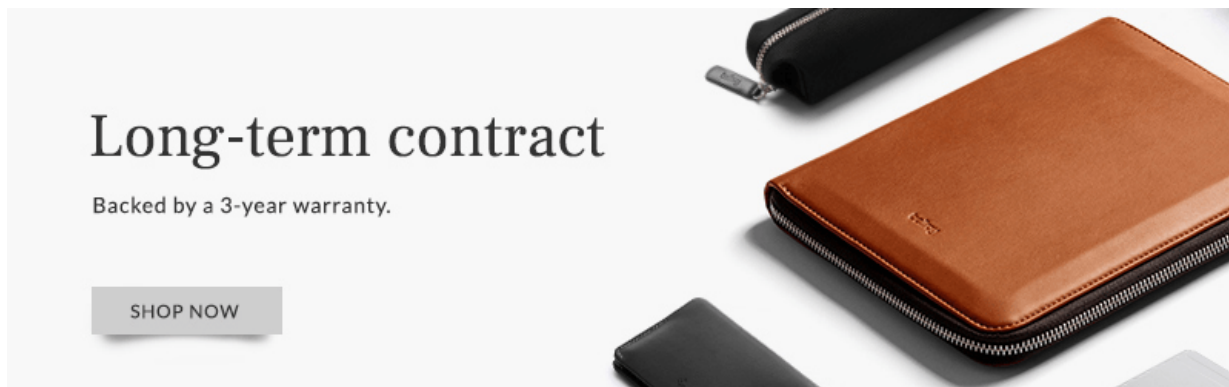
*At the proposal of the Ministry of Industry (now the Ministry of Industry and Trade) and the Minister of Planning and Investment, and based on the opinions of ministries, branches and localities,*

**DECIDES:**

**Article 1.** To approve the master plan on the development of Vietnam's steel industry in the 2007-2015 period, with the 2025 vision taken into consideration, with the following principal contents:

1. Development viewpoints

- a) To develop Vietnam's steel industry in compliance with the national master plan on socio-economic and industrial development, local socio-economic development plannings and Vietnam's integration roadmap.
- b) To build and develop Vietnam's steel industry into an important industry, ensuring stable and sustainable development, minimizing imbalance between the manufacture of pig iron and ingot steel and the manufacture of finished steel products, between long steel products and flat steel products.



- c) To build Vietnam's steel industry with advanced and rational technologies, using domestic resources in a thrifty and efficient manner, ensuring harmony with eco-environmental protection in localities where the industry is developed.
- d) To attach importance to, and encourage domestic economic sectors and branches to cooperate with foreign parties to invest in, the construction of a number of mining-metallurgy complexes, combine mills and large factories, which manufacture flat steel products.

2. Development objectives

The overall development objectives of Vietnam's steel industry are to satisfy to the utmost the economy's demands for steel products and to boost export, specifically:

- a) Manufacture of pig iron

To adequately supply cast pig iron for domestic mechanical manufacture and export, striving to supply a majority of raw materials for domestic ingot steel mills. By 2010, 1.5-1.9 million tons of pig iron; by 2015, 5.0-5.8 million tons of pig iron; by 2020, 8-9 million tons of pig iron and reverted products; and by 2025, 10-12 million tons of pig iron and reverted products will be manufactured.

b) Manufacture of ingot steel (raw steel)

By 2010, 3.5-4.5 million tons; by 2015, 6-8 million tons; by 2020, 9-11 million tons; and by 2025, 12-15 million tons of ingot steel will be manufactured.

c) Manufacture of finished steel products

By 2010, 6.3-6.5 million tons of finished steel products (1.8-2.0 million tons of flat steel products); by 2015, 11-12 million tons (6.5-7.0 million tons of flat steel products); by 2020, 15-18 million tons (8-10 million tons of flat steel products); and by 2025, around 19-22 million tons (11-13 million tons of flat steel products and 0.2 million tons of special steel) will be manufactured.

d) Export of pig iron and steel of all kinds

By 2010, the export volume will reach 0.5-0.7 million tons; by 2015, 0.7-0.8 million tons; by 2020, 0.9-1.0 million tons; and by 2025, around 1.2-1.5 million tons.

The above export targets may be adjusted to suit the practical situation in order to stabilize the domestic market.

### 3. The master plan's contents

a) Demands for steel products

Vietnam's demands for finished steel products are estimated at around 10-11 million tons by 2010; 15-16 million tons by 2015; 20-21 million tons by 2020; and 24-25 million tons by 2025.

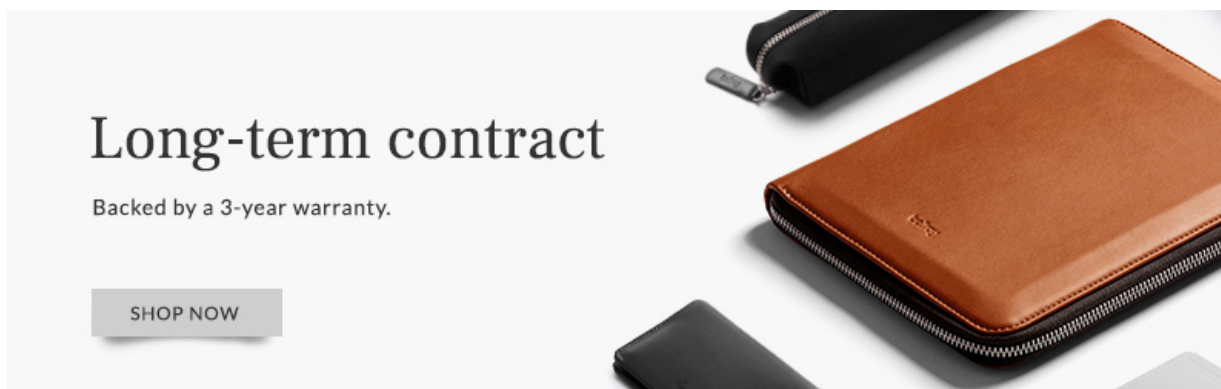
b) Planning on major investment projects

