

The 28th China Fastener Economy Trade & Technology Symposium

by Tanya Shih, Fastener World



The Fastener Sub-Association of China General Machine Components Industry Association (CMCA) held the 28th China Fastener Economy & Trade & Technology Symposium in Nanchang (China) on Dec. 10, 2015. Coupled with the views exchange event on Dec. 11, the symposium attracted over 500 fastener professionals from around China. Being the largest fastener exporting country in the world, China has been working hard to elevate its product level and unchain itself from anti-dumping accusations. Besides the keynote speech presented by President Jin-yao Feng, CMCA special consultant Gwo-sen Du, CCPIT (China Council for the Promotion of International Trade) Director Hwai-sheng Chen, and CMCA consultant & materials specialist Deh-shan Shung were invited to share their insight for the industry. Fastener World Magazine was also very pleased to attend this important event and interviewed President Feng, who is the critical character in Chinese fastener industry (read the full article on P.92), after the symposium. Below are excerpts from the symposium and the interview.

Fastener Sub-Association of CMCA President Jin-yao Feng—“Analysis of the Current Chinese Fastener Industry”

Overall, Chinese fastener industry grew steadily in 2014. Over the past 5 years, Chinese fastener industry demonstrated an average growth of 3.4%, with the total volume amounting to 7.3 million tons (43% of the world’s total). However, its total sales represented 1/8 of the world’s total only. He proposed that the whole industry should go toward seeking improved quality and brand efficacy rather than pursuit of productivity. The development focus of the industry should be on trying to become

excellent, outstanding, specialized, superior as well as offering products with additional value-added service, rather than becoming one that is large-scale and capable of offering a full range of products.

President Feng forecast a 1-2% growth for 2015 and proposed 4 goals for Chinese fastener industry to achieve in response to Chinese government’s 13th five-year plan: (1) Total amount control for increasing quality and efficiency; (2) Creating world famous Chinese brands, select exemplary enterprises in various industry sectors, and strengthen industrial clustering; (3) Accelerate structural adjustment and technical innovation of products; (4) Realize the initial production system combining the Internet, robots, and Manufacturing 4.0.

CMCA Special Consultant Gwo-sen Du—“Report on the Status of General Machine Components Industry”

“China’s fastener export in 2015 is estimated at around USD 4.8 billion, while the import may be down by around 15%. Demand for high-speed rail, wind power, automobile, aerospace, and construction

中国紧固件 经济贸易 和技术 洽谈会

文 / 惠达 施淳真

2015年12月10日,由中国机械通用零部件工业协会紧固件分会主办的第28届全国紧固件经济贸易和技术洽谈会在南昌召开,结合次日的交流会,超过500名来自中国各省市紧固件同业出席,场面盛大。作为全球紧固件出口第一大国,中国近年努力於品级的提升,冀以摆脱反倾销之诉的缠讼,为使更多会员正视行业升级并应对经贸困境的关键点,除了冯金尧会长的主题报导之外,协会特别邀请有协会特别顾问杜国森先生、中国贸促会处长陈怀生先生、协会顾问暨材料专家沈德山先生为企业提出精辟见解。惠达杂志有幸参与此次重要会议,并於会



(1) 冯金尧会长
(President Jin-yao Feng)
(2) 陈怀生处长
(Director Hwai-sheng Chen)

後访问引领中国紧固件行业前行的灵魂人物 冯金尧会长(专访刊登於P.92), 笔者整理会议重点如下:

中国机械通用零部件工业协会紧固件分会冯金尧会长—《当前紧固件行业分析报告》

整体而言, 中国紧固件业2014年取得稳中有升的新业绩。近五年, 中国紧固件业平均增速为3.4%。其中, 中国紧固件总量达730万吨, 占世界总量的43%左右; 销售收入却仅占世界1/8, 他宣导全行业应从片面追求产量产值, 向提高品质和品牌效益上转变; 要从片面追求大而全, 向精、特、专、优、新上转变; 要从生产型, 向生产服务型方向转变。

冯会长预测2015年将有1~2%的成长幅度, 并针对中国紧固件业「十三五」发展规划提出了四个目标: (1) 控制总量, 提高品质和效率; (2) 培育一批世界知名品牌, 推进各领域示范企业, 提升产业集中

fasteners will be which Chinese fastener industry can seek growth from. For example, the automotive industry pays attention to the lightweighting and use of new energy, while the aerospace industry pays attention to materials upgrade in high-strength fasteners. In 2016 the industry will target at fastener development in these fields and make efforts to replace current imported products with locally made ones.”

