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中华人民共和国国家发展和改革委员会令

第 35 号

《钢铁产业发展政策》业经国务院常务会议讨论通过，经国务院同意，现予以发布，自发布之日起施行。

附：钢铁产业发展政策

国家发展和改革委员会主任：

马凯

二〇〇五年七月八日

钢铁产业发展政策

钢铁产业是国民经济的重要基础产业，是实现工业化的支撑产业，是技术、资金、资源、能源密集型产业，钢铁产业的发展需要综合平衡各种外部条件。我国是一个发展中大国，在经济发展的相当长时期内钢铁需求较大，产量已多年居世界第一，但钢铁产业的技术水平和物耗与国际先进水平相比还有差距，今后发展重点是技术升级和结构调整。为提高钢铁工业整体技术水平，推进结构调整，改善产业布局，发展循环经济，降低物耗能耗，重视环境保护，提高企业综合竞争力，实现产业升级，把钢铁产业发展成在数量、质量、品种上基本满足国民经济和社会发展需求，具有国际竞争力的产业，依据有关法律法规和钢铁行业面临的国内外形势，制定钢铁产业发展政策，以指导钢铁产业的健康发展。

第一章 政策目标

第一条　根据我国经济社会发展需要和资源、能源及环保状况，钢铁生产能力保持合理规模，具体规模可在规划中解决。钢铁综合竞争能力达到国际先进水平，使我国成为世界钢铁生产的大国和具有竞争力的强国。

第二条　通过产品结构调整，到2010年，我国钢铁产品优良品率有大幅度提高，多数产品基本满足建筑、机械、化工、汽车、家电、船舶、交通、铁路、军工以及新兴产业等国民经济大部分行业发展需要。

第三条　通过钢铁产业组织结构调整，实施兼并、重组，扩大具有比较优势的骨干企业集团规模，提高产业集中度。到2010年，钢铁冶炼企业数量较大幅度减少，国内排名前十位的钢铁企业集团钢产量占全国产量的比例达到50%以上；2020年达到70%以上。

第四条　通过钢铁产业布局调整，到2010年，布局不合理的局面得到改善；到2020年，形成与资源和能源供应、交通运输配置、市场供需、环境容量相适应的比较合理的产业布局。

第五条　按照可持续发展和循环经济理念，提高环境保护和资源综合利用水平，节能降耗。最大限度地提高废气、废水、废物的综合利用水平，力争实现“零排放”，建立循环型钢铁工厂。钢铁企业必须发展余热、余能回收发电，500万吨以上规模的钢铁联合企业，要努力做到电力自供有余，实现外供。2005年，全行业吨钢综合能耗降到0.76吨标煤、吨钢可比能耗0.70吨标煤、吨钢耗新水12吨以下；2010年分别降到0.73吨标煤、0.685吨标煤、8吨以下；2020年分别降到0.7吨标煤、0.64吨标煤、6吨以下。即今后十年，钢铁工业在水资源消耗总量减少和能源消耗总量增加不多的前提下实现总量适度发展。

第六条　在2005年底以前，所有钢铁企业排放的污染物符合国家和地方规定的标准，主要污染物排放总量应符合地方环保部门核定的控制指标。

第二章　产业发展规划

第七条　国家通过钢铁产业发展政策和中长期发展规划指导行业健康、持续、协调发展。钢铁产业中长期发展规划由国家发展和改革委员会会同有关部门制定。

第八条　2003年钢产量超过500万吨的企业集团可以根据国家钢铁产业中长期发展规划和所在城市的总体规划，制定本集团规划，经国务院或国家发展和改革委员会进行必要衔接平衡后批准执行。规划内的具体建设项目国家发展和改革委员会不再审批或核准，由企业办理土地、环保、安全、信贷等审批手续后自行组织实施，并按规定报国家发展和改革委员会备案。

第九条　其它钢铁企业的发展也必须符合钢铁产业发展政策和钢铁工业中长期发展规划的要求。

第三章　产业布局调整

第十条　钢铁产业布局调整要综合考虑矿产资源、能源、水资源、交通运输、环境容量、市场分布和利用国外资源等条件。钢铁产业布局调整，原则上不再单独建设新的钢铁联合企业、独立炼铁厂、炼钢厂，不提倡建设独立轧钢厂，必须依托有条件的现有企业，结合兼并、搬迁，在水资源、原料、运输、市场消费等具有比较优势的地区进行改造和扩建。新增生产能力要和淘汰落后生产能力相结合，原则上不再大幅度扩大钢铁生产能力。

重要环境保护区、严重缺水地区、大城市市区，不再扩建钢铁冶炼生产能力，区域内现有企业要结合组织结构、装备结构、产品结构调整，实施压产、搬迁，满足环境保护和资源节约的要求。

第十一条　从矿石、能源、资源、水资源、运输条件和国内外市场考虑，大型钢铁企业应主要分布在沿海地区。内陆地区钢铁企业应结合本地市场和矿石资源状况，以矿定产，不谋求生产规模的扩大，以可持续生产为主要考虑因素。

