

◆ U.S. Amends Final AD Review of Chinese Steel Nails



July 10, 2007, U.S. Department of Commerce began the AD investigation on Chinese steel nails and the products involved including HS code 73170055, 73170065, and 73170075. On June 9, 2008, U.S. Department of Commerce announced the final AD decision and decided that the dumping margin of Chinese companies involved was 0.00%~118.04%.

On September 22, 2009, the 4th review was initiated again and the result was announced on March 18, 2013. On April 26, 2013, U.S. Department of Commerce decided to amend the final AD review of Chinese steel nails.

◆ 美国修改对华钢钉反倾销行政复审终裁

2007年7月10日，美国商务部对原产于中国的钢钉进行反倾销调查，涉案产品海关编码为73170055、73170065和73170075。

2008年6月9日，美国商务部对该案作出反倾销终裁，裁定中国涉案企业的倾销幅度为0.00%~118.04%。

2009年9月22日，美国商务部对该案进行第4次行政复审。

2013年3月18日，美国商务部对该案作出反倾销行政复审终裁。

2013年4月26日，美国商务部发布公告，决定修改对华钢钉反倾销行政复审终裁。

生产商/出口商 Manufacturers/ Exporters	倾销幅度 Dumping Margin (%)	
	修改前 Before review	修改后 After review
Tianjin Jinghai County Hongli Industry & Business Co., Ltd. 天津静海市宏利工贸有限公司	33.4	33.25
Cana (Tianjin) Hardware Industrial Co., Ltd. 迦拿(天津)五金制品有限公司	33.4	33.25
Shanghai Curvet Hardware Products Co., Ltd. 上海腾嘉五金制品有限公司	33.4	33.25
Huanghua Jinhai Hardware Products Co., Ltd. 黄骅金海五金制品有限公司	33.4	33.25
Shanxi Tianli Industrial Co., Ltd. 山西天利丰瑞贸易有限公司	33.4	33.25
Shanghai Jade Shuttle Hardware Tools Co., Ltd. 上海钰梭五金工具有限公司	33.4	33.25
Shandong Dinglong Import & Export Co., Ltd. 山东鼎隆进出口有限公司	33.4	33.25
China Staple Enterprise (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. 天津状特五金工业有限公司	33.4	33.25
Tianjin Jinchi Metal Products Co., Ltd. 天津市金驰金属制品有限公司	33.4	33.25
Huanghua Xiaohua Hardware Products Co., Ltd. 天津市中联金属制品有限公司	33.4	33.25
Tianjin Zhonglian Metals Ware Co., Ltd. 天津市中联金属制品有限公司	33.4	33.25
Shanghai Yueda Nails Industry Co., Ltd. 上海悦达钉业五金制品有限公司	33.4	33.25

◆ EU Extends Punitive Taxes on Chinese SS Fasteners to the Philippines

The punitive import taxes imposed by the EU on stainless steel fasteners from China will be extended to those from Philippines because the EU believes that many of these fasteners or components are purchased from China.

On June 14, 2012, the EU announced that it would carry out an investigation on stainless steel fasteners from China. The regulations of the EU passed in February 2012 pointed out that fasteners made in China had been shipped to the EU via Malaysia, Thailand or the Philippines. Exporters in these countries may apply to the EU for exemption from antidumping taxes within the time specified and should cooperate with relevant investigations.

◆ 欧盟对中国不锈钢紧固件惩罚关税将扩至菲律宾

欧盟将针对中国不锈钢紧固件的惩罚性关税政策范围扩大至菲律宾出口至欧盟的产品，因其认为菲律宾出口商从中国采购产品或零部件。

2012年6月14日，欧盟委员会宣布对中国不锈钢紧固件产品展开反规避调查，根据欧盟理事会2/2012实施条例，来自中国的相关产品涉嫌经由马来西亚、泰国和菲律宾转运出口至欧盟。涉案国家中的出口商有资格申请可能实

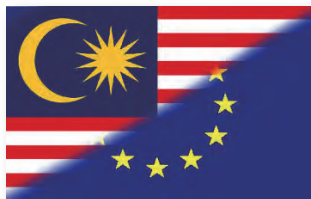


In addition, some people familiar with the internal intelligence indicated that the EU would impose punitive import taxes on certain steel products from China, which was the second time of the EU to fight back the illegitimate subsidies of Chinese government. Although such a measure will not have a substantial effect on trades with China, it shows an important political significance; the measure is directed toward the Chinese government for its illegitimate subsidies, not only toward the enterprises. Steel products with organic coatings from China to the EU will be imposed with 45.5% of countervailing tax, which is much higher than the previous tax rate up to 12% imposed on bond papers 2 years ago. The combined tax rate will reach 58.3% (45.5% plus the antidumping tax).

