

Five Regions Fastener Association Conference 2014

Taiwan, China, Japan, and S. Korea Grow in Export,
While Hong Kong Drops in Export Volume but Grows in Export Value

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2014年五地区螺丝协会交流大会

出口表现 台湾、中国、日本、韩国皆有增长 香港出口量落、出口值攀

According to trade statistics, Taiwan, China, Japan, and S. Korea demonstrate growth in export. In contrast, Hong Kong drops in export volume but grows in export value. This trend signifies that Hong Kong's fastener industry is heading for high value.

After the 1st edition of Five Regions (Taiwan, China, Hong Kong, Japan, and Korea) Fastener Association Conference was held in Taiwan in 2003, the conference continues to take place annually in turn by each region. In 2014, the 14th edition of the conference returned to Taiwan again. It took place in Kaohsiung on April 13. About 250 guests and representatives attended this grand event, including chairmen and presidents of associations as well as corporate representatives.

Joe Chen, the organizer and chairman of Taiwan Industrial Fasteners Institute (TIFI), set the topic of this conference as "the condition report of the fastener industry in each region", lectured by representatives of associations from Taiwan, China, Hong Kong, Japan, and S. Korea. Next, Joe Chen spoke on the topic "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow of Taiwan Fastener Industry". Below are the excerpts from the reports.

针对各地区扣件贸易表现显示，台湾、日本、韩国、中国在出口量与出口值皆有所增长；香港在出口量落、出口值攀，显示香港螺丝产业朝高值化方向前进。

台湾、中国、香港、日本、韩国等五地区螺丝协会交流大会至2003年首次于台湾召开后，保持一年一届，各地区轮流主办的传统。2014年第12届五地区螺丝协会交流大会再次回到台湾主办，于4月13日在台湾高雄举办，由各地区协会理事长、主席及企业代表约250人出席此一螺丝年度盛会。

主办方台湾区螺丝同业公会理事长陈明昭将此次交流会主题定为「各地区螺丝产业概况报告会」，分别由台湾、中国、香港、日本、韩国进行当地螺丝产业概况报告，再由陈明昭理事长以「台湾螺丝产业的昨日、今日与明日」为题进行演说。整场活动吸引五地区代表团，惠达杂志社亦参与其中，并将各地区螺丝产业概况重点整理如下：



Table 1. Taiwan's Fastener Export During 2005-2013/表1、台湾2005-2013年螺丝产品出口统计

Year 年度	Weight (KG)重量(公斤)		Value (USD)价值(美元)		Avg. Unit Price (USD/KG)平均单价(美元 / 公斤)	
	Weight重量	YoY(%) 去年同期比	Value价值	YoY(%)去年同期比	Avg. Unit Price 平均单价	YoY(%)去年同期比
2005	1,265,569,015	-10.33%	2,499,154,951	4.78%	1.975	16.85%
2006	1,269,647,531	0.32%	2,571,148,828	2.88%	2.025	2.55%
2007	1,231,081,767	-3.04%	2,900,413,415	12.81%	2.356	16.34%
2008	1,215,061,132	-1.30%	3,163,761,842	9.08%	2.604	10.52%
2009	895,144,189	-26.33%	2,070,049,250	-34.57%	2.313	-11.19%
2010	1,279,454,975	42.93%	3,214,618,211	55.29%	2.512	8.65%
2011	1,422,005,953	11.14%	3,973,545,681	23.61%	2.974	11.22%
2012	1,379,473,662	-2.99%	3,798,043,334	-4.42%	2.753	-1.47%
2013	1,459,394,488	5.79%	3,861,744,023	1.68%	2.646	-3.89%

Source: TIFI/资料来源：台湾区螺丝工业同业公会

Taiwan Industrial Fasteners Institute

Speakers: Chairman Joe Chen and Thompson T. H. Chang

Export volume in 2013 reached a new record of 1.46 million tons, with the unit price for export to Japan being the highest at USD3.1/kg.

台湾区螺丝工业同业公会 - 主席台代表：理事长陈明昭、国际委员长张土火 2013年出口量再创新高达146万吨 前五大出口国以日本单价最高，每公斤达3.1美元

Taiwan's fastener export is greatly related to the global economic development. Chairman Chen said, "After 5 years of adjustment in the global economic development, the industry has stepped into a new process in 2014 and the advanced economies like EU, USA, and Japan have been out of the bottom of the financial crisis, showing powerful growth momentum. Plus, the domestic demand in emerging markets continues to grow, so it is expected that Taiwan's fastener export will show a stable growing trend.