On the basis of the distribution of iron ores, their geographical locations and infrastructure as well as different steel demands, investment will be made in the following major projects:

- 2007-2015 period:

+ Ha Tinh Steel Complex, with Thach Khe iron ore mine: Its capacity is projected at 4.5 million tons/year, divided into 2 phases, the capacity in the first phase will be around 2-2.5 million tons/year. The investment form will be investment cooperation between domestic and foreign parties. The planned time of putting the complex into operation in the first phase is during 2011-2012;

+ Dung Quat (Quang Ngai) Steel Complex with a capacity of 5 million tons/year, divided into 2 phases, using domestic and imported iron ores. The investment form will be 100% foreign capital. The planned time of putting the complex into operation in the second phase is during 2011-2015;



- + A project on a mill manufacturing high quality hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel coils and zinc-plated steel with a capacity of 3 million tons/year, the capacity in the first phase will be 0.7 million tons/year. The investment form will be 100% foreign capital of Posco Group (the Republic of Korea);
- + A project on a mill manufacturing high quality hot-rolled steel coils and sheets with a capacity of 2 million tons/year. The investment form will be joint venture between ESSA Group (India) and domestic enterprises. The mill will be built during 2007-2009;
- + A project to expand the production capacity of Thai Nguyen Pig Iron and Steel Company, phase 2: To invest synchronously in mining and metallurgy stages (blast furnace - basic oxygen furnace), with a capacity of 0.5 million tons of square ingot/year. The project is planned to be put into production during 2009-2010;
- + Lao Cai Steel Complex, using Quy Xa mine's iron ores: refining pig iron with blast-furnace and refining steel with electric-arc-furnace with a capacity of 05 million tons of square ingot/year. The Complex is planned to be put into operation during 2016-2025, if market is available, investment will be made in an additional modern steel-rolling chain with a capacity of 0.5 million tons/year;
- + To develop medium- and small-sized projects on the blast-furnace manufacture of pig iron in Lao Cai, Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang, Bac Kan and Yen Bai provinces with a total capacity of around 1 million tons of ingot steel/year; Cuu Long Steel Company's flat ingot steel mill, and Vietnam Steel Company's and Southern Steel Company's square ingot steel mills, etc.;
- + To complete the construction of, and put into operation, a number of smaller-sized projects to make flat-steel products, including 2 hot-rolled steel sheet mills of VINASHIN and Cuu Long Steel Company; cold-rolled steel coil mills of LILAMA, Phu My Steel Sheets Company - phase 2, Hoa Sen Company, Formora Steel, Sun Steel, and Bach Dang Company, etc.

- 2016-2025 period:

- + A project to manufacture with electric-arc-furnace steel furnace steel from directly reverted products (with Midrex non-coke metallurgy technology or HYL using natural gases) with advanced technologies and equipment, with a capacity of 1.5 million tons of flat ingot steel/year (option 1) or 1.5 million tons of hot-rolled steel sheets/year (option 2).

Investment periods: for option 1: The project is planned during 2016-2020 (located in Ba Ria –Vung Tau to supply flat ingot steel for hot-rolling mills in the southern key economic zone); for option 2: The project is planned during 2016-2025 (located in Binh Thuan to make use of natural gases exploited from Phu Khanh gas reservoir and the northern area of Cuu Long gas reservoir).



## Matt's amazing 80kg loss!

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- Investment form: 100% foreign capital or joint venture between domestic and foreign parties.
- + To study investment in projects to make and roll steel sheets, large shaped steel products and non-welded steel tubes with advanced technologies and a capacity of around 1 million tons of finished steel products/year in service of shipbuilding, oil and gas, and mechanical engineering for the manufacture of extra-long and extra-heavy equipment. Investment form: 100% of foreign capital or joint venture between domestic and foreign parties.
- + To study investment in a special steel mill with a capacity of around 0.3-0.5 million tons/year in service of machinery manufacture and defense industry.
- \* The list of investment projects of Vietnam's steel industry, during 2007-2025 is in the enclosed Appendix.

### c) Major solutions and policies

#### - Investment capital solutions

Vietnam's steel industry's demand for development investment capital during 2007-2025 is estimated at around US\$ 10-12 billion, including around US\$ 8 billion during 2007-2015. To meet this capital demand, the following solutions will be implemented:

- + To diversify investment capital for the steel industry from own capital, preferential loan (for ingot steel manufacture projects), domestic and foreign commercial loans, capital raised from the issuance of government bonds, corporate bonds and project bonds, foreign investment capital;
- + To flexibly use capital of financial institutions in the form of hire-purchase of equipment or deferred-payment purchase of equipment, or undertaking investment cooperation with large steel consumers in other national economic sectors such as shipbuilding, automobile and motorcycle manufacture, mechanical engineering, defense industry, construction, transport, etc.;
- + To step up equitization of state enterprises in the steel industry in order to diversify forms of capital ownership and mobilize capital from shareholders. To encourage equitized steel enterprises to be listed in the securities market and issue share certificates for attracting indirect investment capital.

#### - Investment cooperation solutions

Investment cooperation with foreign countries will focus on the manufacture of pig iron, ingot steel and flat-steel products, especially for high-capacity projects (of over 1 million tons/year).