施的反倾销税的豁免资格，申请程式需要在限定时间内向欧盟委员会提出，并配合调查单位的调查。

与此同时，外交人士也表示，欧盟将对中国制造商的某些种类钢产品征收惩罚性关税，此为欧盟二度指控中国不合法的补贴政策，并进行反击。尽管此举仅影响相对少数的对华贸易，但政治上的意义却很重要，因这显示欧盟不只是针对企业，而是再次指控中国政府不公平的贸易作法。中国出口至欧盟的有机涂层钢最高将被课征45.5%的反补贴税，远高于两年前铜版纸最高12%的税率。再加上反倾销税，合计最高税率将达到58.3%。

◆ Interim Review Initiates After Malaysian Exporter's Exemption Application



According to the release of Official Journal of EC on May 14, the EU thinks launching antidumping duties on certain iron and steel fasteners originating in PRC or consigned from Malaysia (whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not) is necessary.

However, one of the exporters from Malaysia recently asked for an exemption, alleging that it has been established as a producer of products under review in Malaysia and has been in relationships with companies in China long before the imposition of ad measures. They said they have never exploited such relationships with China to help Chinese companies circumvent the AD measures. Accordingly, it asks for the exemption. The EC thinks there exists sufficient evidence to justify the initiation of a partial interim review and will send a questionnaire to the applicant as an exporting producer. The applicant has to submit all supporting evidence within 37 days after the publication of Official Journal and the final result will be concluded no later than 15 months after the publication of Official Journal.

◆ 中国钢铁紧固件避税反倾销，马来西亚出口商提出豁免申请

根据欧盟官方公报在5月14日指出，针对中国厂商刻意透过马来西亚出口钢铁紧固件至欧盟以规避反倾销税，欧盟已对中国经马来西亚转出口的钢铁紧固件产品认定有课征反倾销税的必要不论是否标示原产于马来西亚。但因马来西亚一家出口商(Malaysian Precision Manufacturing SDN BHD)提出异议，宣称该公司在反倾销税实施之前也是相关产品在马来西亚的制造商，且很早就与中国厂商建立合作关系，但从未利用此种关系帮助来自中国的钢铁紧固件进行避税。因此该公司要求予以豁免。欧盟认为有必要对个案开启调查，并将寄送问卷以获取更多资讯，申请者需于公报公告37日内将相关证据文件提交委员会审查认定，调查结果最慢于公报公告15个月内公布。

◆ EU Imposes AD Duties Against Indian Stainless Steel Wire

With the dumping investigation initiated from 2012 on Indian stainless steel wire exports, the European Commission has received lots of information from sampling companies showing that during 2007 and 2011 the wire imports from India grew substantially by 50%. The European Steel Association (Eurofer) also points out that the price of imported Indian stainless steel wire is much lower than those imported from other countries, which has resulted in the material injury of many European companies. The measure comes into force on May 7 with the antidumping rate up to 32.1%.

◆ 欧盟对印度不锈钢线材实施反倾销税

欧盟2012年开始对印度不锈钢线材进行反倾销调查，收集境内许多样本厂商的资料和意见后，显示2007至2011年间印度线材进口大幅成长50%。欧洲钢铁联盟也表示印度进口线材比起其他国家相对低价，造成欧盟多数厂商实质损害。该反倾销措施自五月七号生效，税率为32.1%。



◆EU Confirms Non-existence of AD Issues Against Thai Steel Fasteners

The EU Committee has recently closed the investigation on Thai stainless steel fasteners and stated there is no proof of Thai products being dumped into the EU, which will be beneficial to the export of Thai stainless steel fasteners to European markets. The investigation was launched last June due to the suspicion of circumvention of Chinese fasteners via Thailand. Stainless steel fasteners from China and Taiwan have to be charged with 11.4-27.4% and 8.8-23.6% tariffs respectively according to their CIF (cost, insurance, freight) prices. The EU originally thought that this would cause the circumvention of China via Thailand before products were exported to the EU.