In 2013 Taiwan's fastener export favored by the economic recovery showed 5.8% increase in volume to 1.46 million tons and grew 1.7% in value to USD3.86 billion. The unit price dropped 3.89% to USD2.646/kg due to the slip of global steel prices.

The top 5 export destinations of Taiwan's fasteners in volume in 2013 were the U.S. (0.58 million tons, accounting for 39%), Germany (0.13 million tons, 8.4%), Japan (77 thousand tons, 5.3%), the Netherlands (76 thousand tons, 5.2%), UK (55 thousand, 3.8%). Among the top 5 countries, Japan marked the highest unit price of USD3.1/kg while the unit price for the other 4 countries was between USD2.45-2.69/kg.

In terms of the specific fastener export items in 2013, "other screws and bolts" totaling 0.81 million tons represented 55.72% of the total share, "nuts" totaling 0.26 million tons were 18.10% of the total share, and "self-tapping screws" totaling 0.15 million tons were 10.54% of the total share. These products are the top 3 exported fasteners of Taiwan.

Mr. Thompson T. H. Chang said, "There exists a wide range of difference in the unit prices of Taiwan's fastener import and export. Most of the import are high-value added screws for automotive and construction applications and the unit price is up to USD 6, while most of the products for export are standard goods. Recently the export of automotive screws has been flourishing, which greatly helps increase the unit price of export."

Taiwan's fastener export in 2013 recovered to growth, mainly due to the increase in export to the EU, USA, and Japan. The European debt crisis so far shows a sign of gradual improvement. The EU is a major market for Taiwan's fastener export, which generates the expectation for higher Taiwan's fastener export to the EU in 2014. In U.S. market, its employment continues to turn well, the PMI for manufacturing increases, and automotive and machinery industries are growing, so the fastener export from Taiwan to the U.S. is expected to grow continuously.

台湾螺丝产品出口状况与全球经济发展息息相关，理事长陈明昭表示：「2014年全球经贸发展经历了五年的调整，已进入新一轮的转变进程，欧美日等先进经济体已走出全球金融风暴的谷底，经济成长动能逐渐走强，加上新兴市场的内需市场开始浮现，预期台湾螺丝出口应可迈向稳健成长的轨迹。」

2013年台湾螺丝产品出口受惠于景气复苏，重量较2012年成长5.8%达146万吨，价值也成长1.7%达38.6亿美元。单价则受国际钢铁原物料价格下滑影响下挫3.89%为2.646美元/公斤。

2013年出口重量前五大国家为美国58万吨(占39%)、德国13万吨(占8.4%)、日本7.7万吨(占5.3%)、荷兰7.6万吨(占5.2%)、英国5.5万吨(占3.8%)，前五大国中以出口到日本的单价最高，每公斤达3.1美元，其他四国则在2.45-2.69美元/公斤之间。

2013年出口品项以「其他螺丝、螺栓」的81万吨(占55.72%)，「螺帽」的26万吨(占18.10%)，以及「自攻螺丝」的15万吨(占10.54%)等为台湾前三大螺丝出口产品。

张土火说：「台湾螺丝进出口单价落差很大，进口品以汽车、建筑等高附加价值螺丝为主，故平均单价可高达6美元以上，而出口品大都以标准品为主。但近年来汽车螺丝出口日益旺盛，对整体出口单价提升有很大的助益。」

2013年台湾螺丝出口恢复成长，主要来自欧美日出口的增加，目前欧债危机已有缓慢解决的迹象，而欧盟为台湾螺丝主要的出口市场，展望2014年对欧盟输出成长机会很大。美国市场方面，就业市场持续复苏，制造业采购经理人指数上扬，汽车及机械产业景气转好，台湾螺丝输美可望持续成长。

Table 2. Fastener Import & Export of China During 2011-2013/表2、中国2011-2013年紧固件进出口统计

Year 年度	Export/出口			Import/进口		
	Weight (KG) 重量(公斤)	Value (USD) 价值(美元)	Avg. Unit Price (USD/KG) 平均单价(美元 / 公斤)	Weight (KG) 重量(公斤)	Value (USD) 价值(美元)	Avg. Unit Price (USD/KG) 平均单价(美元 / 公斤)
2011	2,589,231,409	4,663,911,600	1.801	264,040,084	2,938,465,900	11.129
2012	2,463,977,813	4,512,208,300	1.831	251,525,543	2,872,707,000	11.421
2013	2,558,554,039	4,604,220,000	1.800	273,194,951	2,999,156,900	10.978

Source: CMCA (Fastener Sub Association)/整理至：中国紧固件行业分会

China General Machine Components Industry Association (Fastener Sub Association)

Speakers: Executive Vice Chairman Chang-Ming Wang and Chairman Jin-Yao Feng

Major indices for industries in China are within the expected intervals and the fastener industry keeps its slight and steady growth.

