

SPECIAL EDITION

Editor's note: On April 20, the regular meeting of the State Council presided by Premier Wen Jiabo reviewed and approved in principle Iron and Steel Industry Development Policy. On July 20, the National Research and Reform Commission held a news conference to officially release the policy. The policy is a guiding document of China iron and steel industry. The purpose is to upgrade the entire level of China steel industry through structural adjustment. In this issue, we would like to run a special edition to carry the translated version of the policy.

Iron & Steel Industrial Development Policy

Iron & steel industry is an important fundamental industry in national economy. It is a pillar industry in industrialization, as well as a technology, capital, resource and energy-intensive industry. The development of iron & steel industry needs to combine and balance various external conditions. China, as a big developing country, has a large demand for iron and steel in a considerably long period of its economic growth. With the production having ranked the first for many years, the iron and steel industry still has the shortfall in technological level and resource consumption as compared with the internationally advanced levels. The future development (of China steel industry) will be focused on technological upgrade and structural

adjustment. In order to improve the entire technological level of iron and steel industry, promote structural adjustment, improve industry layout, develop the circulareconomy, reduce resource and energy consumption, give more attention to environmental protection, raise comprehensive competitiveness of enterprises, achieve the goal of industrial upgrade, and to develop the iron and steel industry into the industry with international competitiveness which can basically satisfy the demand of national economy and social growth in quantity, quality and variety, (the National Development and Reform Commission and related departments) worked out Iron & Steel Industrial Development Policy (the policy), in accordance with related laws and regulations as well as the domestic and international situation that the iron and steel industry faces, so as to give a guideline for a healthy development of the industry.

Chapter I. Objectives of the policy

Article 1 Based upon the requirement of China economic and social development as well as the situation of resources, energy and environmental protection, the iron and steel production capacity should be kept in a proper scale. The specific size of the scale can be solved in planning. China iron and steel industry's overall competitiveness should reach internationally

advanced level, so as to make China a global large iron and steel producer as well as a strong competitive producer.

Article 2 By means of adjustment of product structure, by 2010, the proportion of high quality products of Chinese iron and steel products will be substantially raised. Most products will fulfill the requirement of the most sectors in national economy such as construction, machinery, petrochemical, auto, household appliances, shipbuilding, transportation, railroad, military industry and the newly arising industries.

Article 3 By means of adjustment in organizational structure of the iron and steel industry, mergers and acquisitions will be taken to enlarge the scale of major advantageous groups. By 2010, the number of iron and steel smelting enterprises will be substantially reduced. The top ten domestic iron and steel enterprises will account for over 50% of national total production, and over 70% in 2020.

Article 4 By means of adjustment, the situation of the improper layout will be improved in 2010. By 2020, a relatively proper industrial layout will be formed, which will be in balance with the supply of resources and energy, allocation of transportation, market supply and demand, and environmental sustainability.

Article 5 According to the concept of sustainable development and circulareconomy, the iron and steel industry shall improve the level of environmental protection and comprehensive usage of resources, and save energy and cut costs. The iron and steel industry should, to the greatest degree, raise the comprehensive utilization level of waste gas, waste water and

wastes in an effort to achieve “zero emission” and the establishment of cycling steelworks. Iron and steel enterprises with the scale over 5mtpy must develop the recovering and power generation of redundant heat and energy, and achieve the goal of supplying to the others. In 2005, the comprehensive energy consumption per tonne hot metal dropped to 0.76 tonne standard coal, and the comparable energy consumption per tonne steel to 0.7 standard coal, freshwater consumption per tonne steel stood at below 12 tonnes. Those figures will respectively fall to 0.73 tonne standard coal, 0.685 tonne standard coal, and below 8 tonnes by 2010, and further to 0.7 standard coal, 0.64 standard coal, and below 6 tonnes by 2020. In other words, in the coming 10 years, the iron and steel industry will achieve adequate growth in total production, under the condition of the overall reduction of water consumption and a slight growth of energy consumption.

Article 6 Before the end of 2005, all the wastes emitted by the iron and steel enterprises should conform to the national and local standards. The overall volume of major wastes should conform to the controlling indexes of the local environmental departments.

Chapter II Industrial development planning

Article 7 The government, through the policy and Long & Medium Development Plan, will guide a healthy, sustainable and coordinated development of the industry. The Long and Medium Development Plan of Iron and Steel Industry (the plan) will be outlined by the NDRC and other related departments.

Article 8 The enterprises with crude steel

production in excess of 5mtpy in 2003 can map out their corporate plans, on the basis of the plan and the city master plan of the cities where they are located. The corporate plan shall be executed only after necessary dovetailing and balancing by the State Council or the NDRC. Specific construction projects covered by the corporate plan do not have to be subjected to the examination and approval by the NDRC. The enterprises can execute the specific projects after having conducted the approval procedures such as land lease, environment protection, safety, and credit, with the documents submitted to the NDRC for filing.

Article 9 The growth of the other iron and steel enterprises should be consistent with the requirement of the policy and the plan as well.