◆欧盟证实泰国钢铁紧固件不存在反倾销 未来出口更明朗

日前欧盟委员会结束了对泰国不锈钢紧固件的调查，指称不能证明泰国在欧盟市场上倾销产品，因此泰国不锈钢紧固件制造商出口至欧洲市场的未来更加有利。

因怀疑中国通过出口产品到泰国、再转口至欧盟市场来绕过欧盟实施的反倾销规则，欧盟于去年六月宣布对泰国不锈钢紧固件进行调查。

原产于中国大陆和台湾的不锈钢紧固件需要以CIF（成本，保险费加运费）价格征收介于11.4-27.4%和8.8-23.6%的高关税。而对泰国紧固件征收的关税在10.8%和14.6%之间。因此欧盟担心，中国可能在转口至欧盟之前先出口到泰国，以规避较高的税收。

◆Argentina Loosens Restrictions on Bolts and Auto Parts Imports

On January 25, the Argentine government loosened the requirement for “non-automatic” import permits, which means that the Argentine government is gradually relaxing its import regulations. According to the new measure, the requirement for non-automatic import permits for 17 out of the 18 items of products, which were previously subject to the requirement for non-automatic import permits, has been lifted. These 17 items of products include paper, household products, toys, socks, motorcycles, bicycle tires, balls, textiles, groceries, shoe accessories, metallurgical products, yarn, fabrics, tires, bolts, auto parts and motor vehicles. The new measure involves about 600 products, which are subject to such a requirement as stipulated in No. 45/2011 resolution of the Argentine Ministry of Industries.

The Argentine Ministry of Economics pointed out that such a requirement would be gradually lifted based on the principle of appropriateness.

In February 2012, the Argentine government started to impose such a requirement for the majority of products imported into Argentina in order to protect its domestic industries and redeem itself from trade deficits. Only when a certain product met such a requirement could its importer be allowed to initiate the import procedure. However, such a requirement caused difficulties for foreign-funded firms in Argentina to run their business and heightened the tension between the country and its main trade partners. It is said that the products involved originate mostly from its main trade partners in “Mercosur.”

◆阿根廷放松螺栓、汽车零部件等进口产品限制政策

阿根廷经济部宣布，废除大部分进口产品的非自动进口许可证制度，意味阿根廷政府开始逐渐放松进口限制。根据决议，目前18类受非自动许可证系统限制的商品中有17类毋需再办理进口预审批手续，其中包括纸张、家用产品、玩具、鞋袜、摩托车、自行车轮胎、球类、纺织品、杂货类产品、鞋配件、冶金产品、纱线、织物、轮胎、螺栓、汽车零部件和车辆等。新法规涉及阿工业部45/2011号决议中规定需要办理进口许可的近600种商品。经济部在决议中指出，有关非自动进口许可证制度所确立的阶段性目标已经实现，政府根据择优和适宜性原则决定逐步予以废除。

去年2月初，阿根廷政府为保护本国产业、扭转贸易收支不利的状况，开始实施包括非自动进口许可证制度在内的进口措施，绝大多数进口商品必须提前申报，获得批准后才能办理进口手续，向中央银行购买进口贸易所需美元。进口限制措施不仅使阿根廷外资企业明显感觉经营难度加大，还使得阿根廷同全球主要贸易伙伴的关系日趋紧张。相关人士指出，此次废除进口非自动许可证制度所涉及的商品大部分来自作为阿根廷主要贸易伙伴的南方共同市场。



◆ China Fastener Production Reached 6.6 Million Tons in 2012

According to China Fastener Industry Association, the fastener production of China in 2012 was 6.6 million tons with the value of RMB65 billion; the fastener export of China in 2012 was 2.49 million tons with the value of US\$4.71 billion; the fastener import of China in 2012 was 0.25 million tons with the value of US\$ 3.1 billion.

