

深度研究报告
IN-DEPTH RESEARCH REPORT

英国政府处置中资控股 英国钢铁公司事件

前因后果与英方原文表述汇编

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Executive Summary

本报告梳理英国政府处置中资控股英国钢铁公司事件始末。英方以“两步走”完成处置：**2025 年《钢铁业（特别措施）法》（c.13）接管运营、控权不控股；2026 年《钢铁业（国有化）法》（c.27）完成收归公有，设独立估值人且补偿可为零。**措辞本身即立场：表述沿 **take control→nationalise/expropriated** 梯度演进。争端收敛为补偿与中英 BIT：英方主张市价“约等于零”，敬业锚定 **£711m-£1bn** 索赔并保留仲裁权利。代价明确：**NAO 估计该厂日耗约 £1.3m、至 2028 年或超 £1.5bn，且无退出策略。**

1. 前因：从重整投资到经营危机

1.1 交易背景

1.1.1 从塔塔到 Greybull：一英镑交易与强制清算

英国钢铁公司（British Steel）在敬业集团（Jingye Group）入场之前，已经历一轮失败的私有化重整。2016 年，私募机构 Greybull Capital 以名义对价 1 英镑从塔塔钢铁（Tata Steel）手中购得该业务，并将其更名为 British Steel¹。Greybull 接手后经营未见起色：2019 年 5 月，英国政府曾向其提供 1.2 亿英镑贷款用于支付欧盟碳排放交易体系（EU ETS）配额，Greybull 随后再求 7,500 万英镑（后降至 3,000 万英镑）救助未果**错误!未定义书签。**。2019 年 5 月 22 日，高等法院对 British Steel Limited 下达强制清算令（winding-up order），官方接管人（Official Receiver）出任清算人，安永（EY）的 Hunter Kelly、Sam Woodward 与 Alan Hudson 出任特别管理人，公司在清算状态下继续营业以寻找买家²。官方接管人当时声明：

“The company in liquidation is continuing to trade and supply its customers while I consider options for the business.” 处于清算中的公司在本人斟酌业务处置方案期间，将继续经营并向客户供货。**错误!未定义书签。**

1.1.2 敬业入场：签约、交割与 12 亿英镑投资承诺

经过近十个月的挂牌寻购，2019 年 11 月 11 日，中国敬业集团与官方接管人签署收购 British Steel 业务与资产的协议，2020 年 3 月 9 日完成交割³。交易资产包括

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² PBC Today. <https://www.pbctoday.co.uk/news/hr-skills-news/british-steel-compulsory-liquidation/57369/>

³ City A.M.. <https://www.cityam.com/british-steel-to-be-saved-in-70m-jingye-group-rescue-deal/>

斯肯索普（Scunthorpe）钢厂、提赛德型钢轧厂（Teesside Beam Mill）、斯金宁格罗夫（Skinningrove）轧厂、荷兰 FN Steel 及 TSP Engineering；法国 Hayange 资产因被法方视为战略资产而另案处理⁴。收购对价官方从未披露——下议院图书馆（House of Commons Library）明确记载“the amount the parent company Jingye paid for the acquisition of British Steel in 2020 is not known”（敬业母公司 2020 年收购英国钢铁所支付的金额不详），媒体口径则在 5,000 万至 7,000 万英镑之间（详见下表）⁵。与低对价相伴的是高额投资承诺：敬业承诺十年内向公司投资 12 亿英镑。公司交割新闻稿逐字写道：

“Jingye has pledged to invest £1.2 billion to place the business on a more competitive and sustainable footing.” 敬业已承诺投资 12 亿英镑，以使该业务建立在更具竞争力与可持续的基础之上。**错误!未定义书签。**

英国政府当时对交易持欢迎态度。时任商务大臣 Alok Sharma 表示：

“The sale of British Steel represents an important vote of confidence in the UK’s steel industry.” 英国钢铁的出售是对英国钢铁业投下的一张重要信任票。**错误!未定义书签。**

交易保全了约 3,200 个岗位（“The completion secures the future of approximately 3,200 jobs”，交割保全约 3,200 个岗位的未来），并被中方视为民营钢企首次“出海”的标志性项目**错误!未定义书签。**⁶。

1.2 经营恶化与转型僵局

1.2.1 持续亏损：日亏 70 万英镑口径与公司账目

收购完成后的短暂盈利未能延续，公司长期处于巨额亏损之中。2025 年 3 月 27 日公司声明称：

“Since 2020 the shareholder of British Steel, Jingye, has invested more than £1.2bn to maintain operations amid ongoing production instability and significant financial losses of around £700k a day.” 2020 年以来，英国钢铁的股东敬业已投入超过 12 亿英镑，在生产持续不稳、每日财务亏损约 70 万英镑的情况下维持运营。⁷

需要说明的是，“日亏约 70 万英镑”系公司及敬业单方口径，英国国家审计署（NAO）其后照引该数字，政府方面未作独立审计证实**错误!未定义书签。**⁸。可核

⁴ British Steel. <https://www.britishsteel.co.uk/jingye-completes-acquisition-of-british-steel/>

⁵ House of Commons Library. <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-10278/CBP-10278.pdf>

⁶ 财新网. <https://www.caixin.com/2025-05-08/102317673.html>

⁷ British Steel. <https://www.britishsteel.co.uk/british-steel-to-consult-on-proposed-closure-of-scunthorpe-blast-furnaces-rod-mill-and-steelmaking-operation/>

⁸ NAO. <https://www.nao.org.uk/reports/investigation-into-the-governments-intervention-in-british-steels-scunthorpe-site/>

验的财务数据来自公司注册处（Companies House）年报，经下议院图书馆转引：2023 年度公司经营亏损 2.05 亿英镑，营收 12 亿英镑（低于 2022 年的 17 亿英镑）；截至 2023 年末资产 7.88 亿英镑、负债 10.4 亿英镑，其中 7.36 亿英镑为敬业关联方贷款**错误!未定义书签。**。下议院图书馆逐字转述：

“In its 2023 accounts, British Steel reported an operating loss of £205million, and revenue of £1.2billion (down from £1.7billion in 2022)... Most of its liabilities (amounting to £736million) were loans from its parent company Jingye.” 在 2023 年度账目中，英国钢铁报告经营亏损 2.05 亿英镑、营收 12 亿英镑（2022 年为 17 亿英镑）.....其负债中的大部分（达 7.36 亿英镑）为母公司敬业的贷款。**错误!未定义书签。**

中方媒体财新的口径显示：2021—2023 年公司分别亏损 5,080 万、3.67 亿和 2.27 亿英镑，2024 年继续亏损，累计亏损或超 10 亿英镑；公司为缓解债务压力，曾于 2023 年实施 1 亿英镑债转股、2024 年 12 月再实施 2.6 亿英镑债转股**错误!未定义书签。** **错误!未定义书签。**。

1.2.2 电弧炉脱碳计划的反复与产量下滑

经营恶化的同时，转型方案迟迟无法落地。2023 年 11 月 6 日，英国钢铁公布 12.5 亿英镑脱碳计划：关闭斯肯索普两座高炉，在斯肯索普与提赛德各建一座电弧炉（Electric Arc Furnace, EAF）；工会估算或致 1,500—2,000 个岗位面临风险⁹。此后方案数度变更——NAO 记载，2022 至 2025 年间双方就 EAF 转型进行了“several rounds”（数轮）磋商，“none were mutually acceptable”（无一能为双方共同接受）**错误!未定义书签。**。产量数据亦反映收缩：斯肯索普虽有约 450 万吨粗钢产能，公司粗钢产量却从 2020 年约 260 万吨降至 2023 年约 170 万吨；公司年报将亏损归因于钢价下跌、能源价格高企、高炉稳定性差而固定成本难以压降**错误!未定义书签。**。外部环境进一步恶化：2025 年 3 月 12 日，美国对进口钢铝加征 25%关税生效，终止英国此前的豁免；公司在 3 月 27 日声明中明确将“the imposition of tariffs”（关税的施加）列为高炉业务不再可持续的原因之一¹⁰ **错误!未定义书签。**。

1.2.3 谈判破裂：5 亿英镑对 10 亿英镑的要价落差

2025 年 3 月，僵局演变为危机。据下议院图书馆记载，3 月 24 日政府向敬业提出财务支持方案被拒，谈判仍在继续**错误!未定义书签。**。政府出价规模据多方报道为 5 亿英镑——须指出，商务大臣 Jonathan Reynolds 本人从未亲口说出该数字，仅称“generous offer”（慷慨的出价）；“£500 million”的一手出处是议会记录中反对党议员的发言：影子商务大臣 Andrew Griffith 称“They have put at least £500 million of taxpayers’ money on the table.”（政府已把至少 5 亿英镑纳税人的钱摆上了谈判桌），自民党副领袖 Daisy Cooper 亦称政府出价 5 亿英镑被拒“directly

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¹⁰ 香港贸发局. <https://www.tid.gov.hk/en/tradecircular/2025/ci1482025.html>

precipitated this crisis”（直接引爆了本场危机）¹¹。敬业方面的要价则存在两种口径：《金融时报》报道为 10 亿英镑，财新报道为 12 亿英镑，双方口径并列，无法定于一¹² **错误!未定义书签。**。

3 月 27 日，英国钢铁宣布就关闭两座高炉、炼钢作业及缩减轧材产能启动正式磋商，2,700 个岗位面临风险（公司当时员工总数约 3,500 人）；公司声明逐字写道：

“The company had sought support from the UK Government for a major capital investment in two new Electric Arc Furnaces (EAF). However, following many months of negotiations, no agreement has been reached.”
公司曾就两座新建电弧炉的重大资本投资寻求英国政府支持。然而，历经数月谈判，双方未能达成协议。¹³

磋商同时伴随裁员通知——保守党议员 Iain Duncan Smith 在议会披露，“2,500 people have already received a redundancy notice”（已有 2,500 人收到裁员通知）**错误!未定义书签。**。3 月 31 日，商业和贸易部获悉原材料库存急剧恶化，NAO 逐字记载：

“DBT told us it learned of rapidly deteriorating levels on 31 March 2025, due to orders being cancelled, and cargo being diverted away and not being paid for, leaving only days’ worth of stock remaining.” 商业和贸易部告知本署，其于 2025 年 3 月 31 日获悉（原材料）库存水平急剧恶化，原因是订单被取消、货船被改道且货款被拒付，库存仅余数日用量。**错误!未定义书签。**

高炉一旦冷却将不可逆报废，库存又仅余数日——这一物理时限直接促成了 4 月 12 日的紧急立法接管（详见第 2 章）。

关键数字冲突口径对照

项目	口径一	口径二	口径三	本报告表述
收购对价 （2020）	约£50m （Guardian）	£53m（财 新）	£70m（City A.M./Mirror）	官方未披露， 下议院图书馆 称“not known”；表 述为媒体口径 约£50m– £70m
就业人数	2,700（2025 年 3	3,200	4,052（NAO：截	各数字年份与

¹¹ Hansard. [https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry\(SpecialMeasures\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry(SpecialMeasures)Bill)
¹² FT / Sky News. <https://news.sky.com/story/amp/last-uk-blast-furnaces-days-from-closure-as-chinese-owners-cut-off-crucial-supplies-13341457>
¹³ British Steel. <https://www.britishsteel.co.uk/british-steel-to-consult-on-proposed-closure-of-scunthorpe-blast-furnaces-rod-mill-and-steelmaking-operation/>

项目	口径一	口径二	口径三	本报告表述
	月关停磋商风险岗位，BBC） / 3,500（2025 年全公司员工，BBC）	（2020 年交易保全岗位，公司新闻稿） / 约 4,000（2019 年含提赛德全口径，City A.M.）	至 2026-01-31 永久员工） / 37,000（DBT 供应链关联岗位口径）	统计范围不同，非真正矛盾，引用时须注明口径
转型补贴	政府出价£500m（出处为反对党议员 Hansard 发言及 FT/Sky；Reynolds 本人仅称“generous offer”）	敬业要价 £1bn（FT）	敬业要价£1.2bn（财新）	双方口径并列呈现，不定于一
日亏损额	约£700k/日（敬业 / 公司 2025-03-27 声明口径，NAO 照引）	政府未独立证实	—	标注为“公司口径”，不作独立事实断言

上表四组数字的冲突性质并不相同，须分类对待。收购对价属“真冲突”：官方刻意不披露，媒体各自估算且互不一致，任何单一精确数字均无权威依据。就业数字属“伪冲突”：2,700 至 37,000 的差异源于统计年份与范围（风险岗位、保全岗位、全员、供应链）不同，均有出处可溯，引用时注明口径即可。补贴谈判数字属“立场性口径”：£500m 出自反对党与媒体而非出价者本人，£1bn/£1.2bn 则分属英中两方媒体对谈判筹码的报道，反映的是双方叙事而非已确认事实。“日亏£700k”属“单方口径被官方照引”：NAO 引用不等于背书，其真实性未经独立审计。本报告对四类数字均保留来源限定，避免将任一方口径当作中立事实。

2. 经过：紧急接管到正式国有化

2025 年 4 月 12 日至 2026 年 7 月 16 日的 15 个月间，英国政府以两部先后衔接的专门立法，分两步完成了对中资控股的英国钢铁公司（British Steel）斯肯索普（Scunthorpe）厂区的接管与收归公有：第一步是《2025 年钢铁业（特别措施）法》（Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025, c.13）下的紧急运营接管，第二步是《2026 年钢铁业（国有化）法》（Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026, c.27）下的所有权转移。本章按时间顺序还原这一经过。

2.1 2025 年紧急接管

2.1.1 召回议会：首相 2025 年 4 月 11 日声明

2025 年 3 月下旬，敬业集团拒绝政府约 5 亿英镑的共同投资要约，并于 3 月 27 日就关闭两座高炉启动裁员磋商；据英国国家审计署（National Audit Office, NAO）记载，商业与贸易部（Department for Business and Trade, DBT）于 3 月 31 日获悉原材料订单被取消、货船改道且货款被拒付，库存仅剩数日**错误!未定义书签。**。4 月 11 日下午，首相斯塔默（Keir Starmer）发表声明，称“the future of British steel hangs in the balance”（英国钢铁的前途悬于一线），并宣布将召回正处于复活节休会期的议会：“We are recalling Parliament tomorrow For a Saturday sitting. We will pass emergency legislation In one day To give the Business Secretary the powers To do everything possible to stop the closure of these blast furnaces.”（我们明天召回议会举行周六会议，将在一天之内通过紧急立法，授予商务大臣权力，尽一切可能阻止这些高炉关闭）¹⁴。

2.1.2 一日立法与接管后四周

2025 年 4 月 12 日（周六），议会在复活节休会期被召回开会——这是 1982 年马尔维纳斯群岛战争以来议会首次在周六开会¹⁵。《钢铁业（特别措施）法案》当日在下院和上院完成各阶段审议，未作修改，当日获御准；依该法第 10 条“comes into force on the day on which it is passed”（本法于通过之日生效），2025 年法于 2025 年 4 月 12 日当日御准生效¹⁶。商务大臣雷诺兹（Jonathan Reynolds）在下院明确限定其性质：“The Bill does not transfer ownership to the Government. We will have to deal with that matter at a later date.”（本法案并不将所有权转移给政府，该问题留待日后处理），同时承认国有化“remains on the table...be the likely option”（仍在桌面上.....很可能是选项）¹⁷。

接管随即落地。4 月 14 日，经商务大臣签批，Allan Bell 出任临时首席执行官（interim Chief Executive Officer）、Lisa Coulson 出任临时首席商务官（interim Chief Commercial Officer），均立即生效¹⁸。政府以 DBT 现有预算垫付款项，为高炉购入焦炭与铁矿球团：一批自美国运抵伊明翰（Immingham）港的原材料可维持数周运转，另一批自澳大利亚启运的焦煤此前因英国钢铁与敬业之间的法律纠纷滞留，纠纷于当周末解决**错误!未定义书签。**。4 月 22 日，产业大臣琼斯（Sarah Jones）向下院确认，两座高炉维持运行，且英国钢铁“cancelled the redundancy

¹⁴ GOV.UK（首相办公室）. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-on-british-steel-11-april-2025>

¹⁵ Hansard. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/pdf/commons/2025-04-22>

¹⁶ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13>

¹⁷ Hansard. [https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry\(SpecialMeasures\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry(SpecialMeasures)Bill)

¹⁸ GOV.UK（商业与贸易部）. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-secures-raw-materials-to-save-british-steel>

consultations started by Jingye”（已取消敬业发起的裁员磋商），约 2,700 个岗位的即时风险解除**错误!未定义书签。**。

2.2 接管期运营与成本

2.2.1 NAO 审计：每日约 130 万英镑

紧急接管被设计为“临时状态”——雷诺兹曾向议会表示“我一分钟都不愿多握有这些权力”**错误!未定义书签。**——但成本迅速累积且无退出安排。官方口径的营运资金投入呈逐季攀升：2025 年 5 月初约 9,400 万英镑，6 月 20 日累计约 1 亿英镑，9 月 1 日达 1.8 亿英镑¹⁹。NAO 于 2026 年 3 月 16 日发布的专项调查报告给出了完整账目：2025 年 4 月 12 日至 2026 年 1 月 31 日，DBT 为维持厂区运营共支出 3.77 亿英镑（其中拨付公司运营 3.59 亿英镑、顾问费用 1,500 万英镑、法律等其他费用 300 万英镑），该款项在账上被列为对公司的贷款（classified as a loan）；持续运营“costing around £1.3 million a day, with no set budget, repayment schedule, or end date”（每天耗费约 130 万英镑，既无既定预算，也无还款计划与终止日期）**错误!未定义书签。**。NAO 并测算：按此速度，至 2026 年 6 月累计投入将达 6.15 亿英镑，若维持至 2028 年或超过 15 亿英镑；报告同时指出政府干预“无明确退出策略”，截至 2026 年 1 月 31 日公司仍有 4,052 名永久员工**错误!未定义书签。**。

2.3 2026 年正式国有化

2.3.1 从国王演讲到收归公有

2026 年 5 月 13 日，国王演讲宣布政府将提交《钢铁业（国有化）法案》，称其为“urgent and extraordinary action”（紧急而非常的行动）与“a measure of last resort”（最后手段）²⁰；法案于 5 月 14 日提交下院一读，产业大臣麦克唐纳