Chapter III Adjustment of industrial layout

Article 10 In the adjustment of iron and steel industrial layout, comprehensive consideration should be given to the conditions of mineral resources, energy, water resources, transportation, environmental sustainability, market distribution and the utilization of foreign resources.

In principle, no more new integrated steelworks, independent ironmaking plants, and steelmaking plants will be constructed. The government will not advocate the construction of independent steelrolling plants. The renovation and production expansion must be based upon the existing qualified enterprises, combined with consolidation and relocation, in the advantageous regions with water availability, raw materials, transportation, and markets. Newly added production capacities should be combined with the elimination of backward capacities. In principle,

no more substantial capacity expansion will be allowed.

No more iron and steel smelting capacity expansion will be conducted in the areas that are environmentally protected, severely lacks in water, are within the downtown of large cities. The existing enterprises in these areas should conduct the production cut and relocation plans, in combination with the adjustment in organizational structure, facility structure, product structure, so as to satisfy the demand of environmental protection and resources saving.

Article 11 In consideration of iron ore, energy, water, and other resources, and in light of transportation capacity, domestic & overseas markets, large-scale iron and steel enterprises should be mainly located in the coastal areas. The inland enterprises should mainly see that their production can be carried out in a sustainable way by looking into the local markets and their iron ore resources.

The northeastern Anshan-Benxi area is abundant in iron ore resources and close to coal production areas, with the availability of certain amount of water resources. In light of the development strategy of "to rejuvenate the traditional industrial base of Northeastern China", the existing iron and steel enterprises should, in light of the requirement of mergers and acquisitions and the construction of "high-end production base", eliminate the backward production capacity, and construct themselves into large-scale enterprises with international competitiveness.

North China lacks water resources, and faces the problem of low-level overcapacity. According to the requirement of environmental protection, this region should focus on structural adjustment, mergers and acquisition, and have a

stringent control over further eruption of production plants and capacity expansion. Work will be done to implement the relocation of Shougang so as to consolidate Hebei iron and steel industry.

East China boasts the market potential of steel products, but too many iron and steel enterprises are clustered in this area. The advantageous large backbone enterprises in this area may raise the concentration and the international competitiveness in the organizational and product restructuring.

The central south China is abundant in water resources, with convenient water transportation. The southeastern coastal line should make full use of the condition of deep-water ports and construct large-scale integrated steelworks in combination with consolidation and the relocation of steel works out of the cities.

Southwestern China is abundant in water resources. Panzihua-Xichang area has large reserves of iron mines and coal resources, but transportation is inconvenient. The existing key enterprises in this region should upgrade their facility level, adjust product structure and develop high value-added products. They should set the production based on the sustainable supplying capacity of iron ore, instead of pursuing quantitative growth.

Northwestern China is short of iron ore and water resources. The existing key enterprises in this region should focus on meeting the demand of local economy and utilizing the mineral resources of the surrounding countries, without seeking capacity expansion.

Chapter IV. Industrial technological policy

Article 12 To secure the industrial upgrade, achieve a sustainable development, and prevent

the low-levelled duplicated construction, the entry conditions for levels of equipment, and technology and economic indexes for iron and steel industry are stipulated as the following. The existing enterprises should make an effort to reach the standards through technological renovation:

The usable sintering space of sintering machine should be over 180m², the chamber height of coke oven 6 meters or more, the usable capacity of blast furnace 1,000m³/unit or more, the nominal capacity of the converter 120 tonnes/unit or more, and the nominal capacity of electric arc furnace 70 tonnes/unit or more.

For the projects to be constructed in the area of coastal deep-water ports, the usable capacity of blast furnace needs to be more than 3,000m³/unit, the nominal capacity of converter 200 tonnes/unit or more, and crude steel capacity 8mtpy or more.

The integrated steelworks should reach the following technological and economic indexes:

The comprehensive energy consumption per tonne hot metal for blast furnace process should be lower than 0.7 ton standard coal, for the electric arc furnace lower than 0.4 standard coal; freshwater consumption per tonne steel should be less than 6 tonnes for the blast furnace process and less than 3 tonnes for the electric arc furnace process, and the water circulation utilization at over 95%. The energy consumption indexes of other iron and steel enterprises should reach the average levels of key large and medium iron and steel enterprises.

While undertaking iron and steel construction projects, stringent management measures should be adopted over land utilization and land must be used economically. The related government departments should take time to complete the revision of land usage standards and architectural specification standard.

Article 13 All production enterprises must reach the national and local emission standards. The discharge volume of main polluting wastes of the new projects must be strictly controlled in accordance with the stipulation of the approved Appraisal Report on Environmental Impact. Those with the emission indicators and discharge volume in excess of the verified volume are not allowed to be operated.

For the new projects, blast furnace must be equipped with top recovery turbine (TRT) and pulverized coal injection (PCI) and coke ovens with coke dry quench (CDQ), dedusting, and gas purification facilities. Coke ovens, blast furnaces and converters must install with gas recovering facilities, while electric arc furnace smoke dust recovering facilities.