年份 Year	全年产量 (万吨) Annual Production (10 thousand tons)	全年销量 (亿元人民币) Annual Sales (RMB100 million)	全年出口总额 (万吨) Annual Export (10 thousand tons)	全年出口收入 (亿美元) Annual Export (US\$100 million)	全年进口总额 (万吨) Annual Import (10 thousand tons)	全年进口金额 (亿美元) Annual Import (US\$100 million)
2009	530	490	161	23.67	19.53	21.01
2010	610	600	227.2	36.56	26.3	28.7
2011	680	660	258.9	46.64	26.4	29.4
2012	660	650	249.38	47.1	25.54	31

◆ 2012年中国紧固件产量660万吨

据中国机械通用零部件工业协会紧固件分会消息：2012年中国大陆紧固件产量为660万吨，销售额为650亿元人民币。2012年出口总量为249.38万吨，金额为47.10亿美元；进口总量为25.57万吨，进口额为31亿美元。

◆ Fastenal Sales Up 9.8% in April



The Fastenal Co. (Nasdaq: FAST), one of the top 40 industrial distributors, reported April sales of US\$286.6 million, an increase of 9.8% compared to April 2012. Daily sales were US\$13 million, up 4.8% from year-ago levels. April manufacturing customer daily sales grew 5.1% and non-residential construction customers grew 0.4%.

◆ FASTENAL 4月销售年比上升9.8%

美国前40大产业批发商Fastenal (纳斯达克代码: FAST)公布4月销售金额达2亿8,866万美元，比2012年4月上升9.8%。每日销售额达1,300万美元，前年同期比上升4.8%。4月制造业客户每日销售成长5.1%，非住宅建筑客户成长0.4%。

◆ Swiss Nobel Biocare Pre-tax Annual Profit Dropped 4% in 2012

The 2012 pre-tax annual profit of Nobel Biocare, a big Swiss Company of Dental Implantology, was 69 million euros, a slide of 4%. Its 2012 pre-tax profit margin was 11.8%, a decrease from 12.7% in 2011. Its sales in 2012 reached 580.5 million euros, exhibiting a growth of 2%.

Although 2012 was not a good year to the company, Nobel Biocare is quite optimistic and confident about 2013. It indicates that the demand for its core products, dental implants and related products, which comprise 84% of its revenue, will go up, indicative of a breakaway from the sliding demand pattern starting from 2007; therefore, its profit will exhibit a gradual increasing pattern in the next 3 to 5 years. In 2012, in terms of regions and territories, its sales in North and South America grew by 1.8% and its sales in Europe, the Middle East and Africa represented 40% of its revenue (however, with weaker sales in Spain and Italy); its sales in Japan, which used to be an important market in Asia to the company, exhibited a substantial decline by 14%.

◆ 瑞士人工植牙大厂 Nobel Biocare 2012年息税前利润减少



2012年瑞士人工植牙大厂Nobel Biocare息税前利润减少了4%，达6,900万欧元。2012年Nobel Biocare的息税前利润率为11.8%，而2011年为12.7%。2012年营业额成长2%，达5亿8,050万欧元。

虽然2012年对Nobel Biocare而言不是一个好年，但该公司对于2013年却仍表示乐观及充满信心。Nobel Biocare认为该公司的核心业务「人工植牙」(占集团营业额84%)已走出阴霾，2007年以来的市场占有率下降现象终于不再，未来3年到5年的利润将逐渐改善。2012年Nobel Biocare在美洲(北美及南美)的营业额成长了1.8%；欧洲、中东及非洲市场占营业收入的40%，其中以西班牙及意大利的业绩表现较差；亚太重要市场日本的业绩亦大为衰退，人工植牙营业额在日本减少了约14%。

◆ Bossard's 2012 Profit Ranks Third in Company History

Although under the sluggish economic conditions in Europe, the sales of Bossard, a Swiss group that offers a wide range of fasteners, reached 487.1 million Swiss francs in 2012, exhibiting a healthy growth of 2.9%. Such a profit ranked the 3rd place in Bossard's history. In 2012, Bossard's sales in the U.S. and Mexico, which are the two most decisive markets to Bossard, exhibited a growth of 10.6%. In particular, its sales to the U.S. reached 152 million Swiss francs, representing almost one third of its total sales. The driving force of the increase in its sales comes mainly from John Deere, which is the leading manufacturer of agricultural machinery in the world and whose machinery represents 48% of the market share of the U.S.