（Chris McDonald）同日书面声明披露，政府累计提供营运资金已达约 4.84 亿英镑，并称政府“strongly minded”（强烈倾向于）在满足公共利益测试后动用法案权力²¹。立法推进期间，敬业于 6 月 11 日宣布已依据《中英双边投资保护协定》

（Bilateral Investment Treaty, BIT）启动正式磋商程序，要求“prompt, adequate, and effective compensation”（及时、充分、有效的赔偿），并保留提起国际仲裁的权利²²。法案经下院于 6 月 9 日完成各阶段、上院于 7 月 13 日三读通过（政府在上院作出让步，加入两年日落条款与定期报告义务）²³，2026 年 7 月 15 日获

¹⁹ Hansard. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/pdf/commons/2025-06-20>

²⁰ GOV.UK（首相办公室）。

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6a046665c0cc74b4523e4d3b/The_King_s_Speech_2026_-_background_briefing_notes.pdf

²¹ UK Parliament. <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2026-05-14/hcws9>

²² 敬业钢铁 / Reuters. <https://www.globalbankingandfinance.com/jingye-steel-seeks-compensation-britain-over-british-steel/>

²³ UK Parliament. <https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/4123>

御准成为《2026 年钢铁业（国有化）法》（c.27），依第 63 条于通过之日即 7 月 15 日生效²⁴。

需精确区分两个日期：法律框架于 7 月 15 日御准生效，而收归公有的实际完成在次日。7 月 16 日晨，政府依据该法转移权力完成英国钢铁股份与业务向政府的转移并对外宣布；产业大臣书面声明逐字记载：“The Government has nationalised British Steel Limited. Its transfer to public ownership took place this morning”（政府已将英国钢铁有限公司国有化，其向公有制的转移于今晨完成），公司自此成为政府所有的公共非金融公司，国务大臣为唯一股东²⁵。商务大臣凯尔（Peter Kyle）称“British Steel now belongs to the British people”（英国钢铁现在属于英国人民）；政府同时重申其估值立场——“the commercial value today of the business...is nil”（该公司今日的商业价值.....为零），补偿将交由独立估值师裁定，补偿方案条例预计 2026 年秋季提交议会**错误!未定义书签。**。

2016–2026 年关键节点时间线

日期	事件	法律依据 / 来源
2016 年	塔塔钢铁（Tata Steel）将长材业务以 1 英镑售予 Greybull Capital，更名 British Steel	BBC 背景报道 ²⁶
2019-05-22	高等法院裁定强制清算，Official Receiver 任清算人	Re British Steel Ltd [2019] EWHC 1304 (Ch)
2019-11-11	敬业集团与清算人签署收购协议	City A.M.报道
2020-03-09	敬业完成收购，保全约 3,200 个岗位	China Daily；下院图书馆 CBP-10278
2025-03-24 / 27	政府约 5 亿英镑要约被拒；敬业启动高炉关停与裁员磋商	British Steel 声明；FT/Sky
2025-04-11	斯塔默宣布召回议会，“the future of British steel hangs in the balance”	首相府声明 错误!未定义书签。
2025-04-12	特别措施法一日三读、当日御准生效（c.13，该法第 10 条）	legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13 错误!未定义书签。
2025-	Allan Bell、Lisa Coulson 任	DBT 2025-04-15 新闻稿 错误!未定义书

²⁴ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27>

²⁵ GOV.UK（商业与贸易部）. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-brings-british-steel-into-public-ownership-to-protect-uk-steelmaking>

²⁶

日期	事件	法律依据 / 来源
04-14	临时 CEO/CCO	签。
2025-04-22	政府确认维持两座高炉、公司取消裁员磋商	Hansard 下院声明错误!未定义书签。
2026-03-16	NAO 报告：投入 3.77 亿英镑、日耗约 130 万英镑、无退出策略	NAO 专项调查错误!未定义书签。
2026-05-13 / 14	国王演讲预告；国有化法案提交下院	国王演讲简报；HCWS9 错误!未定义书签。 错误!未定义书签。
2026-06-11	敬业启动中英 BIT 磋商程序	敬业声明；Reuters 错误!未定义书签。
2026-07-13	上院三读通过（含两年日落条款等让步）	bills.parliament.uk/bills/4123 错误!未定义书签。
2026-07-15	御准（c.27），法律当日生效（第 63 条）	legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27 错误!未定义书签。
2026-07-16	政府宣布并于当晨完成收归公有（股份 / 业务转移）	DBT 新闻稿；WMS HLWS282 错误!未定义书签。

时间线呈现出两个节奏截然不同的立法过程。2016 至 2019 年的两次易主（1 英镑出售、破产清算后售予敬业）为 2025 年的危机埋下伏笔；2025 年 4 月的立法以“小时”计——从宣布召回到御准不足 36 小时，政府以高炉冷却不可逆为由压缩了常规审议，所立之法只取控制权、不涉所有权，且未设日落条款；2026 年的立法则恢复常速，从下院一读到御准历时约两个月，并以上院争取到的日落条款、报告义务和强制补偿框架换取通过。两步合观，2025 年法解决“炉火不能熄”的物理紧迫性，2026 年法解决“所有权悬置”的法律不确定性，而成本（日耗约 130 万英镑）与补偿争议（政府主张价值为零、敬业启动 BIT 程序）则被一并带入国有化之后。

3. 法律性质辨析：“接管运营”≠“国有化”

2025 年 4 月 12 日与 2026 年 7 月 15 日，英国先后通过两部钢铁业特别立法：前者授权政府“接管”英国钢铁公司（British Steel）的运营与资产，后者才把公司的股份或财产“转入公有”。两法在立法目的、权力客体、行为归属、补偿机制上存在系统性差异。把 2025 年的接管直接等同于“国有化”，会混淆英国法内部刻意维持的两个法律阶段，也会误判后续补偿争端的法律基础。

3.1 2025 年法 (c.13)：控权不控股

3.1.1 权力设计：目的限于资产使用，行为归属公司

《2025 年钢铁业（特别措施）法》（Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025，下称“2025 年法”）的长标题自我限定为“An Act to make provision about powers to secure the continued and safe use of assets of a steel undertaking”（一部关于“确保钢铁企业资产持续且安全使用之权力”作出规定的法律）²⁷。第 2 条授予商业和贸易大臣（Secretary of State for Business and Trade）向钢铁企业发出指示

（direction）的权力，但第 2(3)条明确限定：“Directions under this section may only be given for the purpose of securing the continued and safe use of the specified assets.”（本条项下的指示只能以“确保指定资产持续且安全使用”为目的发出）²⁸。全法的权力客体是资产的使用，没有任何转移股权或公司所有权的机制。

第 3 条规定企业不遵守指示时大臣可“接管资产”，其权力相当强硬：第 3(4)(a)条授权“entering, using force if necessary, the premises where the specified assets are situated”（进入指定资产所在场所，必要时可使用武力）²⁹。但同条第 3(3)款保留了所有权未变的法律构造：“Anything done by virtue of subsection (2) is to be treated for all purposes as done by the steel undertaking”（依据第（2）款所做的任何事，在所有目的上均视为由该钢铁企业所为）³⁰——政府接管期间的行为在法律上仍归属于公司本身，公司作为法律主体和所有者的地位并未改变。此外，第 4(5)条规定抗拒指示者经起诉定罪可处不超过两年监禁；第 10 条规定该法于通过之日（2025 年 4 月 12 日）生效且仅适用于英格兰和威尔士；该法不设日落条款（sunset clause），上议院宪法委员会其后曾批评其缺乏失效或续期机制³¹。

3.1.2 政府与议会的定性之争

2025 年 4 月 12 日下议院二读中，商业大臣乔纳森·雷诺兹（Jonathan Reynolds）逐字声明：“The Bill does not transfer ownership to the Government. We will have to deal with that matter at a later date.”（本法案并不将所有权转移给政府。该问题我们需留待日后处理。）他并解释，鉴于召回议会的非常性质，宁可“limit the powers in the Bill... rather than introduce more complex matters of property rights and public ownership”（限定法案权力，而非此时引入更复杂的财产权与公有制问题）**错误!未定义书签。**。工业大臣萨拉·琼斯（Sarah Jones）在总结发言中同样明确：“It is not nationalisation and we are not moving to nationalise British Steel today.”（这不是国有化，我们今天也不是在对英国钢铁公司实施国有化。）³²

²⁷ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/enacted>

²⁸ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/section/2>

²⁹ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/section/3>

³⁰ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/enacted>

³¹ House of Lords Constitution Committee.

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld5902/ldselect/ldconst/22/22.pdf>

³² Hansard. [https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry\(SpecialMeasures\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry(SpecialMeasures)Bill)

但雷诺兹同时留下了所有权转移的口子：“A transfer of ownership to the state remains on the table. It may well, at this stage, given the behaviour of the company, be the likely option.”（将所有权转让给国家仍在选项之内；鉴于该公司的行为，现阶段这很可能是大概率选项。）³³ 反对党与部分后座议员不接受政府的定性：影子商业大臣安德鲁·格里菲斯（Andrew Griffith）称之为“a botched nationalisation plan”（一个搞砸了的国有化计划）；上议院的莫伊兰勋爵（Lord Moylan）则给出了更尖锐的表述——“It is not in fact nationalisation... it is the confiscation and control of a private company... with no safeguards and no sunset clause”（它实际上并不是国有化.....它是对一家私人公司的没收与控制，而且没有保障措施、没有日落条款）³⁴。自民党的福克斯勋爵（Lord Fox）称其为“a paving Bill for nationalisation”（一部为国有化铺路的法案）³⁵。这些措辞分歧本身即表明：2025年法在教义上不是国有化，但其权力强度已使“实质国有化”成为政治辩论中的竞争性定性。

3.2 2026 年法（c.27）：所有权转移与补偿机制

3.2.1 转移框架：公共利益测试下的“转入公有”

《2026 年钢铁业（国有化）法》（Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026，下称“2026 年法”）在名称与结构上即完成定性转换。第 2 条规定大臣行使“核心转移权”（principal transfer power）须通过公共利益测试——“only if the Secretary of State considers it necessary to do so in the public interest”，公共利益明示包括“defence and national security”（国防与国家安全）与关键基础设施等³⁶。第 4 条（分标题“Transfer of securities into public ownership”）授权以规章将钢铁企业发行的证券转移给大臣、其代名人或其全资公司；第 15 条（分标题“Transfer of property into public ownership”）对财产、权利与负债作出平行授权³⁷。与 2025 年法不同，2026 年法第 3 条设两年日落条款，延长须经两院肯定性程序批准；第 60 条明文废止 2025 年法——“The Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025 is repealed.”³⁸ 2025 年法的“退出”正是由此实现。

3.2.2 补偿机制与生效节奏

2026 年法第 2 部分（第 52—57 条）建立了 2025 年法所没有的强制补偿框架：第 52(1)(a)条规定大臣**必须**（“must by regulations”）就核心转移权的行使以规章建立补偿方案；第 53 条要求估值由依规章任命的“独立估值师”（independent valuer）进行；第 54(10)条允许估值师假设企业无法持续经营、已进入破产管理或

³³ Hansard. [https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry\(SpecialMeasures\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry(SpecialMeasures)Bill)

³⁴ Hansard. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2025-04-12/debates/1A6B4063-E34B-47CB-A142-265E392EF3C3/SteelIndustry>

³⁵ Hansard. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2025-04-12/debates/1A6B4063-E34B-47CB-A142-265E392EF3C3/SteelIndustry>

³⁶ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/introduction/enacted>

³⁷ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/section/4/enacted>

³⁸ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/part/3/enacted>

正在清盘；第 54(11)条更明示”There is nothing to prevent compensation scheme regulations from having the effect that no compensation is payable to a person.”（本法并不阻止补偿方案规章产生”某人不获任何补偿”的效果。）³⁹

生效节奏上需作精确区分：依第 63(1)条，2026 年法于御准当日（2026 年 7 月 15 日）生效，但法案说明书明确”The Bill itself does not give effect to the acquisition of a steel company; it instead creates a framework”（法案本身并不直接实现对钢铁公司的收购，它建立的是一个框架）⁴⁰。实际的所有权转移须由大臣另行制定第 4 条/第 15 条项下的转移规章；政府于 2026 年 7 月 16 日宣布并完成收归公有，商业大臣彼得·凯尔（Peter Kyle）称”British Steel now belongs to the British people”（英国钢铁公司现在属于英国人民）⁴¹。换言之，7 月 15 日是框架法生效，7 月 16 日才是所有权实际易手之日。

3.3 两法对照

维度	2025 年特别措施法（2025 c.13）	2026 年国有化法（2026 c.27）
立法目的	“secure the continued and safe use of assets”——确保资产持续安全使用	转移证券/财产”relating to the transfer... of a steel undertaking”——所有权转移框架
核心权力	s2 指示权+s3 接管资产权（“take control of assets”，含必要时使用武力进入）	s4 股份转移规章+s15 财产转移规章（须经 s2 公共利益测试）
是否转移所有权	否；s3(3)接管行为”to be treated... as done by the steel undertaking”，行为仍归属公司	是；分标题明示”Transfer ... into public ownership”，证券/财产转归大臣或其全资子公司
日落条款	无（最终由 2026 年法 s60 明文废止）	s3：核心转移权 2 年日落，延长须两院肯定性程序
刑事处罚	s4(5)：抗拒指示经起诉定罪最高 2 年监禁	无对应接管抗拒罪（以财产转移及配套义务为主）
补偿机制	s7：大臣”may”以规章设补偿（酌定、框架缺位）	s52：“must”强制建立补偿框架；s53 独立估值师；s54(11)补偿可为零
生效与转移	2025-04-12 通过当日生效，当日即发生接管	2026-07-15 御准生效；实际收归公有经 s4/s15 规章于 2026-07-16 完成

³⁹ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/part/2/enacted>
⁴⁰ DBT / UK Parliament. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/59-02/0010/en/260010en.pdf>
⁴¹ Department for Business and Trade. <https://www.the-independent.com/news/business/british-steel-ownership-uk-government-b3015897.html>

上表显示，两法的差异不是程度上的而是类型上的：2025 年法的全部权力围绕资产的“使用”（use）展开，接管行为在法律上仍记在公司名下，这使其在教义上属于行政接管/特别管理而非征收；2026 年法则引入“转入公有”（into public ownership）这一所有权变动机制，并配套了只有征收才可能需要的制度装置——公共利益测试、强制补偿框架、独立估值师以及“补偿可为零”的明文授权。刑事罚则与日落条款的此消彼长同样说明问题：2025 年法以两年监禁威慑抗拒接管者且无日落，体现其紧急管制属性；2026 年法不再需要该类罚则，却接受了两年的权力期限约束。这一区分对后续法律争端的定性具有决定意义：若 2025 年的接管不构成所有权转移，则涉及征收补偿与中英双边投资协定（BIT）下“征收”条款的争议，其时间锚点与法律基础均须落在 2026 年 7 月的转移规章之上，而非 2025 年 4 月的紧急接管（详见第 4 章）。

4. 争议焦点

British Steel 事件的核心并非单一法律问题，而是四组相互交织的叙事冲突：谈判破裂归责、补偿标准、国家安全论证与外部关税耦合。英方（政府及议会多数）与敬业/中方在每一组议题上均给出相互对立的口径，且均无法由独立第三方裁决定于一。下表先作总览，随后分节展开。

议题	英方口径	敬业/中方口径（中方来源）
谈判破裂责任	敬业拒绝“可观报价”、取消并拒付原料订单、索无条件数亿英镑，意图单方面终结英国原生钢生产	高炉不具经济性、关停转电弧炉（EAF）系正常商业决策；英方承诺支持资金未到位
补偿标准	公允市值“实际上为零”；独立估值人裁定，补偿可以为零	须“及时、充分、有效”赔偿；锚点£711m 关联债务，据报索赔超£1bn
国有化性质	保护关键基础设施与国家能力的“最后手段”，与所有者国籍无关	“以国家安全之名”强行接管、非法征收、“强取豪夺”
外部耦合	美英协议“所有权性质”条款存在，但政府未将其与国有化因果挂钩	美方关税大棒在先，英方政客不批美国反诬中国（驻英使馆）

表列对立并非单纯措辞分歧：前两组（责任与补偿）直接决定后续国际仲裁的举证格局，后两组（安全化与外部耦合）决定政治正当性的归属。英方论点均有议会记录或官方文件支撑，中方论点均有声明或官方表态支撑，本章按议题并列呈现，不作调和。

4.1 谈判破裂责任叙事

英方叙事的权威版本是商务大臣雷诺兹（Jonathan Reynolds）2025 年 4 月 12 日在下议院的陈述。他指控敬业的意图是拒绝购入足够原料维持高炉运转，“in fact, their intention was to cancel and refuse to pay for existing orders”（事实上，他们

的意图是取消现有订单并拒绝付款），公司将因此“irrevocably and unilaterally”（不可逆地、单方面地）终结英国原生钢生产⁴²。雷诺兹还称政府报价“可观”而敬业“想要的多得多……坦率说，是个过分的数目”，并提出反要约——要求政府无条件向其转移数亿英镑，且不能阻止资金“被立即转移到中国”**错误!未定义书签。**。他随后在《星期日泰晤士报》撰文称政府“refused to be extorted”（拒绝被勒索）⁴³。金额口径本身即存争议：政府出价约 £500m 的说法源自反对党议员发言及 FT、Sky 报道，雷诺兹本人只说“hundreds of millions”；敬业要价则有 £1bn（FT）与 £1.2bn（财新）两种口径，无法定于一⁴⁴。

敬业与中方的叙事针锋相对。中国驻英使馆 2025 年 4 月 16 日答记者问（中方来源）称，按英国“净零排放”战略，关停高炉、改建电弧炉”系正常决策”，与塔塔钢铁 2024 年 9 月关闭塔尔伯特港（Port Talbot）高炉路径一致，且“英钢在敬业 2020 年收购之前就已多年亏损”⁴⁵。敬业 2026 年 7 月 19 日声明（中方来源）进一步指英方“从‘承诺共同投入’到‘拒不兑现’，从‘强行接管’到‘全面国有化’……背信弃义，昭然若揭”，并将事件定性为“赤裸裸的强取豪夺”⁴⁶。可核验的中间事实——2023 年报经营亏损 £205m、负债 £1.04bn，国家审计署（NAO）确认多轮电弧炉转型谈判“none were mutually acceptable”——并不判定责任归属⁴⁷。