In light of the requirement to develop circuireconomy, enterprises should build the comprehensive handling system to treat waste water and slag. They should make use of different types of technology such as CDQ, recovery and reuse of the gas of coke ovens, blast furnaces & converters, circulated gas-steam power generation, TRT and evaporate cooling for blast furnaces, as well as other types of technology to reuse and recover the energy and resources of smoke, dust and slag, so as to raise the efficiency of energy utilization, and the utilization ratio of recycle resources, and to improve the environment.

Article 14 Work should be done to speed up the steps of cultivating the ability of self-renovation in the iron and steel industry. Support will be given to the enterprises to set up research and development institutions so as to raise the creativity, and develop the processes, equipment and products with independent intellectual property rights. Support will be given to the

enterprises to follow, study, develop and adopt the front technology such as continuous casting of thin strip, smelting reduction, etc.

Article 15 The enterprises should take an active approach to adopt the advanced process, technology and facilities by applying high quality furnace charge, oxygen-enriched coal injection, hot iron pretreatment, large-scaled blast furnaces & converters, ultra-high power electric arc furnaces, secondary refining steelmaking, continuous casting and rolling, controlled rolling and cold-controlling, etc.

Article 16 Efforts should be made to support and organize steel facilities localization and raise the level of R&D, design and manufacture of key technology and equipment of iron and steel industry. For the key iron and steel projects that are based upon homemade facilities, the government will work out the supportive policies, providing favorable taxation terms, subsidized loans, research fees, etc.

Article 17 Work will be done to accelerate the elimination and forbid the new construction of the backward process and facilities which include primitive sintering, primitive coke (inclusive of primitively improved coke), steelmaking by cupola process, thermal sintering, blast furnaces at or below the capacity of 300m³ (except specialized cast iron pipe plants), the converters with the nominal capacity at or below 20 tonnes, and electric arc furnaces with nominal capacity at or below 20 tonnes (except mechanic casting and high alloy steel products), pack mills, common steel rough mills, and medium rolling mills for (blooming), three-high Lauth plate mills, double duo wire mills, open-train Belgian mini-mills, hot rolling narrow strip rolling mills, hot rolling

seamless tube mills with diameter below 76mm, medium-frequency induction furnaces, etc.

Iron and steel industry must strictly abide by The Catalogue of Banned Duplicated Construction in Industrial and Commercial Area, The Catalogue of the Backward Capacities, Processes & Products to Be Eliminated, that are duly revised by the state, or must eliminate the backward processes, products and technology in line with the requirement of environmental protection laws and regulations.

Article 18 Policy on the introduction of foreign technology and equipment:

The enterprises will be encouraged to adopt domestic equipment and technology, and reduce imports. The foreign equipment and technology that cannot be produced or satisfy the demand, and must be imported, need to be advanced and practical. The facilities with massive and extensive applications in the future need to be organized to be locally manufactured.

The enterprises are forbidden to adopt the backward second-hand iron and steel production facilities that have been eliminated at home and abroad.

Article 19 Special steel enterprises need to develop towards the direction of forming large groups and being specialized. While encouragement is given to the short process of using scrap as raw materials, no support will be given to the special steel enterprises with the electric arc furnace matching with high consumptive and heavy polluting small blast furnaces. The special steel enterprises, with the aim of improving product quality and technology level, are encouraged to research and develop the heat-resistance, cold-resistance and corrosion-resistance special steels that are

needed by domestic military industry, and provide such steel as materials for manufacturing bearing, gear, and die.

Chapter V Organizational structural adjustment

Article 20 Steel enterprises shall be encouraged to develop towards the direction of forming large groups. Strategic consolidation shall be made through the alliance between steel giants, mergers and acquisitions among steel producers, and mutual share holding so as to reduce the numbers of steel works, and realize the adjustment and optimization of cooperate organizations, and finally the upgrade of steel industry.

Large-scale enterprises, which have the relevant condition, shall be supported and encouraged to make inter-regional alliances and consolidations. Two 30mtpy steel enterprises and several 10mtpy internationally competitive steel enterprises shall be established by 2010.

Large-scale steel enterprises need to be transformed into share holding corporations. Reform and support will be given to them to undertaking public listing in stock market. All kinds of social capitals including private ones are encouraged to join in the effort to reorganize the existing steel enterprises through mergers and share purchase, thus promoting the capital structural adjustment and system innovation.

Article 21 The state will support the capable consolidated large integrated steel enterprises to adequately expand the capacity through structural adjustment and industrial upgrade, so as to raise the production concentration. Supporting policies will be given to the separation of non-steel business from the main stream steel sector,

re-employment, setting up of social security, etc.

Chapter VI Investment Management

Article 22 The state will conduct necessary management in the economic activities concerning the investments made by all kinds of economic ownership entities in the domestic steel industry and the investments made by the domestic enterprises in overseas steel industry. The steel investment projects should be submitted to NDRC for examination and approval.

Article 23 For the project of steelmaking, ironmaking, steelrolling, etc, the enterprises must own 40% or more of the total equity by themselves.

The steel enterprises that will construct iron and steel projects, apart from meeting the requirement of relevant laws and regulations on environment protection, ecology and production security, etc, must have financial strength, advanced technology and management competence, as well as complete sales network. External conditions of water, ore, coal, electricity and transportation capacity must be stable and reliable, and be basically guaranteed.