◆ 瑞士Bossard集团2012年盈利创历史第3高纪录

尽管欧洲经济疲弱，但2012年专业于紧固技术的Bossard集团营业额仍成长了2.9%，达4亿8,710万瑞朗，其盈利亦创下该公司历史第3高纪录。对2012年Bossard集团业绩有决定性影响的为美国及墨西哥市场，该集团在这两个市场的营业额成长达10.6%，其中美国市场营业额达1亿5,200万瑞朗，几乎占整个集团营业额的三分之一。Bossard集团营业成长的推动力量来自拖拉机制造商John Deere，其营业额约占美国市场的48%。



◆ Gem-Year May Suffer RMB 8-12 Million Loss in 2012



Gem-Year announced that it expected to suffer an annual loss of RMB 8 to 12 million in 2012. Its annual net profit in 2011 was RMB 68.83 million. It explained that due to the temporary suspension and postponement of some projects of Taiwan High Speed Rail, the income generated from the sale of fasteners used in these projects slid substantially in 2012; another factor was the global economic condition in 2012 exhibited a growth lower than

expected and such a lower growth adversely affected the sale of fasteners; its loss was resulted from these two factors.

◆ 晋亿实业预测2012年亏损800万元-1200万元

晋亿实业发布公告，预测2012年公司亏损人民币800万元至1200万元。2011年净利润为6883万元。公司称，受国家高铁建设项目停建缓建的影响，公司高铁紧固件收入同比大幅下降；同时，受全球经济增长放缓影响，一般紧固件业务盈利能力持续下滑，从而导致公司业绩出现亏损。

◆ China Steel Industry Lost Nearly RMB 30 Billion in 2012

Chiao-Huei Sun, Deputy Chief of one of the Major National Laboratories of China, said that the steelmaking industry of China has been losing money because the steel production capacity in China has far exceeded the actual demand and the profit of the steelmaking industry has been eaten away by the expensive imported iron ore; in 2012, the steelmaking industry of China lost RMB 28.92 billion in total (7.39 times over the loss in 2011). Factors that caused such a big loss include the sluggish global economy, the slowdown of the economic development in China, less demand for steel in certain industries, and the drop in steel prices.

◆ 大陆钢铁行业去年整体亏损近300亿元

国家重点实验室副主任孙朝晖透露，由于大陆钢铁产能严重过剩，进口铁矿石高价吞噬钢铁企业微薄利润等原因，大陆钢铁行业整体处于亏损边缘，2012年，行业亏损289.24亿元，同比增长7.39倍。行业亏损受多重因素影响，其中主要包括：国际经济下滑、中国经济增速下降、部分行业用钢量负增长、市场需求萎缩、钢价下降等。

孙朝晖具体分析，钢材市场受供大于求的矛盾突出、钢铁产能严重过剩影响。「预计2013年大陆粗钢产能将超过10亿吨。」下游行业需求不足，铁路运输业完成投资同比仅增长2.4%，大陆房地产开发投资增速回落11.7个百分点，造船行业完工量同比下降21.45%。此外，孙朝晖指出，进口铁矿石高价吞噬了钢铁行业微薄的利润。以去年10月为例，钢材价格指数环比仅上涨2.9%，但同期进口铁矿石订价价格却上涨15.9%。

钢铁企业普遍资金紧张，融资难、融资贵。据统计，2012年钢铁协会会员企业销售收入下降4.31%，银行贷款同比增长8.6%，财务费用同比上升24.29%。「希望国家充分利用国际金融危机形成的倒逼机制，严格落实规范钢铁企业生产发展、淘汰落后产能、加快企业兼并重组等政策措施，加快化解钢铁行业的产能过剩，为钢铁行业持续健康发展创造良好的环境。」孙朝晖呼吁。

◆中国17钢企 去年共亏75亿人民币

经济参考报报导，据Wind统计数据显示，目前中国大陆沪深两市，A股已有17家钢铁公司公布2012年度年报，合计亏损75.2亿元人民币，较2011年净利89.5亿元减少约164.7亿元，呈现盈转亏；同时，整体库存量仍高达1,008亿元，目前仍处于库存去化阶段，而大陆钢铁业生产过剩的情况，让业者经营更加辛苦。

17家企业中，有7家亏损，包括ST鞍钢（-41.57亿元）、马钢股份（-38.63亿元）、山东钢铁（-38.37亿元）、安阳钢铁（-34.98亿元）与华菱钢铁（-32.54亿元）等。相较于2011年，