4.2 补偿与中英 BIT

补偿是双方立场差距最悬殊、也最可能进入国际仲裁的议题。英方锚点由雷诺兹在 2025 年 4 月 12 日预设：政府将支付公允市价，但“in this case, the market value is effectively zero”（就本案而言，其市值实际上为零）**错误!未定义书签。**。2026 年国有化立法程序中，商务大臣凯尔（Peter Kyle）承诺由独立估值人（independent valuer）裁定“what compensation, if any, is payable”（应支付多少补偿，如有）⁴⁸；该法第 54(11) 条明确补偿可以为零**错误!未定义书签。**。媒体层面，《每日电讯报》2026 年 7 月 16 日报道，敬业“一直就该钢厂资产的损失寻求至多 10 亿英镑补偿；今年 2 月它拒绝了 1 亿英镑的报价”⁴⁹。

敬业一侧的锚点是 British Steel 欠付敬业系企业的关联债务——2023 年报口径约 £736m，FT 口径为 £711m 且净债务此后升至近 £1bn **错误!未定义书签。**。上议院二读中，Lord Sharpe 亦转引报道口径称“Jingye is reportedly seeking compensation

⁴² Hansard / BBC. <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/ckg17g39x41o>

⁴³ ITV News. <https://www.itv.com/news/2025-04-12/mps-debate-emergency-law-to-save-british-steel-in-rare-saturday-sitting>

⁴⁴ Sky News. <https://news.sky.com/story/mps-to-debate-emergency-law-to-keep-british-steel-open-as-prime-minister-warns-national-security-on-the-line-13346516>

⁴⁵ 中国驻英国大使馆. https://gb.china-embassy.gov.cn/lcvt/sgryr/202504/t20250416_11595414.htm

⁴⁶ 敬业钢铁. <http://www.worldmetals.com.cn/viscms/jinritoutiao2308/20260720/272239.html>

⁴⁷ NAO. <https://www.nao.org.uk/reports/investigation-into-the-governments-intervention-in-british-steels-scunthorpe-site/>

⁴⁸ Hansard. [https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2026-06-09/debates/0BC18700-8DE7-447C-B064-DFC836818A7D/SteelIndustry\(Nationalisation\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2026-06-09/debates/0BC18700-8DE7-447C-B064-DFC836818A7D/SteelIndustry(Nationalisation)Bill)

⁴⁹ The Telegraph. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2026/07/16/british-steel-taken-into-public-ownership/>

of more than £1 billion”（据报道敬业正寻求超过 10 亿英镑补偿）⁵⁰。2026 年 6 月 11 日，敬业声明（中方来源）宣布已依据中英双边投资保护协定（BIT）启动磋商程序，要求“及时、充分、有效赔偿”并保留提起国际仲裁的权利**错误!未定义书签。**；7 月 19 日声明重申“分毫不让”“绝不妥协”**错误!未定义书签。**。中国商务部 7 月 17 日（中方来源）要求英方“切实履行中英投资保护协定有关义务”⁵¹。补偿数额、关联债务处置与估值程序三事均未决，规章预计 2026 年秋季出台。

4.3 国家安全/关键基础设施论证

英方的正当性论证围绕三个支柱。其一为原生钢产能的稀缺性：上议院政务次官 Lord Leong 称，若干预，英国将“being the only G7 nation unable to produce virgin steel from raw materials within its borders”（成为唯一无法在境内用原材料生产原生钢的 G7 国家），构成“战略脆弱性”**错误!未定义书签。**其二为高炉的物理不可逆性：一旦停炉，熔融金属冷却凝固形成“salamander”（炉底积铁），重启时金属膨胀可能使炉体开裂，临时停炉的“Salamander Tap”工艺亦具危险性⁵²；ITV 的表述更直白——“If the blast furnaces run out of raw materials, they can never be turned back on”（高炉一旦耗尽原材料，便永远无法重启）**错误!未定义书签。**其三为下游依赖：British Steel 按 £500m 合同供应英国铁路网公司（Network Rail）约 80% 用钢（NAO 口径；《每日电讯报》为 95%），商业贸易部（DBT）将其定位为支撑“关键国家基础设施、经济与国防”的基础产业**错误!未定义书签。****错误!未定义书签。**

中方不接受该论证的前提。商务部 2026 年 7 月 17 日表态（中方来源）指英方“以国家安全之名，强行接管、进而对英钢实施国有化”**错误!未定义书签。**；外交部 2025 年 4 月 14 日例行记者会（中方来源）则呼吁英方“避免将经贸合作政治化和泛安全化”⁵³。驻英使馆 4 月 16 日反问：美国关税大棒之下，“英国那些政客不去抨击美国，而是一味诬蔑抹黑中国政府和中国企业，他们到底意欲何为？”**错误!未定义书签。**值得注意的是，安全化论证在英国内部亦非全无异议：保守党影子商务大臣格里菲斯（Andrew Griffith）的拒绝二读修正案即称“expropriating businesses sets a precedent that will deter inward investment”（征收企业会开创吓阻投资的先例）⁵⁴。

4.4 外部耦合

时间线上的外部变量有两项。第一项是美国关税：2025 年 3 月 12 日，美国对全球（含英国）钢进口加征 25% 关税生效，终止英国既有豁免；British Steel 在 3 月 27 日关停磋商声明中明确将“the imposition of tariffs”（关税的施加）列为经营不

⁵⁰ Hansard. [https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2026-06-16/debates/1802FC47-0BA4-4125-9B2F-45ED256C1104/SteelIndustry\(Nationalisation\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2026-06-16/debates/1802FC47-0BA4-4125-9B2F-45ED256C1104/SteelIndustry(Nationalisation)Bill)

⁵¹ 中国商务部. https://www.mofcom.gov.cn/syxwfb/art/2026/art_9265af08e1b94defba7d99fa5c9c4f4e.html

⁵² BBC. <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c5y680w62wno>

⁵³

⁵⁴ Hansard. [https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2026-05-21/debates/D7727851-30C5-485A-B107-7E792BA527B9/SteelIndustry\(Nationalisation\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2026-05-21/debates/D7727851-30C5-485A-B107-7E792BA527B9/SteelIndustry(Nationalisation)Bill)

可持续的原因之一⁵⁵。第二项是美英“经济繁荣协议”（EPD）：2025年5月8日框架及6月16日白宫行政令规定，英国钢铝入美优惠待遇以英方满足美方关于供应链安全及“the nature of ownership of relevant production facilities”（相关生产设施所有权性质）的要求为条件⁵⁶。律所 Skadden 的解读称，据报道英国官员确认该条件以中国为针对对象**错误!未定义书签。**。需要严格限定：该条款与英方接管、国有化之间的因果关联属分析性推断，英国政府从未明文承认，凯尔在下院三读反而明确否定决定”与当前所有者敬业的国籍完全无关”（“has absolutely nothing to do with the national origin of the current owners”）**错误!未定义书签。**。本章仅确认条款存在、时间高度耦合、针对中国系据报道的官员确认这三层事实，不作进一步归因。

5. 英国官方文本汇编（英文逐字+中译+出处）

本章汇编英国政府在 British Steel（敬业集团控股，Scunthorpe 厂区）事件中的公开官方文本，全部取自一手来源：gov.uk（首相办公室、商业与贸易部）、parliament.uk（Hansard 议事录与书面声明）与 legislation.gov.uk（成文法原文）。所有英文均为逐字摘录，未作改写；中文翻译为工作译文，如有出入以英文原文为准。条目按三类组织：5.1 为政府新闻稿与声明（含书面大臣声明），5.2 为议会辩论记录，5.3 为立法条文。每条随文标注【来源机构 | 日期 | 标题/章节 | URL】，并以【直接引语】【新闻稿叙述】【法条文本】区分文本性质。底稿标注 [无法核验] 或“经镜像核验”的条目，保留该限定。

5.1 政府新闻稿与声明（GOV.UK / No.10 / DBT）

2025年4月，政府的公开表态围绕“紧急接管运营”展开，口径集中于三点：行动的特殊性与一次性、立法不涉及所有权变更、资金来自既有预算。以下按时间顺序收录2025年4月11日至15日的四份核心文本，其后补充2025年4月22日下院口头声明与6月20日书面声明（HCWS723）作为过渡。

条目 5.1.1 首相声明（2025-04-11）

【首相办公室（Prime Minister’s Office, 10 Downing Street） | 2025-04-11 | PM statement on British Steel: 11 April 2025（Speech, 注明 “Transcript of the speech, exactly as it was delivered”） | <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-on-british-steel-11-april-2025>】

【直接引语】（首相 Keir Starmer 讲话逐字记录）：

⁵⁵ British Steel. <https://www.britishsteel.co.uk/british-steel-to-consult-on-proposed-closure-of-scunthorpe-blast-furnaces-rod-mill-and-steelmaking-operation/>

⁵⁶ The White House. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/06/implementing-the-general-terms-of-the-united-states-of-america-united-kingdom-economic-prosperity-deal/>

“As Prime Minister, I will always act in the national interest. ...to protect British jobs and British workers. This afternoon, the future of British steel hangs in the balance. Jobs. Investment. Growth. Our economic and national security... ..are all on the line.”

“Our Plan for Change means we need more steel not less. So we will act with urgency. Now, we should be clear - This situation – and our response – is unique.”

“And I will not stand by. There is no time to waste. So we are recalling Parliament tomorrow For a Saturday sitting. We will pass emergency legislation In one day To give the Business Secretary the powers To do everything possible to stop the closure of these blast furnaces. And as I have said, we will keep all options on the table.”

中文翻译：作为首相，我将永远以国家利益行事.....保护英国的就业和英国工人。今天下午，英国钢铁的前途悬于一线。就业、投资、增长、我们的经济与国家安危都命悬一线。.....我不会袖手旁观，时不我待。因此我们明天召回议会举行周六会议，将在一天之内通过紧急立法，授予商务大臣权力，尽一切可能阻止这些高炉关闭。正如我所说，我们将把所有选项都摆在桌面上。

条目 5.1.2 DBT 新闻稿: Government acts to save British steel production (2025-04-12)

【商业与贸易部（Department for Business and Trade）& 商务大臣 Jonathan Reynolds | 2025-04-12 | Government acts to save British steel production（新闻稿） | <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-acts-to-save-british-steel-production>】

【新闻稿叙述】：

“Parliament recalled to introduce emergency powers that will allow the Government to protect the Scunthorpe site”

“Unique action to gives the best chance of safeguarding steelmaking, protecting jobs, national security and supply chains.”（按：原文即有此语法瑕疵 “to gives”）

“This strategic decision aims to secure domestic steel production for nationally important projects like airports, rail and housing and deliver growth at part of the Plan for Change.”

“Steelmaking is set to continue in Scunthorpe following urgent action by the UK Government on Friday 11 April. The Prime Minister requested the recall of Parliament to vote on emergency legislation to prevent the blast furnaces being shut down. The move will maximise the chances of securing domestic steel production – a crucial national capability which was at risk of collapse under the site’s current ownership. This is a very specific intervention taken in exceptional circumstances.”

“British Steel’s owners Jingye confirmed their intention to close the blast furnaces at Scunthorpe immediately, despite months of negotiations in good faith and a generous offer of co-investment from the UK government of £500 million.”

“The legislation will give the Government the power to direct the company’s board and workforce, ensure they get paid, and order the raw materials to keep the blast furnace running. In the meantime, the Government has instructed the company’s UK management to continue the running of the plant to ensure the furnaces keep burning. This legislation means that anyone employed at the plant who takes steps to keep it running, against the orders of the Chinese ownership, can be reinstated if sacked for doing so.”

中文翻译：议会已被召回以引入紧急权力，使政府能够保护 Scunthorpe 厂区；此举旨在为机场、铁路、住房等国家重要项目保住国内钢铁生产。英国钢铁的所有者敬业确认其打算立即关闭 Scunthorpe 高炉，尽管（政府）进行了数月的诚信谈判并提出了 5 亿英镑的慷慨共同投资要约。立法将赋予政府指挥公司董事会和员工、确保其获得薪酬、并订购原材料以维持高炉运转的权力；与此同时，政府已指示公司驻英管理层继续运营工厂。凡因违抗中资所有者的命令而维持工厂运转的员工，若因此被解雇，可获复职。这是特殊情况下非常特定的干预。

【直接引语】（商务大臣 Jonathan Reynolds）：

“We will always do what is necessary to keep Britain secure at home and strong abroad. We are doing what previous governments have failed to, acting in the national interest to help secure UK steelmaking for the future.”

“We negotiated with British Steel’s owners in good faith ever since coming to office. We made a generous offer of support to the company and I am deeply disappointed that we have been forced to take these measures, but Jingye have not been forthright throughout this process, and left us no choice but to act.”

“We’re in a new and changing world where it’s never been more important to support our security and build our resilience, so that we can have strength abroad and renewal at home, and that’s what this government has done.”

中文翻译：我们将永远采取必要之举，确保英国对内安全、对外强大。我们正在做历届政府未能做到的事——以国家利益行事，为英国钢铁业保住未来。自上任以来我们一直与英国钢铁的所有者诚信谈判，提出了慷慨的支持方案；我对我们被迫采取这些措施深感遗憾，但敬业在整个过程中并不坦诚，使我们别无选择只能行动。

【新闻稿叙述】（资金说明，含 NOTES TO EDITORS）：

“Funding for the site will come from the Government’s £2.5bn steel fund, to help rebuild the industry over the next five years.”

“NOTES TO EDITORS: All funding required for the site will come out of existing budgets, within the departmental spending envelope set out by the government at Spring Statement 2025. No further government borrowing is envisaged to support any intervention.”

中文翻译：厂区资金将来自政府 25 亿英镑钢铁基金；所有所需资金将从现有预算（2025 年春季声明确定的部门支出额度）中支出，预计不会为干预新增政府借款。

条目 5.1.3 首相声明（2025-04-12）

【首相办公室（Prime Minister’s Office, 10 Downing Street） | 2025-04-12 | PM statement on British Steel: 12 April 2025 | <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-statement-on-british-steel-12-april-2025>】

【直接引语】（首相 Keir Starmer）：

“Today, my government has stepped in to save British Steel. We are acting to protect the jobs of thousands of workers, and all options are on the table to secure the future of the industry. Delivering security and renewal for working people is at the heart of my Plan for Change.”

“This government is turning the page on a decade of decline, where our manufacturing heartlands were hollowed out by the previous government.”

“British steel will be the backbone as we get Britain building once more.”

中文翻译：今天，我的政府已介入以拯救英国钢铁。我们的行动是为了保护数千名工人的就业，为保住该行业的未来，所有选项都在桌面上。.....在让英国重新建设的进程中，英国钢铁将成为中流砥柱。

条目 5.1.4 DBT 新闻稿：Government secures raw materials to save British Steel（2025-04-15）

【商业与贸易部 & 商务大臣 Jonathan Reynolds | 2025-04-15 | Government secures raw materials to save British Steel（新闻稿，含临时管理层任命） | <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-secures-raw-materials-to-save-british-steel>】

【新闻稿叙述】：

“The Business Secretary pushes ahead with efforts to safeguard British Steel. Today [Tuesday 15 April] he will travel up to Immingham as the raw materials that have been waiting in the dock are unloaded and transported to the site, following the government settling payment for them.”

“The materials – which have arrived from the US – are enough to keep the blast furnaces running for the coming weeks, with officials continuing to work at pace to get a steady pipeline of materials to keep the fire burning.”

“A separate ship which contains yet more coking coal is on the way to the UK from Australia. This cargo was the subject of a legal dispute between British Steel and Jingye over the weekend that has now been resolved. The materials have been paid for using existing DBT budgets.”

“New legislation passed last weekend, in an unprecedented move, gives Government the power to direct the company’s board and workforce, ensure they get paid, and order the raw materials to keep the blast furnaces running. It also permits the Government to do these things itself if needed. The government acted to protect 37,000 jobs in supply chains and ensure we can build the infrastructure needed to deliver growth which is fundamental to the Plan for Change.”

“On Monday, Business and Trade Secretary Jonathan Reynolds confirmed the appointment of Allan Bell as interim Chief Executive Officer, and Lisa Coulson as interim Chief Commercial Officer, both with immediate effect – ensuring the right expertise is in place to keep the site running smoothly.”

“After intensive work over the weekend, the government has secured coke and iron ore pellets for the blast furnaces and is confident there will be enough materials to keep the furnaces burning.”

【直接引语】（商务大臣 Jonathan Reynolds）：

“We will always act in the interest of working people and UK industry. Thanks to the work of those at British Steel, and in my department, we have moved decisively to secure the raw materials we need to help save British Steel.”

“Our industries depend on UK steel and – thanks to our Plan for Change – demand is set to shoot up: helping build the 1.5 million homes, railways, schools and hospitals we need to usher in a decade of national renewal.”

中文翻译：从美国运抵的原材料可维持高炉未来数周运转，货款已用商业与贸易部现有预算结清；另有一艘载有焦煤的货船在澳大利亚来英途中（该货物此前系英国钢铁与敬业之间法律纠纷的对象，现已解决）。商务大臣确认任命 Allan Bell 为临时首席执行官、Lisa Coulson 为临时首席商务官，均立即生效。政府此举保护了供应链中 3.7 万个就业岗位。Reynolds 称：我们将永远以工薪阶层和英国产业的利益行事；我们已果断行动锁定所需原材料，以帮助拯救英国钢铁。

条目 5.1.5 产业大臣下院口头声明（2025-04-22）与书面声明 HCWS723（2025-06-20）

【英国议会（Hansard，下院大臣口头声明） | 2025-04-22 | British Steel（Ministerial statement, House of Commons） | <https://hansard.parliament.uk/pdf/commons/2025-04-22>】

【直接引语】（产业大臣 Sarah Jones）：

“The Government took the decision to recall Parliament on 12 April so that we could take swift, significant action on British Steel. As hon. Members will be aware, that was the first time Parliament had sat on a Saturday in over 40 years. ... I am very pleased to inform the House that this afternoon, British Steel has cancelled the redundancy consultations started by Jingye.”