东北的鞍山-本溪地区有比较丰富的铁矿资源，临近煤炭产地，有一定水资源条件，根据振兴东北老工业基地发展战略，该区域内现有钢铁企业要按照联合重组和建设精品基地的要求，淘汰落后生产能力，建设具有国际竞争力的大型企业集团。

华北地区水资源短缺，产能低水平过剩，应根据环保生态要求，重点搞好结构调整，兼并重组，严格控制生产厂点继续增多和生产能力扩张。对首钢实施搬迁，与河北省钢铁工业进行重组。

华东地区钢材市场潜力大，但钢铁企业布局过于密集，区域内具有比较优势的大型骨干企业可结合组织结构和产品结构调整，提高生产集中度和国际竞争能力。

中南地区水资源丰富，水运便利，东南沿海地区应充分利用深水良港条件，结合产业重组和城市钢厂的搬迁，建设大型钢铁联合企业。

西南地区水资源丰富，攀枝花-西昌地区铁矿和煤炭资源储量大，但交通不便，现有重点骨干企业要提高装备水平，调整品种结构，发展高附加值产品，以矿石可持续供应能力确定产量，不追求数量的增加。

西北地区铁矿石和水资源短缺，现有骨干企业应以满足本地区经济发展需求为主，不追求生产规模扩大，积极利用周边国家矿产资源。

第四章　产业技术政策

第十二条　为确保钢铁工业产业升级和实现可持续发展，防止低水平重复建设，对钢铁工业装备水平和技术经济指标准入条件规定如下，现有企业要通过技术改造努力达标：

建设烧结机使用面积180平方米及以上；焦炉炭化室高度6米及以上；高炉有效容积1000立方米及以上；转炉公称容量120吨及以上；电炉公称容量70吨及以上。

沿海深水港地区建设钢铁项目，高炉有效容积要大于3000立方米；转炉公称容量大于200吨，钢生产规模800万吨及以上。钢铁联合企业技术经济指标达到：吨钢综合能耗高炉流程低于0.7吨标煤，电炉流程低于0.4吨标煤，吨钢耗新水高炉流程低于6吨，电炉流程低于3吨，水循环利用率95%以上。其它钢铁企业工序能耗指标要达到重点大中型钢铁企业平均水平。

钢铁建设项目要节约用地，严格土地管理，有关部门要抓紧完成钢铁厂用地指标和建筑系数标准修订工作。

第十三条　所有生产企业必须达到国家和地方污染物排放标准，建设项目主要污染物排放总量控制指标要严格执行经批准的环境影响评价报告书（表）的规定，对超过核定的污染物排放指标和总量的，不准生产运行。

新上项目高炉必须同步配套高炉余压发电装置和煤粉喷吹装置；焦炉必须同步配套干熄焦装置并匹配收尘装置和焦炉煤气脱硫装置；焦炉、高炉、转炉必须同步配套煤气回收装置；电炉必须配套烟尘回收装置。

企业应根据发展循环经济的要求，建设污水和废渣综合处理系统，采用干熄焦，焦炉、高炉、转炉煤气回收和利用，煤气－蒸汽联合循环发电，高炉余压发电、汽化冷却，烟气、粉尘、废渣等能源、资源回收再利用技术，提高能源利用效率、资源回收利用率和改善环境。

第十四条　加快培育钢铁工业自主创新能力，支持企业建立产品、技术开发和科研机构，

提高开发创新能力，发展具有自主知识产权的工艺、装备技术和产品。支持企业跟踪、研究、开发和采用连铸薄带、熔融还原等钢铁生产流程前沿技术。

第十五条　企业应积极采用精料入炉、富氧喷煤、铁水预处理、大型高炉、转炉和超高功率电炉、炉外精炼、连铸、连轧、控轧、控冷等先进工艺技术和装备。

第十六条　支持和组织实施钢铁工业装备本地化，提高我国钢铁工业的重大技术装备研发、设计、制造水平。对于以国产新开发装备为依托建设的钢铁重大项目，国家给予税收、贴息、科研经费等政策支持。

第十七条　加快淘汰并禁止新建土烧结、土焦（含改良焦）、化铁炼钢、热烧结矿、容积300立方米及以下高炉（专业铸铁管厂除外）、公称容量20吨及以下转炉、公称容量20吨及以下电炉（机械铸造和生产高合金钢产品除外）、叠轧薄板轧机、普钢初轧机及开坯用中型轧机、三辊劳特式中板轧机、复二重式线材轧机、横列式小型轧机、热轧窄带钢轧机、直径76毫米以下热轧无缝管机组、中频感应炉等落后工艺技术装备。

钢铁产业必须严格遵守国家适时修订的《工商领域制止重复建设目录》、《淘汰落后生产能力、工艺和产品的目录》，或依照环保法规要求，淘汰落后工艺、产品和技术。

第十八条　进口技术和装备政策：鼓励企业采用国产设备和技术，减少进口。对国内不能生产或不能满足需求而必须引进的装备和技术，要先进实用。对今后量大面广的装备要组织实施本地化生产。

