

Invitation Letter

CSPE Environmental Technology & Facility Committee

2017 is the year of China's steel industry industrial supply-side structural reform rapid growth. In particular, the government targeted eliminating substandard steel capacity as part of de-capacity efforts, the market supply and demand equilibrium pricing system restored, competition returns to be benign, price rose recovered. The de-capacity policy not only made the overcapacity of the steel industry mitigated, but also prompted the industry profits sharp recovery, profits per ton reached up to nearly a thousand rmb in the first half year. The overall steel industry improvement is also the general trend.

On October 28, 2016, in order to implement the "Outline for the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan of the National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China", "Made in China 2025" and "Opinions of the State Council on Resolving Overcapacity in the Iron and Steel Industry", promote the steel industry restructuring and upgrading, MIIT issued "steel industry restructuring and upgrading plan (2016-2020).

The steel industry has always been a big energy consumer. Although the energy consumption per ton of steel in China's iron and steel enterprises has been declining in recent years, there are still problems of unreasonable energy use. According to the latest statistical data, although the energy consumption per ton of steel continues to decrease, the steel electricity consumption per tonne does not fall but rise, which becomes a bottleneck of restricting the steel industry development. At present, China's attention to the energy saving of the steel industry has risen to unprecedented levels.

March 10, 2017, in order to implement the "Industrial Green Development Plan (2016-2020)", play energy-saving monitoring in promoting industrial energy-saving emission reduction and green development in an important role fully, The MIIT has formulated the "Key Work Plan for Industrial Energy Monitoring in 2017" on the basis of earnestly reviewing the 2016 national major industrial special energy-saving supervision work. Inspect the steel industry special monitoring of energy consumption first. According to the "Opinions of the State Council on Resolving Overcapacity in the Iron and Steel Industry" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 6) and the special work plan for joint enforcement of iron and steel in 2017, fully verify the implementation of energy consumption level and energy consumption level of the unit product of the iron and steel enterprises in 2016. In accordance with the "NDRC MIIT Notice on the use of price means to promote the steel industry and supply-side structural reform" (NDRC Price [2016] No. 2803) on the implementation of the iron and steel industry ladder price policy implementation Special supervision situation.

On November 16, 2017, in order to promote the popularization and application of energy-efficient technologies and equipment, the MIIT organized the "Recommended Catalog of National Industrial Energy-saving Technical Equipment (2017)" and the Application Guide and Case of National Industrial Energy-saving Technology (2017) ". Iron and steel industry-related energy-saving technology and equipment case was included.

On June 13, 2017, in order to implement the Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Protection and the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, complete the standards for the air pollutants emissions, the MEP organized and formulated the "Iron and Steel Sintering, Pelletizing Industry Air Pollution Emission Standards "and other 20 national pollutant emission standards amendment list, the iron and steel industry special air pollutant emission limits significantly increased. The particulate matter from Sintering machine and pelletizing equipment, SO₂ and NO_x limits were adjusted to 20 mg/m³, 50mg/m³, 100 mg/m³, compared with the original standard (40, 180, 300 mg/m³ respectively), there is a significant improvement, the new special air pollutant emission limit will be implemented on June 1, 2018 in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei "2 + 26" City. This means that the metallurgical industry is about to enter the era of ultra-clean emissions, both a challenge and an opportunity. According to the statistics of "2015 China's Environment Bulletin", the area of iron and steel sintering machines with desulphurization facilities in China reaches 88%. The main space for future emission abatement is from the facilities for dust removal and desulphurization retrofitting and new denitrification facilities building. At present, there are about 900 sinter machines in the country, with a sintering machine area of 116,000 m². Assuming 40% of the capital near "2 + 26" cities in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and retrofitting cost was 50% of the initial investment, the corresponding market is about 13 billion RMB.

The draft put forward the emission control measures for the steel industry requirements for the first time, requiring new projects emission control measures to be implemented from the date of the issuance of a single amendment. Existing corporate emission control requirements be to be implemented from January 1, 2019, air pollution transmission channel cities were implemented since October 1, 2017 in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei. Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei Province air pollution transmission channel cities are the recent environmental inspected

"2+26" cities, including Shijiazhuang, Tangshan, Langfang, Baoding, Cangzhou, Hengshui, Xingtai, Handan, Taiyuan Shanxi Province, Yangquan, Changzhi, Jincheng, Shandong Province Jinan, Zibo, Jining, Dezhou, Liaocheng, Binzhou, Heze, Henan Province Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Anyang, Hebi, Xinxiang, Jiaozuo, Puyang. There are about 167 steel enterprises in "2 + 26" cities, where the steel production capacity of the four provinces accounts for 50% of the national total, and the total output of steel accounts for 40% of the national total. The output of crude steel in Tangshan, Handan, Shijiazhuang and Anyang cities accounted for 15% of the national crude steel, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection requested a limit of 50% in the above four cities.

On July 27, 2017, the MEP issued "Technical specification for application and issuance of pollutant permit iron and steel industry" (HJ 846-2017), will comprehensively push forward the reform of the pollution discharge permit system in the steel industry, involved in iron and steel companies' air pollutants and water pollutants permit management. The steel industry module on the national pollution emission permit licence application platform is opened simultaneously.

The release of the "steel technical specifications" reflects the whole process of management and multi-pollutant synergies control. Localities can further refine their management scope and requirements according to the basic state requirements.

It is estimated that by the end of 2018, the MEP will issue about more than 5,000 steel enterprises across the country, including about 650 steelmaking and ironmaking enterprises and over 4350 independent steel rolling mills to complete the issuance of new pollution emission permits.

The issuance of the permit for the steel industry has different requirements for different regions of the country. Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and the surrounding areas (2 + 26 cities), the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta are required to complete before the end of 2017; the rest of the country will be completed by the end of 2018.

According to "Steel Technical Specifications", the key management implementation for the annual output of 500,000 tons and over cold-rolled enterprises, the implementation of simplified management for annual output less than 500,000 tons cold-rolled enterprises, and all independent hot-rolled enterprises. Among the self-monitoring regulatory requirements, automatic monitoring is required for exhaust gas heat-treating furnaces. The all main emission exit permissible require the installation of automatic monitoring facilities. Dispersed PM emissions from the four phases of raw material storage and transportation, sintering / pelletizing, ironmaking and steelmaking need to calculate allowable emissions, using the same calculation method as that of pollutants discharged from the general discharge of regular exhaust gases.

Based on the other successful events concerning the air pollution control, to explore green steel mill industry's future development strategy, exchange the domestic and international latest and most environmental friendly steel mill technology, share the successful experience of domestic and international enterprises in green steel mill industry, hereby Asia Green Smart Steel Mill Summit 2019 will be scheduled on next 21st-22nd Feb in Shanghai. We sincerely invite you taking the time to attend the "Asia Green Smart Steel Mill Summit 2019", share with us your views and suggestions concerning the steel mill. We look forward to provide a platform for the entire steel mill supply chain, promote the policy complement, business cooperation, networking the technology as well, make a contribution for the highly efficient ultra low emission steel plants.



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