“I want to stress that this kind of state intervention is not something that we intend to replicate in other situations, or for other industries. We recognised that unprecedented action was warranted in a truly unprecedented situation.”

“We have wasted no time in enacting those powers and taking the urgent action required to keep the blast furnaces lit at Scunthorpe. We have secured the raw materials needed to keep the blast furnaces operating, and we continue to work at pace to secure a steady pipeline of materials.”

中文翻译：4月12日召回议会是40多年来议会首次在周六开会。我很高兴地通知下院：英国钢铁已于今天下午取消敬业发起的裁员磋商。我要强调：这种国家干预，我们不打算在其他情形或其他行业复制；我们认识到，真正空前的局势需要空前的行动。

【英国议会（下院书面声明 HCWS723，同日上院 HLWS721） | 2025-06-20 | British Steel（Written Ministerial Statement） | <https://hansard.parliament.uk/pdf/commons/2025-06-20>】

【直接引语】（产业大臣 Sarah Jones 书面声明）：

“As the Chancellor set out at Spending Review on 11 June, this Government faced a choice in April: to let British Steel collapse, or to intervene. We were not prepared to tolerate a situation in which Britain’s steel capacity was critically undermined, or to see another community with a deep industrial heritage lose the pride, prosperity and dignity that industry provides. We are proud of our decision to intervene to save British Steel in Scunthorpe, and the jobs that come with it.”

“Work continues to develop an impact assessment and bring forward regulations under Section 7 of the Act, which allow the Secretary of State to introduce a compensation scheme for steel undertakings that have received a notice under the Act.”

“Our intervention in British Steel under the Act has enabled the company to continue to operate two blast furnaces in Scunthorpe, and we have secured sufficient supplies of raw materials to maintain this asset configuration for the coming months. ... the redundancy consultation initiated by British Steel’s owners, Jingye, was cancelled shortly after the Government’s legislative intervention, removing the immediate risk to 2,700 jobs...”

中文翻译：今年 4 月政府面临的抉择是：任由英国钢铁倒闭，还是出手干预。我们为干预拯救 Scunthorpe 英国钢铁及其就业岗位的决定感到自豪。依据该法第 7 条制定补偿方案条例的工作仍在推进。干预使公司得以维持两座高炉运行；敬业发起的裁员磋商在政府立法干预后不久即被取消，2,700 个岗位的燃眉之险得以解除。（下院图书馆简报 CBP-10278 援引同日声明：截至 2025-06-20，政府自 4 月 12 日以来提供的营运资金为 1 亿英镑。）

进入 2026 年，政府口径从“临时接管”转向“国有化路径”：5 月 11 日预告立法、5 月 13 日列入国王演讲、5 月 14 日提交法案并附书面声明（HCWS9），7 月 16 日宣布完成国有化并附书面声明（HLWS282）。以下六条构成这一转向的官方文本链。

条目 5.1.6 DBT + 首相办公室新闻稿（2026-05-11）

【商业与贸易部；首相办公室；商务大臣 Peter Kyle；首相 Keir Starmer | 2026-05-11 | New legislation gives Government power to bring British Steel into public ownership（新闻稿，预告将列入 5 月 13 日国王演讲） | <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-legislation-gives-government-power-to-bring-british-steel-into-public-ownership>】

【新闻稿叙述】：

“Government to introduce legislation which would give it the option to nationalise British Steel, subject to public interest test being met.”

“Primary legislation would give Government a route to safeguard UK steelmaking capacity and avoid sudden halt of production at Scunthorpe, while it considers options for British Steel to help deliver on government’s Steel Strategy ambitions.”

“British Steel could be back in Government hands for the first time since being sold off in 1988, thanks to powers that will be included in new legislation to be set out in the Kings Speech on Wednesday.”

“The Government intervened at British Steel in April 2025 under the Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act to ensure uninterrupted steel production and to avoid the sudden closure of the blast furnaces, which would have disrupted supply chains and risked thousands of jobs.”

“Since then, the Government has been in discussions with British Steel’s owner to find a pragmatic and realistic solution for the business on acceptable terms. It has not been possible to agree a commercial sale with the current owner, and government does not believe an agreement could be reached which would deliver acceptable value for money for taxpayers.”

“The Government believes introducing legislation to provide a route to public ownership is the appropriate next step, while recognising that any decision to use the powers in the Bill would be subject to the Bill’s public interest test being met. The public interest test considers factors including

national security, maintaining critical national infrastructure and supporting the economy.”

【直接引语】（首相 Keir Starmer）：

“Steel is strategically important to our economy and our national resilience. That’s why we acted last year to avoid a sudden halt to production at Scunthorpe, protecting workers and the community that depend on the site, and why we’re now bringing forward legislation to give us options to protect Britain’s steelmaking capability.”

“This is what an activist state looks like – taking decisions in the national interest. This Bill would allow us to take action if we need to, while we continue rebuilding our steel sector.”

【直接引语】（商务大臣 Peter Kyle）：

“Strong domestic steel production is vital for our economy, and this legislation would allow us to ensure stability for British Steel’s workers, suppliers and customers and avoid damaging disruption to crucial supply chains, while we consider options for the site’s future.”

“Revitalising our steel sector is a top priority for this government, and bringing forward this legislation would allow us to explore potential future options for British Steel. The government recognises that securing the long-term future of the UK’s steel sector relies on both public and private investment for modernisation.”

中文翻译：政府将引入立法，使其在满足公共利益测试的前提下拥有将英国钢铁国有化的选项；这是 1988 年私有化以来该公司首次可能重回政府手中。政府一直与所有者商谈，寻求在可接受条件下务实、现实的解决方案；但未能与现所有者达成商业出售协议，政府认为无法达成对纳税人而言物有所值的协议。Starmer 称：这就是积极作为的国家（activist state）的样子——以国家利益作决断。Kyle 称：振兴钢铁产业是本届政府的首要任务，其长期未来需要公共与私人投资共同推动现代化。

条目 5.1.7 国王演讲及背景简报（2026-05-13）

【首相办公室（Prime Minister’s Office, 10 Downing Street） | 2026-05-13 | The King’s Speech 2026 – Background Briefing Notes | https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6a046665c0cc74b4523e4d3b/The_King_s_Speech_2026_-_background_briefing_notes.pdf】

（说明：gov.uk 原始 PDF 本次未能直接打开核对 [无法核验原件]；正文经镜像存档 policythreads.co.uk 逐字核对，两处文字一致。）

【直接引语】（国王演讲原文，2026-05-13）：

“My Ministers will continue to take all action necessary to safeguard the domestic production of steel [Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill].”

中文翻译：我的大臣们将继续采取一切必要行动，以保障钢铁的国内生产。

【新闻稿叙述】（背景简报 Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill 条目）：

“Safeguarding the long-term future of Britain’s steel capability and capacity is in our national interest. That requires us to take this urgent and extraordinary action to introduce the Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill now. This legislation provides a route for the Government to nationalise steel companies or their operations, such as British Steel, provided the public interest test in the legislation is met.”

“The Government has engaged in negotiations with the current owner of BSL on a commercial sale, but it has not been possible to agree acceptable terms which would represent a responsible use of public money. As a result, the Government believes it is in the public interest to bring forward primary legislation which will give the Government the powers to nationalise BSL. This is a measure of last resort. Any nationalisation of BSL would be subject to the public interest test being met before using the powers under the Bill.”

“Introduce compensation provisions for steel undertakings in respect of which SoS’s transfer powers have been used. Where the Government does exercise the transfer powers in the Bill, regulations would follow to set out a compensation scheme. This would allow those affected to obtain independently assessed compensation. The valuer will look at circumstances and determine what compensation, if any, is required.”

中文翻译：保障英国钢铁能力与产能的长期未来符合国家利益，因此需要现在采取这一紧急而非常的行动引入《钢铁产业（国有化）法案》。政府已就商业出售与BSL 现所有者谈判，但无法达成符合公共资金负责任使用原则的条款。这是最后手段（a measure of last resort）。凡动用转移权力，将随后以条例设立补偿方案，使受影响方获得经独立评估的补偿；估值人将根据具体情况裁定是否需要补偿及补偿多少。

条目 5.1.8 下院书面声明 HCWS9（2026-05-14，法案提交日）

【商业与贸易部（UK Parliament 官方记录，下院书面声明；同日上院 HLWS4） | 2026-05-14 | British Steel（Written Statement HCWS9） | <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2026-05-14/hcws9>】

【直接引语】（产业大臣 Chris McDonald 书面声明）：

“The Government’s priority remains to maintain the safe operation of the blast furnaces at British Steel. Government officials are continuing to

provide on-site support in Scunthorpe, ensuring uninterrupted domestic steel production and monitoring the use of taxpayer funds.”

“On funding, the position remains that all Government funding for British Steel will be drawn from existing budgets, within the spending envelope set out at Spring Statement 2025. To date, we have provided approximately £484 million for working capital, covering items such as raw materials and salaries.”

“Today, the Government will introduce a Bill to provide a route for Government to bring steel companies or their operations into public ownership, provided the public interest test in the legislation is met. This will allow the Government to safeguard domestic steelmaking capability in line with the steel strategy. We do not take the decision to introduce the Bill lightly.”

“The Government has engaged in negotiations with the current owner of British Steel regarding a commercial sale, but it has not been possible to agree acceptable terms which would represent a responsible use of public money. We want to see British Steel play its part in a revitalised steel sector, but it has not been possible to agree this under its current ownership.”（按：原文即“in in”）

“Given the information currently available to us, the Government is strongly minded to use the powers in the Bill to bring British Steel into public ownership in the future, subject to the public interest being satisfied and taking into account all the relevant facts at that time.”

“The Government recognises that securing the long-term future of the UK steel sector relies on both public and private investment for modernisation. Delivering the best outcomes for taxpayers has been, and will remain, a key priority for this Government.”

中文翻译：政府的首要任务仍是维持英国钢铁高炉的安全运行；官员继续在 Scunthorpe 现场支持并监督纳税人资金使用。迄今为止，我们已提供约 4.84 亿英镑营运资金，用于原材料和工资等。今天政府将提交法案，在满足公共利益测试的前提下为将钢铁公司或其业务纳入公有制提供路径。鉴于目前掌握的信息，政府强烈倾向于（strongly minded）在未来动用该法案权力将英国钢铁纳入公有制，但须届时公共利益获得满足并考虑所有相关事实。

条目 5.1.9 DBT 新闻稿：国有化生效（2026-07-16）

【商业与贸易部；商务大臣 Peter Kyle；财政大臣 Rachel Reeves；首相 Keir Starmer | 2026-07-16 | Government brings British Steel into public ownership to protect UK steelmaking（新闻稿） | <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-brings-british-steel-into-public-ownership-to-protect-uk-steelmaking>】

【新闻稿叙述】：

“The Government has today (16 July) taken British Steel into public ownership to protect the future of steel production in the UK.”

“The move follows the Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act receiving Royal Assent and comes after Ministers concluded that bringing the company into public ownership was necessary to protect the UK’s national interest.”

“Maintaining steel production at British Steel’s Scunthorpe site is considered essential to preserving the UK’s ability to make steel domestically.”

“After assessing the impact on the country’s economy, critical infrastructure and national security, the Business Secretary concluded that government ownership was the best way to secure the company’s future and protect the UK’s steelmaking capability and supply chains.”

“The Government stepped in at British Steel in April 2025 to keep the blast furnaces running and prevent a disorderly closure that would have put steel production, supply chains and thousands of jobs at risk. Since then, Ministers and officials have worked intensively to find a long-term solution for the business.”

“Despite extensive discussions, it was not possible to reach an agreement with the former owner Jingye that would secure the future of the company while delivering value for taxpayers.”

“Parliament has now provided the powers needed to act, and government has decided that bringing British Steel into public ownership is the right and necessary course of action.”

“Now that Royal Assent has been achieved, the public interest test has been met and the business brought into public ownership, the Act requires an independent valuer to be appointed to assess whether any compensation is payable. The compensation scheme will be set up through regulations expected in autumn.”

【直接引语】（首相 Keir Starmer）：

“British Steel is part of the fabric of our nation and a cornerstone of Britain’s industrial strength. Today’s decision secures the future of steelmaking in the UK, protects skilled jobs and safeguards a vital national capability. This Government will always act in the national interest to support British industry, strengthen our economy and ensure the industries we rely on can thrive long into the future.”

【直接引语】（商务大臣 Peter Kyle）：

“British Steel is one of the nation’s biggest steel producers, and I’ve made the decision to nationalise the business to secure steelmaking capability and maintain production in the national interest.”

“British Steel now belongs to the British people, and our focus is on the future: stabilising the business, backing the communities that rely on it and building a sustainable, competitive and decarbonised steel sector for the years ahead.”（按：gov.uk 原文该段末尾有一个多余的闭引号）

【直接引语】（财政大臣 Rachel Reeves）：

“Bringing British Steel into public ownership is the right thing to do so we can stabilise the business going forward, protect UK steelmaking and the communities it supports. We are backing British industry and investing in the industries that create growth – with steel vital to our security, resilience and economic strength.”

【直接引语】（英国钢铁临时首席执行官 Allan Bell，载入政府新闻稿）：

“This is a momentous day for British Steel, and everyone connected with our business – our dedicated employees, our valued customers and suppliers, and the tens of thousands of people in our supply chains and local communities. Much more than that, it is an historic day for Britain and UK manufacturing – one which safeguards our future and strengthens national security and infrastructure.”

中文翻译：政府已于今日（7月16日）将英国钢铁纳入公有制。此举紧随《钢铁产业（国有化）法》获御准；大臣们认定将该公司纳入公有制是保护英国国家利益所必需。经评估对本国经济、关键基础设施和国家安全的影响后，商务大臣认定政府所有是保障公司未来的最佳途径。尽管进行了广泛磋商，仍无法与前所有者敬业达成既保障公司未来又对纳税人物有所值的协议。该法要求任命一名独立估值人评估是否应付任何补偿；补偿方案将通过预计于秋季出台的条例设立。Kyle 称：英国钢铁现在属于英国人民（belongs to the British people）。

条目 5.1.10 书面声明 HLWS282（2026-07-16）

【商业与贸易部（UK Parliament 官方记录，上院书面声明 HLWS282，产业大臣 Chris McDonald 署名、上院由 Lord Stockwood 代述；下院同日作相同声明） | 2026-07-16 | British Steel（Written Statement HLWS282） | <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2026-07-16/hlws282>（另见 <https://hansard.parliament.uk/html/commons/2026-07-16/WrittenStatements>）】

【直接引语】（书面声明：公共利益测试论证）：

“The Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026 grants powers to allow the Secretary of State to bring a steel company into public ownership where it is necessary in the public interest. Ministers must carefully consider the public interest test and the likely costs prior to exercising the powers.”

“Given the financial challenges the company is facing and has faced for some time, the Government’s assessment is that, without taking it into public ownership, where a plan could be developed for a sustainable

future, there is a significant risk it would fail and this capability would be lost. Such an outcome would directly disrupt the national rail network, and increase supply chain risk for industry, including major infrastructure projects. It would reduce UK steelmaking capacity to around half of the requirements anticipated by 2035, leaving the UK vulnerable to volatility in international markets and international supply chains.”

“The Government’s assessment, based on the relevant factors including cost considerations, is that it is necessary in the public interest to nationalise British Steel Limited. We have not taken this decision lightly but we consider that it is the only viable route forward in these circumstances.”

【直接引语】（书面声明：国有化事实与治理）：

“The Government has nationalised British Steel Limited. Its transfer to public ownership took place this morning, using powers granted by the Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026.”

“Nationalisation brings to an end the temporary special measures that were applied under the Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025, which secured the continued operations of Scunthorpe’s blast furnaces.”

“British Steel is now a government owned company and public non-financial corporation, with the Secretary of State as its sole shareholder.”

“Nationalisation brings stability to the firm and its workforce, and allows it to look forward, making steel in the national interest owned by the people of this country. All business, jobs, customers and suppliers continue as normal through the transfer into public ownership.”

【直接引语】（书面声明：补偿与对敬业立场）：

“The Government recognises that this is a significant intervention. The Government has and will always respect and adhere to its legal obligations under domestic and international law.”

“The former owner of British Steel Limited was Jingye Group. The Government held commercial negotiations with the Group over the potential acquisition by Government of British Steel, but unfortunately it was not possible to reach an agreement that represented value to the taxpayer. The Government’s view is that the commercial value today of the business, given its history of loss making and its current poor financial position, is nil.”

“Following nationalisation, the Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026 requires the Government to introduce a compensation scheme through regulations. These will be laid and debated by Parliament in the autumn. The regulations will provide for the appointment of an independent third party valuer, who will assess what compensation, if any, is owed to the

company. We will abide by the final outcome of this process and pay any compensation accordingly.”

中文翻译：政府评估认为：若不将其纳入公有制，该公司很可能失败、该项能力将丧失，这将直接扰乱全国铁路网，并使英国炼钢产能降至 2035 年预期需求的一半左右；基于此，政府认定将英国钢铁有限公司国有化是公共利益所必需，是当前情势下唯一可行的前进路径。转移于今晨完成，英国钢铁现为政府所有的公司和公共非金融公司，国务大臣为其唯一股东。政府承认这是一次重大干预，并将始终遵守其在国内法和国际法下的法律义务。前所有者为敬业集团；政府的观点是：鉴于该公司长期亏损的历史和当前糟糕的财务状况，其今日的商业价值为零（nil）。补偿条例将于秋季提交议会辩论，并任命独立第三方估值人评估是否欠付补偿；政府将遵从该程序的最终结果并据此支付。

5.2 议会记录（Hansard）

议会记录呈现政府与反对党在措辞上的直接交锋。2025 年 4 月 12 日（周六，复活节休会期召回）两院一日内完成《钢铁产业（特别措施）法案》全部程序：下院辩论见 Volume 765, columns 839–886，上院见 Volume 845, columns 490–537。当日政府发言人反复声明“这不是国有化”，而多名反对党与后座议员则以“国有化”“没收”等措辞定性。2026 年《钢铁产业（国有化）法案》各阶段（下院二读 2026-05-21、下院三读 2026-06-09、上院二读 2026-06-16、上院三读 2026-07-13）则围绕公共利益测试、独立估值与投资者信心展开。以下全部为【直接引语】。

5.2.1 下院，2025-04-12（Steel Industry (Special Measures) Bill 二读，Vol 765, cc.839–886）

【UK Parliament (Hansard) | 2025-04-12 | Steel Industry (Special Measures) Bill — Second Reading, House of Commons | [https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry\(SpecialMeasures\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry(SpecialMeasures)Bill)】

Jonathan Reynolds（商务贸易大臣，开场，col 839）：

“We meet in exceptional circumstances to take exceptional action in what are exceptional times. Our request to recall Parliament was not one we made lightly. ... we seek to pass emergency legislation that is unequivocally in our national interest.”