中国机械通用零部件工业协会紧固件分会 – 主席台代表：常务副会长王长明、会长冯金尧 中国全行业主要指标落于年度预期的合理区间，紧固件行业保持稳中略有增长

Executive Vice Chairman Wang addressed in the conference, "Chinese economy has been through a long period of fast growth and has recently come to the adjustment. The growth of the entire machinery industry including the components industry has been slowing down. In 2013 the growth in sales of the general components industry was only 6.6% while the growth of the fastener industry was even lower than 3%, which were attributed to the restricted export, the low demand of the domestic market, the fast increasing labor cost, and the control over environmental resources. Only when the fastener companies utilize the changing mechanism in the market can they realize the result of going "from the mid-to-low end to the mid-to-high end, from a fast growing type to quality seeking type, and from loose management to concentrated management." With the support of industrial policies promoted by the government, I believe Chinese fastener industry still shows a bright prospect for future development.

In 2013 the fastener trade volume of China reached 6.8 million tons with the YoY rate being 3.03%. The sales of fasteners were RMB67.5 billion (USD 10.8 billion) with the YoY rate being 3.85%. The fastener export volume reached 2.558 million tons (steel products) with the YoY rate being 3.81%. The export value was USD4.604 billion with the YoY rate being 2.04%. The import volume was 0.273 million tons (steel products) with the YoY rate of 8.55%. The export value was USD2.999 billion with the YoY rate being 4.49%.

Chairman Feng said, "China is still suffering the structural adjustment. In 2014 the situation of Chinese economy continues to be complicated with the coexistence of favorable and unfavorable factors. Nevertheless, The important industrialization and urbanization of China both provide the fastener industry with certain bases and conditions to have their say."

The steps for adjustment can be the reliance on the development of high-strength, high-precision, and high value added industries like automobiles, new energy, high speed rails, aerospace, environmental protection, infrastructure, metropolitan transport, and IT, all of which require the upgrade of techniques and even the transformation of business operation.

中国机械通用零部件工业协会常务副会长王长明在会议中表示：「中国经济经过了长时间的快速增长期，近两年进入了调整期。整个机械行业包括零部件行业的增长速度放缓。2013年通用零部件行业销售收入增长率仅6.6%，紧固件行业的增长更低约莫3%。这肇因于出口受阻，以及国内市场需求不旺、劳动成本快速上升、环境资源的约束增强……，紧固件企业唯有利用此次的市场倒逼机制，实现『中低端向中高端转变、速度型向品质效益型转变、管理粗放型向集约化转变』，加上政府产业政策的支持，相信中国紧固件行业仍然有良好的发展前景。」

2013年中国紧固件总量达680万吨，同比增长3.03%，紧固件销售收入达675亿元人民币(约108亿美元)，同比增长3.85%。其中，紧固件出口量达到255.8万吨(钢制品)，同比增长3.81%，出口额达到46.04亿美元，同比增长2.04%；进口量为27.3万吨(钢制品)，同比增长8.55%，紧固件出口额为29.99亿美元，同比增长4.49%。

紧固件行业分会会长冯金尧认为：「中国正处于结构调整的阵痛期，2014年中国的经济面临的情势依然错综复杂，有利条件和不利因素并存，尽管如此，中国内部工业化、城镇化等大有作为的重要进程都提供给紧固件行业一定的基础与条件，期许紧固件企业把握发展的主动权。」

调整的步调，可依靠汽车、新能源、高铁、航太、环保、基础建设、城市交通、IT等产业，以高强度、高精度、高附加价值为重点发展方向，这不仅需工艺技术的提升，更是产业经营概念的转型。具体而言，「研究

Feng added, "The R&D of energy saving, new EP technology, promotion of energy consumption standards, eco-plating, e-commerce and online marketing platform are all the ways we have to go for." The production in 2014 is expected to reach 7 million tons including 2.5 million tons of export.

