中國鋼鐵工業統計

STATISTICS OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OF CHINA

1986

中文英文對照版

A Chinese/English bilingual edition

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中華人民共和國冶金工業部計劃司、情報研究總所合編
Co-compiled by
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聲　　明

Statement

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序　　言

在全國經濟體制改革的大好形勢鼓舞下，爲了促進國內、外鋼鐵工業企業、事業單位及其它有關單位的經濟技術交流，擴大鋼鐵工業在國際上的影響，根據中國國家統計局開放信息，擴大對外報導的有關精神，中華人民共和國冶金工業部計劃司和情報研究總所繼1985年中文版《中國鋼鐵工業統計》由香港經濟導報社出版之後，又聯合編輯了1986年中、英文對照的《中國鋼鐵工業統計》，它是一部全面反映中國鋼鐵工業發展情況的年刊，也是一本資料性工具書。全書內容共分爲綜合、工業產品產量、固定資產投資、主要財務指標、職工、技術經濟指標、能源消耗、對外貿易、生產設備等九個部份。收入本書的數據主要是1981年至1985年的，因此它全面反映了"六五"期間鋼鐵工業發展的過程和所取得的基本成績。讀者從書中可看到，"六五"期間中國鋼鐵工業繼續貫徹"調整、改革、整頓、提高"的八字方針，使一些長期希望解決而未得到解決的問題，開始得到較好地解決，在各方面取得了重大成就，開創了穩定增長，蓬勃發展的新局面。主要表現在：

1.增長速度比較實在。"六五"期間，鋼鐵工業總產値由342億元增加到440億元，平均每年遞增5.2%；鋼、生鐵、鋼材等主要產品的產量，分別提前兩年、三年、兩年完成"六五"計劃指標；鋼產量由3712萬噸增加到4679萬噸，平均每年遞增4.7%，避免了過去出現的大起大落的不正常現象。

2.品種增多，質量提高。"六五"期間，鋼鐵工業堅持品種質量第一的方針，在發展品種質量方面取得了顯著成績。低合金鋼的增長速度大於鋼總產量的增長速度，其產量由303萬噸增加到616萬噸，每年遞增15.3%，比鋼總產量增長速度高10.6%；它在鋼總產量中的比重由8.2%提高到13.2%。合金鋼的增長速度也大於鋼總產量的增長速度，其產量由184萬噸增加到291萬噸，年平均遞增約9.7%，比鋼總產量增長速度高5.1%。板管材的產量由817萬噸增到1249萬噸，年平均增長8.9%。五年來已有造船板等76種鋼材，相應採用國際標准或國外先進標准組織生產，並供應用戶。

3.能源消耗逐年下降。"六五"期間，鋼產量的增長速度大大超過能源消耗的增加的速度。1985年與1980年比，鋼產量增加了26%，而能源消耗總量僅增長9.7%；鋼產量年平均增長4.7%，能源消耗總量平均遞增僅爲

1.9%。鋼鐵工業總能耗佔全國總能耗的比重，從1980年的11.8%降至1985年的10.3%。五年來，單位能源消耗不斷降低，鋼鐵工業萬元產值能耗，從1980年的23.14噸標准煤降低到1985年的17.79噸標准煤，五年累計降低23%。噸鋼綜合能耗，由1980年的2.04噸標准煤降到1985年的1.746噸標准煤，五年累計降低14.4%。按此推算，五年累計節約標准煤1160萬噸，平均每年節約標准煤232萬噸。

4.環境保護卓有成效。"六五"期間，鋼鐵工業貫徹"防治結合、以防爲主"的方針，堅持"三同時"(即防治污染和防止生態平衡破壞的措施，與新建、改建和擴建工程同時設計、同時施工、同時投產)的原則，在環境保護方面收到顯著成效。"六五"初期，"三同時"執行率爲70%，"六五"後期提高到85%。到1985年底，重點企業中，大部分燒結機生產中產生的烟氣、和高爐生產中產生的廢水和污泥，一半左右的轉爐生產中產生的廢水和污泥，大部分用氧平爐生產中產生的烟塵，都建設了處理污染的設施，大大改善了鋼鐵企業的生產和周圍的生活環境。

