

公开版本

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原产于美国和日本的进口氢碘酸  
反倾销调查申请书

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附件

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附件 1：申请人的营业执照



# 营业执照

(副本)

1-1

统一社会信用代码 91370900565201627D

名称 泰安汉威集团有限公司

类型 其他有限责任公司

住所 泰安大汶口石膏工业园

法定代表人 尹燕滨

注册资本 伍仟万元整

成立日期 2010年11月09日

营业期限 2010年11月09日至 年 月 日

经营范围 甜菜碱、氯化胆碱、碘化钾、碘酸钾、碘酸钙、甜菜碱盐酸盐、亚硒酸钠；碘酸钾、碘酸钙、高碘酸钠、硫酸二乙酯、氢碘酸；氯化钴、硫酸钴、碘酸钙、亚硒酸钠；聚氨酯组合料、甜菜碱、异辛酸、碘化钠、碘化锂、三碘化铯、碘化铯、碘化铵、碘化钡、碘化铝、碘化镁、碘化铟、二碘化锡、二碘化钡、三碘化铋、碘化铷、四碘化锆、四碘化铀、四碘化碲、三碘化铟、碘化钙生产销售。2-氯吡啶、2-丙烯腈、甲苯-2, 4-二异氰酸酯、2-丙烯-1-醇（禁止储存）；第3.1类、第3.2类、第4.1类、第6.1类、第8类（批发无储存）；化工产品（不含危险化学品）；添加剂预混合饲料、饲料添加剂销售。进出口贸易（出口国营贸易除外）。普通货运；危险货物运输（2类1项、3类、5类1项、8类）。（依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动）



登记机关



2016 年 1 月 6 日

提示: 1. 每年1月1日至6月30日通过企业信用信息公示系统报送并公示上一年度年度报告, 不另行通知;  
2. 《企业信息公示暂行条例》第十条规定的企业有关信息形成后20个工作日内需要向社会公示(个体工商户、农民专业合作社除外)。

## 附件 2：授权委托书

# 授权委托书

泰安汉威集团有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所及其指定的律师,代表委托方对原产于美国和日本的进口氢碘酸产品向中华人民共和国商务部提出反倾销调查申请。

上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所律师的代理权限为全权代理。具体代理权限为:

- 1、认真履行职责,及时依法保护委托方合法权益;
- 2、为反倾销调查事宜搜集和整理有关证据和材料;
- 3、起草反倾销调查申请书及相关文件;
- 4、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提交反倾销调查的书面申请;
- 5、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提供相关证据和材料,并依法查阅与本案有关的证据和材料;
- 6、代表委托方参加题述案件的审理和听证;并代表委托方发表陈述意见和/或针对其他利害关系方的观点提出抗辩意见;对调查机关发布的裁决和披露的信息发表评论;
- 7、如经中国政府和委托方同意,代表甲方参加中国政府与国外生产商(或出口商)可能进行的承诺和协商的谈判工作;
- 8、代表委托方按照中华人民共和国商务部规定的时间提供补充材料;
- 9、代表委托方进行最终裁定做出前所需要的工作;

本授权书所规定的权限在授权事宜完成时终结,或委托方认为有必要结束授权时终结。授权终结时,与之相应的委托代理合同同时终止。

委托方:泰安汉威集团有限公司(盖章)

二〇一七年八月九日



## 附件 3：代理律师指派书和律师执业证明

## 律 师 指 派 书

为中国氢碘酸产业申请对原产于美国和日本的进口氢碘酸产品进行的反倾销调查之目的，泰安汉威集团有限公司授权上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所作为其全权代理人，代理题述案件的申请及调查工作。

上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所根据上述委托，特指派本所吴必轩律师代理，处理与上述委托相关的全部事宜。

上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所

二〇一七年八月二十八日



执业机构 上海海华永泰（北京）

律师事务所

执业证类别 专职律师

执业证号 11101201510687324

法律职业资格  
或律师资格证号 A20091101064115

发证机关 北京市司法局

发证日期 2017 年 05 月 02 日

持证人 吴必轩

性 别 男

身份证号

### 律师年度考核备案

考核年度	二〇一七年度
考核结果	称 职
备案机关	北京市朝阳区司法局 专用章 律师年度考核备案
备案日期	2017年6月-2018年5月

### 律师年度考核备案

考核年度	
考核结果	
备案机关	
备案日期	

## 附件 4：关于国内氢碘酸生产情况的说明

## 非保密概要

### 附件 4：关于国内氢碘酸生产情况的说明

本附件内容包含申请人同类产品的产量数据，属于申请人的商业秘密，故申请保密。

在申请书公开版本的正文部分，已经以指数形式提供了上述数据的非保密概要，并且提供了申请人同类产品产量占国内总产量比例的范围。该比例始终超过 90%，根据《反倾销调查立案暂行规则》第五条的规定，申请人有资格代表国内产业提出本次反补贴调查申请。

## 关于国内氢碘酸生产情况的说明

氢碘酸是碘化氢的水溶液，是一种具有强腐蚀性和强还原性的无机酸。氢碘酸的主要用作合成乙酸的催化剂、制备高纯碘化物的碘源、还原氧化石墨烯、集成电路蚀刻剂、医药中间体、消毒剂、染料及香料的原料、分析试剂等。氢碘酸的价值较高，目前国内需求约为每年60万公斤。

我协会收集统计的信息显示，2015年以来，全国工业化生产氢碘酸的企业只有泰安汉威集团有限公司一家。虽然也有其他个别企业宣称具备生产氢碘酸的能力，但一直未见有产品批量投放市场。

2015年至2017年上半年期间，中国氢碘酸的生产情况如下：

	汉威产量（公斤）	全国总产量（公斤）
2015年		6500
2016年		69000
2017年上半年		11700

特此证明。

泰安市化工行业协会  
二零一七年八月二十三日



附件 5：工信部、发改委、科技部《关于加  
快石墨烯产业创新发展的若干意见》



## 三部门关于加快石墨烯产业创新发展的若干意见

发布时间：2015-11-30 来源：原材料工业司

### 工业和信息化部 发展改革委 科技部 关于加快石墨烯产业创新发展的若干意见

工信部联原〔2015〕435号

各省、自治区、直辖市及计划单列市、新疆生产建设兵团工业和信息化、发展改革、科技主管部门：

为加快实施创新驱动发展战略，贯彻执行国务院《“十二五”国家战略性新兴产业发展规划》、《中国制造2025》，落实工业和信息化部《新材料产业“十二五”发展规划》、发展改革委等3部门印发的《关键材料升级换代工程实施方案》，引导石墨烯产业创新发展，助推传统产业改造提升、支撑新兴产业培育壮大、带动材料产业升级换代，现提出以下意见：

#### 一、抓住机遇培育壮大石墨烯产业

石墨烯是在光、电、热、力等方面具有优异性能，极具应用潜力、可广泛服务于经济社会发展的新材料。在能源装备、交通运输、航空航天、海工装备等产品上已呈现良好应用前景。发展石墨烯产业，对带动相关下游产业技术进步，提升创新能力，加快转型升级，激活潜在消费等，都有着重要的现实意义。