- Solutions regarding supply of major sources of raw materials and fuel

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In the short term, to export iron ores to China in exchange for fat coal and coke. In the long term, to formulate a national strategy on the import and export of mineral raw-materials in order to supply fat coal and coke for the sustainable development of the steel industry.

- Import, export and market development solutions

+ To protect the domestic market through lawful technical barriers and quality and environmental standards in order to prevent the penetration of poor-quality and unsafe products into the Vietnamese market;

+ To further study and improve regulations and laws in order to develop the market for steel products; to create a close cooperation and a mechanism for profit sharing and joint responsibility between steel manufacturers and traders;

+ To improve policies and laws and enhance capacity to enforce competition law and combat anti-monopoly, market manipulation and dumping.

- Human resource development solutions

To improve material and technical foundations and the quality of teachers for technical workers' training schools so that these schools can train laborers to meet the metallurgy industry's demands. To attach importance to overseas training and invite foreign experts to provide at-work training.

- Scientific and technological development solutions

To enhance international cooperation, consolidate scientific-technological relations between production units and R&D agencies and domestic and foreign universities in order to step up the transfer of new technologies and techniques to the country's steel industry.

- Environmental protection solutions

+ To limit and minimize pollution. Newly built metallurgical plant must apply modern and advanced technologies and be equipped with environmental-standard equipment for waste treatment and pollution reduction. To reject metallurgical projects that have no environmental impact assessment reports or environmental standard conformity registration;

+ To make relocation and intensive investment plans for steel refining and rolling establishments in cities or craft villages in order to reduce environmental pollution;

+ To renovate, and gradually eliminate the use of, outdated technologies and machines such as blast furnaces of under 200m<sup>3</sup> (excluding special-use blast furnaces for manufacturing mechanical cast pig-iron), electric arc furnaces and converter furnaces of a capacity of 20 tons/batch (excluding furnaces for casting mechanical details), steel rolling chains of a capacity of under 100 tons/shift (excluding those for rolling stainless steel and high-quality steel), and other outdated subsidiary machinery and equipment;

+ Pig iron, ingot steel and rolled steel factories which are planned to be built from January 1, 2011, must, apart from using modern and environmentally friendly technologies and highly combined complete equipment with low material and energy consumption ratios, satisfy the following conditions:

- . Using blast furnaces (BF) of a useful capacity not lower than 700 m<sup>3</sup>;
- . Using electric arc furnaces (EAF) of a capacity not lower than 70 tons/batch;
- . Using basic oxygen furnaces (BOF) of a capacity not lower than 120 tons/batch;
- . Using steel rolling chains of a capacity not lower than 500,000 tons/year.

+ To closely control the safety of chemicals and emissions, especially toxic chemicals in establishments that manufacture cold-rolled flat-steel products, metal-plated and -coated products or organic paint-coated products; laboratories; and establishments that manufacture coke, sinter and revert iron ores.

- Management solutions: To promulgate mechanisms and policies to develop Vietnam's steel industry through encouraging and rationally protecting upstream production investment (large-scale exploitation and sorting of iron ores, manufacture of reverted products, pig iron and ingot steel), building metallurgical complexes and big flat-steel mills.

-To step up the renewal and reorganization of state enterprises in order to raise their competitiveness. To encourage the establishment of joint-stock companies by state enterprises, economic branches and domestic and foreign economic sectors.

## **Article 2.** Organization of implementation of the master plan

### 1. The Ministry of Industry and Trade:

- The Ministry, an agency in charge of state management of the steel industry, shall monitor and inspect the steel industry's investment, production and business situation according to the approved master plan. To periodically update and adjust the master plan to suit the national socio-economic development situation.

- To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with concerned ministries, branches and localities in, studying, improving and proposing new mechanisms, policies and tools in:

- + Protecting the domestic steel manufacture against competition of foreign steel products in the light of Vietnam's integration commitments;
- + Enhancing market control to prevent fake and imitation goods and trade fraud; developing and socializing the steel distribution system, contributing to stabilizing the steel market;
- + Enhancing trade promotion, supporting the seeking and development of markets for exporting pig iron and steel products.

### 2. The Ministry of Planning and Investment:

To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in, calling for investment cooperation in the development of key steel projects such as Thach Khe iron ore mine and Ha Tinh Steel Complex. To orient and facilitate the attraction of investment and grant investment certificates for projects under this master plan.

### 3. The Ministry of Finance:

To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry of Planning and Investment in, studying, improving and proposing mechanisms, financial policies as well as import tax and export tax policies in order to step up investment in the development and restructuring of the steel industry.

4. The Ministry of Transport:

To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in, making and implementing the plan on transport networks, especially railways and seaports, supporting the development of steel industry infrastructure in Lao Cai, Hai Phong, Ha Tinh, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Quang Ngai and other localities.

5. Ministry of Science and Technology:

To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in, stepping up scientific and technological activities in the metallurgy domain by receiving and applying advanced world technologies and techniques; to effectively guide and support enterprises to apply technologies to manufacturing ingot steel and steel.

6. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment:

- To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with concerned ministries, branches and localities in, closely managing iron ore resources and fluxing minerals; to direct and increase investment in survey, assessment and exploration of iron ores and fluxing minerals according to the approved master plan;
- To facilitate the licensing of mineral activities related to the master plan.

7. Provincial/municipal People's Committees:

- To direct investment in the development of steel manufacturing establishments in their localities in accordance with this master plan;
- To coordinate with concerned ministries and branches in organizing and inspecting the implementation of this master plan; to handle and solve in time problems and difficulties for investors and steel mills in their localities.