中文翻译：我们在非常时期、以非常之举、应对非常情势。召回议会绝非轻率决定……我们寻求通过的紧急立法明确符合国家利益。

Reynolds（对敬业的核心指控，col 839）：

“Despite our offer to Jingye being substantial, it wanted much more—an excessive amount, frankly. However, we remained committed to negotiation, but over the past few days, it has become clear that the intention of Jingye was to refuse to purchase sufficient raw materials to keep the blast furnaces running. In fact, its intention was to cancel and refuse to pay for existing orders. The company would therefore have irrevocably and unilaterally closed down primary steelmaking at British Steel.”

中文翻译：尽管我们给敬业的报价已相当可观，它想要的更多——坦白说是漫天要价。过去几天已清楚表明，敬业的意图是拒绝购买足够原材料以维持高炉运转，事实上其意图是取消现有订单并拒绝付款，从而不可挽回地、单方面地关停英国钢铁的原钢生产。

Reynolds（政府“代买原材料”方案与敬业反要约， col 839）：

“I want to make it absolutely clear that, separately from any conversation about a possible deal to co-invest in new infrastructure, the British Government offered to purchase the raw materials in a way that would have ensured no losses whatsoever for Jingye in maintaining the blast furnaces for a period of time. A counter-offer was instead made by Jingye: that we transfer hundreds of millions of pounds to it, without any conditions to prevent that money, and potentially other assets, being immediately transferred to China. Jingye also refused the condition of keeping the blast furnaces maintained and in good working order.”

中文翻译：独立于任何共同投资新基础设施的谈判，英国政府曾提出由政府购买原材料，确保敬业在一段时间内维持高炉运转而零损失。敬业却提出反要约：要求政府无条件向其转账数亿英镑——无法阻止该款项及潜在其他资产被立即转移至中国——并拒绝了“保持高炉得到维护并处于良好工作状态”这一条件。

Reynolds（“不作为不是选项”， col 840）：

“Even if I had agreed to those terms, I could not guarantee that further requests for money would not then be made. In that situation, with the clock being run down, doing nothing was not an option. We could not, will not and never will stand idly by while the heat seeps from the UK’s remaining blast furnaces, without any planning, due process or respect for the consequences. That is why I needed colleagues here today.”

中文翻译：即便我答应了那些条件，也无法保证不会有进一步的索款要求。在时间被耗尽的情况下，无所作为不是选项。我们不能、不会、也永远不会袖手旁观，看着英国仅剩的高炉在毫无规划、毫无正当程序、毫不顾及后果的情况下冷却熄火。

Reynolds（“本法案不转移所有权”， col 840）：

“The legislation ahead of us today is therefore a proportionate and necessary step. It allows us to take control of British Steel’s blast furnaces, maintaining steel production and, by extension, protecting the company’s 3,500-strong workforce. **The Bill does not transfer ownership to the Government.** We will have to deal with that matter at a later date. I took the decision that given the exceptional nature of a recall, it would be better to limit the powers in the Bill, which are still significant, rather than introduce more complex matters of property rights and public ownership at this time.”

中文翻译：今天摆在我们面前的立法是相称且必要的一步。它使我们能够接管英国钢铁的高炉，维持钢铁生产，进而保护该公司 3,500 名员工。**本法案并不将所有权转移给政府。**所有权问题我们将在日后处理。

David Davis（保守党）质询与 Reynolds 答复（“市值实际上为零”， col 840）：

David Davis: “...it is beginning to sound as though Jingye is trying to manoeuvre the Government into a recompensed nationalisation. Will he make it plain that if it tries to manoeuvre us into nationalisation, we will pay not more than a penny for the business?”

Reynolds: “To be clear, where there is a transfer of ownership to the state, we would always pay the fair market value for the assets. In this case, the market value is effectively zero, so I take the right hon. Gentleman’s point entirely.”

中文翻译：（Davis：听起来敬业正试图把政府逼入“有偿国有化”；请明确：若它逼我们国有化，我们一分钱都不应多付。）（Reynolds：明确地说，凡所有权转让给国家，我们总会支付资产的公平市值。本案中市值实际上为零，所以我完全接受这位尊贵先生的观点。）

Reynolds（权力性质：比照《2004 年国内应急法》，临时性， col 841）：

“The Bill broadly replicates the situation that would apply if the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 had been triggered, but rather than seeking to meet the threshold to trigger that Act, I am seeking parliamentary permission—the consent of this House and the other place—to take control, which I think is a better way forward. I want to make it clear to the right hon. and learned Gentleman and to the House that I want this to be a temporary position—I do not want these powers a minute longer than is necessary—but I need the powers to rectify and save the situation.”

中文翻译：本法案大体复制了《2004 年国内应急法》被触发时的情形，但我不是去满足该法的触发门槛，而是寻求议会许可来取得控制权。我希望这只是暂时状态——我一分钟都不愿多握有这些权力——但我需要这些权力来纠正并挽救局面。

Reynolds（答 Richard Tice：国有化”可能是选项”， col 841）：

“A transfer of ownership to the state remains on the table. It may well, at this stage, given the behaviour of the company, be the likely option. However, our aspirations for British Steel remain a co-investment agreement with a private sector partner to secure a long-term transformation. The action I seek to take today is not a magic wand or a panacea. The state cannot fund the long-term transformation of British Steel, nor would it want to, but a failure to act today would prevent any more desirable outcome from even being considered...”

中文翻译：将所有权转让给国家仍在选项之内，鉴于该公司的行为，现阶段这很可能是大概率选项。不过，我们对英国钢铁的期望仍是与私营伙伴达成共同投资协议。今天采取的行动不是魔杖也不是万灵药；但今天不行动，将使任何更理想的结果连被考虑的机会都没有。

Reynolds（结尾，col 848）：

“Let me conclude by saying that steel is fundamental to Britain’s industrial strength, our security and our identity as a primary global power. Today’s legislation will help ensure that we can retain that steelmaking capability here in the UK both now and for years to come. For British workers’ security, for British industries’ future and—without hesitation—in our national interest, and for the workers of British Steel and their families, this action is essential, and I commend this Bill to the House.”

中文翻译：钢铁关乎英国的工业实力、我们的安全、以及我们作为一流全球强国的身份。为了英国工人的保障、英国工业的未来，并毫不犹豫地为了我们的国家利益，这一行动必不可少。我向本院推荐本法案。

Andrew Griffith（保守党影子商务大臣，正式回应，col 848）：

“To fail to prepare is to prepare to fail. What a way to proceed: recalling Parliament for only the sixth occasion since the end of the second world war to debate a Bill published only 90 minutes ago. This would be conduct unbecoming of a parish council. ... That is why the amendment in my name would at least put a sunset on the Bill, and I hope the Government will accept it.”

“This is a failure on the Government’s watch. Let us be crystal clear what today means: we are entering a tunnel with only one exit. **This is a botched nationalisation plan, revealing that the Government have no plan.**”

中文翻译：不做准备就是准备失败。二战以来第六次召回议会，却只为辩论一部90分钟前才公布的法案，这连教区议会都不如。.....让我们把今天的含义说透：我们正在进入一条只有一个出口的隧道。这是一个搞砸了的国有化计划，暴露出政府根本没有计划。

Griffith（£500m 与“空白支票”，cols 851-852）：

“The Government have been talking to British Steel for nine months. They have put at least **£500 million** of taxpayers’ money on the table. ... What disrespect it shows to this House for the Government to come along today, having recalled Parliament, after nine months of failing to land a deal, and ask us for a **blank cheque**. That is no way to run a corner shop, let alone the country.”

“There we are: a disrespect of this House; the Government treating Parliament with disdain; nine months of dither and delay; and a botched nationalisation of steelmaking, with the British taxpayer on the hook. It is crystal clear that when Labour negotiates, Britain loses.”

中文翻译：政府与英国钢铁谈了九个月，已把至少 5 亿英镑纳税人资金摆上桌面，今天却要求我们开空白支票。再清楚不过：工党一谈判，英国就输。

Kemi Badenoch（反对党领袖，point of order，col 846）：

“...I would like advice on how to counter the points the Secretary of State is making, given that they are factually incorrect and a complete misrepresentation of the situation that he inherited.”

“Labour cannot negotiate. We were negotiating a modernisation deal that would have had limited job losses, just as we had in Port Talbot. ... They brought that deal to me—I said no; he said yes.”

中文翻译：大臣所说的与事实不符，完全歪曲了他接手时的局面。工党不会谈判。我们当时在谈一个裁员有限的现代化改造协议.....他们把那个协议拿给我——我拒绝了；他却答应了。

Daisy Cooper（自民党副领袖，cols 854、856）：

“We Liberal Democrats welcome the sense of seriousness and urgency shown by the Government in recalling Parliament. We must work together to rescue our steel sector ... But under the terms of the Bill, the Secretary of State is giving himself huge and unconstrained powers that could set a very dangerous precedent.”

“The decision by British Steel’s Chinese owners to turn down the Government’s offer of £500 million to support the future of the Scunthorpe plant has directly precipitated this crisis.”

中文翻译：我们自民党欢迎政府召回议会所体现的严肃与紧迫，但按本法案，大臣授予自己巨大且不受约束的权力，可能开创非常危险的先例。英国钢铁的中国所有者拒绝政府 5 亿英镑支持要约，直接引发了这场危机。

Sarah Jones（产业大臣，总结发言，cols 884、886）：

“Concerns were raised about future decisions about moving towards nationalisation and whether we would come back to this place. I can

reassure the House that we will come back to this place if are any further matters relating to ownership or otherwise.”

“There were suggestions that we should move to nationalise British Steel today and that this Bill is already nationalisation. **It is not nationalisation and we are not moving to nationalise British Steel today.** We are taking very significant powers that we do not underestimate. ... As the Prime Minister said yesterday, nothing is off the table.”

中文翻译：如有任何涉及所有权的进一步事项，我们会回到本院。有人建议我们今天就把英国钢铁国有化，也有人说本法案已经是国有化。**这不是国有化，我们今天也不会走向将英国钢铁国有化。**我们取得的权力非常重大，我们并不低估。正如首相昨日所言，没有什么被排除在外。

其他议员原句（对照收录）：

发言人（党籍/职务）	栏号	逐字原句
Richard Tice (Reform UK)	841	“...surely the right thing to do is to seize this great opportunity now, this weekend, and nationalise British Steel?”
Richard Tice (Reform UK)	864	“Let us nationalise British Steel this weekend and make British steel great again.”
Diane Abbott (Lab)	857	“...the Bill is not about bringing steel into public ownership—whatever the Opposition assert—but some of us hope that moving on to nationalisation will not be ruled out.”
David Davis (Con)	865	“At one level, this is a ‘nationalisation in all but name’ Bill, because of the powers it gives the Government. ... I will vote for this Bill, for a simple reason: it buys us time. People have to understand that this is a reprieve, not a rescue.”
Martin Vickers (Con, Brigg and Immingham)	862	“I floated the nationalisation issue on 27 March, and I see this as a stepping-stone to that situation. ... Having got themselves into this situation, the Government are now taking the right action.”
Sir Iain Duncan Smith (Con)	873	“I understand from my hon. Friend the Member for Brigg and Immingham (Martin Vickers) that 2,500 people have already received a redundancy notice...”; “Coming in on a Saturday is right if it saves their jobs. I am certainly prepared to vote for that.”
Sir Jeremy Wright (Con)	881	“These are very serious powers indeed ... They also look suspiciously, by the way, like nationalisation—so perhaps it would be easier to call this thing what it really is.”

发言人（党籍/职务）	栏号	逐字原句
Laurence Turner (Lab)	880	“The last time that this House carried legislation that had the effect of nationalising steel, that legislation was 108 pages long. Nationalisation is clearly outside the scope of the urgent emergency legislation that we are debating today.”

上表显示：当日“国有化”一词在议员发言中出现十余次，政府方以两句明确的否定定调（Reynolds, col 840；Sarah Jones, col 886），而保守党前排虽批评其为“搞砸的国有化”，多名保守党后座仍表态将投票支持，理由是“争取时间”。另按底稿核验：Reynolds 本人在本场辩论中未亲口说出“£500 million”这一数字（该数字见于Griffith 与 Cooper 的发言），其发言中亦无“redundancy notice”原话。

5.2.2 上院，2025-04-12（Vol 845, cols 490–537）

【UK Parliament (Hansard) | 2025-04-12 | Steel Industry (Special Measures) Bill, 上院实体辩论（Motion to Take Note）及后续阶段 |
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2025-04-12/debates/1A6B4063-E34B-47CB-A142-265E392EF3C3/SteelIndustry>（委员会：
[https://hansard.parliament.uk/Lords/2025-04-12/debates/EB823451-5BA1-445D-80FE-B227DD26CF17/SteelIndustry\(SpecialMeasures\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Lords/2025-04-12/debates/EB823451-5BA1-445D-80FE-B227DD26CF17/SteelIndustry(SpecialMeasures)Bill)；三读：
[https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2025-04-12/debates/76FBF713-6710-473A-9F02-A1C3BD729B7C/SteelIndustry\(SpecialMeasures\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2025-04-12/debates/76FBF713-6710-473A-9F02-A1C3BD729B7C/SteelIndustry(SpecialMeasures)Bill)）】

Baroness Jones of Whitchurch（商业贸易部及科学创新技术部政务次官，政府发言人，开场）：

“This legislation allows the Government to take control of British Steel’s blast furnaces, maintaining steel production and, by extension, protecting the company’s 3,500-strong workforce. I reassure noble Lords that, given the exceptional nature of a recall, the Government thought it better to limit the powers in the Bill—which are still significant—rather than introduce more complex matters of property rights and public ownership at the same time. **This is not about nationalisation.** We are keeping all options under review, and we will of course return to Parliament for further scrutiny should the need arise.”

中文翻译：这项立法允许政府接管英国钢铁的高炉，维持钢铁生产，并借此保护该公司 3,500 名员工。……这与国有化无关。我们保留所有选项，如有需要，我们当然会回到议会接受进一步审查。

Baroness Jones of Whitchurch（点名敬业“拒绝交易”）：

“As noble Lords will know, since taking office, the Government have been negotiating in good faith with British Steel’s owners, Jingye. ... Jingye’s

refusal to accept the deal on the table, and to accelerate the closure of the blast furnaces at Scunthorpe, has left us no other choice: we must now take control of the company's blast furnaces.”

中文翻译：敬业拒绝接受摆在桌面上的交易，并加速关闭 Scunthorpe 的高炉，这使我们别无选择：我们现在必须接管该公司的高炉。

Baroness Jones of Whitchurch（总结答复，再次否认国有化）：

“The noble Lord, Lord Sikka, asked what was happening in Port Talbot and whether we are nationalising British Steel in response to this situation. As I made clear in my opening comments, **we are not nationalising anything**. We have put forward a Bill to ensure the continued safe operation of the blast furnaces.”

中文翻译：正如我在开场发言中表明的，**我们没有把任何东西国有化**。我们提出的法案是为了确保高炉持续安全运行。

Baroness Jones of Whitchurch（就补偿与国际法义务的答复）：

“The noble Lord, Lord Kerr, the noble Baroness, Lady Brinton, and others asked whether compensation would be paid. **We need compensation provision within the Bill to preserve the investment climate and to comply with international standards, but the chances of compensation being recovered are slim because the powers are there to protect the company's assets, not to damage them.** Compensation would also have to be done via an SI, which would be subject to parliamentary scrutiny through the negative resolution.”

“The noble Lord, Lord Fox, asked about international law and our obligations. I can assure him that everything we do is in compliance with our international law obligations under the WTO, the GATT framework and international law more generally.”

中文翻译：法案中需要补偿条款以维护投资环境并符合国际标准，但获得补偿的可能性很小，因为这些权力旨在保护公司资产而非损害它们。我们所做的一切都符合我们在 WTO、GATT 框架及更广国际法下的义务。

Baroness Jones of Whitchurch（“没有什么被排除在外”）：

“I make it clear that nothing is off the table. All options will be considered. I have also made it clear that this Bill is not about nationalising steel. If we need to take any further steps, we will obviously have to come back to the House with further proposals.”

中文翻译：没有什么被排除在外，所有选项都会被考虑。本法案与钢铁国有化无关；如需采取进一步措施，我们显然必须带着新的提案回到本院。

Baroness Jones of Whitchurch（委员会阶段：拒绝日落条款、承诺定期报告）：

“A fixed sunset clause would not be practical and would cause an unacceptable amount of uncertainty if a solution to the issue at hand became protracted.”

“I was clear in the debate earlier today that the Government will provide an update to Parliament every four sitting weeks... I can confirm that my noble friend the Chief Whip will facilitate a fuller debate on the Floor of the House on the operation of what will then be the Act. This will take place within six months...”

中文翻译：固定的日落条款不切实际。政府将每四个议会开会周向议会报告一次，并将在六个月内安排一次全院辩论。

Baroness Jones of Whitchurch（三读）：

“The passing of this legislation is needed not just to protect British Steel and its 3,500 employees; it is needed to protect the future of the UK steel industry to forge the steel needed in our railways, homes and critical infrastructure.”