我国石墨烯材料及应用经过自主系统研发，生产技术、工艺装备和产品质量取得了重大突破，在储能器件、改性材料、智能穿戴等产品上的应用效果逐步显现，产业化势头可喜，多个具有石墨烯特色的产业创新示范区已露雏形，产业化步伐明显加快。当前，我国石墨烯材料正处于从实验室走向产业化的关键时期。

但受石墨烯材料生产技术成熟度不高、产业化应用路径长等因素制约，我国石墨烯材料批量化生产和应用尚未完全实现，还存在技术转化能力弱、工装控制精度低、质量性能波动大、生产成本比较高、标准化建设滞后、商业应用领域窄等问题。因此，在我国新材料、高端装备快速发展，制造业由大变强的进程中，亟待以石墨烯市场开发遇到的突出问题为导向，以终端产品需求为牵引，采取“一条龙”模式构建完善产业链，围绕产业链配制创新链、集聚创新要素，强化上下游协同创新，着力提升石墨烯材料及其应用产品的综合性能，推进石墨烯首批次产业化应用，加快培育和壮大石墨烯产业。

#### 二、把石墨烯产业打造成先导产业

##### (一) 总体目标

全面贯彻党的十八大和十八届三中、四中、五中全会精神，坚持创新驱动和军民融合发展，以问题为导向，以需求为牵引，以创新为动力，着力石墨烯材料高质量稳定生产，着力石墨烯材料标准化、系列化和低成本化，着力构建石墨烯材料示范应用产业链，着力引导提高石墨烯材料生产集中度，加快规模化应用进程，推动石墨烯产业做大做强。

到2018年，石墨烯材料制备、应用开发、终端应用等关键环节良性互动的产业体系基本建立，产品标准和技术规范基本完善，开发出百余项实用技术和样品，推动一批产业示范项目，实现石墨烯材料稳定生产，在部分工业产品和民生消费品上的产业化应用。

到2020年，形成完善的石墨烯产业体系，实现石墨烯材料标准化、系列化和低成本化，建立若干具有石墨烯特色的创新平台，掌握一批核心应用技术，在多领域实现规模化应用。形成若干家具有核心竞争力的石墨烯企业，建成以石墨烯为特色的新型工业化产业示范基地。

## （二）基本原则

坚持企业主体，政策引导。发挥市场在资源配置中的决定性作用，激发市场主体活力，提升要素配置效率，发挥国家有关专项及产业政策的引导作用，营造良好发展环境，加快石墨烯材料研究成果产业化进程。

坚持创新驱动，典型示范。创新技术、业态和商业模式，本着利益共享、风险共担，打造产业发展利益共同体，以实现产业化应用为龙头，突破制约产业化应用的技术、业态和商业模式上的障碍，加快推进示范应用。

坚持需求牵引，技术推动。围绕国家重大工程和战略性新兴产业发展需求，促进石墨烯产业链纵向延伸，深化“产学研用”合作，立足提质降本增效，协同开展生产和应用技术攻关，完善石墨烯产业持续创新发展的体系。

## 三、推进产业发展关键技术创新

（一）突破石墨烯材料规模化制备共性关键技术。围绕石墨烯材料批量制备以及基于石墨烯的各类功能材料制备关键技术，引导骨干企业携手有关高校、科研院所，协同开发材料规模化制备技术，促进关键工艺及核心装备同步发展，提升产业化水平，实现对石墨烯层数、尺寸以及表面官能团等关键参数的有效控制，提高石墨烯材料规模化制备的工艺稳定性、性能一致性、产品合格率，有效降低成本。

（二）加强知识产权体系建设。鼓励企业与高校、科研院所、知识产权机构等，协同开展石墨烯产业关键技术知识产权运用保护体系建设，提升专利的数量和质量，定期发布石墨烯产业专利态势，建立石墨烯知识产权运营平台，完善知识产权交易和保护机制，促进知识产权高效利用。

（三）搭建产业发展服务平台。依托现有资源，完善石墨烯产业发展所需公共研发、技术转化、检验检测与信息交流等平台，建立开放的石墨烯材料与器件性能参数数据库。引导石墨烯材料生产企业联合下游用户、相关科研院所，围绕石墨烯产品生产和性能评价，建立合作开发机制。

## 四、推进首批次产业化应用示范

（一）创新石墨烯材料产业化应用关键技术。积极利用石墨烯材料提升传统产品综合性能和性价比。推进石墨烯材料在新产品中的应用。开发大型石墨烯薄膜制备设备及石墨烯材料专用检测仪器。重点发展利用石墨烯改性的储能器件、功能涂料、改性橡胶、热工产品以及用于环境治理及医疗领域功能材料的生产应用技术，基于石墨烯材料的传感器、触控器件、电子元器件等产品的制备技术。

（二）开展终端应用产品示范推广。围绕新兴产业发展和现代消费需要，瞄准高端装备制造、新能源及新能源汽车、新一代显示器件、智能休闲健身等领域，构建石墨烯制品示范应用推广链，促进石墨烯材料的研制生产、应用开发及性能评测等环节互动，提升性价比，示范推广利用石墨烯生产的储能材料、导电材料、导热材料、功能涂料、复合材料、光电子微电子材料以及环境治理与医疗诊疗用新材料。

（三）促进军民融合发展。加大石墨烯材料在国防科技领域的应用，围绕石墨烯材料应用开发建立军民口科研机构协作机制，推动技术成果、信息资源共享，促进专业人才、基础设施等要素的互动。发挥军民结合公共服务平台作用，开展两用技术交流对接，借助建设以军民结合为特色的新型工业化产业示范基地，带动提升石墨烯产业军民融合水平。

## 五、推进产业绿色、循环、低碳发展

(一) 壮大石墨烯材料制造业规模。加快石墨烯材料生产迈向规模化、柔性化、智能化、绿色化。新建石墨烯材料生产线原则上要进入化工园区，符合化工园区环保准入条件和园区规划环评要求，粉体生产线装置规模不低于10吨/年，薄膜生产线能够连续自动转片。鼓励石墨烯粉体制备与天然石墨资源开发有机结合。

(二) 促进产业集聚发展。鼓励石墨烯材料生产企业以资本、技术、品牌等为纽带，在材料制备领域提高生产集中度。支持中小企业发挥自身“专精特新”优势，利用石墨烯材料开发适销对路的新技术、新产品、新材料、新装备，支持开展形式多样的应用创新、创业活动，集群发展石墨烯材料应用产业，形成聚集效益，打造产业示范基地。

(三) 实现产业绿色发展。优化石墨烯材料生产工艺，完善生产装备，鼓励选用符合能效1级或节能产品推广目录中的产品和设备。发展石墨烯材料清洁生产技术，推行循环型生产方式，实现石墨烯材料生产过程废物的综合利用及达标排放。推进智能化生产，加强石墨烯材料生产的污染物排放和能耗、物耗管理，开展石墨烯材料生物安全性研究，促进产业绿色发展。