禁止企业采用国内外淘汰的落后二手钢铁生产设备。

第十九条　特钢企业要向集团化、专业化方向发展，鼓励采用以废钢为原料的短流程工艺，不支持特钢企业采用电炉配消耗高、污染重的小高炉工艺流程。鼓励特钢企业研发生产国内需求的军工、轴承、齿轮、工模具、耐热、耐冷、耐腐蚀等特种钢材，提高产品质量和技术水平。

第五章　企业组织结构调整

第二十条　支持钢铁企业向集团化方向发展，通过强强联合、兼并重组、互相持股等方式进行战略重组，减少钢铁生产企业数量，实现钢铁工业组织结构调整、优化和产业升级。

支持和鼓励有条件的大型企业集团，进行跨地区的联合重组，到2010年，形成两个3000万吨级，若干个千万吨级的具有国际竞争力的特大型企业集团。

大型钢铁企业均要进行股份制改造并支持其公开上市，鼓励包括民营资本在内的各类社会资本通过参股、兼并等方式重组现有钢铁企业，推进资本结构调整和机制创新。

第二十一条　国家支持具备条件的联合重组的大型钢铁联合企业通过结构调整和产业升级适当扩大生产规模，提高集约化生产度，并在主辅分离、人员分流、社会保障等方面给予政策支持。

第六章　投资管理

第二十二条　国家对各类经济类型的投资主体投资国内钢铁行业和国内企业投资境外钢铁领域的经济活动实行必要的管理，投资钢铁项目需按规定报国家发展和改革委员会审批或核准。

第二十三条　建设炼铁、炼钢、轧钢等项目，企业自有资本金比例必须达到40%及以上。

建设钢铁项目除满足环保生态、安全生产等国家法律法规要求外，企业还必须具备较强的资金实力、先进的技术和管理能力，以及健全的市场营销网络，水资源、矿石原料、煤炭和电力能源、运输等外部条件要稳定可靠和基本落实。

钢铁企业跨地区投资建设钢铁联合企业项目，普钢企业上年钢产量必须达到500万吨及以上，特钢企业产量达到50万吨及以上。非钢铁企业投资钢铁联合企业项目的，必须具有资金实力和较高的公信度，必须对企业注册资本进行验资，银行提供资信证明，会计事务所提供业绩报告，有条件的通过招标方式选择项目业主。

境外钢铁企业投资中国钢铁工业，须具有钢铁自主知识产权技术，其上年普通钢产量必须达到1000万吨以上或高合金特殊钢产量达到100万吨。投资中国钢铁工业的境外非钢铁企业，必须具有强大的资金实力和较高的公信度，提供银行、会计事务所出具的验资和企业业绩证明。境外企业投资国内钢铁行业，必须结合国内现有钢铁企业的改造和搬迁实施，不布新点。外商投资我国钢铁行业，原则上不允许外商控股。

第二十四条　对不符合本产业发展政策和未经审批或违规审批的项目，国土资源部门不予办理土地使用手续，工商管理部门不予登记，商务管理部门不批准合同和章程，金融机构不提供贷款和其它形式的授信支持，海关不予办理免税进口设备手续，质检部门不予颁发生产许可证，环保部门不予审批项目环境影响评价文件和不予发放排污许可证。

第二十五条　各金融机构向炼铁、炼钢、轧钢项目发放中长期固定资产投资贷款，要符合钢铁产业发展政策，加强风险管理，向新增能力的炼铁、炼钢、轧钢项目发放固定资产投资贷款需要项目单位提供国家发展和改革委员会出具的相应的项目批复、核准或备案文件。

第二十六条　企业申请首次公开发行股票或在证券市场融资，募集资金投向于钢铁行业，必须符合钢铁产业发展政策，并需向证券监管部门提供由国家发展和改革委员会出具的募集资金投向的文件。

第二十七条　国家鼓励钢铁生产和设备制造企业采用工贸或技贸结合的方式出口国内有优势的技术和冶金成套设备，并在出口信贷等方面给予支持。

第七章　原材料政策

第二十八条　矿产资源属国家所有。国家鼓励大型钢铁企业进行铁矿等资源勘探开发，矿山开采必须依法取得采矿许可证。储量5000万吨及以上铁矿资源的开采建设项目必须经国家发展和改革委员会核准或审批，同时做好矿山规划、安全生产以及土地复垦、水土保持、地下矿井回填等环境保护工作，禁止乱采滥挖行为。未经合法审批手续乱采滥挖的，国土资源部门要收回采矿权，停止非法开采行为。

第二十九条　根据我国富矿少、贫矿多的资源现状，国家鼓励企业发展低品位矿采选技术，充分利用国内贫矿资源。国土资源部门要加大矿产资源勘探力度，保护矿产资源，对滥采乱挖行为，要给予必要处罚和进行整顿。

第三十条　按照优势互补、互利双赢的原则，加强与境外矿产资源国际合作。支持有条件的大型骨干企业集团到境外采用独资、合资、合作、购买矿产资源等方式建立铁矿、铬矿、锰矿、镍矿、废钢及炼焦煤等生产供应基地。沿海地区企业所需的矿石、焦炭等重要原辅材料，国家鼓励依靠海外市场解决。