中文翻译：通过这项立法不仅是为了保护英国钢铁及其 3,500 名员工，更是为了保护英国钢铁工业的未来。

质疑者发言（同日实体辩论，对照收录）：

发言人（党籍）	逐字原句（节选）
Lord Hunt of Wirral (Con, 反对党前排)	“Let us be clear: nationalisation is not a triumph but a last resort made necessary by failure. Without it, Britain would indeed have become the only G7 country without primary steel-making capacity.”; “Instead, the Government are now scrambling to nationalise British Steel as a last resort. That is not leadership; it is crisis management at its worst.”
Lord Moylan (Con)	“It is not in fact nationalisation, as the Minister was keen to point out. It is in some ways almost worse: it is the confiscation and control of a private company , for whatever reasons, with no safeguards and no sunset clause, as things currently appear.”
Baroness Coffey (Con)	“In taking charge of effectively nationalising British Steel , the Government have made a commercial decision. ... is it the Minister’s expectation that there will be a 100% reimbursement to the owners of British Steel?”
Lord Hannan of Kingsclere (Con)	“... the nationalisation of steel, which fails every time. ... not only to the failure of the industry but to taxpayers being left on the hook, as it will this time, to the tune of £700,000 a day in this case.”
Lord Fox (LD)	“No matter what the Minister had to say, this Bill looks like a

发言人（党籍）	逐字原句（节选）
	paving Bill for nationalisation. ”; “Clause 7 speaks to compensation. ... Can the Minister assure us that the measures taken today will not inadvertently increase the value of this business and therefore increase the necessary compensation...? ”
Baroness Brinton (LD)	“The behaviour of Jingye, as outlined by the Minister, means that the public need to know the cost of compensation.”
Lord Sikka (Lab)	“They are trying to avoid the words ‘nationalisation’ and ‘public ownership’, but that is really where we are heading. ... It is bankrupt and there should be very little compensation, if any.”
Lord Glasman (Lab)	“...it has ended up under Chinese ownership—that of a hostile power. We have to assert our fundamental national interest in preserving the steel industry.”
Baroness Jones of Moulsecoomb (Green)	“I would like to know if nationalisation is one of the options under review.”
Lord Davies of Gower (Con)	“...the Chinese Government actively attempted to transfer ownership of some raw materials to Jingye yesterday. Can the Minister provide any updates to the House on talks the Government have held with the Chinese Government on this issue?”

按底稿逐字核验：2025-04-12 上院辩论中无人使用“de facto nationalisation”这一确切短语；最接近的表述为 Lord Moylan 的“confiscation and control of a private company”、Baroness Coffey 的“effectively nationalising British Steel”与 Lord Fox 的“a paving Bill for nationalisation”。当日亦无人逐字提及中英双边投资协定（BIT）。

5.2.3 下院二读，2026-05-21（Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill, Vol 786, cols 783–815）

【UK Parliament (Hansard) | 2026-05-21 | Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill — Second Reading, House of Commons | [https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2026-05-21/debates/D7727851-30C5-485A-B107-7E792BA527B9/SteelIndustry\(Nationalisation\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2026-05-21/debates/D7727851-30C5-485A-B107-7E792BA527B9/SteelIndustry(Nationalisation)Bill)】

Peter Kyle（商务贸易大臣，国有化理由）：

“Steel is integral to the key growth-driving sectors of our industrial strategy: to advanced manufacturing and the car industry; to clean energy,

in our wind turbines and our grid infrastructure; and to security and defence, in fighter jets, battleships and submarines.”

“We need this legislation to raise resilience, to protect businesses up and down the country that depend on Britain’s steel, to defend the workforce at British Steel and to safeguard the communities built on British steel. The significance of steel is not simply a matter of history; it is a matter of our national future. **In an uncertain world, the ability to make steel remains a strategic national asset. Steel is essential for our transport networks, our energy security, our housing and our transition to a greener economy.**”

中文翻译：钢铁是我们工业战略中关键增长驱动部门的核心。在一个不确定的世界里，炼钢能力仍然是一项战略性国家资产。

Kyle（与敬业谈判破裂、权力“大胆但有边界”）：

“To that end, we began negotiations in good faith with Jingye, the owner of British Steel, to see if a commercial sale was viable, but that did not prove to be possible. We could not agree terms that would have safeguarded simultaneously the integrity of the business and the interests of the taxpayer. That is why the Prime Minister announced the Government’s intention to bring British Steel into public ownership, subject to the public interest test being met at the time of that decision.”

“These powers are bold, but they are not boundless. They can be used only where there is a clear public interest and where they will be needed to safeguard British steelmaking capability. The Bill does not nationalise British Steel in and of itself, but it grants the Government powers to do so if considered necessary. That is the scope of the legislation we are debating today.”

“We are modelling this Bill on the Banking Act 2009, which has worked effectively. ... those powers, on which we are modelling this Bill, have not been used irresponsibly since.”

中文翻译：我们与敬业展开真诚谈判，探讨商业出售是否可行，但事实证明行不通。这些权力是大胆的，但并非没有边界。法案本身并不把英国钢铁国有化，而是在被认为必要时授予政府这样做的权力。我们以《2009 年银行法》为蓝本设计本法案。

Andrew Griffith（保守党影子商务大臣，“拒绝二读”修正案全文）：

“this House declines to give a Second Reading to the Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill because it believes that politicians should not be running businesses; **because expropriating businesses sets a precedent that will deter inward investment into other UK businesses; because the Bill exposes taxpayers to unlimited liabilities;** because the powers that the Bill confers on Ministers are far wider in scope than would be required for its stated purpose; and because it fails to contain any

measures that would address the issues which are currently making domestic production of steel unprofitable such as higher employment costs and policies in pursuit of net zero, such as carbon taxes and associated regulations and levies.”

中文翻译：本院拒绝给予本法案二读，因为政客不应经营企业；因为征收企业会开创先例，吓阻对其他英国企业的对内投资；因为该法案使纳税人承担无限责任。（该修正案以 242 票对 68 票被否决。）

Griffith（直接点名中国）：

“Let us be clear what we are doing today. We are being asked to nationalise British Steel, and put the British taxpayer permanently on the hook for a business that this Government had every chance to keep in private hands, but chose not to. ... **The Prime Minister went kowtowing to China, gave it an embassy spy base and, instead of a deal on Jingye, came back with a box of fortune cookies with only a bill for the taxpayer to be found inside.**”

“Since Labour’s botched nationalisation of just a year ago, it has already spent £500 million of taxpayers’ money—£1.3 million a day.”

“There is a sunset clause, but it can be extended indefinitely by Ministers—a sunset where the sun never sets.”

中文翻译：首相对中国卑躬屈膝.....而在敬业问题上没有带回任何协议，只带回给纳税人的账单。自从工党一年前那场搞砸的“国有化”以来，政府已花掉 5 亿英镑纳税人的钱——每天 130 万英镑。这是一个太阳永不落的日落条款。

Liam Byrne（工党，商业贸易特别委员会主席）：

“...it certainly does not work today in a world of weaponised interdependence. It does not work in a world where President Trump is back in the White House or where President Xi is prosecuting the sixth five-year plan, as he is. The critical point in this debate, which the Secretary of State made very well, is that we must have a sovereign capability to make steel. **In today’s world, we cannot afford to have a critical steelmaker like British Steel in the hands of a Chinese firm;** we cannot, as Ronald Reagan once said, be innocents abroad in a world that is frankly no longer innocent.”

中文翻译：我们必须拥有炼钢的主权能力。在今天的世界，我们无法承受让英国钢铁这样一家关键钢铁企业留在一家中国公司手中。

Sarah Olney（自民党商务发言人，补偿须受议会审查）：

“Clauses 53 and 54 set out the process for the valuation of relevant businesses and the calculation of any compensation that might be paid to previous owners. While we understand that valuations will depend on

factors specific to each business, the Government should publish detailed information about the criteria taken into account, and must ensure that Parliament is given the opportunity to scrutinise proposed valuations and compensation amounts.”

“Will he confirm that when compensation is calculated, Jingye will be financially responsible for any environmental damage caused?”

中文翻译：政府应公布所考量标准的详细信息，并确保议会会有机会审查拟议的估值和补偿金额。在计算补偿时，敬业是否将对造成的任何环境损害承担经济责任？

Chris McDonald（产业大臣，回应“寒蝉效应”批评）：

“We have carried out a very careful balance with this Bill to ensure that the steel industry is fully informed, understands our intentions and is supportive—and it is supportive. Just in the last couple of weeks, 7 Steel has announced a £100 million private sector investment in the steel industry in the UK, **so there is no chilling effect from this. In fact, this will be a spur to, or a boost for, private sector investment.**”

中文翻译：就在过去几周，7 Steel 宣布对英国钢铁业进行 1 亿英镑私人投资，因此不存在寒蝉效应。

5.2.4 下院三读，2026-06-09（Vol 787, cols 226–228）

【UK Parliament (Hansard) | 2026-06-09 | Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill — Third Reading, House of Commons | [https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2026-06-09/debates/0BC18700-8DE7-447C-B064-DFC836818A7D/SteelIndustry\(Nationalisation\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2026-06-09/debates/0BC18700-8DE7-447C-B064-DFC836818A7D/SteelIndustry(Nationalisation)Bill)】

Peter Kyle（商务大臣：否认针对国籍、承诺独立估值）：

“Let me be frank with the House: **our decision to proceed with this Bill—to take these powers now—has absolutely nothing to do with the national origin of the current owners, Jingye. We have always been and remain country-agnostic about the current ownership.** We simply believe that the British public interest should be paramount in determinations about future ownership. **We continue to welcome international investment into the UK, including from China. We remain committed to our legal and international obligations to overseas business and foreign investors. We are fully compliant with our treaty undertakings to protect overseas investors and businesses operating in the United Kingdom.**”

“While this Government need to take steps to secure UK Steel’s capability, we are committed to doing so in a manner that respects the rights of businesses. **When and where the Government exercise the transfer powers in the Bill, an independent valuer will be appointed to determine what compensation, if any, is payable.** The Bill requires a

clear public interest test and provides for a compensation scheme where that might be relevant. The Government fully respect the rights of businesses and investors subject to this Bill. **We will continue at all times to act fairly, regardless of the nationality or background of those businesses.**”

中文翻译：让我坦率地对全院说：我们推进本法案的决定，与当前所有者敬业的国籍完全无关。我们过去和现在对当前所有权都持“国家中立”立场。我们继续欢迎包括中国在内的国际投资进入英国。当政府行使转移权力时，将任命一名独立估值人来确定应支付多少补偿（如有）。我们将始终公平行事，无论这些企业的国籍或背景如何。

Dame Harriett Baldwin（保守党影子商业贸易部长，三读批评）：

“...we see it much more as **a chaotic and unplanned intervention. It is not the product of a clear steel industrial strategy, but the product of a failure to negotiate a better outcome. The negotiated outcome was a possibility; the Secretary of State even went to China to try to achieve it.**”

“The Bill could also be described as **the steel industry blank cheque Bill**, because it fails to protect the public purse from potentially vast and open-ended liabilities.”

“This Bill sets a precedent. Indeed, the Government’s own impact assessment says that **expropriating assets in this way risks undermining the investor confidence that we need at this precise moment, when the UK needs to attract inward investment into strategic industries.**”

“As we come to Third Reading, the choice is clear. **This Bill risks enormous cost, offers insufficient answers, and sends troubling signals about the UK as a place to do business.** We cannot support it in its current form. We will not vote against its Third Reading today, but for the sake of the taxpayer, the health of the steel sector and the credibility of industrial policy in this country, we cannot support it either.”

中文翻译：这是一场混乱的、没有计划的干预，是谈判失败的产物；商务大臣甚至亲自去了中国试图达成协议。这个法案也可被称为“钢铁业空白支票法案”。政府自己的影响评估也说，以这种方式征收资产可能损害投资者信心。我们今天不会投票反对三读，但也无法支持它。

5.2.5 上院二读，2026-06-16（Vol 857, col 181 起）

【UK Parliament (Hansard) | 2026-06-16 | Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill — Second Reading, House of Lords | [https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2026-06-16/debates/1802FC47-0BA4-4125-9B2F-45ED256C1104/SteelIndustry\(Nationalisation\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2026-06-16/debates/1802FC47-0BA4-4125-9B2F-45ED256C1104/SteelIndustry(Nationalisation)Bill)】

Lord Leong（商业贸易部政务次官，政府开场）：

“Steel underpins our infrastructure, manufacturing base, energy networks and transport system. It is essential to the homes, railways and power stations that we build and the defence capabilities on which our national security depends. **Steel is therefore not merely another sector of the economy; it is a strategic national asset.**”

“The lesson is clear: a modern industrial nation cannot afford to lose the capability to produce the materials on which its economy and security depend. **Without intervention, the United Kingdom faces the prospect of being the only G7 nation unable to produce virgin steel from raw materials within its borders. That would be more than an industrial failure; it would represent a strategic vulnerability.**”

中文翻译：钢铁不仅仅是经济的另一个部门；它是一项战略性国家资产。如果不加干预，英国将面临成为唯一无法在境内用原材料生产原生钢的 G7 国家的前景；这将构成一种战略脆弱性。

Lord Leong（补偿原则）：

“The Bill provides for compensation arrangements when powers are exercised. **Compensation will be assessed independently, by a valuer appointed through an independent process. This ensures fairness, impartiality and proper protection for affected parties. The Government are committed to treating all investors fairly and consistently.**”

中文翻译：补偿将由通过独立程序任命的估值人独立评估。政府致力于公平、一致地对待所有投资者。

Lord Leong（与敬业谈判情况）：

“The Government did not reach this position lightly. We engaged constructively and extensively with Jingye to pursue a commercial solution. Our clear preference was to secure the future of steel-making through agreement rather than through intervention. However, despite extensive negotiations, it has proved impossible to reach an agreement that would represent a responsible and proportionate use of taxpayers’ money. In those circumstances, the Government concluded that legislation was necessary.”

中文翻译：政府并非轻率地走到这一步。我们的明确偏好是通过协议而非干预来保障炼钢的未来；但事实证明无法达成一项符合负责任、适度使用纳税人资金原则的协议。

Lord Leong（回应“寒蝉效应”）：

“The noble Lord, Lord Fox, asked about the chilling effect on investment. Let me address this head-on: the Bill does not create any chilling effect on investment. ... The Bill is explicitly framed as a targeted, last-resort response to a market failure. The Government are signalling that it is not intended for wider or frequent use, which narrows uncertainty to a specific context rather than the sector as a whole.”

中文翻译：本法案不会产生任何对投资的寒蝉效应；它被明确设定为对市场失灵的定向、最后手段式回应。

Lord Hunt of Wirral（保守党，引用政府影响评估）：

“The Government’s impact assessment of 13 May is clear and explicit about the risk to investment. I quote its paragraph 75: **‘One potential impact is a chilling effect on investment as investors may perceive an increased risk of government intervention. This could increase uncertainty for investors and therefore deter future investment in the UK steel sector. If investors perceive these risks as material, they could further undermine the recovery of the sector, putting jobs and capabilities at risk’**. This is a remarkable admission from any Government.”

“Prolonged state support, if not carefully structured, could risk challenge under WTO subsidy rules and invite countervailing measures from trading partners.”

中文翻译：政府 5 月 13 日的影响评估第 75 段明确承认“对投资的寒蝉效应”风险——对任何政府而言，这都是不同寻常的自我承认。长期的国家支持如果结构设计不慎，可能面临 WTO 补贴规则下的挑战。

Lord Bilimoria（中立议员，核心批评：没收外资钢企的自由裁量权、BIT 诉讼风险）：

“There was a pitch to Indian capital, yet **the Bill contains a discretionary power to seize a foreign-owned steelmaker. That is scary to any potential investor** and sends the opposite signal to the Vision 2035 partnership at the worst possible moment, when we are about to implement the CETA.”

“Moreover, when it comes to compensation and the valuing of the business—this needs to be taken into account—**nil compensation could be awarded. This is something the Government could do. ... If the state can seize the asset and value it, but for the support of the UK Government, the inbound investment is worth little or nothing. This is really very scary to a country we have just signed a free trade agreement with**—a country with which we are hoping to double our bilateral trade from nearly £50 billion to £100 billion by 2030.”

引用 Browne Jacobson 律所合伙人 Peter Ware: **“The compensation question is particularly complex: with the government having already**

committed over £400mn in working capital, Jingye's scope to claim substantial compensation may be limited, but legal challenges under bilateral investment treaties or domestic property rights principles cannot be ruled out."

中文翻译：法案包含一项没收外资钢铁企业的自由裁量权，这对任何潜在投资者来说都是可怕的。政府可以裁定零补偿，这是政府做得到的。引述律师观点：敬业要求巨额补偿的空间可能有限，但根据双边投资协定或国内财产权原则提起法律挑战的可能性不能排除。

Lord Sharpe of Epsom（保守党，反对党总结）：

"It was uncomfortable and somewhat ironic to witness representatives of the Chinese ownership and the Chinese Communist Party lecturing the United Kingdom about abiding by market principles—although I note that the noble Baroness, Lady Donaghy, pointed out the irony of that as well. However, **the Government must consider the signal that they are sending to international investors. If Ministers seize control, fail to secure a commercial settlement and then proceed to nationalisation without a clear compensation, exit or investment plan, how does that make Britain look to the next investor who is considering committing capital to a strategic industry here?**"

"The National Audit Office has said that support for British Steel is expected to reach £615 million by June 2026, **while Jingye is reportedly seeking compensation of more than £1 billion.** Once potential compensation, operating support, working capital, administrative costs and future capital investment are taken together, is the taxpayer exposure now approaching £2 billion or potentially even higher?"