For the integrated steel project to be cross-regionally invested by an iron and steel enterprise, the steel enterprise must reach 5empty of common steel production capacity or more in the previous year, whereas the special steel enterprise must reach 500,000tpy capacity or more. The non-steel enterprises that will make investment in integral steelwork's projects must have financial strength and enjoy high credibility. Their registered capital must be examined. The banks shall provide assets evaluation report and the certified accounting firms must provide performance records reports. If condition is

allowed, the investors of the project shall be chosen through bidding.

The overseas iron and steel enterprise which will make investment in China's iron and steel industry, must possess iron and steel technology with independent intellectual property rights, and the enterprises should have produced 10 million tonnes or more carbon steel in the previous year, whereas the high alloyed special steel enterprise's output should reach 1 million tonnes or more. The overseas non-iron and steel enterprises must possess the financial strength and high credibility, and provide the asset evaluation reports and performance reports issued by banks and certified accounting firms. The overseas enterprises which make the investment in domestic iron and steel industry must combine with the renovation and relocation of domestic existing iron and steel enterprises, without launching new construction sites. In principle, foreign investors that make investment in China's iron and steel industry are not allowed to have a controlling share status.

Article 24 To the projects which fail to comply with the policy and have not been approved or have been approved against the regulations, the land and resources departments shall not conduct the land use procedure, the administration departments of industry and commerce shall not conduct the registration, the business administration authorities shall not approve the relevant contracts and constitutions, the financial institutions shall not provide loans and other types of credit support, the Customs shall not conduct the import procedure on tax-free equipment, the quality inspection departments shall not issue the production permit, and the environment protection departments shall not approve the environment impact evaluation document and shall not issue the permit on the environmental discharges.

Article 25 The mid and long term fixed assets investment loans issued by various financial institutions to the ironmaking, steelmaking and steelrolling projects shall comply with the policy. Financial institutions are requested to intensify the risk management. If the fixed assets investment loan is issued to the newly added capacity of ironmaking, steelmaking or steelrolling projects, the financial institutions need to request the project units to provide the approval and examination and filing documents certificated by the NDRC.

Article 26 The enterprise that apply for IPO or raise funds on the security market and then invest the raised funds in I&S industry must comply with the policy, and need to provide the fundraising usage document issued by NDRC to the securities regulatory authorities.

Article 27 The state encourages steel producers and equipment manufacturers to export the domestic advantageous technology and complete sets of metallurgical equipment through setting up industrial plants overseas or exporting merely technology. The state will provide support to such kinds of endeavor in the form of export credit.

Chapter VII Raw material policy

Article 28 Mineral resources belong to the state. The state encourages the large-scale steel enterprises to prospect and develop resources such as iron ore. The exploration of mines must obtain the mining permit according to the law. The exploration and construction projects of the iron ore mine with the reserves of 50 million tons or more must be examined and ratified by NDRC.

Meanwhile, works should be done in mine planning, production safety, and environment protection as well as land reclamation, conservation of soil and water, underground mine refilling, etc. Disordered explorations are forbidden. The reckless excavation without legal approval procedures shall be punished by the mandates of taking back mining rights or stopping the disordered exploration by the land and resources departments.

Article 29 In light of fact that China has large number of low grade ore resources and but few high grade ore ones, the nation shall encourage the enterprises to develop the beneficiation technologies for low-grade ore so as to make full use of the nation's lean ore. Land and resources departments shall strengthen the efforts to prospect and protect the mineral resources, and carry out necessary punishment and rectification to those reckless excavation behaviours.

Article 30 According to the principle of "meeting each other's deficiency, mutual benefits and win-win situation", works should be done to strengthen the international cooperation with overseas mining corporations. Support will be given to the advantageous large key enterprises to set up the overseas production supplying bases of iron ore, chrome ore, manganese ore, nickel ore, scrap steel, and coking coal by way of wholly owned investment, joint venture, cooperation and purchase of mineral resources. The state encourages the enterprises in coastal areas to seek overseas supply to meet their key raw materials requirement like iron ore and auxiliary materials such as coke.

China Iron and Steel Association shall do a good job in applying self-discipline and coordination measures in the industry, and see to

it that the domestic and overseas raw material markets be stabilized. When the domestic enterprises generate malignant competition upon the overseas resources, the state can adopt the administrative coordinated method to unite enterprises or choose one to make the investment in the purpose of avoiding the malignant competition. The enterprises should obey the state administrative coordination.

The export of initially processed products like coke, ferroalloy, pig iron, steel scrap, semi-finished products (inclusive of ingot), - products that consume much energy and generate heavy pollution, will be restrained. The export tax rebate for these products will be reduced or lifted.

Chapter VIII Economical usage of steel products

Article 31 All the society should raise the awareness of consuming steel products economically. The state encourages the use of cycling materials as substitute and the recovery of steel scrap to reduce the consumption quantity of steel products.

Article 32 The construction departments shall duly organize the revision and improvement of the design specification and standards on construction steel, and lower extra application requirement standard of steel products under a guarantee of safety.