8. The Vietnam Steel Association:

- To act as a coordinator and representative for steel enterprises in working with state management agencies;
- To proactively propose and join concerned ministries and branches in formulating development mechanisms and policies; to participate in the settlement of problems arising in the course of production and business, especially in the context of international integration.

**Article 3.**

This Decision replaces the Prime Minister's Decision No. 134/2001/QĐ-TTg (/decision-no-134-2001-qd-ttg-of-september-10-2001-approving-the-overall-planning-on-the-development-of-the-steel-industry-till-2010) dated September 10, 2001, and takes effect 15 days after its publication in CONG BAO.

**Article 4.**

Ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies, heads of government-attached agencies, and presidents of provincial/municipal People's Committees shall implement this Decision.

**PRIME MINISTER**

**Nguyen Tan Dung**

**APPENDIX**

**LIST OF MAJOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS OF VIETNAM'S STEEL INDUSTRY DURING 2007-2025**

*(Attached to the Prime Minister's Decision No. 145/2007/QĐ-TTg dated September 4, 2007)*

No.	Contents	Expected location	Expected time of commencement and completion	Investment capital (US\$ million)	Products (1,000 tons)		
					Pig iron	Ingot steel	Rolled steel
I	Projects planned for 2007-2015						
I.1	Key projects						
1	Ha Tinh Steel Complex	Vung Ang	2010-17	3,000	Rotated products	4,500	4,000
2	Quang Ngai Steel Complex, phase 1	Dung Quat	2008-10	539		2,000	1,860
	Quang Ngai Steel Complex, phase 2	Dung Quat	2011-17	500		2,500	2,200
3	POSCO project, phase 1 - cold rolling	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	2007-09	340			700
	POSCO project, phase 2 - hot rolling	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	2010-12	660			3,000
4	Thien Hung Stainless Steel Refining and Rolling project	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	2006-10	650			720
5	ESSA-VSC Hot Rolling Project	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	2007-09	525			2,000

I.2	Other major projects						
1	Renovation, and expansion of production, of Thai Nguyen Pig Iron and Steel Company, phase 2 (including mines)	Thai Nguyen	2006-10	237	Rotated products	500	500
2	Lao Cai Pig Iron and Steel Complex	Lao Cai	2006-10	150	500	430	500
3	Lao Cai Pig Iron Mill (ViMiCo, Vietnam Coal-Mineral Industries Group)	Lao Cai	2006-08	26.3	100		
4	Hang Nguyen Minerals Joint-Ventures Enterprise	Tuyen Quang	2006-10	43.5	220		
5	Cao Bang Pig Iron and Steel Joint-Stock Company	Cao Bang	2006-10	25.0	140		
6	Yen Bai Pig Iron and Steel Mill	Yen Bai	2006-10	32.6-35.0	160		
7	Steel-Slab Manufacture Projects of Vietnam Pig Iron and Steel Joint-Stock Company	Northern Vietnam	2006-10	70		330	350

8	POMINA Ingot Steel Mill (Vietnam Steel Company)	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	2008	70		400	
9	Flat Ingot Steel Mill (Cuu Long Company)	Hai Phong	2006-10	60		400	
10	Phu My Ingot Steel Mill, phase 2 (Southern Steel Company)	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	2011-15	60		500	
11	Hot-Rolled Steel Sheet Mill of Cuu Long Company	Hai Phong	2007	30			300
12	VINASHIN's Hot-Rolled Steel Sheet Mill	Quang Ninh	2008	35			300
13	LILAMA's Cold-Rolled Steel Coil Mill	Vinh Phuc	2006-10	37.8			250
14	Cold-Rolled Steel Coil Mill of Hoa Sen Company	Binh Duong	2006-10	28			120
15	Phu My Cold-Rolled Steel Mill, phase 2	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	2006-10	25			200
16	Fomosa Steel – a cold – rolled steel mill	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	2006-10	28			120
17	Sun Steel – a cold-rolled steel mill	Binh Duong	2006-10	28			120

18	Cold-Rolled Steel Mill of Bach Dang Company	Hai Phong	2011-15	35			200
II	Projects planned during 2016-2025						
1	Minimill project (direct reduction (DR)-EAF-ingot steel): option 1	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	2016-20	800	Rotated products	1,450	1,450
	Minimill project (DR-EAF-steel sheets):option 2	Binh Thuan	2016-25	1,000		1,450	1,450
2	Projects on refining and rolling steel sheets and non-welded steel tubes (2-3 projects)	Coastal areas in Northern, Central and Southern Vietnam	2016-25	1,000		1,500-2,000	1,500-2,000
3	Projects on refining and rolling construction steel and large shaped steel products of high quality (2-3 projects)		2016-25	1,000		2,000	1,500

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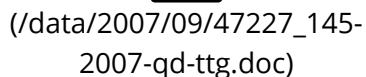
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## Quyết định 694/QĐ-BCT

Decision No. 694/QĐ-BCT of January 31, 2013, approval of steel manufacturing and distribution system development planning by 2020 with a vision to 2025

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> QUYẾT ĐỊNH 694/QĐ-BCT (/DECISION-NO-694-QĐ-BCT-APPROVAL-OF-STEEL-MANUFACTURING-AND-DISTRIBUTION-SYSTEM)

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Nội dung toàn văn Decision No. 694/QĐ-BCT approval of steel manufacturing and distribution system

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND  
TRADE**

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No.: 694/QĐ-BCT

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM  
Independence - Freedom – Happiness**