CCPIT Director Hwai-sheng Chen—“China’s External Trade Status & the Fastener Industry’s Strategy for Preventing Trade Disputes”

“Compared to 2014, China’s external trade development in 2015 was complicated and tough with increased stress of decline. According to the Customs’ statistics, during the first 10 months of 2015, the value of China’s fastener trade reached USD 3,226.96 billion (down 8.5% year on year). USD 1,856.45 billion was for export (down 2.5% year on year) and USD 1,370.52 billion was for import (down 15.7% year on year). However, China’s external trade condition was still better than those of other main economic entities and emerging countries and rose from 12.4% in the yearend of 2014 to around 13%.”
Lastly, in the aspects of high anti-dumping rates, intellectual property right disputes, and product safety, he shared some cases and reminded the audience of risks.

CMCA Consultant Deh-shan Shung—“The Development of Steel Industry and Prospects”

China, as a large steel manufacturing country, also has its own R&D. For example, Baosteel has successfully developed the 10.9 Grade steel, and its cold headers have also kept up with the trend of information technology. However, the excessive involvement in the investment resulted in steel with low purity and overcapacity. The steel capacity of China in 2015 was as high as 7.7-8.8 million tons, but the capacity utilization rate was less than 50%. He appealed to steel companies to develop raw materials of high grades and purity in response to the demand for upgrade from the downstream industry.

度; (3) 加速产品结构调整和技术创新; (4) 实现互联网+机器人+工业4.0的初级生产体系。

中国机械通用零部件工业协会特别顾问杜国森先生—《关于机械通用零部件工业经济运行情况报告》

2015年中国紧固件行业出口预计48亿美元左右, 进口略有下降15%左右。高铁、风电、汽车、航空、建筑等领域都是行业内需增长点。譬如汽车行业关注轻量化及新能源车, 而航太重视高强度紧固件等材料面的升级, 2016年将以此些紧固件发展趋势作为目标, 期许行业致力将进口转为国产化。

中国贸促会处长陈怀生先生—《中国对外贸易形势及紧固件行业应对贸易摩擦策略报告》

比起2014年, 2015年的外贸发展较为复杂严峻, 下行压力加



(3) 杜国森顾问
(Consultant Gwo-sen Du)
(4) 沈德山顾问
(Consultant Deh-shan Shung)





► companies including Wenzhou Jinjiapin Fasteners, Meijianli Fastener, and Liaocheng Xuanhui Machine Parts to showcase their products.

紧固件业洽谈会，现场聚集包含温州金嘉品、美坚利、聊城轩辉等优秀企业在内超过300家同业展示公司产品

大。据海关统计，1~10月，我国进出口32269.6亿美元，同比下降8.5%，其中出口18564.5亿美元，同比下降2.5%；进口13705.2亿美元，同比下降15.7%。从国际上看，我国外贸出口情况仍好於全球主要经济体和新兴市场国家，由2014年底的12.4%提升至13%左右。」最後，并针对高额反倾销税、智慧财产权纠纷、产品安全等方面提出案例分享及风险提示。

协会顾问、材料专家沈德山先生—《钢铁行业现状发展及展望》

中国作为钢铁原材料制造大国，并非没有开发技术，宝钢目前已成功开发10.9级钢材，甚至冷镦机也与趋势接轨进入信息管理的时代，但一窝蜂投产的结果使得行业用钢材普遍存在精度低及产量过剩的现实困境，尽管2015年中国紧固件耗用钢材年产量高达770~800万吨，然而中国钢铁行业产能利用率不及50%，呼吁钢铁业者与其冲量，不如配合下游产业升级需求，研发高级、高精度的原材料。



标 **E3** = FACTORY WHICH SPECIAL IN EYEBOLTS



Material: 4.6 8.8 10.9 12.9 A2-80 A4-80

Technological process:

cut precious after hot forging

Standards: M6--M64

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