

駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處經濟組 函

受文者：中華民國全國工業總會

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主旨：有關歐洲鋼鐵協會（Eurofer）就歐盟對自我國、印尼及中國進口之熱軋不銹鋼板/捲產品(hot rolled stainless steel sheets and coils)反傾銷調查案終判結果之反應，請查參。

說明：

- 一、本組本(109)年10月7日比貿字第1090000471號函諒達。
- 二、歐盟鋼鐵協會於本年10月8日於其協會網站就旨案終判結果發布新聞稿(如附件)，且依駐地媒體Borderlex報導，該協會已將相關內容分送媒體界，其重點略以：
 - (一)欣見歐盟就本案採取反傾銷措施，俾恢復競爭環境之公平性及確保歐盟不銹鋼產業之永續發展，惟認為執委會應完整適用貿易救濟規則，以實現2018年歐洲議會及歐盟部長理事會修訂歐盟貿易防衛法規之精神及目標。
 - (二)歐盟鋼鐵協會會長Axel Eggert認為，我國、中國及印尼存在結構性產能過剩之問題，故歐盟有對前述國家採行反傾銷措施之必要。然執委會在本案中仍恪守「從低徵稅規則」(lesser duty rule)(註：選擇課徵傾銷差額及



損害差額中較低者)，故未完整依循2018年修正貿易防衛規範：依執委會調查結果，中國及印尼明顯存在原物料價格扭曲之情形，且前述兩國之傾銷差額自17.7%至106.5%不等，惟執委會最終卻選擇課徵低於「損害」差額(註：自9.2%至19%不等)之反傾銷稅稅率，故本案終判結果忽視前述強勁價格扭曲效應(註：依Regulation (EU) 2018/825第1(6)條修正Regulation (EU) 2016/1036第9.4條之規定，所課徵之反傾銷稅稅率不應高於「傾銷」差額，而倘低於傾銷差額之稅率足以去除歐盟產業之損害，即應課徵低於該差額之稅率，而在衡量是否足以去除產業損害時「應考量是否有原物料價格扭曲之情形」)。倘歐盟欲有效處理第三國貿易扭曲及挽救歐盟產業與就業即不應如此。

(三)認為近期歐盟對自印尼及印度進口之冷軋不銹鋼捲(stainless steel cold rolled products)展開反傾銷調查(註：案號AD670)係另一妥當執行貿易規則之機會，且可對忽視WTO規則及繼續建構過度能量之第三國製造商及政府釋放正確訊息。

(四)呼籲執委會持續監測我國、中國及印尼出口商從事規避或吸收之行為。

正本：經濟部國際貿易局

副本：中華民國全國工業總會、台灣區鋼鐵工業同業公會(請貿易局惠代轉)

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Press release

Press release Definitive Anti-Dumping duties on Indonesia, China and Taiwan stainless steel imports a necessary measure

The Commission has imposed definitive measures on imports of stainless steel hot rolled sheets and coils from China, Indonesia and Taiwan.

The measure largely confirms the provisional measures already in place.

The EU has not imposed duties to the fullest extent possible in this case despite the recent modernisation of the EU's Trade Defence Instruments.



Brussels, 08 October 2020 – The European Commission has published definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain hot rolled stainless steel sheets and coils (SSHR) originating in Indonesia, the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan (Regulation 2020/1408).

The European Steel Association (EUROFER) welcomes the measure as a first step towards restoring a level playing field and securing a sustainable future for the European stainless industry, but says the Commission must apply trade enforcement rules in full, given the spirit and intention of the revised EU trade defence instruments adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in 2018.

The European Commission Implementing Regulation largely confirms existing provisional measures and imposes definitive anti-dumping duty rates of 17.3% on SSHR imports from Indonesia, up to 19% on imports from China, and up to 7.5% on imports from Taiwan. The investigation leading up to these measures was initiated in August 2019 following a complaint submitted by EUROFER.

Axel Eggert, Director General of EUROFER said, “Indonesia, China and Taiwan have a structural overcapacity problem. Their dumping has seriously harmed European stainless steel producers and these measures are necessary. However, by not disapplying the Lesser Duty Rule the European Commission has failed to fully apply the revised Trade Defence Instruments (TDI) rules. They must do so without inhibition if they want to effectively tackle third country trade distortions and save EU industry and the jobs it supports”.

The EU’s trade rules were only revised two years ago after a half-decade long process. Robust TDIs ensure that the EU can defend industry and citizens against dumping and harmful trade-distorting practices.

“Although the Commission’s investigation clearly established that significant raw material distortions exist in China and Indonesia, the Commission has failed to lift the Lesser Duty Rule, and imposed final anti-dumping duties at the lower level of the injury margins”, said Mr Eggert. “However, the dumping margins range from 17.7% to 106.5% for Chinese and Indonesian producers, so the effect of massive distortions has been ignored”.

The recently opened investigation into imports of stainless steel cold rolled flat products originating in Indonesia and India will be another opportunity to enforce trade rules

properly and send the right signal to third-country producers and their governments that deliberately ignore WTO rules and continue to build up excess capacity.

Now that definitive measures have been imposed, EUROFER calls on the Commission to remain vigilant with regard to any attempts by Indonesian, Chinese and Taiwanese exporters to engage in circumvention or absorption.

Notes for editors

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About the European Steel Association (EUROFER)

EUROFER AISBL is located in Brussels and was founded in 1976. It represents the entirety of steel production in the European Union. EUROFER members are steel companies and national steel federations throughout the EU. The major steel companies and national steel federations in Switzerland and Turkey are associate members.

The European Steel Association is recorded in the EU transparency register:
93038071152-83.

About the European steel industry

The European steel industry is a world leader in innovation and environmental sustainability. It has a turnover of around €170 billion and directly employs 330,000 highly-skilled people, producing on average 160 million tonnes of steel per year. More than 500 steel production sites across 22 EU Member States provide direct and indirect employment to millions more European citizens. Closely integrated with Europe's manufacturing and construction industries, steel is the backbone for development, growth and employment in Europe.

Steel is the most versatile industrial material in the world. The thousands of different grades and types of steel developed by the industry make the modern world possible. Steel is 100% recyclable and therefore is a fundamental part of the circular economy. As a basic engineering material, steel is also an essential factor in the development and deployment of innovative, CO2-mitigating technologies, improving resource efficiency and fostering sustainable development in Europe.