节能、环保新技术，推动制定行业能耗标准，加强三废治理和综合利用，绿色电镀、电商及网路平台的新型产销方式……都是我们应该努力的方向」，冯金尧如此指出，并预计2014年产量力争达到700万吨，其中出口量达250万吨。

Hong Kong Screw & Fastener Council

Speakers: Chairman Zhi Ming Lin and Executive Vice Chairman Kin Ming Cheung

Export volume dropped while export value hiked, showing the trend of high added value

香港螺丝业协会 – 主席台代表：主席林志明、常务副主席张建茗 出口量落、出口值攀，展现高值化动向

In 2013, the export volume of Hong Kong declined 7% to 26,620 tons, which has been a slip for 3 consecutive years but an increase in the export value for 4 consecutive years. In 2013, the export value climbed 14% to USD0.43 billion. These figures show that the fastener industry of Hong Kong is going toward high added value.

Executive Vice Chairman Chang said, "China is still the largest export destination for Hong Kong, with its export volume and export value being 46% and 71% respectively (a slight drop from last year due to the substantial increase in production and operating costs that caused the hike of fastener prices.)

As for the import, in 2013 the total fastener import of Hong Kong declined 5% from the corresponding period to 45,299 tons while the import value grew 6% from the corresponding period to USD0.34 billion, which is a condition similar to export (i.d. the import volume dropped but the import value increased). China is still the largest origin of import with the import volume and import value being 77% and 45% respectively.

The association thinks that the drop of import and export volumes was influenced by the downturn of the global economy, especially in Europe and USA. At the same time, the appreciated Chinese yuans and euros against Hong Kong dollars caused the import and export values to increase, plus the pressure from labor cost and rental, all cutting down the competitiveness of prices offered by Hong Kong fastener industry. Accordingly, Chairman Lin said, "Hong Kong fastener industry has to utilize its advantages in manufacturing technology and quality control to meet the various demands for fasteners of industries and create a new way for the future."

2013年，香港在出口量同比去年减少了7%为26,620公吨，这也是连续第三年的下跌，但出口值表现却是连续第四年的上升，2013年出口值攀升14%来到4亿3,000万美元。从数据解读，香港螺丝产业正朝向高值化的方向前进。

张建茗表示：「中国依然是香港最大的出口市场，出口量及出口额分别占46%及71%，比例较往年略微回落，这起因于生产营业成本的大幅上涨，使螺丝成品价格上扬所致。」

进口方面，2013年香港螺丝类产品进口量为45,299吨，同比衰退5%，进口额为3亿4,000万美元，同比增长6%，与出口现象一样发生进口量减少，但进口额上升的情况。而中国仍是最大的进口来源，进口量及进口额分别占77%及45%。

协会分析，进出口量下跌无疑是受累于全球经济低迷，尤以欧美市场为甚。同时人民币及欧元区兑港币的汇价上升，造成进出口金额出现增长，加上人力、租金等成本的压力，都再再削弱了香港螺丝业的价格竞争力。对此，林志明主席表示：「香港螺丝业必须利用自身在生产技术及品质监控上的优势，紧贴各行业对紧固件的需求，开创新路。」

Table 3. Fastener Import & Export of Hong Kong During 2009-2013/表3、香港2009-2013年香港螺丝类制品进出口统计

Year 年度	Export/出口				Import/进口			
	Weight (KG) 重量(公斤)	YoY(%) 同期比	Value (USD) 价值(美元)	YoY(%) 同期比	Weight (KG) 重量(公斤)	YoY(%) 同期比	Value (USD) 价值(美元)	YoY(%) 同期比
2009	30,057,860	7%	283,043,800	-10%	60,382,057	20%	275,610	-19%
2010	32,849,690	9%	370,494,100	31%	44,189,532	-27%	332,099	20%
2011	30,735,000	-6%	373,845,900	1%	45,481,950	3%	324,603	-2%
2012	28,720,230	-6%	386,042,700	3%	47,583,910	4%	324,339	-0.08%
2013	26,620,000	-7%	439,080,100	14%	45,299,699	-5%	344,056	6%

Source: Hong Kong Screw & Fastener Council/资料来源：香港螺丝业协会

Table 4. 2011-2013 Japan's Fastener Capacity/表4、日本2011-2013年螺丝生产实绩统计

Year 年度	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	YoY (%) 同期比	Value (Million yens) 價值(百萬日元)	YoY (%) 同期比	Value(USD 1,000) 價值(千美元)	YoY (%) 同期比	Exchange Rate (USD / JPY, as of Sep. 30) 匯率(美元 / 日元, 基準日9/30)
2011	2,767,136	-3.5%	789,255	-2.4%	10,244,743	5.7%	77.04
2012	2,962,263	7.1%	837,249	6.1%	10,747,741	4.9%	77.90
2013	2,877,490	-2.9%	837,117	0%	8,523,745	-20.7%	98.21