5.利潤稅金大幅度增加。"六五"期間，鋼鐵工業在產量增長的同時，狠抓增收節支，千方百計地促進經濟效益的提高。尤其在原燃料和運輸等價格上升的不利情況下，鋼鐵工業取得了利潤、稅金總額大幅度增加的優異成績。"六五"期間，實現利稅總額，由1980年的73.85億元增加到1985年的133.22億元，平均每年遞增12.5%，這個速度高於同期鋼總產量的增長速度；同時，上繳利、稅總額由1980年的64.4億元增加到1985年的88億元，平均每年增長6.4%，這個速度也高於鋼總產量的增長速度。

6.職工生活顯著改善。"六五"期間，在提高勞動生產率的基礎上，職工生活得到了顯著改善。1985年與1980年比，職工人數由244萬人增加到268萬人，增長9.8%，平均每年遞增1.9%；全員勞動生產率由12860元/人·年增加到16574元/人·年，增長28.9%，平均每年遞增5.2%；工資總額由20.6億元增加到35.2億元，增長70.8%，平均每年遞增11.3%；平均工資由902元增加到1351元，增長49.8%，平均每年遞增8.4%。

7.發展後勁有所增强。"六五"期間，鋼鐵工業固定資產投資總額達291.9億元，比"五五"時期增加68.7億元，增長30.8%。其中：基本建設投資169.76億元，比"五五"增加3.86億元，增長2.3%，建成投產89個項目；更新改造投資121.93億元，比"五五"增加64.9億元，增長113.8%，完成投資1000萬元以上的項目約80項。這近170個項目的建成投產，可增加1000多萬噸鋼的生產能力，不僅促進了"六五"鋼鐵工業的穩定增長，而且爲"七五"

時期鋼鐵工業的發展增添了後勁。特別是寶鋼一期工程的順利建成投產，在"六五"期末增加了年產鐵和鋼各300多萬噸的生產能力，爲"七五"時期以及九十年代振興中國鋼鐵工業創造了較好的物質技術條件。

本書所含資料豐富，主要選自冶金工業部計劃司統計年報和工業普查資料，數據准確，信息可靠。

本書資料中不含中國台灣省的有關資料。

由於編輯水平有限，加之時間緊迫，缺乏經驗，在資料篩選，圖例符號統一方面難免有不少疏忽，遺漏或欠妥之處，懇請讀者提出寶貴意見和建議，請寄至北京燈市口大街74號冶金工業部情報研究總所馬惠林同志，以便幫助我們不斷改進和提高工作水平，使本刊物日臻完善，精益求精。

在本書的資料篩選、編輯、翻譯、審校過程中，承蒙中國冶金工業部計劃司副司長、中國冶金統計學會會長韋剛，中國冶金工業部情報標准研究總所所長田振海，以及余宗周、金琳等同志的大力支持和幫助，在此一並致謝。同時向參加本書工作的趙敦君、賈丹楓、李忠娟、劉書彬、李紅、揚景芝等表示感謝。

主編　馬惠林
審核　張茂杰

1986年8月於北京

PREFACE

Under the encouraging development of the nation-wide economic reform in China, and according to the guidance of the State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China to open the information and to disseminate it to the outside world, the Planning Department of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry (M.M.I) and the Technical Information Center of the M.M.I. have jointly prepared the "Statistics of Iron and Steel Industry of China 1986" and published in Chinese / English bilingual languages after its 1985 issue which was in Chinese only and published by the Economic Information & Agency in HongKong.

It is our intention through the publication of this book to spread the effects of the development of steel industry in the world and to promote the technical economic exchange among all the steel works and related organizations at home and abroad.

The book is an annual statistical report reflecting the activities in all aspects of China's steel industry therefore it can also be used as a data book.