钢铁协会要搞好行业自律和协调，稳定国内外原料市场。国内多家企业对境外资源造成恶性竞争时，国家可采取行政协调方式，进行联合或确定一家企业进行投资，避免恶性竞争。企业应服从国家行政协调。

限制出口能耗高、污染大的焦炭、铁合金、生铁、废钢、钢坯（锭）等初级加工产品，降低或取消对这些产品的出口退税。

第八章　钢材节约使用

第三十一条　全社会要树立节约使用钢材意识，科学使用，鼓励用可再生材料替代和废钢材回收，减少钢材使用数量。

第三十二条　建设部门要适时组织修订和完善建筑钢材使用设计规范和标准，在确保安全的情况下，降低钢材使用系数。

设计部门要严格按照设计规范和标准进行设计，把研发的经济、节约型产品及时纳入标准设计。

第三十三条　鼓励研究、开发和使用高性能、低成本、低消耗的新型材料，替代钢材。

第三十四条　鼓励钢铁企业生产高强度钢材和耐腐蚀钢材，提高钢材强度和使用寿命，降低钢材使用数量。

通过推广Ⅲ级（400MPa）及以上级别热轧带肋钢筋、各类用途的高强度钢板、H型钢等钢材品种，降低钢材消耗。

开发应用抗硫化氢、抗二氧化碳腐蚀的油井管和管线钢板、耐大气腐蚀钢板和型钢、耐火钢等产品，提高钢材的耐腐蚀性和钢材使用寿命。

第三十五条　随着市场保有钢铁产品数量增加和废钢回收量增加，逐渐减少铁矿石比例和增加废钢比重。

第九章　其　　它

第三十六条　咨询、设计、施工单位从事钢铁业活动，必须遵守本产业政策。相关行业协会要建立自律机制，互相监督。违反本产业政策规定的，由国家发展和改革委员会、建设部、工商管理总局等有关部门根据规定对责任人、责任单位进行处罚。

本产业发展政策是对钢铁行业的基本要求，各有关部门和行业协会可根据本产业政策制定和修订有关技术规范和相关标准。

第三十七条　规范市场秩序，维护市场稳定。鼓励钢铁企业与用户建立长期战略联盟，稳定供需关系，提高钢材加工配送能力，延伸钢铁企业服务。

第三十八条　发挥行业协会的作用，行业协会要建立和完善钢铁市场供求、生产能力、技术经济指标等方面信息定期发布制度和行业预警制度，向政府行政部门及时反映行业动向和提出政策建议，协调行业发展的重大事项，加强行业自律，引导企业的发展。

第三十九条　本产业政策由国务院授权发布，各政府行政管理部门都应遵守。对违反本产业发展政策的建设单位和行政单位，各级监察、投资、土地、工商、税务、质检、环保、商务、金融、证券监管等部门要追究其责任。

第四十条　钢铁产业发展政策，由国家发展和改革委员会组织有关部门制定、修订报国务院批准，并监督执行。

注：1、本产业发展政策所称钢铁产业的范围包括铁矿、锰矿、铬矿采选，烧结、焦化、铁合金、炭素制品、耐火材料、炼铁、炼钢、轧钢、金属制品等各工艺及相关配套工艺。

2、跨地区投资指跨国、跨省、自治区、直辖市。

3、境外企业包括国外和在香港、澳门、台湾地区注册的企业。

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中华人民共和国国家发展和改革委员会令

No. 35 _

The "Iron and Steel Industry Development Policy" has been discussed and adopted by the executive meeting of the State Council, and with the approval of the State Council, it is hereby promulgated and shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

Attachment: Steel Industry Development Policy

Director of the National Development and Reform Commission: 马凯

July 8, 2005

Steel Industry Development Policy

The iron and steel industry is an important basic industry of the national economy, a supporting industry for industrialization, and a technology-, capital-, resource-, and energy-intensive industry. The development of the iron and steel industry requires a comprehensive balance of various external conditions. my country is a large developing country. It has a large demand for steel in a long period of economic development, and its output has ranked first in the world for many years. However, there is still a gap between the technical level and material consumption of the steel industry compared with the international advanced level. The focus of future development

is Technological upgrades and structural adjustments. In order to improve the overall technical level of the iron and steel industry, promote structural adjustment, improve industrial layout, develop circular economy, reduce material consumption and energy consumption, attach importance to environmental protection, improve the comprehensive competitiveness of enterprises, and realize industrial upgrading, develop the iron and steel industry into Basically meet the needs of national economic and social development and have international competitiveness. Based on relevant laws and regulations and the domestic and foreign situation faced by the steel industry, develop policies for the development of the steel industry to guide the healthy development of the steel industry.

Chapter 1 Policy Objectives

Article 1 According to the needs of China's economic and social development and the status of resources, energy and environmental protection, the iron and steel production capacity shall maintain a reasonable scale, and the specific scale may be resolved in the planning. The comprehensive competitiveness of iron and steel has reached the international advanced level, making my country a big country in the world's steel production and a competitive power.