Source: The Fasteners Institute of Japan/资料来源：一般社団法人日本螺丝工业协会

Table 5. Fastener Import & Export of Japan During 2011-2013/表5、日本2011-2013年螺丝进出口统计

Year 年度	Export 出口				Import 進口			
	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	YoY (%) 同期比	Value (Million yens) 價值(百萬日元)	YoY (%) 同期比	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	YoY (%) 同期比	Value (Million yens) 價值(百萬日元)	YoY (%) 同期比
2011	304,993	-1.8%	231,915	-1.6%	217,921	10.8%	63,982	11.8%
2012	322,307	5.7%	247,905	6.9%	226,401	3.9%	65,348	2.1%
2013	330,506	2.5%	275,286	11.0%	253,649	12.0%	83,700	28.1%

Source: Ministry of Finance Japan/资料来源：日本财务省

The Fasteners Institute of Japan — Chairman Hirotada Takenaka & Chairman for Committee on International Affairs Okawa Katsuyoshi

Abenomics, depreciated yens, and increased consumption tax caused slowdown of facility investment and relocation of production bases, affecting the ups and downs of Japanese fastener industry.

日本螺丝工业协会 - 会长竹中弘忠、国际委员长大川克良

安倍经济学、日币贬值、消费税提高造成设备投资疲软、生产基地外移等因素影响着日本螺丝产业的消长

Generalizing the Japanese fastener industry in 2013, statistics from The Fasteners Institute of Japan show that Japan produced 2.875 million tons, down 3%, while production value remained flat at 837.117 billion yens (around USD 8.523 billion). This means reduced capacity and flat production value.

Relocation of production bases is the main factor that slows Japan's fastener capacity to a lower level, but on the other hand it drives up the import volume. In 2013 the import volume rose 12% to 254 thousand tons, and the import value climbed 28.1% to 83.7 billion yens (around USD 852.25 million). Statistics show that in 2013 Japan imported 148,547 tons of bolts and nuts from China (accounting for 58.6%), 74,233 tons from Taiwan (29.3%), and 10,353 tons from S. Korea (4.1%). These figures signify high proportion of import.

In terms of export, the depreciated yens did not boost growth margin as expected, but it more or less increased price competitiveness. In 2013, Japan exported 331 thousand tons of fasteners, up 2.5%, and export value grew 11% to 275.2 billion yens (around USD 2.83 billion).

As numerous economic policies have affected Japanese fastener industry since 2013, Okawa Katsuyoshi, Chairman for Committee on International Affairs, thinks Japan still stands at a critical point of economic revival. Even at the end of March 2014, the industry as a whole still operated at a lower level. Chairman Takenaka states, "In our industry, fastener makers in business with the reviving automotive industry are receiving increasing purchase orders. In contrast, those in business with sluggish industries are still striving through hard times."

综观2013年日本螺丝产业状况，依日本螺丝工业协会数据显示，螺丝生产量为287.5万吨，同比减少3%；产值为8,371亿1,700万日元(约85亿2,374万美元)，与前一年相同。即产量减少，产值持平。

生产基地外移，成为日本近年螺丝产量放缓且处于较低水平的主要因素，但相对带动螺丝进口力道，2013年螺丝进口量同比增长12%，达25.4万吨，进口额同比增长28.1%，达837亿日元(约8亿5,225万美元)。从2013年资料显示，螺栓、螺母等扣件从中国(148,547吨，占58.6%)、台湾(74,233吨，占29.3%)、韩国(10,353吨，占4.1%)的进口比例高成为一大特征。

出口表现，虽日币贬值，成长幅度不如以往，但多少推升了价格竞争力。2013年螺丝类出口量为33.1万吨，同比增长2.5%；出口额为2,752亿日元(约28亿303万美元)，同比增长11%。

国际委员长大川克良有感于日本螺丝产业从2013年起，受到诸多的经济政策的影响，认为日本经济再生仍处于关键时期，甚至到了2014年3月底，螺丝产业总体来看还是处于较低水平。竹中会长则表示：「日本螺丝行业中，与汽车等景气复苏产业有业务往来的螺丝厂商们，订货量皆有所增加；但以处于困境行业为客户的螺丝厂商则仍处境严峻。」

Korea Federation of Fasteners Industry Cooperatives — Chairman Jin-Sun Auh & Director Jung-Woo Lee

Korean fastener capacity is highly related to the level of automotive industry. Automotive fasteners account for 77.4% of total capacity.