The book is composed of nine parts:

- General survey
- Output of industrial products
- Investment in fixed assets
- Indexes of financial activity
- Staff & Workers
- Technical economic indexes
- Energy consumption
- Foreign trade
- Main production equipment

The data collected in this book mainly covers five years i.e. 1981-1985. Therefore, readers will get to know the whole process of the development and the basic achievements of China's steel industry during 1981-1985.

In the past five years, China's steel industry had continued to carry out the policy of "Readjustment, reform, consolidation and improvement" and solved some long-existing problems so that it had made a great progress such as a steady growth rate achieved and a prosperous period began, which may be summarized as follows:

1. A steady rate of growth maintained

During 1981-1985, the gross value of the steel industrial products had increased from 34.2 billion Yuan (RMB) to 44.0 billion Yuan (RMB) at an average annual growth rate of 5.2%. The outputs of crude steel, pig iron and rolled product had fulfilled target at 2, 3 and 2 years ahead schedule set by the sixth Five-year Plan. The production of crude steel had increased from 37.12 M.t to 46.79 M.t at an average annual growth rate of 4.7%. In a word, the phenomena existed in the past of sharp increase followed by sharp decreases was ended.

2. More variety and better quality achieved

A remarkable progress had been made in the variety and quality of steel products by insisting on the policy of "variety the first, quality the first"

The output of low alloy steel, during the planned period (1981-1985) had increased from 3.03 M.t to 6.16 M.t, its ratio to total crude steel output increased from 8.2% to 13.2%. The average annual growth rate in the five years was 15.3% higher than that of the total crude steel production which was only 10.6%. A similar situation with the alloy steel, the output of which had increased from 1.84 M.t to 2.91 M.t, at an average annual growth rate of 9.7%, which was 5.0% higher than that of total crude steel.

The output of flats and pipes had also been increased a lot, from 8.17 M.t to 12.49 M.t at an average annual growth rate of 8.9%. Moreover, about 76 kinds of rolled products including ship-plate have been successfully produced according to ISO or foreign in-plant specifications and delivered to customers.

3. Less energy consumed year by year

The growth rate of steel production was much higher than the rate of the increase of energy consumption in the period of 1981-1985.

Compared with 1980, the crude steel output increased by 26% while the energy consumption only by 9.7%. The average annual growth rate of crude steel in the cited period was 4.7%, while the average annual increase rate of energy consumption only 1.9%

The proportion of the energy consumed by the steel industry to the whole nation energy consumption decreased from 11.8% in 1980 to 10.3% in 1985. The energy consumption per 10.000 Yuan (RMB) of gross value of steel industrial products decreased from 23.14 t coal equivalent (C.E.) in 1980 to 17.79 t C.E. and its accumulative decrease rate was 23%. The specific comprehensive energy consumption decreased from 2.04 t C.E to 1.746 t C.E., the five years accumulative value of decrease was 14.4%. Therefore, the total energy conserved in the five years amounted to 11.06 M.t C.E., at about 2.32 M.t C.E. annually.

4. Good results in environmental protection

In China's steel industry, the combat against environmental pollution had got good results due to carrying out the policy of "Prevention combines with control, but take prevention as the major mesure" and insisting on the principle of "do the three simultaneously" i.e. to do the design, construction and start operation of the environmental protection measures simultaneously with that of the new, reformative and expanded projects. The implementation of the principle had increased from 70% at the beginning to 85% at the end of the sixth Five-year Plan (1980-1985).

By the end of 1985, the conditions in the production shops and in the living quarters surrounding the major steel works had much been improved as the result of the installation of controlling equipments in more than half of the sintering plants (for waste gases), and the blast furnace shops (for waste water and slurry), in about half of the LD shops (for waste water and slurry) and about 85% of the open-hearth furnaces (for the waste gases).

5. Much more profit made and more taxes paid

The sum of profit and taxation in China's steel industry in the period of the sixth Five-year Plan had reached an ever big figures. It had increased from 7.385 billion Yuan (RMB) in 1980 to 13.322 billion Yuan (RMB) in 1985, at an average annual growth rate of 12.5%, higher than that of the crude steel.