Article 2 Through the adjustment of product structure, by 2010, the rate of high-quality iron and steel products in China will be greatly increased, and most products will basically meet the needs of the national economy such as construction, machinery, chemical industry, automobiles, home appliances, ships, transportation, railways, military industry, and emerging industries. development needs of most industries.

Article 3 Through the adjustment of the organizational structure of the iron and steel industry, the implementation of mergers and reorganizations, the expansion of the scale of key enterprise groups with comparative advantages, and the improvement of industrial concentration. By 2010, the number of iron and steel smelting enterprises will be greatly reduced, and the steel output of the top ten domestic iron and steel enterprise groups will account for more than 50% of the national output; by 2020, it will reach more than 70%.

Article 4 Through the adjustment of the layout of the iron and steel industry, by 2010, the situation of unreasonable layout will be improved; by 2020, a relatively reasonable industrial layout that is compatible with resource and energy supply, transportation allocation, market supply and demand, and environmental capacity will be formed.

Article 5 In accordance with the concept of sustainable development and circular economy, improve the level of environmental protection and comprehensive utilization of resources, save energy and reduce consumption. Maximize the comprehensive

utilization of waste gas, waste water and waste, strive to achieve "zero discharge", and establish a circular steel factory. Iron and steel enterprises must develop waste heat and energy recovery for power generation, and iron and steel complexes with a scale of more than 5 million tons must strive to achieve a surplus of self-supply and external supply. In 2005, the comprehensive energy consumption per ton of steel in the industry dropped to 0.76 tons of standard coal, the comparable energy consumption per ton of steel was 0.70 tons of standard coal, and the consumption of new water per ton of steel was less than 12 tons; in 2010, they were reduced to 0.73 tons of standard coal and 0.685 tons of standard coal respectively , 8 tons or less; by 2020, it will be reduced to 0.7 tons of standard coal, 0.64 tons of standard coal, and 6 tons respectively. That is to say, in the next ten years, the iron and steel industry will achieve a moderate total development under the premise that the total consumption of water resources will decrease and the total consumption of energy will not increase much.

Article 6 Before the end of 2005, the pollutants discharged by all iron and steel enterprises should meet the national and local standards, and the total discharge of major pollutants should meet the control indicators approved by the local environmental protection department.

Chapter II Industrial Development Planning

Article 7 The state guides the healthy, sustainable and coordinated development of the industry through iron and steel industry development policies and medium and long-term development plans. The medium and long-term development plan for the iron and steel industry is formulated by the National Development and Reform Commission in conjunction with relevant departments.

Article 8 An enterprise group with a steel output of more than 5 million tons in 2003 may formulate its group plan according to the medium and long-term development plan of the national iron and steel industry and the overall plan of the city where it is located, and approve the implementation after the necessary connection and balance of the State Council or the National Development and Reform Commission . The National Development and Reform Commission will no longer approve or approve the specific construction projects in the plan. Enterprises will organize their own implementation after going through the approval procedures for land, environmental protection, safety, and credit, and report to the National Development and Reform Commission for the record according to regulations.

Article 9 The development of other iron and steel enterprises must also comply with the requirements of the iron and steel industry development policy and the medium and long-term development plan of the iron and steel industry.

Chapter Three Industrial Layout Adjustment

Article 10 The layout adjustment of the iron and steel industry shall comprehensively consider conditions such as mineral resources, energy, water resources, transportation, environmental capacity, market distribution, and utilization of foreign resources. The layout adjustment of the iron and steel industry, in principle, no longer build new iron and steel complexes, independent iron-making plants, and steel-making plants independently, and does not advocate the construction of independent rolling mills. It must rely on existing enterprises with conditions, combined with mergers and relocations. Transform and expand areas with comparative advantages in areas such as raw materials, transportation, and market consumption. New production capacity should be combined with elimination of outdated production capacity, and in principle no substantial expansion of steel production capacity will be required.

Important environmental protection areas, areas with severe water shortages, and urban areas of large cities will no longer expand steel smelting production capacity. Existing enterprises in the area must combine organizational structure, equipment structure, and product structure adjustments to implement production reduction and relocation to meet environmental protection and resource requirements. saving requirements.

Article 11 Considering ore, energy, resources, water resources, transportation conditions and domestic and foreign markets, large iron and steel enterprises should be mainly distributed in coastal areas. Iron and steel enterprises in inland areas should take into account the local market and ore resource conditions, determine production based on mines, and not seek to expand production scale, and take sustainable production as the main consideration.

The Anshan-Benxi area in the northeast has relatively rich iron ore resources, is close to coal production areas, and has certain water resources conditions. According to the development strategy of revitalizing the old industrial bases in Northeast China, the existing iron and steel enterprises in this area must follow the requirements of joint reorganization and construction of high-quality bases , eliminate backward production capacity, and build a large enterprise group with international competitiveness.

Water resources are scarce in North China, and production capacity is low and excess. According to the requirements of environmental protection and ecology, we should focus on structural adjustment, mergers and reorganizations, and strictly control the continued increase of production plants and the expansion of production capacity. Relocate Shougang and reorganize with Hebei Iron and Steel Industry.

The steel market in East China has great potential, but the layout of steel enterprises is too dense. Large backbone enterprises with comparative advantages in the region can adjust their organizational structure and product structure to improve production concentration and international competitiveness.