Design departments shall strictly comply with the design specifications and standards, and duly bring the economical and resource-saving products that have been developed into the design standards.

Article 33 The state encourages the research,

development and application of high-strength, low-cost, low-consumptive new materials to replace steel products.

Article 34 Steel producers are encouraged to turn out the high-strength and corrosion-proof steel products so as to upgrade the steel strength and life span, and reduce the application of steel products.

The consumption of steel products shall be lowered through the promotion of hot rolled ribbed steel bar with III (400Mpa) or higher, high-strength steel plate and sheet of various usage, H-section.

The products such as anti-hydrogen sulphide & anti-carbon dioxide oil well pipe, pipeline steel plate, anti-air corrosion steel plates, section and fire-proof steel shall be explored and applied so as to improve the anti-corrosion property and service life of steel products.

Article 35 Along with the increasing availability of steel products on the market and recovering volume of steel scrap, the iron and steel industry should gradually reduce the proportion of iron ore application and increase gradually that of scrap steel.

Chapter VIII Others

Article 36 All consulting, design, and construction companies engaged in iron and steel industry, should comply with the policy. Relevant industrial associations should establish the self-discipline mechanism and mutual supervision system. For those violating the policy, the NDRC, the Ministry of Construction, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce shall punish the person and unit in charge.

The policy presents a basic requirement in steel industry. All related departments and

industrial associations may work out and revise the related technological specifications and standards, according to the policy.

Article 37 The market order should be regulated and the market should be stabilized. The steel enterprises are encouraged to establish long term strategic partnership with their clients to maintain a stable supply and demand relationship, improve steel processing and distribution capacity, and extend the service chain of the steel enterprises.

Article 38 Industrial associations shall perform their functions. They need to establish and perfect the regular information release systems on market supply, production capacity, and economic & technological indicators, as well as the industrial early warning system, duly report to the governmental departments the operation of the industry, propose the policy suggestion, coordinate the key issues of the industry, intensify the self-discipline of the industry, and guide the growth of steel enterprises.

Article 39 The policy is issued under the authorization of the State Council. All

governmental administrative departments should abide by the policy. Any construction companies or administrative departments including the administrations of supervision, investment, land, industry and commerce management, taxation, quality inspection, environment protection, commerce, finance, and securities, and etc, which violate the policy, shall be held to be accountable.

Article 40 The policy is worked out by related departments that are organized by the NDRC, with the revision approved by the State Council. The NDRC is responsible for the supervision of the implementation of the policy.

Note:

1. *The scope of the iron and steel industry referred to in the policy includes the beneficiation of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, and the processes and auxiliary processes of sintering, coking, ferroalloy, carbon products, refractory materials, ironmaking, steelmaking, steelrolling, metal products, etc.*
2. *Inter-regional investment refers to the investment across nations, cross provinces, autonomous regions and municipal cities.*
3. *Overseas enterprises include all companies registered in foreign countries, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan area.*

**All Copyrights Are Reserved by the Metallurgical Council of
China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, P.R.C.**

Editor in Chief:	Wang Changgui	Add:	No. 46, Dongsi Xidajie, Beijing 100711, PRC
Vice Editor in Chief:	Jiang Xicheng	Tel:	+86 10 65132171
Managing Editor:	Zhang Yifei	Fax:	+86 10 65131921
Editor:	Wang Tingting	E-Mail:	CMN@mc-ccpit.com

Statement by Chief Editor

Any Information and Statistics appeared in this newsletter are from the sources believed to be reliable by the Editorial Department, and are only authorized to be used as industrial reference by the subscriber. Any quotations for lawsuit, trade court and negotiation are invalid. The Editorial Department is accountable for no explanation in such case.

Outputs of China's Main Metallurgical Products & Rolled Steel Products

In Jan-Jun 2005

Unit: 1,000 tonnes

Products	Output Jan-Jun 2005	Output Jan-Jun 2004	Change	%
Crude steel	164,863.7	128,547.7	36,316.0	28.25
Concast slab	157,495.2	123,468.0	34,027.2	27.56
Pig iron	154,991.1	116,438.2	38,552.9	33.11
Coke	110,881.6	85,162.1	25,719.5	30.20
Iron ore	173,848.7	137,442.0	36,406.7	26.49
Ferroalloy	4,566.7	3,933.4	633.3	16.10
Rolled steel products	173,118.9	137,493.7	35,625.2	25.91
Railway steel	1,519.8	1,195.9	323.9	27.1
<i>-Heavy rail</i>	923.2	780.1	143.1	8.3
<i>-Light rail</i>	187.1	150.2	36.9	24.6
Large section	3,345.4	3,145.0	200.4	6.4
Medium & small section	12,335.5	10,105.8	2,229.7	22.1
Bar	13,734.9	10,861.8	2,873.1	26.5
Rebar	31,654.1	27,214.6	4,439.5	16.3
Wire rod	28,424.1	23,206.4	5,217.7	22.5
Ultra-heavy plate	922.7	904.0	18.7	2.1
Heavy plate	4,891.1	4,004.1	887.0	22.2
Medium plate	8,979.0	7,771.1	1,207.9	15.5
HR sheet	1,660.3	1,233.0	427.3	34.7
CR sheet	3,780.1	3,143.5	636.6	0.3
Heavy & medium wide strip	17,191.8	11,991.9	5,199.9	43.4
HR thin & wide strip	5,375.0	3,416.5	1,958.5	57.3
CR thin & wide strip	3,594.5	2,571.9	1,022.6	39.8
HR narrow strip	13,105.0	9,356.4	3,748.6	40.1
CR narrow strip	2,023.5	1,378.6	644.9	46.8
Galvanized sheet (strip)	3,482.1	2,473.8	1,008.3	40.8
Other coated sheet (strip)	778.4	503.2	275.2	54.7
Electrical plate (strip)	1,080.7	784.6	296.1	37.7
Seamless pipe	4,849.9	4,003.8	846.1	21.1
Welded pipe	6,720.4	5,431.3	1,289.1	23.7
Others	3,669.4	2,792.1	877.3	31.4

