

新闻发布由LEHNARDT & LEHNARDT, 公司堪萨斯州-密苏里州-纽约
2009年9月24日

Certain Standard Steel Fasteners From The People's Republic of China Are Under Attack by U.S. Fastener Industry:

某些标准钢紧固件从人民共和国的中国是否受到攻击，美国紧固件行业：

Nucor Fastener Division files antidumping duty and countervailing duty petitions with the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. International Trade Commission.

纽柯紧固件部文件反倾销和反补贴税与商务部和美国国际贸易委员会美国国务院的责任请愿。

On September 23, 2009, Nucor Fastener Division filed petitions for relief from allegedly unfairly traded standard steel fasteners from China. It alleges that standard steel fastener products from China are being sold at less than their fair value ("dumped"), and that the Government of the People's Republic of China is unfairly subsidizing the production and export of standard steel fastener products from China.

在2009年9月23日，纽柯紧固件救济司提交了由涉嫌不公平交易来自中国钢铁紧固件标准的请愿书。它说，从中国钢铁标准紧固件产品被出售超过它们的合理价值（“倾销”），而人民的中华人民共和国政府是中国不公平的补贴标准生产和从中国钢铁紧固件产品的出口。

Dumping occurs when a foreign company sells a product in the United States at less than its normal value. Subsidies are financial assistance from foreign governments that benefit the production, manufacture, or exportation of goods.

倾销时发生在外国公司出售低于其正常价值低，在美国的产品。补贴的财政援助，外国政府受益的生产，制造或出口的货物。

The petition alleges that standard steel fastener products from China are being dumped at a rates ranging from 68.70% to 208.70%, with an average of 145.05%. The countervailing duty petition also alleges that the Chinese government is providing subsidies to Chinese producers and exporters of standard steel fastener products through nearly 40 subsidy programs, including intentional undervaluation of Chinese currency. Any antidumping or countervailing duties will impose additional import duty liabilities on importers of standard steel fastener products covered by the investigation.

请愿书称，从中国钢铁标准紧固件产品正处于从68.70%至208.70%，与平均水平的145.05%不等倾销。反补贴税请愿书还称，我国政府正在通过近40个补贴项目，其中包括故意低估人民币

的补贴中的生产者和标准紧固件产品的出口。任何反倾销或反补贴税的征收标准紧固件在调查所涉及的产品进口征收额外进口关税的责任。

Importers, producers, and exporters can participate in the U.S. International Trade Commission's evaluation of whether standard steel fastener imports are injuring the U.S. domestic standard steel fastener industry by filling out and sending in a questionnaire response about production, importation, and sales of standard steel fasteners.

进口商，生产者和出口商可以参加美国国际贸易委员会的标准紧固件是否进口受伤填写并在对生产，进口问卷的答复派遣美国国内标准紧固件行业，以及标准紧固件销售钢材评价。

Further, to obtain a more favorable antidumping duty rate, producers from China must file separate rate applications by approximately December 15, 2009, with the U.S. Department of Commerce. (The exact date will be 60 days after the Department of Commerce publishes its Notice of Initiation of the Investigations in the Federal Register – on about October 15, 2009.) The Department of Commerce presumes that all producers in China are controlled by the Chinese government unless the producer can prove that it is not controlled by the Chinese government. To prove that it is not controlled by the Chinese government, a producer must submit a separate rates application to the Department of Commerce. Separate rates applications must be filled out completely with the precise data and evidence required by the Department of Commerce. The consequence for submitting an incomplete separate rates application is rejection of the application. Because of the strict requirements of the separate rates application, and the extreme consequences of failing to satisfy those requirements, Chinese producers should hire U.S. trade attorneys to guide them through the process.

此外，为了获得更有利的反倾销税率，从中国生产商必须单独税率的申请文件约2009年12月15号，与美国商务部。（确切日期将在商务部公布其60天的通知在联邦登记册上的调查启动-大约09年10月15日。）在商务部假定所有在中国生产由中共政府控制除非生产者能够证明它不是由我国政府控制。为了证明它不是由我国政府控制的，生产者必须提交申请单独税率，商务部。申请单独税率必须填写完全的精确数据和商业部所需要的证据。递交不完整的申请单独税率的结果是驳回申请。由于申请单独税率的严格要求，并未能满足这些要求，中国生产商应当聘请律师对美国贸易的过程中指导他们的极端后果。

Producers that demonstrate that they are not controlled by the Chinese government (that is, that they are separate from Chinese-government-controlled entities) will receive a “separate rate”, which is an additional import duty rate lower than the rate assigned to producers deemed to be controlled by the Chinese government. Producers with lower rates will be able to offer their standards steel fastener products at a lower price to U.S. buyers than their Chinese competitors.