## 六、推进拓展应用领域

(一) 积极服务于国家重点工程建设。立足石墨烯材料独特性能，针对航空航天、武器装备、重大基础设施所需产品的性能要求，协同研制并演示验证功能齐备、可靠性好、性价比优的各类新型石墨烯应用产品。加快防腐涂料在海工装备、港口岛礁等设施中的推广应用。

(二) 不断开拓工业领域新应用。重点围绕涂料、树脂、橡胶、电池材料等现有大宗产品性能提升，新能源、新能源汽车、节能环保、电子信息等领域所需新产品，引导石墨烯材料生产、应用产品生产企业和终端用户跨行业联合，利用石墨烯材料协同开发性能适用、成本合理的石墨烯应用产品，并根据终端应用需要持续提高石墨烯材料性价比，培育和扩大石墨烯产品在工业领域的应用市场。

(三) 努力提升服务民生能力。开发基于石墨烯薄膜、石墨烯功能纤维的穿戴产品，满足人们对智能休闲健身产品的多功能需求。加快开发石墨烯发热器件，推进基于石墨烯的高效供暖系统示范工程建设和应用推广，提高建筑节能水平。创新石墨烯产品在安全防护、医疗卫生、环境治理等领域的应用，更好满足经济社会发展。

## 七、保障措施

(一) 加大政策扶持。结合实施创新驱动发展战略，统筹各类资源，激发市场主体积极性，支持企业围绕石墨烯产业发展，加大石墨烯材料制备关键工艺和装备研发力度，鼓励技术、业态和商业模式协同创新，交流培养专业人才，发展高端品种、提高质量性能，组织实施重大应用示范项目。

(二) 加强投融资引导。引导各类资本参与石墨烯企业股权并购和高端项目开发。鼓励有条件的地区设立产业发展专项资金。支持产融携手创新基于构建完整产业链、着眼终端产品推广应用的互惠合作融资模式。研究建立石墨烯产品首批次应用示范风险补偿机制，鼓励石墨烯产业化应用。

(三) 完善标准规范体系。建立适合我国产业特点并与国际接轨的石墨烯标准体系，按照分类指导原则，尽快完善石墨烯材料的术语、产品、方法以及生产过程污染物排放等标准规范，统筹前沿领域标准预先研究，鼓励制定先进的企业标准或团体标准。研究石墨烯材料认证技术要求。

(四) 加强行业管理和服。指导建立石墨烯产业发展联盟，完善石墨烯行业运行监测、预警机制。发挥第三方机构作用，发布产业发展动态信息，防止盲目投资和低水平重复建设，组织推广节能减排、安全生产等共性技术，加强国际合作交流，探索开展相关产品认证，防止不当竞争与虚假宣传，强化行业自律，维护市场秩序。

各地工业和信息化、发展改革、科技主管部门要根据当地石墨烯产业发展实际，强化统筹协调和督促落实，因地制宜研究制定相关政策措施，激发市场主体创新活力，积极引导、协助上下游企业打通产业链，指导开展知识产权建设、保护和运用工作，促进石墨烯产业持续健康发展。

工业和信息化部 发展改革委 科技部

2015年11月20日

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主办单位: 中华人民共和国工业和信息化部 地址: 中国北京西长安街13号 邮编: 100804

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## 附件 6：中华人民共和国海关进出口税则

# 中华人民共和国 海关进出口税则

十位编码·监管条件·申报目录·出口退税·政策法规·海关代征税一览表

2017年中英文对照版 附光盘

中华人民共和国海关进出口税则 编委会 编

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## **Customs Import and Export Tariff of the People's Republic of China**

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Decade Coding of HS, Customs Control Conditions, Declare Contents, Export  
Drawback, Regulations Detailed Customs Duties Levied on Commission Basis

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Compiled by the Editorial Department of the Customs  
Import and Export Tariff of the People's Republic of China

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经济日报出版社  
Economic Daily Press

税则号列	货品名称	最惠 (%)	普通	增值 税率	出口 退税	计量 单位	监管 条件	Article Description
<b>28.10</b>	<b>硼的氧化物;硼酸;</b>							<b>Oxides of boron; boric acids;</b>
2810.0010	---硼的氧化物	5.5	30	17		千克		---Oxides of boron
2810.0020	---硼酸	5.5	30	17		千克	AB	---Boric acids
<b>28.11</b>	<b>其他无机酸及非金属无机氧化物;</b>							<b>Other inorganic acids and other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals;</b>
	-其他无机酸:							-Other inorganic acids:
2811.1100	--氟化氢(氢氟酸)	5.5	35	17		千克	3AB	--Hydrofluoric acid
2811.1200	--氰化氢(氢氰酸)	5.5	35	17		千克	23	--Hydrocyanic acid
	--其他:							--Other;
2811.1920	---硒化氢	5.5	35	17		千克	AB	---Hydrogen selenide
2811.1990	---其他	5.5	35	17		千克		---Other
2811.1990 10	氢碘酸	5.5	35	17		千克	ABC	Hydroiodic acid
2811.1990 20	砷酸、焦砷酸、偏砷酸	5.5	35	17		千克	X	Arsenic acid, pyroarsenic acid, metaarsenic acid
2811.1990 90	其他无机酸	5.5	35	17		千克	AB	Other inorganic acids
	-其他非金属无机氧化物:							-Other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals:
2811.2100	--二氧化碳	5.5	30	17		千克	AB	--Carbon dioxide
	--二氧化硅:							--Silicon dioxide:
2811.2210	---硅胶	5.5	30	17	9	千克	AB	---Silica gel
2811.2290	---其他	5.5	30	17	9	千克	AB	---Other
2811.2900	--其他	5.5	30	17		千克		--Other
2811.2900 10	三氧化二砷、五氧化二砷[亚砷(酸)酐、砒霜、白砒、氧化亚砷、砷(酸)酐、三氧化砷]	5.5	30	17		千克	X	Arsenous oxide ( <i>arsenic trioxide</i> ), arsenic pentoxide (including arsenic trioxide, arsenous anhydride, arsenic white)
2811.2900 20	四氧化二氮	5.5	30	17		千克	3A	Dinitrogen tetroxide
2811.2900 90	其他非金属无机氧化物	5.5	30	17		千克		Other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals
	第三分章 非金属卤化物 及硫化物							III. HALOGEN OR SULPHUR COMPOUNDS OF NON-METALS
<b>28.12</b>	<b>非金属卤化物及卤氧化物;</b>							<b>Halides and halide oxides of non-metals;</b>
	-氯化物及氯氧化物:							-Chlorides and chloride oxides:
	---非金属氯化物:							---Other chlorides of non-metals:
2812.1100	--碳酰二氯	5.5	30	17		千克	23	--Carbonyl dichloride ( <i>phosgene</i> )
2812.1200	--氧化磷	5.5	30	17		千克	23	--Phosphorus oxychloride ( <i>phosphoryl monochloride</i> ; <i>phosphorus oxytrichloride</i> )
2812.1300	--三氯化磷	5.5	30	17		千克	23AB	--Phosphorus trichloride
2812.1400	--五氯化磷	5.5	30	17		千克	23AB	--Phosphorus pentachloride
2812.1500	---氯化硫	5.5	30	17		千克	23AB	---Sulfur monochloride
2812.1600	--二氯化硫	5.5	30	17		千克	23AB	--Sulfur dichloride
2812.1700	--亚硫酸氯	5.5	30	17		千克	23AB	--Thionyl chloride
2812.1900	--其他:							--Other;
2812.1900 <sup>暂</sup> 10	氯化亚砷(亚硫酸氯,氧氯化硫)	2	30	17		千克	23AB	Sulphoxide chloride
2812.1900 20	三氯化砷	5.5	30	17		千克	23AB	Arsenic trichloride
2812.1900 91	其他非金属氯化物	5.5	30	17		千克		Other chlorides of non-metals
2812.1900 99	其他非金属氯氧化物	5.5	30	17		千克		Other chloride oxides of non-metals
	-其他:							-Other;
	---氟化物及氟氧化物:							---Fluoride and oxyfluoride:
2812.9011	----三氯化氮	5.5	30	17	9	千克	AB	----Nitrogen trifluoride
2812.9019	----其他	5.5	30	17		千克		----Other