The south-central region is rich in water resources and convenient for water transportation. The southeast coastal areas should make full use of the conditions of deep-water harbors, combine industrial restructuring and relocation of urban steel factories, and build large-scale iron and steel complexes.

The southwest region is rich in water resources, and the Panzhihua-Xichang region has large reserves of iron ore and coal resources, but the transportation is inconvenient. The existing key backbone enterprises must improve their equipment, adjust their product structure, develop high value-added products, and determine their output based on the sustainable supply capacity of ore , not pursuing an increase in quantity.

There is a shortage of iron ore and water resources in Northwest China. The existing key enterprises should mainly meet the needs of economic development in the region, not pursue the expansion of production scale, and actively use the mineral resources of neighboring countries.

Chapter IV Industrial Technology Policy

Article 12 In order to ensure the upgrading and sustainable development of the iron and steel industry and prevent low-level redundant construction, the entry conditions for the equipment level and technical and economic indicators of the iron and steel industry are stipulated as follows. Existing enterprises must strive to meet the standards through technological transformation: construction of sintering

machines The usable area is 180 square meters and above; the height of the coke oven carbonization chamber is 6 meters and above; the effective volume of the blast furnace is 1,000 cubic meters and above; the nominal capacity of the converter is 120 tons and above; the nominal capacity of the electric furnace is 70 tons and above.

For the construction of steel projects in coastal deep-water port areas, the effective volume of the blast furnace must be greater than 3,000 cubic meters; the nominal capacity of the converter must be greater than 200 tons, and the steel production scale must be 8 million tons or more. The technical and economic indicators of iron and steel joint enterprises have reached: the comprehensive energy consumption per ton of steel for the blast furnace process is less than 0.7 tons of standard coal, the electric furnace process is less than 0.4 tons of standard coal, the fresh water consumption per ton of steel is less than 6 tons for the blast furnace process, and the electric furnace process is less than 3 tons. The water recycling rate is over 95%. The process energy consumption indicators of other iron and steel enterprises must reach the average level of key large and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises.

Iron and steel construction projects must save land and strictly manage land. Relevant departments must promptly complete the revision of land use indicators for iron and steel plants and building coefficient standards.

Article 13 All production enterprises must meet national and local pollutant

discharge standards, and the total discharge control indicators of major pollutants in construction projects must strictly implement the provisions of the approved environmental impact assessment report (table). Production and operation are not allowed if the discharge indicators and total amount are not met.

The blast furnace of the new project must be equipped with blast furnace residual pressure power generation device and pulverized coal injection device simultaneously; coke oven must be equipped with dry quenching device and matched with dust collection device and coke oven gas desulfurization device; Recovery device; the electric furnace must be equipped with a smoke recovery device.

Enterprises should, according to the requirements of developing circular economy, build sewage and waste slag comprehensive treatment systems, adopt dry quenching, coke oven, blast furnace, converter gas recovery and utilization, gas-steam combined cycle power generation, blast furnace residual pressure power generation, vaporization cooling, flue gas , Dust, waste residue and other energy and resource recovery and reuse technologies to improve energy utilization efficiency, resource recovery and utilization rate and improve the environment.

Article 14 Accelerate the cultivation of independent innovation capabilities in the iron and steel industry, support enterprises in establishing product and technology development and scientific research institutions, improve development and innovation capabilities, and develop processes, equipment technologies, and products with independent intellectual property rights. Support enterprises to track, research, develop and adopt cutting-edge technologies in steel production processes such as continuous casting thin strips and smelting reduction.

Article 15 Enterprises should actively adopt advanced technologies such as feeding fine materials into furnaces, oxygen-enriched coal injection, hot metal pretreatment, large blast furnaces, converters and ultra-high-power electric furnaces, refining outside furnaces, continuous casting, continuous rolling, controlled rolling, and controlled cooling technology and equipment.

Article 16 Support and organize the implementation of the localization of iron and steel industry equipment, and improve the R&D, design, and manufacturing levels of major technical equipment in China's iron and steel industry. For major iron and steel projects built on the basis of domestic newly developed equipment, the state provides policy support such as taxation, interest discounts, and scientific research funds.

Article 17 Accelerate the elimination and prohibit new construction of soil sintering, soil coke (including improved coke), chemical iron and steelmaking, thermal sintering, blast furnaces with a volume of 300 cubic meters or less (except for professional cast iron pipe factories), and a nominal capacity of 20 tons or less Converter, electric furnace with a nominal capacity of 20 tons or less (except for

mechanical casting and production of high-alloy steel products), stacked thin-slab mills, ordinary steel blooming mills and medium-sized rolling mills for blanking, three-roll Lauter-type medium-slab mills, double-duplex Outdated technology and equipment such as wire rod mills, tandem small mills, hot-rolled narrow-strip mills, hot-rolled seamless pipe units with a diameter of less than 76 mm, and intermediate frequency induction furnaces.

