

# Steel Decarbonization in China's 15th Five-Year Plan Period: A Call for Collaborative Analysis Integrating Policy Architecture and Implementation Realities

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with substantial analytical contributions from  
Anthropic Claude and Deepseek AI systems. Competent possibly  
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## **Abstract**

This very preliminary study proposes a comprehensive analysis of China's steel decarbonization strategy during the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-2030), synthesizing insights from complementary artificial intelligence systems with domain expertise. The research integrates Anthropic Claude's detailed policy architecture mapping with Deepseek's pragmatic implementation analysis, filtered through academic metallurgical perspective. We identify three operational pillars driving China's approach: forced industrial consolidation through capacity swap mechanisms, ultra-low emissions retrofitting of existing infrastructure, and strategic piloting of breakthrough technologies. The analysis reveals China's distinctive state-coordinated, market-enabled model that treats steel decarbonization as a complex national engineering challenge rather than merely an environmental compliance issue. This stands in stark contrast to European narratives that often frame steel as a legacy sector, highlighting a fundamental divergence in industrial strategy that has significant implications for global technological leadership and collaborative research initiatives.

# 1 Introduction

The global steel industry stands at a critical juncture, balancing its fundamental role in modern infrastructure against the imperative of deep decarbonization. As the world's dominant producer, accounting for approximately 54% of global output [worldsteel2023], China's strategic direction fundamentally shapes the sector's technological and environmental trajectory. The transition from the 14th to the 15th Five-Year Plan period represents a qualitative shift from incremental efficiency improvements toward comprehensive structural transformation.

This analysis emerges from a possibly novel methodological approach: the integration of insights from two artificial intelligence systems—Anthropic Claude and Deepseek—each bringing distinct analytical strengths to the research question, to be later supported and validated by human interaction. Claude's contribution lies in meticulous policy document analysis and institutional mapping, providing current comprehensive coverage of China's complex governance architecture. Deepseek complements this with ground-level implementation analysis, focusing on the pragmatic realities of industrial execution. This synthesis is filtered through the perspective of a European metallurgy academic, creating a reasonable triangulation of analytical approaches.

The urgency of this investigation is underscored by the contrasting societal narratives surrounding steel. In many European contexts, including the author's experience in his university and territory, steel is often perceived as a "previous century activity," reflected in declining student engagement with metallurgy programs and indeed, more relevant for the current business, refusal of ambitious industrial steel greening initiatives which have been recently and successfully planned elsewhere in Italy. Meanwhile, China treats steel as a strategic, high-technology sector central to national development and technological sovereignty. This divergence in perception has profound implications for research investment, talent development, and ultimately, global competitiveness in the emerging green steel landscape.

## 2 Methodological Approach: AI Collaboration in Academic Research

This paper employs an innovative methodological framework that would like to transparently integrate contributions from large language models (LLMs) while maintaining academic rigor and expert oversight.

### 2.1 Complementary AI Analytical Strengths

The research leverages the distinct capabilities of two AI systems:

**Anthropic Claude** demonstrated outstanding proficiency in:

- Comprehensive policy document analysis and classification
- Detailed mapping of China’s bureaucratic institutions and their interrelationships
- Historical policy evolution tracking from 14th to 15th Five-Year Plans
- Systematic organization of official Chinese government sources and access pathways

**Deepseek** contributed strengths in:

- Pragmatic assessment of policy implementation realities of operational challenges and unintended consequences
- Geographical analysis of regional implementation variations
- Critical distinction between announced targets and ground-level execution

## 2.2 Expert Synthesis and Validation

The AI-generated analyses is undergoing rigorous expert evaluation, synthesis, and contextualization by means of openly sharing it on a social and professional platform, linkedin. The metallurgical expertise would provide essential grounding in technical feasibility, process engineering constraints, and industry dynamics. This tripartite approach—policy mapping, implementation analysis, and expert synthesis— aims at creating a more robust analytical framework than any single methodology could achieve.