## 附件 7：中国海关进出口数据

## 非保密概要

附件 7：本附件之内容为申请书正文部分所提供的中国海关进出口数据的底层逐笔进口数据。本部分内容反映了调查期内原产于美国和日本的氢碘酸产品进口到中国的逐笔交易信息，涉及交易双方的商业秘密，故申请保密。

在申请书公开版本的正文部分，根据本附件之内容整理统计的中国海关进口数据已经作为公开信息全部披露。

附件 8：海运费、保险费率和美国、日本境  
内环节费用证明



# Freight Rate Calculator

Instant freight rate estimates for ocean, air and trucking (LTL/FTL) shipments.

Planning procurement? Calculating importing and exporting costs? The freight rate calculator gives shipping estimates in seconds, including door to door shipments. FBA seller? Use our dedicated Amazon FBA freight calculator.

© How to use the freight rate calculator <-> Embed the calculator

**Shipping estimates**

Shipping: Shipping 1 container20

From: Tokyo, Japan

To: Ningbo, Zhejiang, China

运输1个20尺集装箱  
始发港：日本东京  
到货港：中国浙江宁波  
海运费：1153-2518美元



**\$1,153 - \$2,518**

Transit Times  
5-27 days

-1% (Estimated)

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FREIGHTOS Instant quotes from the Freightos Marketplace

What do these estimates include?

首页 > 航贸参数 > 进口货运保险普通货物费率表

### 进口货运保险普通货物费率表

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(一) 所有进口货物均按本费率表计算保险费, 但如在指明货物费率表中的货物, 承保一切险时还须加上指明货物费率计算保险费。有特殊规定的按特殊规定计收。

(二) 各种散装货物以及化肥、糖、粮谷、木材、油(包括油料)、活牲畜、新鲜果菜, 其保险责任均至卸货港口仓库或场地时终止。上述货物如需从港口转运到内地还需按转运内地费率加费的规定加费。

(三) 本表系按每百元计算。

#### (1) 海运

地区	平安险 F . P . A	水渍险 W . A	一切险 A . R .
台湾、香港、澳门、南朝鲜、 <b>日本</b>	0 . 08	0.12	<b>0.25</b>
大洋洲及亚洲国家和地区	0 . 10	0.15	0.35
加拿大、 <b>美国</b> 、欧洲	0 . 15	0.20	<b>0.45</b>
非洲及中南美洲	0 . 20	0.25	0.50

#### (2) 陆运

地区	陆运	陆运一切险
香港、澳门	0 . 07	0 . 20
其它地区	0 . 15	0 . 40

#### (3) 空运

地区	航空运输险	航空一切险
香港、澳门、台湾、日本、南朝鲜	0 . 10	0 . 25
其他世界各地	0 . 20	0 . 45

#### (4) 邮包

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#### 24小时新闻排行

1. 不符变动成本货载 阳明海运不收
2. 深圳码头全面停运
3. 《出口退(免)税企业分类管理办...
4. 运需不平衡, 8月初欧地线涨价遇...
5. 这四个国家为何都要拉中国入伙修...
6. 实货变空箱, 宁波查获巨额出口骗...
7. 董家口港成为青岛市第二个一类海...
8. 希腊船东Diana Shipp...
9. 黄埔文冲4艘散货船遭拒收?!
10. 一艘货船在长江宜宾南溪水域发生...

#### 在线视频

- 

辽宁卫视《辽宁新闻联播》报道第六届海峰  
类别: 媒体报道
- 

大连财经频道《大连经济报道》关注货代平  
类别:
- 

大连电视台《大连新闻》报道第六届海峰会  
类别: 媒体报道
- 

东方卫视报道第五届全球海运峰会  
类别: 媒体报道

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# Doing Business 2016

## Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency



COMPARING BUSINESS REGULATION FOR DOMESTIC FIRMS IN 189 ECONOMIES





出口费用--文书单证：\$60；边境合规：\$175；内陆运输：\$3222.9  
 进口费用--文书单证：\$100；边境合规：\$175；内陆运输：\$3396

✓ Reform making it easier to do business    ✗ Change making it more difficult to do business