**Output, import, export & apparent consumption
Of China finished steels in Jan-Jun in 2005**

unit: 1,000 tonnes

Type of products	Output	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Total of finished steels	173,118.9	13,219.5	11,572.5	17,465.9
Rail steel	1,519.8	58.6	33.4	1,545.0
Long products	89,494.0	875.8	3,747.8	86,622.0
<i>Large section</i>	3,345.4	237.4	335.0	3,247.8
<i>Small & medium section</i>	12,335.5	96.3	77.2	12,354.6
<i>Bar</i>	13,734.9	149.3	679.6	13,204.6
<i>Rebar</i>	31,654.1	52.8	931.6	30,775.2
<i>Wire rod (wire)</i>	28,424.1	340.0	1,724.3	27,039.9
Flat products	66,864.2	11,530.3	5,303.5	72,753.7
Total of medium (heavy) plate	31,984.6	1,929.3	2,500.6	31,075.9
<i>Ultra heavy plate</i>	922.7	46.4	139.4	829.7
Total of medium heavy strip	31,061.9	1,882.9	2,361.2	30,246.3
<i>Heavy plate</i>	4,891.1	95.9	197.9	4,847.6
<i>Medium plate</i>	8,979.0	406.4	429.3	7,024.2
<i>Medium & heavy wide strip</i>	17,191.8	1,380.6	1,733.9	18,374.4
Sheet (wide strip)	19,751.1	9,209.2	2,015.8	26,944.5
Total of HR sheet (strip)	7,035.3	1,740.9	977.3	7,798.9
<i>HR sheet</i>	1,660.3	101.2	163.6	1,597.9
<i>Hot wide strip</i>	5,375.0	1,639.7	813.7	6,201.0
Total of CR sheet (strip)	7,374.6	3,905.8	402.8	10,877.6
<i>CR sheet</i>	3,780.1	769.4	80.1	4,469.4
<i>CR wide strip</i>	3,594.5	3,136.4	322.7	6,408.2
<i>Galvanized sheet (strip)</i>	3,482.1	2,694.6	546.2	5,630.5
<i>Color-coated sheet(strip)</i>	778.4	201.2	43.5	936.2
<i>Electric steel (strip)</i>	1,080.7	666.7	46.1	1,701.3
Narrow strip	15,128.5	391.8	787.0	14,733.3
<i>HR</i>	13,105.0	102.3	403.0	12,804.2
<i>CR</i>	2,023.5	289.5	384.0	1,929.0
Pipe	11,570.3	525.6	1,495.8	10,600.1
Seamless Pipe	4,849.9	330.8	627.1	4,553.6
Welded Pipe	6,720.4	194.8	868.7	6,046.5
Others	3,669.4	229.2	992.0	2,906.6