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*Ha Noi, January 31, 2013*

### DECISION

APPROVAL OF STEEL MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING BY  
2020 WITH A VISION TO 2025

**MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE**

*Pursuant to Decree No. 95/2012/ND-CP (/decree-no-95-2012-nd-cp-defining-the-functions-tasks-powers-and-organizational-structure) dated November 12, 2012 of the Government defining the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Ministry of Industry and Trade;*

*Pursuant to Decree No. 92/2006/ND-CP dated September 7, 2006 of the Government on the formulation, approval and management of master plan of social - economic development and Decree 04/2008/ND-01 dated 11 January 2008 of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 92/2006/ND-CP dated September 7, 2006;*

*Based on the evaluation results of the report on strategic environmental assessment of steel manufacturing and distribution system development planning by 2020 with a vision to 2025 of the Industrial Safety and Environment Agency in document No. 996/ATMT-TDMT dated November 14, 2012;*

*Based on document No. 3539/VPCP-KTN dated May 21, 2012 of the Government Office informing opinion of the Deputy Prime Minister Hoang Trung Hai to authorize the Minister of Trade and Industry for approving the steel manufacturing and distribution system development planning by 2020 with a vision to 2025.*

*At the proposal of the Director of Heavy Industry Department,*

**DECIDES:**

**Article 1.** Approving the steel manufacturing and distribution system development planning by 2020 with a vision to 2025 with the following essential contents:

1. Development viewpoint

- a. Developing the steel manufacturing and distribution system in line with the master plan of social - economic development, sector of trade and industry and the roadmap of international economic integration of Vietnam.
- b. Building and developing the steel manufacturing and distribution system towards modernization ensuring stable and sustainable growth; gradually reducing imbalance between long steel products and flat steel products, between manufacturing and distribution circulation.
- c. Building the steel manufacturing system with advanced technology, thriftily and efficiently using natural resources and energy of the country, protecting the ecological environment at the steel business and manufacturing areas. Gradually removing small manufacturing facilities with technologies which are outdated, material and energy consuming and cause environmental pollution.
- d. Encouraging all economic sectors, domestic and foreign enterprises to invest in investment in manufacturing of pig iron, steel billets, finished steel, manufacturing of equipment for steel lamination and refinement up to international standards. Having incentives for manufacturing investment projects of pig iron, alloy steel and steel of high quality from iron ore on a large scale. Limiting the investment and manufacturing of domestic products that have met consumption demand.
- e. Developing distribution system reasonably and in accordance with the laws of the market economy, ensuring the autonomy and freedom of business and fair competition among entities with the macro regulation of the State.

## 2. Development objectives

### a. Objectives

Developing Vietnamese steel industry to meet demand of steel products for national economy and ensure stability for domestic consumption market and export. Developing the steel industry which is sustainable and environmentally-friendly.

### b. Target.

#### \* For manufacturing system

- Manufacturing pig iron and sponge iron: Meeting sufficient cast iron for mechanic manufacturing and most of the raw materials for steel billet manufacturing in the country.

Manufacturing shall reach 6 million tones approximately by 2015; 17 million tonnes approximately and 28 million tonnes of pig iron and sponge iron approximately by 2020.

- Manufacturing of steel billet (from pig iron, sponge iron and scrape steel): 12 million tonnes approximately by 2015, 25 million tonnes approximately and 40 million tonnes approximately by 2020

- Manufacturing of finished steel: 13 million tonnes approximately by 2015; 23 million tonnes approximately by 2020, and 39 million tonnes approximately by 2025. Proportionately developing between long steel products and flat steel products.

- Gradually increasing the rate of export of steel products of various types. The rate of export is 15% approximately by 2015; 20% approximately by 2020 and 25% approximately by 2025 compared with the output.

- Gradually decreasing the rate of import of steel products of various types. The rate of import is 35% approximately by 2015; 25% approximately by 2020 and 15% approximately by 2025 compared with domestic consumption demand.

#### \* For distribution system

- Gradually developing the steel distribution system modernly, scientifically, transparently and efficiently.

- By 2015, initially forming a modern steel distribution system (building 01 Exchange of steel products in Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City). Forming steel distribution centers in regions. Transactions made through the Exchange and steel distribution centers shall reach around 7-10% of steel output consumed in the market.

- By 2020, completing Exchange and steel distribution centers in regions. Transactions made through the Exchange and steel distribution centers shall reach around 10-15% of steel output consumed in the market.

- By 2025, tTransactions made through the Exchange and steel distribution centers shall reach around 15-20%, meeting customers' demand on types and quality of products with competitive price.

## 3. Development orientation

### a. Orientation of manufacturing system development

- Manufacturing of pig iron, sponge iron, steel billet and finished steel.

Investing in plants manufacturing pig iron, sponge iron from iron ore in the country or imported for supply of raw materials for steel refining plants while manufacturing products from cast steel. Completing targets of output of pig iron, sponge iron, steel billet and finished steel.

Developing domestic steel manufacturing towards product diversification such as building steel, cold rolled steel, hot rolled steel sheet, galvanized steel. Especially encouraging investment in manufacturing high quality steel, alloy steel for mechanical engineering, shipbuilding industry to replace imports.

- Types of product

Prioritizing investment in manufacturing pig iron, steel billet from iron ore, some types of hot rolled steel sheet products, alloy steel, stainless steel etc. ..

- Technology and equipment

Investing in advanced, energy-consuming, high productivity and environmentally-friendly technology.