UNITED STATES		OECD high income		GNI per capita (US\$)	
Ease of doing business rank (1–189)	7	Overall distance to frontier (DTF) score (0–100)	82.15	Population (m)	318.9
<b>Starting a business</b> (rank)	49	<b>Getting credit</b> (rank)	2	<b>Trading across borders</b> (rank)	34
DTF score for starting a business (0–100)	91.22	DTF score for getting credit (0–100)	95.00	DTF score for trading across borders (0–100)	92.01
Procedures (number)	6	Strength of legal rights index (0–12)	11	Time to export	
Time (days)	5.6	Depth of credit information index (0–8)	8	Documentary compliance (hours)	1.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	1.1	Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)	100.0	Border compliance (hours)	1.5
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	0.0	Domestic transport (hours)	48.4
<b>Dealing with construction permits</b> (rank)	33	<b>Protecting minority investors</b> (rank)	35	<b>Cost to export</b>	
DTF score for dealing with construction permits (0–100)	76.73	DTF score for protecting minority investors (0–100)	64.67	Documentary compliance (US\$)	60
Procedures (number)	15.8	Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0–10)	8.3	Border compliance (US\$)	175
Time (days)	80.6	Extent of shareholder governance index (0–10)	4.6	Domestic transport (US\$)	3,222.9
Cost (% of warehouse value)	1.0	Strength of minority investor protection index (0–10)	6.5	Time to import	
Building quality control index (0–15)	10.6	<b>Paying taxes</b> (rank)	53	Documentary compliance (hours)	7.5
<b>Getting electricity</b> (rank)	44	DTF score for paying taxes (0–100)	80.81	Border compliance (hours)	1.5
DTF score for getting electricity (0–100)	81.52	Payments (number per year)	10.6	Domestic transport (hours)	77.8
Procedures (number)	4.8	Time (hours per year)	175	<b>Cost to import</b>	
Time (days)	89.6	Total tax rate (% of profit)	43.9	Documentary compliance (US\$)	100
Cost (% of income per capita)	24.6	<b>Enforcing contracts</b> (rank)	21	Border compliance (US\$)	175
Reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index (0–8)	7	DTF score for enforcing contracts (0–100)	72.61	Domestic transport (US\$)	3,396
<b>Registering property</b> (rank)	34	Time (days)	420	<b>Resolving insolvency</b> (rank)	5
DTF score for registering property (0–100)	76.85	Cost (% of claim)	30.5	DTF score for resolving insolvency (0–100)	90.12
Procedures (number)	4.4	Quality of judicial processes index (0–18)	13.8	Time (years)	1.5
Time (days)	15.2	<b>URUGUAY</b>		Cost (% of estate)	8
Cost (% of property value)	2.4	<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>		Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	80.4
Quality of land administration index (0–30)	17.6	<b>Ease of doing business rank (1–189)</b>	92	Strength of insolvency framework index (0–16)	15
		<b>Overall distance to frontier (DTF) score (0–100)</b>	61.21	<b>GNI per capita (US\$)</b>	16,360
		<b>Population (m)</b>	3.4		
<b>Starting a business</b> (rank)	61	<b>Getting credit</b> (rank)	59	<b>Trading across borders</b> (rank)	153
DTF score for starting a business (0–100)	89.87	DTF score for getting credit (0–100)	60.00	DTF score for trading across borders (0–100)	48.77
Procedures (number)	5	Strength of legal rights index (0–12)	4	Time to export	
Time (days)	6.5	Depth of credit information index (0–8)	8	Documentary compliance (hours)	96
Cost (% of income per capita)	22.0	Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)	100.0	Border compliance (hours)	144
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	84.1	Domestic transport (hours)	1
<b>Dealing with construction permits</b> (rank)	160	<b>Protecting minority investors</b> (rank)	122	<b>Cost to export</b>	
DTF score for dealing with construction permits (0–100)	54.68	DTF score for protecting minority investors (0–100)	45.00	Documentary compliance (US\$)	231
Procedures (number)	21	Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0–10)	5.0	Border compliance (US\$)	1,095
Time (days)	251	Extent of shareholder governance index (0–10)	4.0	Domestic transport (US\$)	300
Cost (% of warehouse value)	1.2	Strength of minority investor protection index (0–10)	4.5	Time to import	
Building quality control index (0–15)	8	<b>Paying taxes</b> (rank)	130	Documentary compliance (hours)	72
<b>Getting electricity</b> (rank)	40	DTF score for paying taxes (0–100)	65.25	Border compliance (hours)	13
DTF score for getting electricity (0–100)	82.12	Payments (number per year)	31	Domestic transport (hours)	12
Procedures (number)	5	Time (hours per year)	277	<b>Cost to import</b>	
Time (days)	48	Total tax rate (% of profit)	41.8	Documentary compliance (US\$)	285
Cost (% of income per capita)	12.7	<b>Enforcing contracts</b> (rank)	104	Border compliance (US\$)	375
Reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index (0–8)	6	DTF score for enforcing contracts (0–100)	56.01	Domestic transport (US\$)	1,175
<b>Registering property</b> (rank)	110	Time (days)	725	<b>Resolving insolvency</b> (rank)	64
DTF score for registering property (0–100)	58.01	Cost (% of claim)	19.0	DTF score for resolving insolvency (0–100)	52.37
Procedures (number)	8	Quality of judicial processes index (0–18)	7	Time (years)	1.8
Time (days)	66	<b>UZBEKISTAN</b>		Cost (% of estate)	7
Cost (% of property value)	7.0	<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>		Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	42.1
Quality of land administration index (0–30)	20.5	<b>Ease of doing business rank (1–189)</b>	87	Strength of insolvency framework index (0–16)	9.5
		<b>Overall distance to frontier (DTF) score (0–100)</b>	62.60	<b>GNI per capita (US\$)</b>	2,090
		<b>Population (m)</b>	30.7		
<b>Starting a business</b> (rank)	42	<b>Getting credit</b> (rank)	42	<b>Trading across borders</b> (rank)	159
DTF score for starting a business (0–100)	92.18	DTF score for getting credit (0–100)	65.00	DTF score for trading across borders (0–100)	44.31
Procedures (number)	5	Strength of legal rights index (0–12)	6	Time to export	
Time (days)	6.5	Depth of credit information index (0–8)	7	Documentary compliance (hours)	174
Cost (% of income per capita)	3.4	Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)	19.4	Border compliance (hours)	112
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	0.0	Domestic transport (hours)	52
<b>Dealing with construction permits</b> (rank)	151	<b>Protecting minority investors</b> (rank)	88	<b>Cost to export</b>	
DTF score for dealing with construction permits (0–100)	58.75	DTF score for protecting minority investors (0–100)	53.33	Documentary compliance (US\$)	292
Procedures (number)	23	Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0–10)	5.7	Border compliance (US\$)	278
Time (days)	176	Extent of shareholder governance index (0–10)	5.0	Domestic transport (US\$)	1,065
Cost (% of warehouse value)	4.0	Strength of minority investor protection index (0–10)	5.3	Time to import	
Building quality control index (0–15)	10.5	<b>Paying taxes</b> (rank)	115	Documentary compliance (hours)	174
<b>Getting electricity</b> (rank)	112	DTF score for paying taxes (0–100)	68.83	Border compliance (hours)	111
DTF score for getting electricity (0–100)	61.94	Payments (number per year)	33	Domestic transport (hours)	2
Procedures (number)	7	Time (hours per year)	192.5	<b>Cost to import</b>	
Time (days)	89	Total tax rate (% of profit)	41.1	Documentary compliance (US\$)	292
Cost (% of income per capita)	1,393.1	<b>Enforcing contracts</b> (rank)	32	Border compliance (US\$)	278
Reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index (0–8)	5	DTF score for enforcing contracts (0–100)	70.04	Domestic transport (US\$)	58
<b>Registering property</b> (rank)	87	Time (days)	225	<b>Resolving insolvency</b> (rank)	75
DTF score for registering property (0–100)	64.42	Cost (% of claim)	20.5	DTF score for resolving insolvency (0–100)	47.24
Procedures (number)	9	Quality of judicial processes index (0–18)	7.5	Time (years)	2.0
Time (days)	46			Cost (% of estate)	10
Cost (% of property value)	1.4			Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	41.3
Quality of land administration index (0–30)	16.5			Strength of insolvency framework index (0–16)	8

Note: Most indicator sets refer to a case scenario in the largest business city of an economy, though for 11 economies the data are a population-weighted average for the two largest business cities. For some indicators a result of "no practice" may be recorded for an economy; see the data notes for more details.