The iron and steel industry must strictly abide by the "Catalogue for Prohibiting Duplicated Construction in the Industrial and Commercial Field" and "Catalogue for Eliminating Outdated Production Capacities, Processes and Products" revised by the state in due course, or eliminate backward processes, products and technologies in accordance with the requirements of environmental protection regulations.

Article 18 Policy on Imported Technology and Equipment: Encourage enterprises to adopt domestic equipment and technology and reduce imports. The equipment and technologies that must be imported because they cannot be produced domestically or cannot meet the demand must be advanced and practical. For equipment with a large volume and a wide range in the future, it is necessary to organize and implement localized production.

Enterprises are prohibited from adopting outdated second-hand iron and steel production equipment eliminated at home and abroad.

Article 19 Special steel enterprises should develop in the direction of conglomeration and specialization, encourage the use of short-process processes using scrap steel as raw materials, and do not support special steel enterprises in adopting electric furnaces with high-consumption and polluting small blast furnace processes. Encourage special steel enterprises to develop and produce special steel products such as military industry, bearings, gears, tools and molds, heat-resistant, cold-resistant, and corrosion-resistant steel products for domestic demand, and improve product quality and technical level.

Chapter V Adjustment of Organizational Structure of Enterprises

Article 20 Support the development of iron and steel enterprises in the direction of conglomeration, carry out strategic restructuring through strong alliances, mergers and acquisitions, mutual shareholding, etc., reduce the number of iron and steel production enterprises, and realize the adjustment, optimization and industrial upgrading of the iron and steel industry organization structure.

Support and encourage qualified large-scale enterprise groups to carry out cross-regional joint reorganization. By 2010, two 30 million-ton and several 10-million-ton super-large enterprise groups with international competitiveness will be formed.

All large iron and steel enterprises must carry out shareholding reform and

support their public listing, encourage all kinds of social capital, including private capital, to reorganize existing iron and steel enterprises through equity participation, mergers, etc., and promote capital structure adjustment and mechanism innovation.

Article 21 The state supports qualified large-scale iron and steel complexes through structural adjustment and industrial upgrading to appropriately expand production scale, improve intensive production, and provide policy support in the separation of main and auxiliary, personnel diversion, social security, etc. .

Chapter VI Investment Management

Article 22 The state implements necessary management over the economic activities of various economic types of investors investing in the domestic steel industry and domestic enterprises investing in overseas steel fields. Investment in steel projects must be reported to the National Development and Reform Commission for approval or approval in accordance with regulations.

Article 23 For the construction of projects such as ironmaking, steelmaking, and steel rolling, the proportion of the company's own capital must reach 40% or more.

In addition to meeting the requirements of national laws and regulations such as environmental protection and ecology and safety production, the construction of iron and steel projects must also have strong financial strength, advanced technology and management capabilities, and a sound marketing network. Water resources, ore raw materials, coal and electricity External conditions such as energy and transportation must be stable, reliable and basically implemented.

For iron and steel enterprises to invest in cross-regional iron and steel joint enterprise projects, the steel output of ordinary steel enterprises must reach 5 million tons and above in the previous year, and the output of special steel enterprises must reach 500,000 tons and above. Non-steel enterprises investing in iron and steel joint enterprise projects must have financial strength and high credibility, and must verify the registered capital of the enterprise, banks provide credit certificates, accounting firms provide performance reports, and select project owners through bidding if conditions permit .

Foreign iron and steel enterprises investing in China's iron and steel industry must have independent intellectual property rights in steel technology, and their output of ordinary steel in the previous year must reach more than 10 million tons or the output of high-alloy special steel must reach 1 million tons. Overseas non-steel enterprises investing in China's iron and steel industry must have strong financial strength and high credibility, and provide capital verification and enterprise performance certificates issued by banks and accounting firms. Foreign enterprises investing in the domestic iron and steel industry must implement it in conjunction with the transformation and relocation of existing domestic iron and steel enterprises, and

do not introduce new points. In principle, foreign investors are not allowed to invest in my country's iron and steel industry.

Article 24 For projects that do not conform to the industry development policy and have not been approved or approved in violation of regulations, the land and resources department will not go through the land use procedures, the industrial and commercial management department will not register, and the business management department will not approve the contract and regulations. Financial institutions Loans and other forms of credit support will not be provided, the customs will not handle the procedures for importing duty-free equipment, the quality inspection department will not issue production licenses, and the environmental protection department will not approve project environmental impact assessment documents and issue pollutant discharge permits.

Article 25 All financial institutions shall issue medium and long-term fixed asset investment loans to iron-making, steel-making, and steel-rolling projects in accordance with the development policy of the iron and steel industry, strengthen risk management, and issue fixed-asset investment loans to iron-making, steel-making, and steel-rolling projects with new capacities. The project unit shall provide the corresponding project approval, verification or filing documents issued by the National Development and Reform Commission.

Article 26 An enterprise applying for an initial public offering of stocks or financing in the securities market must use the raised funds to invest in the iron and steel industry. document.

Article 27 The state encourages iron and steel production and equipment manufacturing enterprises to export domestically advantageous technologies and complete sets of metallurgical equipment through a combination of industry and trade or technology and trade, and provides support in export credit and other aspects.