- Focusing on investment in steel manufacturing projects in the Central coastal region, followed by the Southeast region and the Red River Delta. Also, investing in some steel rolling and refining plants in several provinces in the northern mountainous areas (localities with sufficient iron ore).

b. Orientation of distribution system development

- Building and developing the steel distribution system in the form of vertical and horizontal alignment, consistent with the characteristics of goods, consumption trends and market segments, linking the supply and consumption of products. Strengthening the linkage between manufacturers, distributors, service and regular customer; applying information technology, e-commerce transactions, namely:

+ Building and developing systems of distribution center and logistic services of steel industry in industrial zones, export processing zones and areas with large scale of urbanization to meet the demand for steel in the market;

+ Developing a modern business method such as Vietnam Commodity Exchange, auction, franchising and e-commerce center. Encouraging the development of a number of big and potential distributors which carry on general or specialized business and are competitive effectively;

+ Diversifying distribution methods. Forming and developing commodity markets in the future; improving the regulatory environment and information technology infrastructure, providing public services to support e-commerce activities; encouraging the use of the website to provide goods and services.

4. Development planning

a. Forecasting domestic demand for steel product consumption (including steel bar, roll, shape, hot rolled, cold rolled coil, steel pipe) by 2020, with a vision to 2025

Target	2013	2015	2020	2025
Steel consumption/person (kg)	156	176	252	373
Total domestic demand for steel consumption (million tonnes)	14	16	24	37

b. Production planning and distribution by region



- Total capacity of the projects expected to manufacture pig iron and steel by 2020, in consideration of the year 2015 as follows:

No.	Type of product	Capacity (1000 tonnes/year)			
		2012	2015	2020	2025
1	Pig iron and sponge iron	1.900	9.500	23.500	33.250
2	Square billets	7.740	15.300	24.000	25.630
3	Flat billets	-	6.000	18.000	25.500
4	Finished steel	12.500	15.000	35.500	42.530
	Particularly: Long steel (bar, coil, shape)	11.900	10.500	16.500	18.680
	- Hot rolled coil steel	600	4.500	19.000	23.850

Raising capacity of pig iron and steel plants (at least 70% of design capacity). Focusing on investment in development of a number of projects with large scale and capacity in the areas of iron ore raw materials and convenient transportation etc. .. to manufacture a number of key products such as pig iron and sponge iron, steel billets, hot rolled steel sheet, cold rolled steel coil and building steel. For areas with iron ore but difficult to transport and consume products expected to invest in manufacturing of cast iron, steel billet and fabrication steel. is expected to produce investment cast iron, steel billets, fabricated steel.

Based on the distribution of iron ore raw materials, geographic location, infrastructure, transportation, product consumption demand, etc. .. By 2020 there will be a number of major projects invested by foreign enterprises in combined plant manufacturing hot rolled steel sheet from iron ore in the central region (Ha Tinh, Quang Ngai) and at the same time, a number of domestic enterprises shall invest in manufacturing of steel billets, building steel in the northern mountainous regions (Lao Cai, Thai Nguyen).

Researching the investment in a number of projects manufacturing pig iron and steel from iron ore by blast furnace technology or non-coking technology with medium scale in Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Yen Bai in order to exploit and use iron ore resource in the above areas to manufacture cast iron products, mechanical steel fabricating the out of gauge, super-heavy equipment, steel serving national defense industry etc. .. Forms of investment by 100% of domestic capital investment or joint ventured with foreign investors.

*(List of projects planned for investment in the period 2020, in consideration of the year 2025 of Vietnamese Steel Industry in Annex attached hereby)*

- Distribution planning by regions

Distribution of steel manufacturing capacity 2020 by six regions

Region	Manufacturing capacity by region (%)		
	Pig iron, sponge iron	Billet	Rolled steel
Northern midland and mountainous region	22,42	11,62	8,61
Red river delta	1,63	17,51	19,38

Central coast	75,65	54,68	44,03
Central Highlands	0,29	-	-
Southeast	-	14,30	25,38
Mekong River Delta	-	1,90	2,60
The whole country	100,00	100,00	100,00

#### c. Distribution system planning by regions

Consolidating distribution system of steelmaking enterprises towards cross linkage with the distribution company, engaged in the regional distribution centers and steel Exchange. Restructuring trading system, expanding the sales network of companies in many different forms of linkage and ownership. Developing trading companies which coordinate and operate the steel circulation systems.

Planning and developing the new distribution system based on e-commerce coordinating with Exchange and regional distribution centers to create premises for market development in the future. The distribution system by regions is as follows:

##### \* Red river region

- Investing and consolidating storage system, strengthening the development of information system, improving the capacity to provide steel processing services to meet the higher demand for regular consumption households. Reorganizing the steel distribution channels built in big cities such as Hanoi, Hai Phong, etc. ..
- Period 2011 – 2015, building from 4 to 6 steel distribution centers associated with big steel manufacturing facilities in Hai Phong and Hai Duong.
- Period 2016 – 2020 completing Exchange and centers built. Additionally investing from 2 to 3 distribution centers in other provinces in the region.

##### \* Northern midland and mountainous region

- By 2015, building distribution centers associated with steel manufacturing facilities in the region, especially in Lao Cai, Thai Nguyen, Cao Bang, Phu Tho and Hoa Binh. The remaining provinces shall have agents, warehouse with small and medium size.
- Period 2016- 2020, it is expected to build steel distribution centers in other provinces in the region, expanding investment in existing centers.

##### \* Central coastal region

- By 2015 building 6 distribution centers located on main streets in urban centers of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Da Nang, Quang Ngai and Khanh Hoa provinces in service of demand for building steel in the area.
- Period 2016- 2020 building steel distribution centers associated with large steel manufacturing facilities to take advantage of warehouse and open storage of manufacturers to supply steel to other provinces or for export.