## 附件 9：美国地质勘探局《2017 年矿产概要》

U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Geological Survey

美国内政部  
美国地质勘探局

2017年矿产概要

# MINERAL COMMODITY SUMMARIES 2017

Abrasives  
Aluminum  
Antimony  
Arsenic  
Asbestos  
Barite  
Bauxite  
Beryllium  
Bismuth  
Boron  
Bromine  
Cadmium  
Cement  
Cesium  
Chromium  
Clays  
Cobalt  
Copper  
Diamond  
Diatomite  
Feldspar

Fluorspar  
Gallium  
Garnet  
Gemstones  
Germanium  
Gold  
Graphite  
Gypsum  
Hafnium  
Helium  
Indium  
Iodine  
Iron and Steel  
Iron Ore  
Iron Oxide Pigments  
Kyanite  
Lead  
Lime  
Lithium  
Magnesium  
Manganese

Mercury  
Mica  
Molybdenum  
Nickel  
Niobium  
Nitrogen  
Palladium  
Peat  
Perlite  
Phosphate Rock  
Platinum  
Potash  
Pumice  
Quartz Crystal  
Rare Earths  
Rhenium  
Rubidium  
Salt  
Sand and Gravel  
Scandium  
Selenium

Silicon  
Silver  
Soda Ash  
Stone  
Strontium  
Sulfur  
Talc  
Tantalum  
Tellurium  
Thallium  
Thorium  
Tin  
Titanium  
Tungsten  
Vanadium  
Vermiculite  
Wollastonite  
Yttrium  
Zeolites  
Zinc  
Zirconium

2016年进口碘的平均价值、保险和运费约为23美元/公斤。

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## IODINE

(Data in metric tons elemental iodine unless otherwise noted)

**Domestic Production and Use:** Iodine was produced from brines in 2016 by three companies operating in Oklahoma. Production in 2016 was estimated to have decreased from that of 2015. U.S. iodine production in 2016 was withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. The average cost, insurance, and freight value of iodine imports in 2016 was estimated to be \$23.00 per kilogram.

Because domestic and imported iodine were used by downstream manufacturers to produce many intermediate iodine compounds, it was difficult to establish an accurate end-use pattern. Organic iodine compounds, which included ethyl and methyl iodide, ethylenediamine dihydroiodide, and povidine iodine were estimated to account for 60% of domestic iodine consumption in 2016. Potassium iodide was the leading inorganic iodine compound consumed, accounting for approximately 20% of domestic iodine consumption, with other inorganic compounds, including hydriodic acid, potassium iodate, and sodium iodide, as well as resublimed iodine accounting for the remaining 20% of estimated domestic consumption. Iodine and its compounds are primarily used in x-ray contrast media, pharmaceuticals, liquid-crystal-display (LCD) screens, and iodophors, in descending order.

<b>Salient Statistics—United States:</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016<sup>e</sup></b>
Production	W	W	W	W	W
Imports for consumption, iodine, crude	5,960	5,960	5,360	5,630	5,000
Exports	1,040	1,150	1,240	1,190	1,130
Consumption:					
Apparent	W	W	W	W	W
Reported	4,920	4,050	3,740	3,610	3,500
Price, average c.i.f. value, dollars per kilogram, crude	42.28	42.77	37.04	27.74	23.00
Employment, number <sup>e</sup>	60	60	60	60	60
Net import reliance <sup>1</sup> as a percentage of reported consumption	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50

**Recycling:** Small amounts of iodine were recycled, but no data were reported.

**Import Sources (2012–15):** Chile, 88%; Japan, 11%; and other, 1%.

<b>Tariff:</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Normal Trade Relations 12–31–16</b>
	Iodine, crude	2801.20.0000	Free.

**Depletion Allowance:** 14% (Domestic and foreign).

**Government Stockpile:** None.

## 附件 10： IOFINA 公司 2016 年度财务报告



IOFINA plc

# Annual Report & Accounts 2016



## STRATEGIC REPORT

全球只有几个国家生产碘，全球碘产量的90%来自于智利（60%）和日本（30%）。

**Principal activities and review of the business**

Iofina plc (“Iofina” or the “Company”) is the holding company of a group of companies (the “Group”) involved in the exploration and production of iodine with complete vertical integration into the specialty chemical iodine derivatives business. Iodine in brine water is sourced from partnerships with oil and gas operators in the United States and is used as a raw material for the production of iodine at the Group’s five IOsorb® plants. Iodine containing or other halogen based products are produced at and sold through the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary Iofina Chemical, Inc., with the major raw material being the Group’s produced iodine. Additionally, the Group’s crystalline IOflo® iodine is sold directly to other iodine end-users.

Iodine is a rare element that is produced only in a few countries in the world, with approximately 90 percent produced from Chile (60 percent) and Japan (30 percent, including recycled waste streams).

The Group produces iodine in the United States where the overall global iodine production is only a small percentage of the world’s total production, but where there is a large consumption (approximately 23%) of the world’s iodine by various manufacturers.

Iofina Resources, Inc. is the Group’s wholly owned subsidiary which uses proprietary Wellhead Extraction Technology® (WET®) and WET® IOsorb® methods for the production of iodine from brine. The Directors of the Company believe that Iofina’s unique business model for the production of iodine by utilizing produced brine from third party oil and gas producers is advantageous for long term raw material sourcing and minimized production and expansion costs.

The main focus of Iofina’s current business model is the production of iodine from brine and the creation and sales of halogen derivatives through Iofina Chemical. The Directors feel strongly that diversification of the business while focusing on our core expertise is important. Iofina Resources diversifies its iodine production through five IOsorb® production plants with different brine suppliers in our core area in Oklahoma. Iofina Chemical produces many iodine based products with applications in various industries including agricultural, pharmaceutical, biocides and others. Additional diversification is realised by the production of non-iodine based products. Markets for various products can change, and Iofina Chemical’s ability to produce a variety of products allows the Group to take advantage of growing markets while not being as affected by temporarily depressed or declining markets.

Although iodine prices continued to fall in 2016, which had a significant impact on the Group’s gross profit margins, global iodine consumption was marginally higher. Demand for the Group’s non-iodine halogen derivatives rose in 2016. The Group continues to invest in iodine exploration as Iofina Resources’ focus on improving efficiencies and reducing costs in 2016 transitions to growth plans to increase iodine production at new sites in the future. Additional investment in R&D for new products and applications, and expansion of current product capacities at Iofina Chemical, position the Group well for future success.

### 3. Segment reporting

- a. **Business segments** - The Group reports its business segments in line with IFRS 8 – Operating Segments, which requires reporting based on the information that is presented to the chief operating decision maker. This is determined to be the Board. The Board receives consolidated management accounts for the companies within the Group. The costs of Iofina plc are included within unallocated corporate expenses.