韩国FASTENER工业协同组合 - 主席台代表：理事长鱼镇善、理事李廷佑 韩国扣件产出动能与该国汽车产业高度相关，汽车扣件占总产量77.4%

In 2013, Korean fastener import value grew 16.7% to USD 520 million, and export value grew 11.3% to USD 670 million. In Korea, the automotive industry demands 750 thousand tons (accounting for 77.4%) of fasteners, the construction industry demands 130 thousand tons (13.5%), the electronics industry demands 20 thousand tons, and other industries demand 70 thousand tons.

Reviewing Korean fastener industry in 2013, Lee states, "Domestic fastener capacity reached 970 thousand tons, and sales reached USD 3.9 billion. Minor decrease in fastener capacity was the result of the reduced capacity of domestic whole car makers. In 2013, Korea produced 5.85 million cars, down 2.4%. Fortunately, demand of the construction market rose 3.6% to USD 89.9 billion and complemented a little for the loss of Korean fastener industry."

Chairman Jin-Sun Auh states, "After a long time of depression, the world economy started to recover at the end of 2013. Although the growth is slow and cannot bring immediate growth to 2014. We expect the world economy to bring positive affect to the fastener industry."

2013年，韩国扣件进口额为5.2亿美元，同比增长16.7%；出口额为6.7亿美元，同比增长11.3%。韩国扣件需求产业比例为：汽车领域的75万多吨(占77.4%)，建筑领域的13万多吨(占13.5%)，电子领域的2万多吨，以及其他领域的7万多吨。

李廷佑理事回顾2013年扣件产业成果：「国内扣件产量达97万吨、销售额达39亿美元，产量比去年小幅减少，这是由于国内整车企业产量减少造成的。2013年汽车总产量为585万辆，同比减少2.4%，但幸于建筑市场需求同比增长3.6%达到899亿美元，对于韩国整体扣件表现有些许的回填效果。」

鱼镇善理事长表示：「历经较长时期的不景气，值得庆幸的是，2013年底世界经济开始复苏，虽增长速度缓慢并未仍带给2014年立即性的成长表现，我们仍期待世界经济带给扣件产业的正面效应。」

Table 6. 2011-2013 Export of Korean Fasteners/表6、韩国2011-2013年扣件出口统计

Nation 國家	2011		2012		2013	
	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	Value (USD Thousand) 價值(千美元)	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	Value (USD Thousand) 價值(千美元)	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	Value (USD Thousand) 價值(千美元)
USA/美国	34,719	109,624	37,974	137,822	43,594	156,759
China/中国	18,758	81,573	21,233	101,350	25,202	127,485
Japan/日本	12,507	50,351	12,442	49,861	13,912	48,430
Czech/捷克	4,135	14,299	6,171	25,410	5,412	25,497
India/印度	3,592	15,214	4,314	20,034	5,799	25,266
Total/总计	121,576	484,737	140,570	606,526	156,914	674,807

Source: Korea Iron & Steel Association Note: In descending order by 2013 export value
资料来源：韩国钢铁协会DB 备注：以2013年出口额为排名基准

Table 7. 2011-2013 Import of Korean Fasteners/表7、韩国2011-2013年扣件进口统计

Nation 國家	2011		2012		2013	
	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	Value (USD Thousand) 價值(千美元)	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	Value (USD Thousand) 價值(千美元)	Weight (Ton) 重量(噸)	Value (USD Thousand) 價值(千美元)
USA/美国	90,090	158,275	97,532	164,660	107,461	180,185
China/中国	3,206	104,524	3,446	101,542	4,119	126,324
Japan/日本	2,544	32,543	2,671	35,683	2,615	49,366
Czech/捷克	8,321	28,915	6,758	27,651	7,087	24,685
India/印度	1,875	37,694	2,999	32,378	1,143	21,033
Total/总计	113,540	436,702	121,792	446,478	131,834	520,998

Source: Korea Iron & Steel Association Note: In descending order by 2013 import value
资料来源：韩国钢铁协会DB 备注：以2013年进口额为排名基准