上述17家钢铁股中有高达13家获利下滑。另外，上述17家钢铁股的库存量为1,008亿元，较2011年同期的1,203亿元，减少16.2%，17家企业中，有12家存货出现下降，显示多数企业仍然处在去库存的过程中。

中国工信部原材料司副司长骆铁军日前表示，2012年中国大陆累计生产粗钢7.17亿吨，年成长4.7%；重点大、中型钢铁企业销售利润率仅0.04%。2013年前两个月，大陆粗钢产量大幅成长，累计生产粗钢1.25亿吨，年增10.6%，产能过剩令钢铁业整体经营状况严峻，经营效益难言乐观。大陆钢铁产量失衡，引发铁矿砂与焦煤等原材料价格暴涨，另一方面使得整个产业处于恶性竞争的漩涡。

◆ Russia Implements New Standard for Nuclear Plant Fasteners

On January 1st 2013, Russia implemented a new national standard GOST R54786-2011 for "removable nuclear plant fasteners" in order to make consistency with other Russian standards. It is understood that the standard was adopted by Russia for the first time, and was mainly applied to removable fasteners in nuclear reactors, steam generators, heat exchangers, outer cases of pumps, accessories, and pipe systems. The standard was drafted by specialists in Prometheus central institute of structural materials.

◆俄罗斯实施核电厂紧固件新标准

2013年1月1日，俄罗斯实施了一项新的紧固件国家标准—GOST R54786-2011「核电厂可拆卸连接的紧固件」标准，主要是为了与俄罗斯联邦的国家标准相一致。据了解，该标准为俄罗斯首次引入，主要应用于核电厂中核反应炉、蒸气发生器、热交换器、泵外壳及配件、管道系统等可拆卸连接的紧固件。此标准由俄罗斯「普洛米修斯」中央结构材料研究院的专家负责起草。

◆ RMB 760 Billion Liability Mashes China's Public Steel Corps.



When it comes to the severity of adversity faced by China steel industry, the figure "RMB 759.4 billion" may give us a clue. On May 21, Deputy Chief Secretary of China Steel Logistics, part of China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing (CFLP), said that the current liabilities of 30 public domestic steel corporations total RMB 759.4 billion up until Q1 of 2013. That figure is confirmed with the financial reports of the above-mentioned corporations, and a new discovery is that the figure is RMB 269 billion more than the previous period.

Current liabilities are the total debts of a corporation within one business cycle, and are an indicator to evaluate the amount of short-term debt of a corporation. China steel industry has got trapped in the swamp of over capacity and low price, and current liabilities become another factor for the dim steel market. However, current liabilities have already shown minor drop in the following 3 corporations: Anshan Iron & Steel Group Corp., Baoshan Iron & Steel Corp., and Wuhan Iron & steel Co.

◆7,600亿负债重压上市钢铁企业 坚持生产比停产亏得少

大陆钢铁业面临的实际困境到底有多严重？7,594.76亿元这个数字可以说说明些问题。中国物流与采购联合会钢铁物流专委会副秘书长于五月底表示：「截至今年一季度，国内30家主要上市钢铁企业，流动负债总计约为7,594.76亿元。」同时发现，这个指标比去年同期增加近269亿元。

流动负债是指企业一年内或者超过一年的一个营业周期内需要偿还的债务合计，一般是考察企业短期债务高低的财务指标。一家统计在列的钢企业内部人士称，自己看了报表也很惊诧。对于已陷入产能过剩、价格低迷泥潭的钢铁行业而言，流动负债高企成为钢市迷途的又一个注脚。但ST鞍钢（000898.SZ）、宝钢股份（600019.SH）、武钢股份（600005.SH）三家央企的流动债务均出现微降。

◆ Problems Faced by the Fastener Industry of China

Many countries, including the EU, Mexico, the U.S., Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, India and Russian Federation, have adopted anti-dumping measures or investigations against fasteners and other types of parts made in China. Such a new wave of anti-dumping measures has been the severest in terms of the range of impacts and the level of severity.

In Japan: Due to the March 11 earthquake that mashed the eastern coast of Japan in 2011, the amount of fasteners imported to Japan in 2011 exhibited a growth of 11% as compared to 2010 and reached a record high—315,000 tons. The EU has imposed anti-dumping tax on several types of fasteners and rivets made in and exported from Malaysia by the same percentage as the one imposed on China. After the EU imposes such anti-dumping taxes against China and Malaysia, two firms of Russian Federation intend to carry out investigations against fasteners exported from China. If Russian Federation also carries out similar anti-dumping measures, such measures will further worsen the export condition of fasteners exported from China. In February of 2013, the monetary value of fasteners exported from Jia-Shin, which has been a big fastener exporting town in China, plummeted by about 50%.