	Halogen Derivatives and Iodine	Montana	Unallocated Corporate Expenses	Total
Year ended 31 December 2016	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	22,492,914	–	–	22,492,914
Gross profit	2,700,717	–	–	2,700,717
Impairment	–	(469,263)	–	(469,263)
<b>Segment result</b>	<b>\$(2,012,472)</b>	<b>\$(1,040,916)</b>	<b>\$(610,886)</b>	<b>\$(3,664,274)</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2015</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Revenue	20,329,057	–	–	20,329,057
Gross profit	4,337,568	–	–	4,337,568
<b>Segment result</b>	<b>\$(250,222)</b>	<b>\$(683,696)</b>	<b>\$(2,042,570)</b>	<b>\$(2,976,488)</b>
<b>Assets</b>				
Halogen Derivatives and Iodine			36,646,449	40,091,220
Montana			3,826,719	4,661,549
Unallocated Corporate			106,612	67,800
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$40,579,780</b>	<b>\$44,820,569</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Halogen Derivatives and Iodine			4,957,083	4,205,262
Montana			–	–
Unallocated Corporate			18,920,171	19,869,254
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$23,877,254</b>	<b>\$24,074,516</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>				
Halogen Derivatives and Iodine			805,416	1,136,592
Montana			–	252,706
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$805,416</b>	<b>\$1,389,298</b>
<b>Depreciation/amortisation</b>				
Halogen Derivatives and Iodine			1,583,507	1,579,928
Montana			462,361	467,270
Montana - impairment			469,263	–
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$2,515,131</b>	<b>\$2,047,198</b>

2016年  
收入\$22,492,914  
毛利\$2,700,717  
  
毛利润率  
= 2,700,717 ÷ 22,492,914  
= 12.01%

## 附件 11：日本海关统计数据

## Trade Statistics of Japan

Ministry of Finance



### Commodity by Country :Result of Search

Export and Import	Import	Year and month	2016/7 - 12	Country	All
Commodity	Designation of commodity code	Number of indicated cases	20		

[Re-search](#)

The latest Trade Statistics data which has been made public so far is July, 2017.

Indicate 1 to 3 case ( 1 / 1 pages) in the results of retrieval 3 cases

CSV format is available up to the result of retrieval 3000 cases.

[CSV-download](#)

UNIT:(1,000YEN)

COUNTRY	UNIT1	UNIT2	CURRENT MONTH			CUMULATIVE YEAR TO DATE		
			QUANTITY1	QUANTITY2	VALUE	QUANTITY1	QUANTITY2	VALUE
(2801.20-000 )TOTAL		KG					147600	340565
106 TAIWAN		KG					3600	5708
302 CANADA		KG					0	617
409 CHILE		KG					144000	334240

[Re-search](#)

Copyright(C) Ministry of Finance Japan

## Trade Statistics of Japan

Ministry of Finance



### Commodity by Country :Result of Search

Export and Import	Import	Year and month	2017/1 - 6	Country	All
Commodity	Designation of commodity code	Number of indicated cases	20		

[Re-search](#)

The latest Trade Statistics data which has been made public so far is July, 2017.

Indicate 1 to 3 case ( 1 / 1 pages) in the results of retrieval 3 cases

CSV format is available up to the result of retrieval 3000 cases.

[CSV-download](#)

UNIT:(1,000YEN)

COUNTRY	UNIT1	UNIT2	CURRENT MONTH			CUMULATIVE YEAR TO DATE		
			QUANTITY1	QUANTITY2	VALUE	QUANTITY1	QUANTITY2	VALUE
(2801.20-000 )TOTAL		KG					75597	178168
106 TAIWAN		KG					3597	5225
302 CANADA		KG					0	678
409 CHILE		KG					72000	172265

[Re-search](#)

2016/7 - 12	Country	All	UNIT: (1,000YEN)
		QUANTITY2	VALUE
(2801.20-000 )TOTAL	KG	147,600	340,565
106 TAIWAN	KG	3,600	5,708
302 CANADA	KG	-	617
409 CHILE	KG	144,000	334,240

2017/1 - 6	Country	All	UNIT: (1,000YEN)
		QUANTITY2	VALUE
(2801.20-000 )TOTAL	KG	75597	178168
106 TAIWAN	KG	3597	5225
302 CANADA	KG	-	678
409 CHILE	KG	72000	172265

2016/7-2017/6期间进口情况 (KG)	
从智利进口	216,000
日本总进口	223,197
智利进口占比	97%

	数量	金额 (日元)	日元单价	日元兑美元汇率	美元单价
2016/7-2017/6从智利进口合计:	216,000	506,505,000	2,344.93	109.1259	<b>21.49</b>

日元兑美元汇率

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Japan / U.S. Foreign Exchange Rate, Japanese Yen to One U.S. Dollar, Monthly, Not Seasonally Adjusted

observation_date	EXJPUS
2016-07-01	104.1910
2016-08-01	101.2383
2016-09-01	101.7843
2016-10-01	103.9075
2016-11-01	108.4430
2016-12-01	115.9981
2017-01-01	114.8721
2017-02-01	112.9116
2017-03-01	112.9165
2017-04-01	110.0910
2017-05-01	112.2436
2017-06-01	110.9141
2016/7-2017/6平均汇率:	<b>109.1259</b>

附件 12：伊势化学株式会社 2016 年度合并  
收入报表

[Business Outline](#)
[Product Information](#)
[Corporate Information](#)
[IR Information](#)
[Japanese Site](#)
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# IR Information
















▶ [Shareholders and status of shares](#)

▶ [Shareholders' memo](#)

▶ [Financial data](#)

## Financial data

### Financial results

<a href="#">FY2016 Consolidated balance sheets</a>	 PDF (90KB)
<a href="#">FY2016 Consolidated statements of income</a>	 PDF (83KB)
<a href="#">FY2016 Consolidated statements of cash flows</a>	 PDF (80KB)
<a href="#">FY2015 Consolidated balance sheets</a>	 PDF (91KB)
<a href="#">FY2015 Consolidated statements of income</a>	 PDF (83KB)
<a href="#">FY2015 Consolidated statements of cash flows</a>	 PDF (80KB)
<a href="#">FY2014 Consolidated balance sheets</a>	 PDF (91KB)
<a href="#">FY2014 Consolidated statements of income</a>	 PDF (82KB)
<a href="#">FY2014 Consolidated statements of cash flows</a>	 PDF (79KB)
<a href="#">FY2013 Consolidated balance sheets</a>	 PDF (54KB)
<a href="#">FY2013 Consolidated statements of income</a>	 PDF (57KB)
<a href="#">FY2013 Consolidated statements of cash flows</a>	 PDF (60KB)
<a href="#">FY2012 Consolidated balance sheets</a>	 PDF (65KB)
<a href="#">FY2012 Consolidated statements of income</a>	 PDF (58KB)
<a href="#">FY2012 Consolidated statements of cash flows</a>	 PDF (54KB)

## Consolidated Statements of Income

Ise Chemicals Corporation and its consolidated subsidiary

2016年  
收入 14,219m日元  
毛利 2,554m日元

毛利润率  
= 2,554 ÷ 14,219  
= 17.96%

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016

	Millions of Yen	
	2015	2016
<b>Net sales</b>	<b>17,738</b>	<b>14,219</b>
Cost of sales	13,921	11,664
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>2,554</b>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,493	1,482
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>1,071</b>
Non-operating income	25	15
Non-operating expenses	18	19
<b>Ordinary income</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>1,068</b>
Extraordinary income	0	-
Extraordinary losses	257	35
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>1,032</b>
Income taxes-current	721	376
Income taxes-deferred	35	(48)
<b>Total income taxes</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>327</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>705</b>

附件 13：WTO 反倾销实践委员会《关于反  
倾销调查数据收集期的建议》

Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices

WTO反倾销实践委员会  
《关于反倾销调查数据收集期间的建议》

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE PERIODS  
OF DATA COLLECTION FOR ANTI-DUMPING INVESTIGATIONS

Adopted by the Committee on 5 May 2000

The Committee notes that although the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994 refers to the period of data collection for dumping investigations when it refers to the "period of investigation", it does not establish any specific period of investigation<sup>1</sup>, nor does it establish guidelines for determining an appropriate period of investigation, for the examination of either dumping or injury.