##### \* Central Highlands

- By 2015, investing in small and medium size logistic service facilities essentially serving the demand for building steel. It is estimated to build a medium size distribution center in Gia Lai or Dak Lak province.

- Period 2016- 2020 it is estimated to expand and upgrade the built center additionally invest from 1 to 2 regional distribution centers.

\* Southeast region

- Period 2011- 2015 strengthening the existing distribution system, improving the capability of providing steel processing services. Reorganization building steel distribution channels in major cities. Building from 4 to 6 steel distribution centers in Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Binh Duong and Ba Ria - Vung Tau.

- Period 2016 - 2020 further consolidating and completing Exchange and steel distribution centers for regions to facilitate consumption through modern commercial forms.

\* Mekong River Delta

- By 2015, building from 1 to 2 distribution centers in Kien Giang and Can Tho for supply to western provinces. By 2020, expanding these 2 centers and additionally building from 3 to 4 centers to meet rapidly increasing demand in the region.

- Period 2011 – 2015, building 1 steel Exchange in Ha Noi or Ho Chi Minh City.

## 5. System of solutions and planning implementation policies

### a. Investment solutions

- Investment capital: Stabilizing policies to encourage to attract investment capital from all economic sectors for manufacturing development and distribution of steel. Using budget funding to invest in infrastructure outside the fence of large scale projects area and the distribution centers. Having incentive policies for combined steel plant projects. Prioritizing the investment in projects of manufacturing pig iron, steel billets, hot rolled steel sheet, alloy steel, steel of high quality, large shaped steel and stainless steel that have not met the demand or been manufactured currently.

- Investment management: Manufacturing steel not subject to conditioned investment sector. There should be consistency in the investment management of the steel industry in accordance with law.

- Surface area: Steelmaking projects should be located in industrial zone, economic zones which have been planned by localities. The regional distribution center should be arranged in commercial infrastructure planning and developed in urban areas and ensure adequate area and full compliance with the criteria of regional distribution centers.

### b. Solutions to raw material and energy assurance

- Iron ore, coke, scrap steel are the main raw material for the manufacturing of crude steel. Only implementing investment in projects manufacturing pig iron, steel billets from iron ore in the area after having determined reliable reserves of iron ore resources, ensuring long-term, adequate and stable resources (at least 15 years) and economic efficiency of the project.

- Ensuring the stable supply of steel in the country, engaged in import of scrap as prescribed by law. Fully complying with regulations on import of scrap steel and environmental protection.

- Mining fat coal resource in the country; importing fat coal and coke to meet full domestic demand.

- Steel manufacturing projects by electric furnace: Due to consumption much power. Therefore, in order to ensure adequate power supply for the project, before granting investment licenses, the investors should have agreement of the power sector where the steel refining plants are located.

### c. Solution to export, import and market development

\* For domestic market

- Protecting domestic market by the technical barriers and legal quality standards, preventing products of poor quality or not in accordance with the origin of goods specified in the international commitments in which Vietnam has joined.
- Improving policies on investment, manufacturing, business and market management of steel products, ensuring equality between economic sectors. Stabilizing import and export tax policy.
- Speeding up investment in capital construction to expand the domestic steel market, increasing consumption of steel products.
- Creating a close linkage, community responsibility between manufacturers with businessmen; researching and completing distribution network of steel products.
- Gradually establishing a modern steel distribution system, creating public and transparent market, reducing intermediate costs, contributing to stabilize the domestic steel market. Actively supervise the implementation of the Ordinance on price; preventing against smuggled goods, counterfeit goods, goods of poor quality to protect the interests of consumers and steel business and manufacturing enterprises.

\* For foreign markets

- Improving competitiveness on price and quality of steel products. Applying new approaches to access to foreign markets. Encouraging enterprises to open representative offices abroad to promote and introduce their brands and provide information on manufacturing demand and consumption of steel of Vietnam, particularly for countries in the region.
- Developing a number of products with comparative advantage for exports such as color and zinc metal steel sheet, steel pipe, shaped steel of various types, cast iron, etc. ..

d. Solution to linkage between the steel manufacturing system and distribution system.

- Encouraging large business and manufacturing enterprises to invest in building steel distribution centers in the regions, creating conditions for these enterprises to lease space, warehouses and logistic services in order to facilitate the supply of products. The steel manufacturing enterprises should strengthen the distribution system through signing contracts with steel distributors or open agents, branches at regional distribution centers or directly participate in the steel Exchange.
- The localities shall make planning and reserve appropriate land fund to build regional distribution centers and shall give support for building infrastructure outside the fence of regional distribution centers.
- Developing vertical linkage from manufacturing – circulation -consumption of steel products. Having mechanism of binding responsibility in stages, from manufacturing to product consumption. Developing enterprises which carry on specialized business, multidisciplinary commerce and wholesale with the system of warehouses and distribution centers by modern methods for supply to the retail systems.
- Developing system of distribution center and services in large urban areas to ensure high synchronicity (warehouse, transportation, processing services as required...). Reorganizing the existing facilities in accordance with each locality, to create favorable conditions for the distribution circulation.

- Building distribution centers and logistic services of steel industry in accordance with the construction planning and urban development, planning for transport development, land, socio-economic development in the provinces, cities, economic zones in the country. Managing and efficiently using the existing facilities of the industry, combining with the improvement and upgrading and new construction, maximizing result from investment, business and ecological protection

e. Solutions to training and development of human resource.

- Speeding up the training of human resource for the steel industry, especially a team of qualified and skilled technicians. Strengthening the technical infrastructure, improving training programs to improve the quality of training.