生产者证明它们不是由我国政府控制的（也就是说，它们是从中国政府控制的实体）的独立将收到一个“单独税率”，这是一个额外的进口税率低于指定给生产者率低被认为是控制我国政府。较低的利率生产者将能够提供较低的价格在他们的标准紧固件产品，比中国的竞争对手美国的买家

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The merchandise covered by the investigation consists of certain standard nuts, bolts, and cap screws of steel other than stainless steel, whether or not coated. Bolts and cap screws covered by the investigation possess either a round-shaped (i.e., dome-shaped), or hexagonal-shaped head, and having a shank or thread with a full or nominal diameter of 6 millimeters or more. Cap screws covered by the investigation typically have an attached washer face or the equivalent (e.g., chamfered corners on the underside of a fastener with a hexagonal-shaped head). Bolts and cap screws are covered by the investigation regardless of whether or not other attachments (e.g., nuts or washers) are connected to them. Nuts are covered by the investigation if they are suitable for attachment to bolts and/or cap screws covered by the investigation.

在调查所涉及的商品包括某些标准螺母，螺栓和钢不锈钢比其他螺钉无论是否有涂层。螺栓，在调查所涉及螺钉拥有无论是圆形（即圆顶形），或六角形的头，并具有有600毫米以上全部或标称直径1柄或线程。在调查所涉及第螺丝通常有一六角型头一个附加的垫圈面或同等学历（如，倒角角）的一紧固件底部。螺栓和螺钉已包括调查，不论是否有其他附件（例如，果仁或垫圈）连接到他们。坚果包括在调查，如果他们为附件螺栓和/或螺钉在调查所涉及合适。

Subject merchandise is typically certified to the specifications published by one or more of the following organizations: the American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”), the Society of Automotive Engineers (“SAE”), the International Organization for Standardization (“ISO”), the Industrial Fasteners Institute (“IFI”), and comparable foreign and domestic specifications (including, but not limited to, metric versions of any of the specifications below). Common specifications to which subject merchandise is certified include, but are not limited to: ASTM A194, ASTM A307, ASTM A307A, ASTM A325, ASTM A325M, ASTM A325T, ASTM A325-3, ASTM A354, ASTM A354 (grade BD), ASTM A449, ASTM A490, ASTM A490-3, ASTM A563 (grades C, C3, DH, and DH3), ASTM F568, ASTM F1852, ASTM F2280, SAE 2, SAE 5, SAE 8, SAE J429, SAE J1199, ISO 898-1, ISO 898-2, ISO 4759-1, ISO 8992, and the IFI's “Inch Fastener Standards,” and “Metric Fastener Standards.”

主题商品认证通常由一个或更多的下列组织：美国测试和材料协会公布的规范者（“ASTM”），美国汽车工程师学会（“汽车工程师协会”），国际标准化组织（“标准”），工业紧固件协会（“国际金融机构”），和可比较的外国和国内规范（包括但不限于以下规格的版本的任何数据）。这个专题的商品认证的通用规格包括，但不限于号：ASTM A194, 美国ASTM A307, 美国ASTM A307A, 美国ASTM A325, 美国ASTM A325M, 美国ASTM A325T, 美国ASTM A325 - 3, 美国ASTM A354, 美国ASTM A354（屋宇署级），美国ASTM A449, 美国ASTM A490, 美国ASTM A490 - 3, 美国ASTM A563（等级羸，补体C3, 卫生署，以及迪拉姆），美国ASTM F568, 美国ASTM F1852, 美国ASTM F2280, 汽车工程师协会2, 汽车工程师协会5, 汽车工程师协会8, 汽车工程师协会J429, J1199汽车工程师协会，国际标准化组织898 -1, 标准898-2, 国际标准化组织4759-1, 国际标准化组织8992, 以及国际金融机构的“英制紧固件标准”和“公制紧固件标准。”

Merchandise covered by this investigation is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) under subheadings: 7318.15.2030,7318.15.2055,7318.15.2065, 7318.15.8065, 7318.15.8085, and 7318.16.0085. While the HTSUS headings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

这次调查涵盖的商品归类在美国协调关税表（“海关税则”）根据小标题：7318.15.2030, 7318.15.2055, 7318.15.2065, 7318.15.8065, 7318.15.8085 及 7318.16.0085。虽然美国协调关税标题只是为了方便和海关目的，范围提供的书面说明是决定性的。

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