**Statistics on China's National Imports & Exports of Metallurgical Products
In Jan-Jun 2005 (To be continued)**

Product Name	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity(ton)	Change in %	Quantity(ton)	Change in %
1. Rolled product	13,219,504	-26.8	11,572,506	154.1
<i>Bar & wire</i>	542,072	-32.8	3,335,521	119.3
<i>Angle & section</i>	333,723	-39.7	412,247	132.3
<i>Plate</i>	11,530,304	-25.9	5,303,471	276.1
<i>Pipe</i>	527,810	-27.3	1,710,325	114.6
<i>Railway products</i>	58,565	-56.5	33,388	-28.6
<i>Others</i>	227,030	-0.2	777,553	0.3
Railway products	58,565	-56.5	33,388	-28.6
Rail steel	51,797	-60.5	28,772	-33.3
Large section	237,377	-50.3	335,021	136.0
Medium & small section	96,346	28.2	77,227	117.6
Bar	149,259	-19.8	679,606	73.5
HR bar	73,525	-28.6	637,362	68.9
CR bar	71,762	-8.5	28,423	149.4
Other bar	3,972	-12.9	13,821	345.2
Reinforced bar	52,778	-56.2	931,632	111.0
Wire rod	340,035	-32.0	1,724,283	150.9
Common wire rod	305,824	-31.4	1,674,351	147.4
HR stainless wire rod	17,807	-29.5	8,816	17.5
HR alloy wire rod	16,404	-43.6	41,116	1244.0
Ultra heavy plate	46,443	-65.3	139,444	228.5
Heavy plate	95,926	-79.1	197,920	509.2
Medium plate	406,405	-61.3	429,321	403.1
HR medium plate	380,247	-63.1	405,556	387.0
<i>Common HR medium plate</i>	257,439	-72.1	385,218	384.1
<i>Medium HR stainless plate</i>	17,876	-10.0	12,586	488.0
<i>HR alloy plate</i>	104,932	17.2	7,752	399.9
CR medium plate	26,158	35.5	23,765	1048.5
<i>Common medium CR plate</i>	2,886	-20.2	20,279	1917.9
<i>Common medium stainless</i>	23,272	48.3	3,487	227.6
HR Sheet	101,200	-21.5	163,588	102.7
Common HR sheet	99,706	-21.3	163,510	102.9
Common HR stainless sheet	1,494	-32.2	78	-38.3
CR sheet	769,360	-10.7	80,058	55.9
Common CR sheet	319,187	-39.8	18,096	6.3
CR alloy sheet	41,603	-8.5	220	44.4
CR stainless sheet	408,570	42.5	61,742	80.6

**Statistics on China's National Imports & Exports of Metallurgical Products
In Jan-Jun 2005
(To be continued)**

Product Name	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity(ton)	Change in %	Quantity(ton)	Change in %
Heavy & medium strip	1,380,565	-38.2	1,733,940	429.8
HR medium heavy wide strip	1,376,129	-38.2	1,732,355	429.5
<i>Common</i>	244,399	-82.0	1,708,581	430.9
<i>HR alloyed</i>	278,442	27.9	43	-97.8
<i>HR stainless</i>	853,289	30.5	23,731	587.9
Common CR heavy & med. strip	4,436	24.3	1,584	2250.5
HR wide thin strip	1,639,724	-25.2	813,719	112.6
Common HR	1,385,550	-30.5	812,652	116.9
HR wide stainless strip	254,174	26.4	1,068	-87.0
CR wide strip	3,136,391	-17.4	322,707	112.4
HR narrow strip	102,261	-12.9	403,019	2752.6
Common HR narrow strip	43,028	-31.5	369,489	7081.9
HR alloy narrow strip	10,141	-8.3	12,767	361.3
HR stainless narrow strip	49,093	12.7	20,763	234.0
CR narrow strip	289,514	16.5	383,990	2780.8
Common CR narrow strip	196,463	14.2	366,791	4924.4
CR alloyed narrow strip	12,346	-3.4	10,462	943.5
CR stainless narrow strip	80,705	26.9	6,737	34.0
Coated plate (strip)	2,694,575	-13.8	546,219	225.9
Galvanized sheet(strip)	2,025,381	-19.3	467,117	476.6
Tinplate	265,263	-8.5	64,957	-21.3
Chromed sheet	37,969	-36.9	1,117	6.1
Lead-coated sheet	2,563	-64.5	2	***
Aluminum-coated sheet	188,894	8.8	5,191	4019.8
Others	174,505	108.9	7,835	167.1
Color-coated sheet (strip)	201,220	-34.3	43,456	152.6
Electrotechnical plate (strip)	666,720	-26.6	46,090	6.0
Seamless pipe	330,847	-7.7	627,150	114.2
Oil & natural gas transport	3,578	-49.7	96,410	204.0
Oil & natural gas drilling	140,584	-22.6	262,457	84.1
Geological drilling	76	-82.6	1,128	304.9
Boiler tube	151,011	7.7	10,045	379.6
Others	35,598	22.3	257,109	121.5
Welded steel tube	194,779	-46.7	868,699	179.2
Natural gas transportation	53,564	-71.4	159,569	330.8