The sum of profit and taxes cast to the government had increased from 6.44 billion Yuan (RMB) in 1980 to 8.80 billion Yuan (RMB) in 1985 at an average annual growth rate of 6.4%, also higher than that of the crude steel.

It was not easy to make such a big profit. The administration of China's steel industry had made great efforts to increase income and decrease expenditure in order to get more economic benefit under the condition of the rising costs of raw materials fuel and transportation.

6. Staff and workers much better off

All the people working in China's steel industry had been much better off with an increasing productivity achieved. The total umber of employee had increased from 2.44 M. in 1980 to 2.68 M. in 1985. The growth rate was 9.8% at an average annual growth rate of 1.9%. The productivity of all the employee had increased from 12860 Yuan (RMB)/man.year in 1980 to 16574 Yuan (RMB)/man.year in 1985, the growth rate was 28.9% at an average annual growth rate of 5.2%.

The sum of salary and wages for the whole steel industry in 1985 was 3.52 billion Yuan (RMB) while in 1980 it was 2.06 billion Yuan (RMB). The growth rate was 70.8% at an average annual growth rate of 11.3%.

The average annual payment for employee had increased from 902 Yuan (RMB) to 1351 Yuan (RMB) during 1980-1985. Its growth rate was 49.8% at an average annual growth rate of 8.4%.

7. More strength for further development

In the reporting period (1981-1985), the investment for fixed assets in China's steel industry amounted to 29.17 billion Yuan (RMB), increased by 30.8% or 6.87 billion Yuan (RMB) more compared with that of the preceding five years (1976-1980).

The investment of capital construction in China's steel industry was 16.98 billion Yuan (RMB) an increase of 2.3%-or 386 M. Yuan (RMB) on the basis of the foregoing five years. There were 89 projects completed, the funded spent on the renovation and modernization of existing plants totalled 12.19 billion Yuan (RMB), increased by 113.8% or 6.49 billion Yuan (RMB). The 170 finished projects had added an increased annual capacity of 10 M t crude steel, especially the 1st stage of Baoshan Steel Complex with an annual capacity of 3 M.t iron and steel respectively that not only made a steady growth of iron and steel output possible during 1981-1985 but also gave more strength for further development in the coming five years and the nineties.

All the data in this book were mainly from the Annual Statistical Report and the General Survey of Industry issued by the Planning Department of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry PRC, this book was compiled covering a wide field. It provides correct data and reliable information.

The contents of this book is limited to mainland China excluding Taiwan.

The book has been prepared in limited time and by the people who has not enough experience therefore many imperfections in the data selection, unification of agenda and notation etc. may accordingly be apparent. For these indulgence is asked and it is requested that they may be pointed out in order to be removed or corrected in the future edition.

Any comment and suggestion should be addressed to Mr. Ma Huilin, the Technical Information Center, 74 Dengshikou Dajie, Beijing, China.

Grateful acknowledgement is accorded to Mr Wei Gang, deputy director of the Planning Department M.M.I., Mr. Tian Zhenhai, director of the Technical Information Center, M.M.I., and Messrs. Yu Zongzhou and Jin Lin for having given their generous and able assistance in the course of data selection, compiling, translation and review. Thanks are extended, in no less a degree to Misses. Jia Danfeng, Li Zhongjuan, Liu Shubin, Yang Jingzhi and Messers. Li Hong, Zhao Dunjun who have taken part in the production of this book.

Ma Huilin (Chief compiler)
Zhang Maojie (Examiner)

Beijing
August 1986.

凡　　例

本書中出現的一些符號，其代表的內容如下：

1. "…"　表示"不詳"。
2. "　"　表示"無"或"沒有"。
3. "→"—表示包括在箭頭所指的一項中。
4. "0.0"—表示"很少"或"忽略不計"。

GENERAL NOTES

Some symbols appeared in this book stand for the following meanings:

1. "..."—Not available.
2. "—"—Magnitude Zero.
3. "→"—Including in the item Pointed by arrow.
4. "0.0"—Magnitude not zero, but very little.

Ⅰ.綜　合

GENERAL SURVEY

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