Chapter VII Raw Material Policy

Article 28 Mineral resources are owned by the state. The state encourages large-scale iron and steel enterprises to explore and develop iron ore and other resources, and mining must obtain a mining license according to law. The mining and construction projects of iron ore resources with reserves of 50 million tons and above must be approved or approved by the National Development and Reform Commission. Excessive mining behavior. In case of indiscriminate mining without legal examination and approval procedures, the land and resources department shall take back the mining rights and stop illegal mining.

Article 29 According to the current situation of our country's resources with few rich ores and many lean ores, the state encourages enterprises to develop low-grade ore mining and dressing technologies and make full use of domestic lean ore resources. Land and resources departments should intensify the exploration of mineral resources,

protect mineral resources, and impose necessary punishments and rectification on indiscriminate mining and digging.

Article 30 In accordance with the principle of complementary advantages, mutual benefit and win-win, strengthen international cooperation with overseas mineral resources. Support qualified large-scale backbone enterprise groups to establish production and supply bases of iron ore, chromium ore, manganese ore, nickel ore, scrap steel and coking coal overseas by means of sole proprietorship, joint venture, cooperation, and purchase of mineral resources. Important raw and auxiliary materials such as ore and coke required by enterprises in coastal areas are encouraged by the state to rely on overseas markets.

The Iron and Steel Association should do a good job in self-discipline and coordination of the industry, and stabilize the domestic and foreign raw material markets. When many domestic enterprises create vicious competition for overseas resources, the state can adopt administrative coordination methods to jointly or determine a company to invest in, so as to avoid vicious competition. Enterprises should obey the national administrative coordination.

Restrict the export of primary processed products such as coke, ferroalloy, pig iron, scrap steel, steel billet (ingot) with high energy consumption and high pollution, and reduce or cancel the export tax rebate for these products.

Chapter VIII Economical Use of Steel Products

Article 31 The whole society should establish the awareness of economical use of steel, use it scientifically, encourage the replacement of renewable materials and the recycling of scrap steel, and reduce the amount of steel used.

Article 32 The construction department shall organize to revise and improve the design codes and standards for the use of construction steel in a timely manner, and reduce the use factor of steel under the condition of ensuring safety.

The design department should design strictly in accordance with the design specifications and standards, and incorporate the economical and energy-saving products developed into the standard design in a timely manner.

Article 33 Encourage the research, development and use of new materials with high performance, low cost and low consumption to replace steel.

Article 34 Encourage iron and steel enterprises to produce high-strength steel and corrosion-resistant steel, increase the strength and service life of steel, and reduce the amount of steel used.

Reduce steel consumption by promoting grade III (400MPa) and above hot-rolled ribbed steel bars, high-strength steel plates for various purposes, H-shaped steel and other steel products.

Develop and apply hydrogen sulfide-resistant, carbon dioxide-resistant oil well

pipes and pipeline steel plates, atmospheric corrosion-resistant steel plates and section steel, fire-resistant steel and other products to improve the corrosion resistance of steel and the service life of steel.

Article 35 With the increase in the number of iron and steel products in the market and the increase in scrap steel recycling, gradually reduce the proportion of iron ore and increase the proportion of scrap steel.

Chapter 9 Miscellaneous

Article 36 Consulting, design, and construction units engaged in iron and steel industry activities must abide by this industrial policy. Relevant industry associations should establish self-discipline mechanisms and supervise each other. Those who violate the provisions of this industrial policy will be punished by the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Construction, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and other relevant departments in accordance with the regulations.

This industrial development policy is the basic requirement for the iron and steel industry. All relevant departments and industry associations can formulate and revise relevant technical specifications and relevant standards according to this industrial policy.

Article 37 Standardize market order and maintain market stability. Encourage iron and steel enterprises to establish long-term strategic alliances with users, stabilize the relationship between supply and demand, improve steel processing and distribution capabilities, and extend the services of iron and steel enterprises.

Article 38 Give full play to the role of industry associations. Industry associations should establish and improve the regular release system and industry early warning system for steel market supply and demand, production capacity, technical and economic indicators, etc., and timely reflect industry trends and put forward policy suggestions to government administrative departments. , coordinate major issues of industry development, strengthen industry self-discipline, and guide the development of enterprises.

Article 39 This industrial policy is issued with the authorization of the State Council, and all government administrative departments should abide by it. For construction units and administrative units that violate the industrial development policy, the departments of supervision, investment, land, industry and commerce, taxation, quality inspection, environmental protection, commerce, finance, securities supervision and other departments at all levels shall be held accountable.

Article 40 The National Development and Reform Commission organizes relevant departments to formulate and revise policies for the development of the iron and steel industry, submit them to the State Council for approval, and supervise their

implementation.

Note: 1. The scope of iron and steel industry mentioned in this industrial development policy includes iron ore, manganese ore, chromium ore mining and dressing, sintering, coking, ferroalloy, carbon products, refractory materials, ironmaking, steelmaking, steel rolling, metal products and other processes and related supporting techniques.

2. Cross-regional investment refers to cross-border, cross-provincial, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government.

3. Overseas enterprises include enterprises registered abroad and those registered in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

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