◆中国紧固件行业正面临怎样的生存压力及问题分析？

分析认为，欧盟、墨西哥、美国、加拿大、阿根廷、巴西、澳大利亚、印度、俄罗斯等国对中国紧固件等零部件做出反倾销仲裁或调查。此番反倾销来势之猛、范围之广、影响之远都可创历史之最。

此外，日本受311大地震影响，2011年紧固件进口量较2010年增长11%，达31.5万吨，创新高。而欧盟对原产于马来西亚进口的部分钢铁铆钉紧固件征收与中国相同的反倾销税。

继欧盟对中国紧固件实施高额反倾销后，俄罗斯的马格尼托戈尔斯克钢铁五金股份公司和俄罗斯北方钢铁五金股份公司也要求对中国出口的紧固件实施保障措施调查。如果继欧盟后俄罗斯再举反倾销大棒，中国紧固件出口形势将进一步恶化。今年2月，中国紧固件重镇嘉兴出口额已锐减近五成。

◆Brazil and China Looking Good Among BRICS



The 5th summit meeting of the 5 BRICS countries was held in South Africa. According to a survey, people of Brazil and China are the most optimistic about personal financial conditions and future economic outlook; in contrast, people of India and Russia are the least optimistic.

Today, Pew Research Center disclosed the survey, which was conducted in spring last year on Brazil, China, India and Russia; however, no data was revealed on South Africa.

As Europe and the US are still in the repercussions of the global financial storm, the rise of the 5 BRICS countries has attracted a lot of attention. In the meeting, these 5 countries will talk about the establishment of a new development bank, a direct challenge to the dominance of World Bank and IMF, both of which have been led by the West.

According to the survey, people of Brazil and China are the most optimistic about personal financial condition and future economic outlook. In the aspect of personal financial conditions, Brazil ranks the top. 72% of people in Brazil think they are financially better off than five years ago. China ranks the second. 70% of people in China think they are financially better off than five years ago. India ranks the third. 50% of people in India think they are financially better off than five years ago. Russia ranks the last. Only 32% of people in Russia think they are financially better off than five years ago. In the aspect of the future economic outlook for the coming year, Brazil ranks the top. 84% of people in Brazil think the economic condition will get better; China ranks the second. 83% of people in China think the economic condition will get better; India ranks the third. 45% of people in India think the economic condition will get better; Russia ranks the last. Only 31% of its people think the economic condition will get better.

In the aspect regarding the answer to the question “Will people of the next generation find a good job and be wealthier than their parents?”, 40% and 57% of people in Brazil and China, respectively, answered yes.

◆金砖经济 巴西中国大陆最乐观

金砖五国峰会在南非举行，调查显示巴西与中国大陆对经济状况与前景最乐观，印度与俄罗斯人则相对悲观。皮尤研究中心公布去年春季对巴西、中国大陆、印度与俄罗斯4个金砖国家进行的调查结果，但未提供今年金砖五国峰会主办国南非资料。

金砖五国（BRICS）第5次峰会于南非举行，在欧美仍为金融震荡挣扎时，金砖五国经济强势崛起，引人注目，尤其峰会将针对成立金砖国家开发银行进行讨论，更让外界认为是与西方主导的世界银行和国际货币基金（IMF）抗衡。

但金砖国家对经济状况与前景看法不一，根据皮尤研究中心调查，最乐观的是巴西与中国大陆民众，俄罗斯最悲观。调查显示，认为财务状况比5年前好转比率最高国家是巴西，高达72%，其次为中国大陆的70%。至于印度，认为财务好转的比率为50%，排名金砖国家第3名，垫底的是俄罗斯，只有32%民众认为状况比5年前好。对于未来1年经济前景看法，同样是巴西人最乐观，有高达84%比率认为经济会进一步改善，持相同看法的大陆民众则有83%。印度与俄罗斯对未来1年经济前景则不如巴西与大陆乐观，认为会进一步改善比率分别只有45%与31%。