**Statistics on China's National Imports & Exports of Metallurgical Products
In Jan-Jun 2005
(The end)**

Product Name	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity(ton)	Change in %	Quantity(ton)	Change in %
Natural gas drilling	7,466	-66.6	29,922	636.9
Others	133,749	-14.2	679,208	151.5
Cast iron pipe	2,184	9.2	214,477	11.1
Welded angle section	439	419.1	24,560	203.1
Common cold formed section	7,853	-43.2	2,498	87.0
Pipe conn.&socket,elbow pipe	15,423	5.9	398,317	28.7
Steel wire	203,316	-21.2	352,179	24.1
2. Rope	32,819	-18.3	185,262	68.8
3. Ingot	19,969	-0.2	146,356	14448.5
4. Semis	773,837	-75.7	4,819,235	261.2
Common square	179,781	-79.8	1,583,807	248.9
Common slab	423,983	-71.0	2,458,391	345.3
Other common semis	37,912	-76.2	642,323	143.8
High carbon semis	92,461	-86.0	123,966	108.5
5. Iron ore	131,349,451	34.3	969	-21.4
6. Manganese ore	2,582,010	19.0	1,382	19.1
7. Chrome ore	1,527,628	42.0	2,400	11.9
8. Coke	0	***	7,358,757	16.2
9. Pig iron	75,749	-89.1	1,686,868	845.3
10. Ferro-alloy	201,994	-21.3	968,131	16.8
Ferro-manganese	5,024	-55.6	120,699	60.4
Ferro-silicon	5,404	71.2	512,763	28.0
Ferro-silicon-manganese	4,910	-57.9	204,346	-16.4
Ferro-chrome	151,218	-27.7	28,563	-7.7
Ferro-chrome-silicon	18	***	19,096	62.4
Ferro-nickel	28,685	87.2	2	-94.5
Ferro-molybdenum	18	-53.9	12,112	-30.9
Ferro-tungsten	1	-98.3	3,432	9.0
Ferro-tungsten-silicon	0	-100.0	59	4995.7
Ferro-titanium&Ferro-silicon-ti.	235	-26.5	1,918	92.4
Ferro-vanadium	0	-100.0	0	-100.0
Ferro-columbium	3,965	119.6	3	-22.7
Others	2,266	-16.1	63,234	46.6
11. DR iron & other spongy iron	203,986	-82.0	6,434	-75.2
12. Scrap	5,047,725	-12.8	1,339	-60.9
13. Mirror pig iron	37,245	-16.6	288,224	257.4

Outputs of China Major Iron Ore Mines in Jan-Jun 2005

Unit: 1,000 tonnes

Producers	Iron ore	Iron Concentrate	Producers	Iron ore	Iron Concentrate
National total	173,848.7		<i>Anta</i>	176.6	79.6
Major mines	63,169.0	27,014.0	<i>Kuangjian</i>	11.6	
Shougang Corp	5,972.5	2,545.0	Xingangtie	5,298.3	1,567.7
Mining Company	5,972.5	2,545.0	<i>Qidashan</i>	5,298.3	1,567.7
<i>Dashihe</i>	1,048.9	916.8	Benxi Steel	7,470.8	2,797.0
<i>Shuichang</i>	4,923.7	1,628.1	Mining Company	7,470.8	2,797.0
Xuanhua I/S Corp	372.3	199.6	<i>Nanfen</i>	5,398.6	
Jinbeizhuang	372.3	199.6	<i>Waitoushan</i>	2,072.2	825.1
Tangshan I/S Corp	1,599.2	621.3	<i>Nanfen Benef.</i>		1,971.9
Shirengou	408.7	144.3	Shanghai-Meishan	1,640.4	1,113.9
Bangmoshan	585.5	269.7	Luzhong	857.6	441.1
Miaogou	605.0	207.2	Xiaoguanzhuang	680.6	
Hanxing mines	2,461.3	1,401.2	Benef. Plant		441.1
Fushan		87.6	Zhangjiawa	177.0	
Yushiwa	53.3	311.0	Ma'anshan I/S Corp	3,928.6	1,373.7
Kuangshancun		79.4	Nanshan	3,023.5	1,001.8
Yuquanling		83.1	<i>Ao'shan</i>	2,178.3	804.5
Xishimen	1,125.9	768.2	<i>Dongshan</i>	265.6	197.3
Tuancheng	81.4	71.9	<i>Gaocun</i>	579.6	
Beiminghe	1,200.6		Gushan	574.2	304.6
Taiyuan I/S Corp	4,363.0	1,752.2	Taochong	330.9	67.2
Ekou	1,655.7	715.7	Wuhan I/S Corp	2,076.0	1,092.3
Jianshan	2,707.3	1,036.5	Daye	533.6	504.6
Baotou I/S Corp	6,119.6	1,275.3	Jinshandian	642.4	
Baiyun	5,775.4		Chengchao	900.0	587.7
Gongyiming	344.3	97.0	Hainan Iron Mine	2,250.9	83.4
Benef. Plant		1,178.4	Panzhuhua I/S Corp	4,279.6	2,005.2
Anshan I/S Corp.	14,461.3	7,476.6	Lanjian	2,372.0	
Mining Company	6,306.8	4,215.4	Zhukuang	1,907.6	
<i>Dagushan</i>	3,391.6		Benef. Plant		2,005.2
<i>Dong'anshan, sintering</i>	1,484.6		Jiuquan I/S Corp	1,987.5	1,385.2
<i>Yanqianshan</i>	1,430.6		Jingtieshan	1,987.5	
<i>Dagushan beneficiating</i>		1,830.5	Benef. Plant		1,385.2
<i>Dong'anshan, sintering</i>		947.0	Zhejiang lizhu Iron Mine	588.4	362.3
<i>Qidashan beneficiating</i>		1,437.9	Guangdong Dabaoshan	586.7	
Gongchangling Company	2,856.2	1,693.6	Jiangsu-Liguo Iron Mine	135.0	67.0
<i>GCL Opent</i>	1,668.1		Shandong-Jinan Steel	193.0	126.7
<i>GCL Underg.</i>	461.8		Miyun Iron Mine	527.5	177.0
<i>GCL Benef.</i>		1,614.0	Tonggang Banshi Mining	920.3	390.8
<i>Zhongci</i>	538.1				