# 3 The Chinese Policy Architecture: A Machine for Transformation

China’s steel decarbonization strategy operates through a sophisticated, multi-layered governance structure that integrates strategic planning with operational implementation.

## 3.1 The Institutional Framework

The policy ecosystem is characterized by coordinated action across four key ministries:

- **National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC):** Sets macroeconomic targets, manages the carbon emissions trading system, and approves major investments
- **Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT):** Oversees sector-specific industrial policy, technical standards, and capacity control mechanisms

- **Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE):** Enforces environmental regulations and emissions standards
- **National Energy Administration (NEA):** Manages energy transition infrastructure, including hydrogen development

This coordinated institutional approach - if correct in the details - enables comprehensive policy implementation that simultaneously addresses technological, economic, regulatory, and spatial dimensions of industrial transformation.

### 3.2 Policy Instrument Hierarchy

China employs a cascading policy structure that translates high-level strategic objectives into actionable implementation measures:

1. **National Strategic Plans:** The 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030) and "Dual Carbon" goals establish the overarching framework
2. **Sector-Specific Directives:** Documents like the "Guiding Opinion on Promoting High-Quality Development of the Steel Industry" provide industry-specific guidance
3. **Implementation Mechanisms:** Capacity swap policies, ultra-low emissions mandates, and carbon pricing create enforceable requirements
4. **Supporting Frameworks:** Circular economy policies, hydrogen development plans, and zero-carbon industrial park initiatives create enabling conditions

## 4 Three Operational Pillars of Steel Decarbonization

Our integrated analysis identifies three fundamental pillars driving China's steel decarbonization during the 15th FYP period.

### 4.1 Pillar 1: Forced Consolidation and Capacity Swap

The foundation of China's strategy is the radical restructuring of the industry's geographical and ownership structure through mandatory capacity replacement mechanisms.

**Policy Mechanism:** The "能置" (chǎnnéng zhìhuàn) policy prohibits new steel capacity unless equivalent or greater outdated capacity is permanently retired elsewhere. This state-mandated consolidation reduces the number of market players, simplifies regulatory oversight, and facilitates the relocation of production from inland urban areas to modern coastal industrial clusters.

**Implementation Reality:** This has driven massive, state-brokered mergers, most notably the absorption of Hebei Iron and Steel into China Baowu, creating the world's largest steel producer. The geographical shift toward coastal hubs like Zhanjiang and Caofeidian reduces logistics costs for imported iron ore while concentrating environmental impacts away from population centers.

## 4.2 Pillar 2: Ultra-Low Emissions (ULE) Retrofitting

The most capital-intensive ongoing transformation involves mandatory retrofitting of existing production infrastructure to meet stringent emission standards.

**Policy Mechanism:** The "Implementation Plan for Ultra-Low Emissions in the Steel Industry" mandates specific limits for particulate matter (10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), SO<sub>2</sub> (50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), and NO<sub>x</sub> (150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) by 2025.

**Implementation Reality:** While primarily targeting conventional pollutants rather than CO<sub>2</sub>, the ULE mandate creates a significant "CO<sub>2</sub> penalty" due to the additional energy required for advanced filtration systems. This unintended consequence forces simultaneous investment in energy efficiency improvements, creating a powerful driver for comprehensive process optimization across the entire BF-BOF fleet.

## 4.3 Pillar 3: Strategic Piloting of Breakthrough Technologies

While managing the existing production base, China is systematically de-risking next-generation technologies through state-coordinated pilot projects.

**Hydrogen-Based Direct Reduction:** China Baowu's "HyDREI" pilot project in Zhanjiang represents a tangible commitment to hydrogen-based steelmaking. While not yet commercially scalable, this and similar projects facilitate crucial learning-by-doing and technical workforce development.

**Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage:** Chinese approaches focus on pragmatic applications with potential economic returns, such as utilizing captured CO<sub>2</sub> in chemical production, creating viable business cases for early implementation.

**Scrap-Based Electric Arc Furnace Expansion:** The 14th FYP on Circular Economy targets increasing scrap steel utilization from 260 to 320 million tonnes by 2025, creating the feedstock foundation for expanding EAF capacity from approximately 10% to 15-20% of total production.