The Committee considers that guidelines for determining what period or periods of data collection may be appropriate for the examination of dumping and of injury would be useful. The Committee also recognizes, however, that such guidelines do not preclude investigating authorities from taking account of the particular circumstances of a given investigation in setting the periods of data collection for both dumping and injury, to ensure that they are appropriate in each case.

In light of the foregoing considerations, the Committee recommends that with respect to original investigations to determine the existence of dumping and consequent injury -

1. As a general rule:
  - (a) the period of data collection for dumping investigations normally should be twelve months, and in any case no less than six months,<sup>1</sup> ending as close to the date of initiation as is practicable;
  - (b) the period of data collection for investigating sales below cost<sup>1</sup>, and the period of data collection for dumping investigations, normally should coincide in a particular investigation;
  - (c) the period of data collection for injury investigations normally should be at least three years, unless a party from whom data is being gathered has existed for a lesser period, and should include the entirety of the period of data collection for the dumping investigation;
  - (d) In all cases the investigating authorities should set and make known in advance to interested parties the periods of time covered by the data collection, and may also set dates certain for completing collection and/or submission of data. If such dates are set, they should be made known to interested parties.

<sup>1</sup> Footnote 4 of the Agreement does provide that, for purposes of determining whether sales below cost may be treated as not being in the ordinary course of trade, the "extended period of time" within which such sales are made "should normally be one year but shall in no case be less than six months".

损害调查的数据收集期间一般不应少于三年，但数据来源一方存在不到三年的情况除外

2. In establishing the specific periods of data collection in a particular investigation, investigating authorities may, if possible, consider practices of firms from which data will be sought concerning financial reporting and the effect this may have on the availability of accounting data. Other factors that may be considered include the characteristics of the product in question, including seasonality and cyclicity, and the existence of special order or customized sales.

3. In order to increase transparency of proceedings, investigating authorities should include in public notices or in the separate reports provided pursuant to Article 12.2 of the Agreement, an explanation of the reason for the selection of a particular period for data collection if it differs from that provided for in: paragraph 1 of this recommendation, national legislation, regulation, or established national guidelines.

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## 附件 14：中国人民银行美元兑人民币汇率



信息公开	新闻发布	法律法规	货币政策	信贷政策	金融市场	金融稳定	调查统计	银行会计	支付体系	金融科技
	人民币	经理国库	国际交往	人员招录	金融研究	征信管理	反洗钱	党建工作	工会工作	金融标准化
服务互动	公开目录	公告信息	在线访谈	图文直播	工作论文	音频视频	市场动态	网上展厅	报告下载	报刊年鉴
	网送文告	办事大厅	在线申报	下载中心	网上调查	意见征集	金融知识	关于我们		

■ 货币统计概览 Money and Banking Statistics

返回

货币当局资产负债表 Balance Sheet of Monetary Authority	htm	xls	pdf	
存款性公司概览 Depository Corporations Survey	htm	xls	pdf	
其他存款性公司资产负债表 Balance Sheet of Other Depository Corporations	htm	xls	pdf	
货币供应量 Money Supply	htm	xls	pdf	
汇率报表 Exchange Rate	htm	xls	pdf	
黄金和外汇储备报表 Gold & Foreign Exchange Reserves	htm	xls	pdf	
境外机构和个人持有境内人民币金融资产情况 Domestic RMB Financial Assets Held by Overseas Entities	htm	xls	pdf	
官方储备资产 Official reserve assets	htm	xls	pdf	
国际储备与外币流动性数据模板 Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity	06	07	08	09
		10	11	12
公布日程预告 Advance Release Calendar (ARC)			xls	



汇率  
Exchange Rate

项目 Item	2015.01	2015.02	2015.03	2015.04	2015.05	2015.06	2015.07	2015.08	2015.09	2015.10	2015.11	2015.12
一特别提款权单位折合人民币元 (期末数)	8.6519	8.6519	8.4731	8.5984	8.5093	8.5982	8.5317	8.9693	8.9296	8.8694	8.7767	8.9984
Yuan per SDR (End of Period)												
一美元折合人民币 (期末数)	6.137	6.1475	6.1422	6.1137	6.1196	6.1136	6.1172	6.3893	6.3613	6.3495	6.3962	6.4936
Yuan per US Dollar (End of Period)												
一美元折合人民币 (平均数)	6.1272	6.1339	6.1507	6.1302	6.1143	6.1161	6.1167	6.3056	6.3691	6.3486	6.3666	6.4476
Yuan per US Dollar (Period Average)												

2015年平均汇率：6.2272

汇率  
Exchange Rate

项目 Item	2016.01	2016.02	2016.03	2016.04	2016.05	2016.06	2016.07	2016.08	2016.09	2016.10	2016.11	2016.12
一特别提款权单位折合人民币元 (期末数)	9.0445	9.0215	9.1027	9.1789	9.2295	9.276	9.2675	9.3293	9.3209	9.2929	9.3227	9.3256
Yuan per SDR (End of Period)												
一美元折合人民币 (期末数)	6.5516	6.5452	6.4612	6.4589	6.579	6.6312	6.6511	6.6908	6.6778	6.7641	6.8865	6.937
Yuan per US Dollar (End of Period)												
一美元折合人民币 (平均数)	6.5527	6.5311	6.5064	6.4762	6.5315	6.5874	6.6774	6.6474	6.6715	6.7442	6.8375	6.9182
Yuan per US Dollar (Period Average)												

2016年平均汇率：6.6401

汇率  
Exchange Rate

项目 Item	2017.01	2017.02	2017.03	2017.04	2017.05	2017.06	2017.07	2017.08	2017.09	2017.10	2017.11	2017.12
一特别提款权单位折合人民币元 (期末数)	9.3199	9.3079	9.3613	9.4505	9.4754	9.4640	9.4700					
Yuan per SDR (End of Period)												
一美元折合人民币 (期末数)	6.8588	6.8750	6.8993	6.8931	6.8633	6.7744	6.7283					
Yuan per US Dollar (End of Period)												
一美元折合人民币 (平均数)	6.8918	6.8713	6.8932	6.8845	6.8827	6.8019	6.7654					
Yuan per US Dollar (Period Average)												

2017年上半年平均汇率：6.8709

附件 15：申请人同类产品生产、经营和财  
务数据

## 非保密概要

附件 15：申请人同类产品生产、经营及财务数据。

本附件内容为申请书正文部分所提供的申请人的生产、经营和财务数据的底层数据及相关证明材料，属于申请人的商业秘密，故申请保密。

在申请书公开版本的正文部分，已经以指数形式提供了上述数据的非保密概要，其他利害关系方可以合理理解。