- Associating the training with manufacturing, enhancing cooperation relation between schools with the steel and pig iron manufacturing facilities and research institutes.

g. Technology solution

Applying advanced and modern technology with low material and power consumption rate to ensure the requirements of emission and eco-friendliness, installing automatic monitoring system for emission..

- Capacity scale of metallurgical equipment must meet the following requirements:

- + Blast furnace technology: For areas without concentrated sources of iron ore, blast furnace requires a minimum capacity of 500 m<sup>3</sup> (excluding specialized blast furnace manufacturing cast iron for mechanical engineering industry); for area with concentrated sources of iron ore, blast furnace requires a minimum capacity of 700 m<sup>3</sup>; for projects using imported iron ore, located in coastal areas, blast furnace requires a minimum capacity of 1000 m<sup>3</sup>;

- + Electric arc furnace technology: minimum capacity of 70 tonnes / batch;

- + Oxygen furnace technology: minimum capacity of 50 tonnes / batch;

- + Steel rolling line: minimum capacity of 500.000 tonnes /year.

- Increasing investment in pig iron, sponge iron manufacturing projects by non-coking metallurgical technology. Step by step upgrading and replacing small plants with and outdated technology.

By 2020, essentially removing all pig iron, steel billet manufacturing plants, steel rolling lines with small capacity (except blast furnace manufacturing cast iron in service of mechanical engineering industry, specialized furnace casting mechanical parts, lines of stainless steel rolling and steel of high quality). From 2013 onwards no investment license granted for new projects with outdated technology, environmental pollution, energy consuming. The investment projects must comply with national technical Regulation on technology and equipment of pig iron and steel manufacturing as prescribed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

h. Solution to environmental protection

- Restricting and minimizing environmental pollution. The new investment projects must be equipped with advanced technology for pollution control and waste treatment up to environmental standards;

- Strictly controlling emissions, wastewater, dust etc. .. at the pig iron and steel manufacturing facilities. Inspecting the import of used metallurgical equipment;

- Developing and promulgating environmental standards for the steel industry, improving the capacity and efficiency of waste management activities, researching and applying recycling technology of solid waste, heavy dust, emissions, etc.. emitted during the manufacturing of pig iron and steel;
- Strengthening management and institutionalizing the law on environmental protection. Promptly handling of environmental violations. Encouraging enterprises to adopt cleaner manufacturing technologies for energy saving and environmental protection.

i. Management solution

- Strengthen inspection, monitoring and management of investment projects as prescribed by law. The Ministries, sectors and localities shall perform functions and duties under the authority. Coordinating and closely managing the granting of investment certificate for the pig iron and steel manufacturing projects as prescribed;
- Step by step developing the modern and transparent method of steel distribution to ensure the stability of steel market;
- Completing the system of import and export tax policy of steel products. Researching and promulgating national technical Regulation on pig iron and steel manufacturing technology and equipment;
- Promptly preventing and handling enterprises which have not complied with regulations on production and business of steel products. Strengthening inspection and control over the market, preventing speculation and hoarding, fake, etc. ..

**Article 2.** Implementation organization

1. Ministry of Industry and Trade:

- Taking responsibility for publication of planning, monitoring and inspecting the investment, business and manufacturing of steel industry in accordance with approved planning. Making periodic report on the implementation and proposing the adjustment of the Planning in accordance with the situation of social -economic development of the country;
- Examining and giving opinion on the investment projects of steel industry as prescribed.
- Assuming the prime responsibility and coordinating with the Ministries, sectors and localities to deal with the difficulties and problems of projects; proposing mechanisms and policies for sustainable and stable development of Vietnamese steel industry;
- Assuming the prime responsibility and coordinating with the Ministries, sectors concerned to develop and promulgate the national technical Regulation on pig iron, steel manufacturing technology and equipment.
- Strengthening the management of the market against fake, commercial fraud. Directing the developed of modern, transparent and efficient steel distribution system, helping stabilize the steel market. Strengthening trade promotion, supporting the search operations and development of exporting market of pig iron and steel products.

2. The Ministry of Planning and Investment, Finance, Science and Technology, Natural Resources and Environment, National Defense according to their functions shall coordinate with the Ministry of Industry and Trade to concretize mechanisms and policies on development of manufacturing and distribution of steel mentioned in this Decision to implement the Planning.

3. People's Committee of centrally-affiliated cities and provinces shall:

- Direct the implementation and management of investment and development of steel manufacturing facilities in the area in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law and this Planning;
- Coordinate with the Ministries and sectors concerned to organize and inspect the implementation of the Planning; promptly handle and remove difficulties of investors and steel manufacturing facilities in the area;
- Direct the market management force in the area to coordinate with the authorities to strengthen the inspection and control prices of steel products; prevent speculation, fake and ensure price stability steel in the area.

4. Vietnam Steel Association:

- Act as a link between the enterprises in the industry; proactively propose and participate with relevant ministries and agencies in the development of mechanisms and policies; develop information supply system on steel manufacturing and business to support the management and administration of manufacturing and business.
- Coordinate with other Ministries and sectors concerned in management of manufacturing and business helping to stabilize steel products.

**Article 3.** This Decision supersedes the Decision No. 145/2007/QĐ-TTg (/145-2007-qđ-ttg) dated September 4, 2007 of the Prime Minister and shall take effect from the date of issuance.

**Article 4.** The Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government-attached agencies and People's Committees of centrally-affiliated provinces and cities and agencies concerned are liable to execute this Decision. /.

**MINISTER**

**Vu Huy Hoang**

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## **Confidential Attachment 2**

This attachment is confidential.