中文翻译：看到中方所有权的代表和中国共产党就遵守市场原则向英国说教，令人不适且颇为讽刺。如果大臣们没收控制权、未能达成商业和解，然后在没有明确补偿、退出或投资计划的情况下推进国有化，下一个投资者会如何看待英国？据报道敬业正在寻求超过 10 亿英镑的补偿；纳税人风险敞口是否已接近 20 亿英镑甚至更高？

Lord Redwood（保守党）：

"We read in the press that the Chinese say that, no, they want £1 billion for this transfer of the freehold and the shares, which would seem to me to be extremely excessive in the circumstances. **I would fully support the Government pushing back very hard on that and, if necessary, defending themselves in court if they cannot get a deal.**"

中文翻译：中方要 10 亿英镑才肯转让永久产权和股份，这在当前情况下极其过分。我完全支持政府对此强硬回击，必要时在法庭上抗辩。

5.2.6 上院三读，2026-07-13（Vol 858, col 399 起）

【UK Parliament (Hansard) | 2026-07-13 | Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Bill — Third Reading, House of Lords | [https://hansard.parliament.uk/Lords/2026-07-13/debates/6329478F-0965-4481-A7C1-5C1016F5606C/SteelIndustry\(Nationalisation\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Lords/2026-07-13/debates/6329478F-0965-4481-A7C1-5C1016F5606C/SteelIndustry(Nationalisation)Bill)】

Lord Leong（商业贸易部政务次官）：

“My Lords, steel has shaped our nation’s history. ... It remains essential to our future—to growth, resilience, **national security and the critical infrastructure** on which our country depends. This legislation is one part of the Government’s wider commitment to the steel sector. It gives us the tools to act decisively if strategic steel-making capability is at risk.”

中文翻译：钢铁对我们的未来仍然至关重要——增长、韧性，以及国家所依赖的国家安全和关键基础设施。它给了我们工具，在战略性炼钢能力受到威胁时果断行动。

Lord Hunt of Wirral（保守党，上院修正成果）：

“Working together, we have secured a more credible sunset mechanism: any extension of the principal transfer powers will be limited to two years and will require the affirmative approval of both Houses. We have secured provisions requiring the Secretary of State to consider the likely costs before exercising the share transfer power or the property transfer power. **We have also ensured that the relevant environmental, pension, and health and safety liabilities must be properly reflected in the independent valuation process.**”

“Nationalisation may provide the Government with an emergency power, but it is not an industrial strategy. ... **We must not allow what is intended to be temporary public ownership to default into an expensive and permanent arrangement.**”

中文翻译：我们争取到了更可信的日落机制：主要转移权力的任何延期以两年为限，并须两院明示批准；相关环境、养老金及健康安全负债必须在独立估值过程中得到适当反映。国有化或许给了政府一项紧急权力，但它不是工业战略。

Lord Fox（自民党）：

“The Bill leaves your Lordships’ House in a better state than when it arrived. For example, it is now mandatory for overall costs of nationalisation to be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State when assessing the public interest; **environmental legacy costs must be fully assessed by the valuer**; there will be parliamentary debates and quarterly Written Ministerial Statements...”

中文翻译：法案离开本院时比送来时更完善了：估值人必须全面评估环境遗留成本，并将有季度书面大臣声明。

程序结果（Hansard 原文记录）：

“Bill passed and returned to the Commons with amendments.”

中文翻译：法案经修正后通过并送回下议院。御准日期 2026-07-15 见议会法案页（非 Hansard 文本）：<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/4123> — Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026 (c. 27)。

5.3 立法条文（legislation.gov.uk）

两部成文法构成事件的法律骨架：《2025 年钢铁产业（特别措施）法》（Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025, c. 13, 2025-04-12 御准）仅授权对资产“使用”的控制，不含所有权转移机制；《2026 年钢铁产业（国有化）法》（Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026, c. 27, 2026-07-15 御准）则建立证券与财产“转入公有”的框架及补偿机制。以下全部为【法条文本】（Original (As enacted) 版本），逐字摘自 legislation.gov.uk。

5.3.1 《2025 年钢铁产业（特别措施）法》（c. 13）

【legislation.gov.uk | 2025-04-12 御准 | Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025, 2025 CHAPTER 13 | <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/enacted>】

长标题：

“An Act to make provision about powers to secure the continued and safe use of assets of a steel undertaking.”

中文翻译：一部关于“确保钢铁企业资产持续且安全使用之权力”作出规定的法律。

Section 2 — Directions about use of assets（关于资产使用的指示）

（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/section/2>）：

“(1) The Secretary of State may give a notice under this section to a steel undertaking if— (a) it appears to the Secretary of State that specified assets used by the undertaking in England have ceased to be used, or are at risk of ceasing to be used, by the undertaking (whether on a permanent or temporary basis), and (b) the Secretary of State considers that it is in the public interest that the use of the specified assets should resume or (as the case may be) continue.”

“(2) Where a notice is given to a steel undertaking under this section— (a) the undertaking, and (b) relevant persons in relation to the undertaking, must comply with any directions given by the Secretary of State.”

“(3) Directions under this section may only be given for the purpose of securing the continued and safe use of the specified assets.”

“(5) The steps that may be required to be taken under subsection (4)(b) include (for example)— (a) entering into agreements, including contracts of employment; (b) appointing officers of the steel undertaking; (c) exercising a function of management in a particular way; (d) refraining from the taking of proceedings in relation to the steel undertaking under the Insolvency Act 1986 or otherwise; (e) the making of payments to specified persons; (f) the provision of information to the Secretary of State.”

中文翻译：（1）在下列情形下，国务大臣可向钢铁企业发出本条项下的通知：(a) 该企业在英格兰使用的指定资产已经停止使用、或有停止使用的风险；且 (b) 国务大臣认为指定资产恢复或继续使用符合公共利益。（2）通知发出后，该企业及其相关人员必须遵守国务大臣发出的任何指示。（3）本条项下的指示只能以“确保指定资产持续且安全使用”为目的发出。（5）可要求采取的步骤包括：签订协议（含雇佣合同）、任命企业高管、以特定方式行使管理职能、不得提起破产程序、向指定人员付款、向国务大臣提供信息。

Section 3 — Breach of directions: power to take control of assets（违反指示：接管资产的权力）（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/section/3>）：

“(2) The Secretary of State may do anything for the purpose of securing the continued and safe use of the specified assets that the steel undertaking, or any relevant person in relation to that undertaking, could do.”

“(3) Anything done by virtue of subsection (2) is to be treated for all purposes as done by the steel undertaking (unless otherwise specified in writing by the Secretary of State).”

“(4) The powers exercisable by the Secretary of State by virtue of subsection (2) include (for example)— (a) entering, using force if necessary, the premises where the specified assets are situated (and the Secretary of State may for that purpose be accompanied by any person); (b) preventing the disposal of, or other dealings in respect of, the specified assets; (c) taking whatever steps the Secretary of State considers appropriate for the purposes of securing the continued and safe use of the specified assets; (d) requiring any person on the premises, or any other person who has dealings with the specified assets or with the steel undertaking, to give whatever assistance the Secretary of State may reasonably require for the purposes of taking those steps.”

“(6) Expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in, or in connection with, the exercise of powers under this section are recoverable as a debt due to

the Crown from— (a) the steel undertaking, or (b) a group undertaking in relation to the steel undertaking.”

中文翻译：（2）为确保指定资产持续且安全使用，国务大臣可做任何该企业或其相关人员本可做的事情。（3）依据第（2）款所做的任何事，在所有目的上均视为由该钢铁企业所为。（4）权力包括：必要时可使用武力进入资产所在场所；阻止对资产的处置；采取认为适当的任何步骤；要求相关人员提供合理协助。（6）行使本条权力的费用可作为欠王室的债务向该企业或其集团企业追偿。

Section 4 — Offences（刑事罪责）

（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/section/4>）：

“(5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable— (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both); (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates’ court or a fine (or both).”

中文翻译：犯本条之罪者，经起诉定罪可处不超过两年监禁或罚金（或并罚）；经简易程序定罪可处不超过治安法院一般上限的监禁或罚金（或并罚）。

补偿与生效条款（Section 7、Section 10，对照收录）

（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/section/7>；

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/section/10>）：

s7(1): “The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for paying compensation to a steel undertaking to which a notice has been given under section 2 as a result of the exercise of the Secretary of State’s functions under this Act.”

s10: “(1) This Act extends to England and Wales only. (2) This Act comes into force on the day on which it is passed. (3) This Act may be cited as the Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025.”

中文翻译：s7(1)：国务大臣可通过规章规定，向被发出第 2 条通知的钢铁企业支付补偿（酌定、依将来规章）。s10：本法仅适用于英格兰和威尔士，于通过之日（2025-04-12）生效。

按底稿逐字核验：2025 年法没有日落条款（反对党日落修正案未获辩论表决；上院宪法委员会 HL Paper 119 曾批评此点）；其“退出”由 2026 年法第 60 条的明文废止实现。2025 年法的官方立法说明（Explanatory Notes）中亦不存在任何“此非国有化/不转移所有权”字样的句子，该等表述的最权威一手出处为商务大臣在下院的口头发言（见 5.2.1，col 840）。

5.3.2 《2026 年钢铁产业（国有化）法》（c. 27）

【legislation.gov.uk | 2026-07-15 御准 | Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026, 2026 CHAPTER 27 |

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/introduction/enacted>】

长标题：

“An Act to make provision enabling the Secretary of State in certain circumstances to make regulations relating to the transfer of securities issued by, or property, rights and liabilities of, a steel undertaking; and for connected purposes.”

中文翻译：一部使国务大臣能够在特定情形下制定规章、对钢铁企业所发行证券或其财产、权利与负债之转移作出规定，并就相关事项作出规定的法律。

Section 2 — Exercise of principal transfer powers in the public interest（公共利益测试）：

“(1) The Secretary of State may exercise a principal transfer power in respect of a steel undertaking only if the Secretary of State considers it necessary to do so in the public interest.”

“(2) The public interest for the purposes of subsection (1) includes (but is not limited to) the public interest in any of the following— (a) defence and national security; (b) the construction, maintenance and operation of critical infrastructure in the United Kingdom; (c) supporting the economy of the United Kingdom or any part of the United Kingdom.”

“(3) In this Act, “principal transfer power” means a power under— (a) section 4(1) (share transfer regulations); (b) section 15(1) (property transfer regulations).”

中文翻译：（1）国务大臣只有在认为符合公共利益所必需时，方可对钢铁企业行使核心转移权。（2）公共利益包括但不限于：国防与国家安全；英国关键基础设施的建设、维护和运营；支持英国或其部分地区的经济。（3）“核心转移权”指第 4(1) 条（股份转移规章）和第 15(1) 条（财产转移规章）项下的权力。

Section 4 — Share transfer regulations（股份转移规章，分标题 “Transfer of securities into public ownership”）

（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/section/4/enacted>）：

“(1) The Secretary of State may make regulations (“share transfer regulations”) which provide for securities issued by a specified steel undertaking to be transferred to— (a) the Secretary of State, (b) a nominee of the Secretary of State, or (c) a company wholly owned by the Secretary of State.”

“(4) When deciding whether to make share transfer regulations under this section in respect of a steel undertaking, the Secretary of State must consider the costs that the Secretary of State thinks are likely to be associated with the exercise of the power.”

“(5) Share transfer regulations are subject to the negative procedure.”

中文翻译：（1）国务大臣可制定“股份转移规章”，规定将指定钢铁企业发行的证券转移给国务大臣、其代名人或其全资拥有的公司。（4）决定时须考虑可能与行使该权力相关的成本。（5）股份转移规章适用（议会）否定性程序。

Section 15 — Property transfer regulations（财产转移规章，分标题“Transfer of property into public ownership”）

（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/section/15/enacted>）：

“(1) The Secretary of State may make regulations (“property transfer regulations”) providing for property, rights or liabilities of a specified steel undertaking to be transferred to— (a) the Secretary of State, (b) a nominee of the Secretary of State, or (c) a company wholly owned by the Secretary of State.”

“(3) Property transfer regulations may relate to— (a) all property, rights and liabilities of the specified steel undertaking, (b) all its property, rights and liabilities subject to specified exceptions, (c) specified property, rights or liabilities, or (d) property, rights or liabilities of a specified description.”

中文翻译：（1）国务大臣可制定“财产转移规章”，规定将指定钢铁企业的财产、权利或负债转移给国务大臣、其代名人或其全资拥有的公司。（3）可涉及全部财产权利负债、附例外的全部、指定部分或特定种类。

Section 52 — Compensation scheme regulations（补偿方案规章，Part 2 首条）

（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/part/2/enacted>）：

“(1) The Secretary of State— (a) must by regulations make provision for or in connection with the payment of compensation in connection with the exercise of a principal transfer power; (b) may by regulations make provision for or in connection with the payment of compensation in connection with the exercise of any transfer power other than a principal transfer power.”

“(4) Compensation scheme regulations may include provision for or in connection with the payment of compensation where a direction under section 2 of the Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025 (use of assets) has at any time been given to a steel undertaking.”

“(5) Compensation scheme regulations must include provision requiring the Secretary of State to pay compensation to a person in respect of whom it is determined that compensation should be paid by virtue of the regulations.”

中文翻译：（1）国务大臣：(a) 必须以规章就核心转移权之行使的补偿支付作出规定；(b) 可以就其他转移权之行使的补偿作出规定。（4）补偿方案规章可以涵盖曾因 2025 年法第 2 条被发出指示的企业。（5）规章必须包含要求国务大臣向“依规章被确定应获补偿的人”支付补偿的规定。

Section 53 — Independent valuation of compensation（独立估值人条款）：

“(1) Compensation scheme regulations must provide for any valuation for the purposes of the regulations to be carried out by a person appointed in accordance with the regulations. (2) A person appointed by virtue of subsection (1) is referred to in this Part as an “independent valuer”.”

“(5) An independent valuer may be removed only— (a) on the grounds of incapacity or serious misconduct, and (b) by a person designated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this subsection.”

中文翻译：（1）任何估值均须由依规章任命的人员进行；（2）该人员称为“独立估值师”（independent valuer）。（5）独立估值师仅可因丧失行为能力或严重不当行为被免职。

Section 54 — Further provision about independent valuation（含“零补偿”可能性）：

“(4) The regulations— (a) must require an independent valuer, in carrying out a valuation in relation to a relevant steel undertaking, to take into account liabilities in connection with— (i) compliance with environmental or health and safety obligations, or (ii) other environmental or health and safety matters, so far as relating to the undertaking;”

“(10) The regulations may require or permit an independent valuer to make assumptions in relation to a relevant steel undertaking; such as, for example— (a) an assumption that the undertaking is unable to continue as a going concern; (b) an assumption that the undertaking is in administration; (c) an assumption that the undertaking is being wound up.”

“(11) There is nothing to prevent compensation scheme regulations from having the effect that no compensation is payable to a person.”

中文翻译：（4）规章必须要求独立估值师在估值时考虑该企业与环境或健康安全义务相关的负债。（10）规章可要求或允许估值师作出假设，例如该企业无法持续经营、已进入破产管理、正在清盘。（11）本法并不阻止补偿方案规章产生“某人不获任何补偿”的效果。

Section 60 — Repeal of SISMA 2025（废止 2025 年法）

（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/part/3/enacted>）：

“The Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025 is repealed.”

中文翻译：《2025 年钢铁产业（特别措施）法》予以废止。

Section 63 — Commencement（生效）

（<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/part/4/enacted>）：

“(1) Except as provided by subsection (2), this Act comes into force on the day on which it is passed. (2) Section 60 (repeal of Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025) comes into force on such day as the Secretary of State may appoint by regulations.”

中文翻译：（1）除第（2）款另有规定外，本法于通过之日（2026-07-15，御准当日）生效。（2）第 60 条（废止 2025 年法）于国务大臣以规章指定之日生效。

另按底稿核验：2026 年法的日落机制见 s.3——核心转移权自通过之日起两年届满后不得行使，但可在届满前以规章更换期限（适用肯定性程序）。截至底稿采集日（2026-07-26），[legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk) 尚未发布 2026 年法的 Act Explanatory Notes（[/ukpga/2026/27/notes](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27/notes) 返回 404）[无法核验]；法案阶段说明书（Bill 10-EN, 2026-05-14, publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/59-02/0010/en/260010en.pdf）明示：“The Bill itself does not give effect to the acquisition of a steel company; it instead creates a framework for Government to use should it need to intervene in and acquire a steel undertaking.”（法案本身并不直接实现对钢铁公司的收购；它建立的是一个供政府在需要时使用的框架。）

5.3.3 两法措辞对照

维度	2025 特别措施法 (c.13)	2026 国有化法 (c.27)
权力对象	“the continued and safe use of the specified assets”（资产的使用）	“securities ... / property, rights or liabilities ... to be transferred to the Secretary of State”（证券/财产的转移）
接管效果	行为 “is to be treated for all purposes as done by the steel undertaking ”（视为公司自己所为）	分标题明示 “transfer ... into public ownership ”（转入公有）
补偿	s7(1): 国务大臣 “may by regulations make provision for paying compensation”（酌定）	s52(1)(a): “ must by regulations make provision ... compensation”; s53 独立估值师；s54(11) 不排除零补偿
日落	无日落条款（后被 2026 年法 s60 明文废止）	s3: 核心转移权两年日落（可经肯定性程序延长）
地域	“extends to England and Wales only”	“extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland”（s62）

上表显示，两法在同一法律体系内以措辞差异精确区分了两类权力：2025 年法的权力客体是资产的“使用”（use），接管行为在法律上仍归属于公司本身，补偿安

排为酌定性；2026 年法则以“转移”（transfer）为客体，以“转入公有”（into public ownership）为效果，并将补偿框架设为强制性义务，同时明文保留零补偿的法律可能性。这一文本差异与 5.2 节中政府发言人在 2025 年“这不是国有化”与 2026 年“强烈倾向于纳入公有制”的口径变化相互印证。

6. 英国媒体表述原文汇编（英文逐字＋中译＋出处）

引言与采集说明

本章汇编英国主流媒体在两个关键时点——2025 年 4 月紧急接管（《钢铁工业（特别措施）法》（Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025）于 2025 年 4 月 12 日一日内通过议会两院并获御准）与 2026 年 7 月正式国有化（《2026 年钢铁工业（国有化）法》（Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026）于 2026 年 7 月 15 日获御准、7 月 16 日政府宣布收归公有）——对英国钢铁公司（British Steel，中资敬业集团（Jingye Group）旗下斯肯索普（Scunthorpe）钢厂）处置的报道原文。

采集与呈现规则如下：（1）所有英文均为逐字（verbatim）摘录，未经改写；拼写、大小写、标点按页面所见保留（个别页面原文拼写错误如“siezed”亦照录）。

（2）每条目内联标注【媒体 | 日期 | 标题 | URL】，英文原文之后紧跟中文翻译；严格区分【直接引语】（引号内当事方原话）与【记者叙述】（记者行文）。（3）付费墙（paywall）后内容不臆测补全，仅见标题/导语者明确标注“仅见标题”或“仅见标题＋导语”；搜索引擎抓取的索引片段（meta description/首句）单独标注“索引片段，[无法核验全文]”，不等同页面可见正文。（4）路透社（Reuters）一手页面对全部访问返回 HTTP 401，其电稿均经授权转载站（Global Banking & Finance 等，署名“By Reuters”）逐字核验，canonical URL 标 [无法核验]；英国新闻联合社（PA Media）无一手公开页，经被转载稿（Irish News、Herald Scotland 等）采集。（5）底稿标注 [无法核验] 之处一律保留该限定，不予补写。

本章共收录 11 家媒体（BBC、The Guardian、The Independent、Sky News、Reuters、PA Media、ITV、Financial Times、The Times、The Telegraph、Politico）计 40 余个条目。

6.1 2025-04：紧急接管

2025 年 4 月 11 日（周五）唐宁街宣布召回议会，4 月 12 日（周六）两院以四十余年来首次周六会期一日通过紧急法案。此阶段各媒体在措辞上的共同特征是：描述当日既成动作作用 take control / seize control / instruct / direct，而 nationalise 仅作为“可能性”或“选项”出现。

6.1.1 BBC

条目 **BBC-1** 【BBC News | 2025-04-13 | “UK takes control of British Steel under emergency powers”（作者 Brian Wheeler） | <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/ckg17g39x41o>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】 > “The UK government is taking control of Chinese-owned British Steel after emergency legislation was rushed through Parliament in a single day.”