## 5 Geographical Implementation: A "Big Country" Strategy

China's vast geographical scale necessitates regionally differentiated implementation approaches:

### 5.1 Northern Industrial Heartland (Hebei)

The primary focus is on capacity reduction and environmental remediation within the "2+26 Cities" air pollution control corridor. Implementation emphasizes strict enforcement of ULE standards and accelerated retirement of inefficient capacity.

### 5.2 Coastal Advanced Manufacturing Belt

Regions like Shandong, Jiangsu, and Guangdong host modern greenfield facilities focused on high-value-added products. R&D emphasis includes advanced high-strength steels for automotive applications and digitalization initiatives.

### 5.3 Western Resource Regions

Areas like Inner Mongolia, rich in renewable energy potential, are being positioned for future green hydrogen production, potentially enabling geographically distributed green steel production in the long term.

## 6 Implications for Global Collaboration and Competition

The Chinese approach presents both challenges and opportunities for international collaboration, particularly for initiatives like the *Steel X Future* framework.

### 6.1 Competitive Challenges

- China's systematic R&D investment may create future intellectual property barriers in green steel technologies
- The scale and coordination of Chinese industrial policy creates significant competitive pressure on other steel-producing regions
- Diverging environmental standards and carbon accounting methodologies may create trade friction

## 6.2 Collaborative Opportunities

- Joint research on fundamental metallurgical challenges (e.g., hydrogen embrittlement, CCUS integration)
- Knowledge exchange on digitalization and Industry 4.0 applications in steel manufacturing
- Partnership in standardization and carbon accounting methodology development
- Student and researcher exchange programs to address global talent development needs

## 7 Conclusion: Beyond Hype to Engineering Reality

China’s steel decarbonization strategy during the 15th Five-Year Plan period represents a distinctive approach to industrial transformation. Rather than treating decarbonization as primarily an environmental compliance issue, China approaches it as a complex national engineering challenge requiring coordinated technological, geographical, and institutional solutions.

The integrated analysis presented in this paper reveals several critical insights:

First, China’s state-coordinated, market-enabled model creates a powerful implementation ecosystem that contrasts sharply with the more fragmented approaches common in other regions. The integration of regulatory mandates, economic incentives, and spatial planning enables comprehensive transformation at a scale difficult to achieve through market mechanisms alone.

Second, the pragmatic focus on managing the existing production base while strategically piloting future technologies represents a realistic assessment of the decarbonization challenge. The recognition that the conventional BF-BOF route will dominate Chinese steel production for the foreseeable future has driven substantial investment in making this pathway cleaner and more efficient.

Third, the divergence between Chinese and European narratives around steel has profound implications. Where Europe often frames steel through a lens of environmental burden, China treats it as a vector for technological leadership and national development. This fundamental difference in perception influences research investment, talent development, and ultimately, competitive positioning in the emerging green steel landscape.

For the global metallurgy community, understanding China’s approach is essential—not as a model to be emulated uncritically, but as a reality to be engaged with intelligently. The scale of China’s transformation creates both competitive pressure and collaborative opportunities that will shape the global steel industry for decades to come.

The methodological approach demonstrated in this paper—transparent collaboration between complementary AI systems and human expertise—offers a promising framework for analyzing complex, rapidly evolving technological and policy landscapes where traditional research methods struggle to maintain pace with developments.

It would be interesting to involve colleagues from other areas of the world, which surely will be able to integrate constructively this Call for Collaborative Analysis.

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This research clearly benefited from the analytical capabilities of Anthropic Claude and Deepseek AI systems, which provided complementary perspectives on policy analysis and implementation realities. While the author assumes full responsibility for the synthesis, interpretation, and conclusions presented herein, he would be happy to have motivated indications for corrections for a topic which is far beyond his academic expertise. The constructive interaction between human expertise and artificial intelligence demonstrates the potential for collaborative knowledge creation in addressing complex industrial and technological challenges.

## References

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