译：英国政府在紧急立法于一天之内火速通过议会后，接管了中资所有的英国钢铁公司。

【记者叙述】 > “Business Secretary Jonathan Reynolds told MPs the government’s likely next step would be to nationalise the Scunthorpe plant, which employs 2,700 people.”

译：商务大臣乔纳森·雷诺兹（Jonathan Reynolds）告诉议员们，政府的下一步很可能是将斯肯索普工厂国有化，该厂雇有 2,700 名员工。

“But he said he was forced to seek emergency powers to prevent owners Jingye shutting down its two blast furnaces, which would have ended primary steel production in the UK.”

译：但他说，他被迫寻求紧急权力，以阻止所有者敬业关闭其两座高炉——那将终结英国的原生钢（primary steel）生产。

“The BBC understands UK government officials are at the Scunthorpe site ready to take control of operations.”

译：BBC 了解到，英国政府官员已进驻斯肯索普厂区，准备接管运营。

【直接引语 | 首相基尔·斯塔默（Keir Starmer）】 > “Today, my government has stepped in to save British steel. >”We are acting to protect the jobs of thousands of workers, and all options are on the table to secure the future of the industry.”

译：“今天，我的政府出手拯救英国钢铁。”“我们正采取行动保护数以千计工人的就业，为确保该行业未来，一切选项都在台面上。”

【记者叙述 | 新法权力与所有权状态】 > “The new law hands Reynolds sweeping powers to control management and workers at the plant to ensure production continues, including entering it by force, if necessary, to secure assets.” > “But Jingye will retain ownership of it for now.”

译：新法赋予雷诺兹广泛的权力来控制工厂的管理层和工人以确保生产继续，包括在必要时以武力进入厂区以保护资产。但敬业暂时仍保留所有权。

【直接引语+叙述 | 国有化倾向与估值】 > In the Commons, Reynolds acknowledged that public ownership was “the likely option”. > He said the

government would “pay the fair market rate” to shareholders in the event of nationalisation but added: “In this case the market value is effectively zero.”

译：在下院，雷诺兹承认公有制是“可能的选项”。他说国有化时政府会向股东“支付公平市场价格”，但补充道：“就本案而言，其市值实际上为零。”

【直接引语 | Reynolds 指控敬业】 > “But over the last few days, it became clear that the intention of Jingye was to refuse to purchase sufficient raw material to keep the blast furnaces running, in fact, their intention was to cancel and refuse to pay for existing orders.” “The company would therefore have irrevocably and unilaterally closed down primary steel making at British Steel.”

译：“但过去几天情况清楚了：敬业的意图是拒绝购买足够原材料以维持高炉运转；事实上，他们的意图是取消现有订单并拒绝付款。”“因此，该公司将不可逆转地、单方面地关停英国钢铁的原生钢生产。”

6.1.2 The Guardian

条目 G-1 【The Guardian | 2025-04-11 | “Starmer steps in to seize control of British Steel with nationalisation likely” (Rowena Mason、Eleni Courea、Jasper Jolly) | <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2025/apr/11/parliament-recalled-to-discuss-british-steel-nationalisation>】

【Standfirst (导语)】 > “Parliament recalled on Saturday for emergency vote to pass bill taking assets into public control”

译：议会周六被召回，紧急表决一项将资产置于公共管控之下的法案。

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】 > “Keir Starmer is stepping in to seize control of British Steel to stop its Chinese owner shutting the Scunthorpe plant in an unprecedented move that paves the way for likely nationalisation.”

译：基尔·斯塔默正出手**夺取控制权** (seize control)，阻止其中国所有者关闭斯肯索普工厂，这一史无前例的举动为可能的国有化铺平了道路。

【记者叙述 | 涉及金额】 > “The government had offered £500m in financial support to switch the blast furnaces to cleaner electric arc furnaces, but Jingye had requested much more.”

译：政府曾提供 5 亿英镑资金支持将高炉改造为更清洁的电弧炉，但敬业要求的金额远高于此。

【直接引语 | 唐宁街 10 号发言人】 > “The prime minister has been clear, his government will always act in the national interest. All actions we take are in the name of British industry, British jobs and for British workers.” “Tomorrow, parliament will be recalled to debate the steel industry (special measures) bill. The bill provides the government with the power to direct steel companies in England, which we will use to protect the Scunthorpe site. ... All options remain on the table.”

译：唐宁街 10 号发言人称：首相一贯明确，其政府将永远以国家利益行事；议会明天将被召回辩论《钢铁工业（特别措施）法案》，法案赋予政府指挥英格兰钢铁公司的权力，政府将用其保护斯肯索普工厂；所有选项都在桌上。

条目 G-2 【The Guardian | 2025-04-12 | “Bill to save British Steel plant becomes law after king’s approval”（PA Media 供稿） | <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2025/apr/12/bill-to-save-british-steels-scunthorpe-furnaces-approved-by-parliament>】

【记者叙述】> “Emergency legislation giving the government the power to instruct British Steel to keep the plant open passed the Commons and Lords in a single day unopposed.”

译：赋予政府**指示**（instruct）英国钢铁公司维持工厂开放之权力的紧急立法，一天之内在下院和上院无反对通过。

“The steel industry bill published on Saturday gives the government the power to instruct steel companies in England to keep facilities open, with criminal penalties for executives if they fail to comply.”

译：周六公布的钢铁业法案赋予政府指示英格兰钢铁公司维持设施开放的权力，高管如不遵守将面临刑事处罚。

【直接引语 | 商务大臣 Reynolds】> “We could not, will not and never will stand idly by while heat seeps from the UK’s remaining blast furnaces without any planning, any due process or any respect for the consequences.”

译：“我们不能、不会、也永远不会袖手旁观，任由英国仅存高炉的热量在毫无规划、毫无正当程序、毫不顾及后果的情况下流失。”

条目 G-3 【The Guardian | 2025-04-16 | “China accuses UK politicians of ‘arrogance’ in British Steel row”（Jasper Jolly） | <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2025/apr/16/china-embassy-uk-politicians-jingye-british-steel-blast-furnaces>】

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】> “China has accused UK politicians of ‘arrogance, ignorance and a twisted mindset’ as it defended British Steel’s owner, Jingye, after a barrage of criticism over the narrowly averted shutdown of its blast furnaces.”

译：中国指责英国政客“傲慢、无知、心态扭曲”，并在英国钢铁公司高炉险些被关停引发一片批评声后，为其所有者敬业辩护。

【记者叙述 | 处置措辞】> “The government stepped in on Saturday to avoid the shutdowns with emergency legislation to take control of British Steel.”

译：政府于周六介入，以紧急立法**接管**（take control）英国钢铁公司，避免高炉关停。

【直接引语 | 中国驻英使馆】（中方来源，经 Guardian 转引）> “The anti-China rhetoric of some individual British politicians is extremely absurd, reflecting their arrogance, ignorance and twisted mindset.”

译：“英国个别政客的反华言论极其荒谬，反映了他们的傲慢、无知和扭曲心态。”

【直接引语 | 敬业（经《金融时报》声明）】（中方来源，经 Guardian 转引）> Jingye said on Wednesday that it “request[s] that the UK government respect and protect the legitimate rights and interests of Jingye as a foreign investor throughout this process”.

译：敬业表示“请求英国政府在整个过程中尊重和保护敬业作为外国投资者的合法权益”。

【直接引语 | Reynolds（部分引语）】> Reynolds said the UK had “got it wrong in the past” about allowing Chinese investment in strategically important industries such as steel... “I wouldn’t personally bring a Chinese company into our steel sector,” he said on Sunday.

译：雷诺兹称英国过去在允许中国投资钢铁等战略产业方面“犯了错”：“我个人不会把一家中国公司引入我们的钢铁产业，”他周日表示。

6.1.3 The Independent

条目 I-1 【The Independent | 2025-04-11 | “Parliament to be recalled to debate nationalising beleaguered British Steel as PM says its future ‘hangs in balance’” (Archie Mitchell) |

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/parliament-recall-british-steel-nationalisation-b2731660.html>】

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】> “Sir Keir Starmer has warned that the future of British Steel’s Scunthorpe plant “hangs in the balance” as he unveiled emergency plans on Friday to take control of the company.”

译：基尔·斯塔默爵士周五公布接管（take control）该公司的紧急计划时警告称，英国钢铁公司斯肯索普工厂的前途“悬于一线”。

【记者叙述】> “He stopped short of saying the government would nationalise the firm, but said its emergency bill will give ministers “the power to direct steel companies in England, which we will use to protect the Scunthorpe site”.”

译：他没有明说政府会将该公司国有化，但表示紧急法案将赋予大臣们“指挥英格蘭钢铁公司的权力，我们将用其保护斯肯索普工厂”。

【直接引语 | 首相 Starmer】> “This afternoon, the future of British steel hangs in the balance. Jobs. Investment. Growth. Our economic and national security... are all on the line. ... We will pass emergency legislation in one day to give the business

secretary the powers to do everything possible to stop the closure of these blast furnaces.”

译：“今天下午，英国钢铁业的前途悬于一线。就业、投资、增长、我们的经济与国家安全……都命悬一线。……我们将在一天内通过紧急立法，赋予商务大臣一切可能的权力来阻止这些高炉关闭。”

【直接引语 | Community 工会总书记 Roy Rickhuss】> “We can’t allow Britain to become the only G7 country without primary steelmaking capacity. ... it is essential that we see urgent action taken to bring British Steel into public ownership.”

译：“我们不能让英国成为七国集团中唯一没有原生炼钢能力的国家。……必须采取紧急行动将英国钢铁公司收归公有。”

条目 I-2 【The Independent | 2025-04-12 | “Parliament approves emergency powers to take control of Scunthorpe steelworks” (Christopher McKeon, PA 通稿) | <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/parliament-approves-emergency-powers-to-take-control-of-scnthorpe-steelworks-b2732200.html>】

【Standfirst (导语)】> “Emergency legislation giving the Government the power to instruct British Steel to keep the plant open passed both the Commons and Lords in one day.”

译：赋予政府**指示** (instruct) 英国钢铁公司维持工厂开放之权力的紧急立法，一天之内在下院和上院通过。

【记者叙述 | 关键定性】> “Saturday’s emergency legislation stops short of full nationalisation of British Steel, and ministers remain hopeful that they can secure private investment to save the plant.”

译：周六的紧急立法并未将英国钢铁公司完全国有化，大臣们仍希望能争取私人投资来拯救该厂。

条目 I-3 【The Independent | 2025-04-15 | “Race to keep British Steel plant alive fuels China trade row” (David Maddox) | <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/british-steel-china-sabotage-ministers-b2733156.html>】

【记者叙述】> “New legislation passed over the weekend following an emergency Saturday sitting gave the government the power to direct the company’s board and workforce, ensure they get paid, and order the raw materials to keep the blast furnaces running.”

译：周末紧急会议后通过的新立法，赋予政府**指挥** (direct) 该公司董事会和员工、确保员工获得薪酬、订购原材料以维持高炉运转的权力。

【记者叙述 | “破坏”指控】 > “Officials believe Jingye had been planning to let the raw materials run out in a bid to sabotage the plant, shuttering the blast furnaces and making the UK reliant on Chinese exports of so-called virgin steel.”

译：官员们认为，敬业一直计划让原材料耗尽，以破坏该厂——关闭高炉，使英国依赖中国出口的所谓原生钢。

【直接引语 | 中国外交部发言人林剑】（中方来源，经 Independent 转引） > “We hope the British government treats Chinese enterprises investing and operating in the UK fairly and justly, protects their legitimate rights and interests, and avoids politicising and over-securitising economic and trade cooperation, so as not to affect the confidence of Chinese enterprises in investing and cooperating in the UK.”

译：“我们希望英国政府公平公正对待在英投资经营的中国企业，保护其合法权益，避免将经贸合作政治化、泛安全化，以免影响中国企业赴英投资合作的信心。”

6.1.4 Sky News

条目 SKY-1 【Sky News | 2025-04-12 | “MPs to debate emergency law to keep British Steel open as prime minister warns national security ‘on the line’”（页面未显示署名 [无法核验]） | <https://news.sky.com/story/mps-to-debate-emergency-law-to-keep-british-steel-open-as-prime-minister-warns-national-security-on-the-line-13346516>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】 > “MPs will today debate emergency laws to save British Steel after the prime minister warned the country’s”economic and national security is on the line”.”

译：国会议员今日将辩论拯救英国钢铁的紧急法案，此前首相警告称国家的”经济和国家安全危在旦夕”。

【记者叙述 | 关键措辞：take control 而非 nationalise】 > “The prime minister said legislation would be passed in one day to allow the government to”take control of the plant and preserve all viable options”.”

译：首相称将在一天内通过立法，使政府得以”接管（take control）该工厂并保留所有可行选项”。

【记者叙述 | 政府理由】 > “The government has been considering nationalising British Steel after Jingye, the Chinese owner, cancelled future orders for iron ore, coal and other raw materials needed to keep the blast furnaces running.”

译：在中国所有者敬业取消维持高炉运转所需的铁矿石、煤炭及其他原材料的未来订单后，政府一直在考虑将英国钢铁国有化。

【记者叙述 | 数字】 > “Jingye last month rejected a £500m state rescue package...” > “The company said it had invested £1.2bn since taking over in 2020, but that the plant is losing £700,000 a day.”

译：敬业上月拒绝了 5 亿英镑国家救助方案；公司称自 2020 年接手以来已投资 12 亿英镑，但工厂日亏 70 万英镑。

条目 SKY-2 【Sky News | 2025-04-13 | “Emergency bill to protect British Steel becomes law” | <https://news.sky.com/story/emergency-bill-to-protect-british-steel-becomes-law-13347106>】

【记者叙述】> “The bill was rushed through the House of Commons and House of Lords in one day, with MPs and peers being recalled from recess to take part in a Saturday sitting for the first time in over 40 years.”

译：法案一天内通过两院，议员自休会被召回，系 40 多年来首次周六会期。

【记者叙述 | 权力与刑罚】> “The bill gives the government the power to take control of British Steel - or any other steel asset - “using force if necessary”, order materials for steelmaking and instruct that workers be paid. It also authorises a jail sentence of up to two years for anyone breaching this law.”

译：法案授权政府“必要时可使用武力”接管（take control）英国钢铁或任何其他钢铁资产、订购炼钢原料并指令支付工资；违反该法最高可判两年监禁。

【记者叙述 | 定性区分】> “The emergency legislation stops short of full nationalisation of British Steel, but Mr Reynolds told MPs that public ownership remained the “likely option” for the future.”

译：紧急立法并未走到完全国有化这一步，但雷诺兹告诉议员们，公有制仍是未来的“可能选项”。

条目 SKY-3 【Sky News | 2025-04-16 | “‘Likely’ British Steel will be nationalised, says business secretary Jonathan Reynolds” | <https://news.sky.com/story/likely-british-steel-will-be-nationalised-says-business-secretary-13349186>】

【直接引语 | Reynolds】> “What we are now going to do, having secured both control of the site and the supply of raw materials, so the blast furnaces won’t close in a matter of days, is work on the future. We’ve got the ownership question, which is pressing.”

译：“在控制住厂区和原材料供应之后——高炉不会在几天内关闭——我们现在要做的是谋划未来。所有权问题迫在眉睫。”

6.1.5 Reuters

条目 REU-1 【Reuters | 2025-04-12 | “Britain moves to take control of British Steel, nationalisation increasingly likely”（canonical URL [无法核验]；电稿经授权转载站 Somali Times 逐字核验，署名 “By Reuters”） | 转载 URL: <https://www.somalitimes.co.uk/uk-to-take-emergency-control-of-british-steel-with-nationalisation-on-the-table/>】

【记者叙述 | 电头与导语】 > “LONDON, April 12 (Reuters) - Britain moved to take control of British Steel and keep its blast furnaces open on Saturday, as a minister told an emergency parliamentary session that a full nationalisation of the UK's last maker of virgin steel was becoming increasingly likely.”

译：伦敦 4 月 12 日（路透）——英国周六出手接管（moved to take control）英国钢铁并维持其高炉运转；一位大臣在紧急议会会期上表示，对英国最后一家原生钢生产商实行完全国有化的可能性正越来越大。

【直接引语 | Starmer】 > “The bill will go through today... and that means that we will then be in control of the site”（并承认紧急立法 “pretty unprecedented”）

译：“法案今日将通过……这意味着我们随后将控制该厂区”（他承认紧急立法“相当罕见”）。

【直接引语 | Reynolds】 > “A transfer of ownership to the state remains on the table, and it may well at this stage, given the behaviour of the company, be the likely option.” > “A failure to act today would prevent any more desirable outcome from even being considered.”

译：“所有权移交国家仍在桌面上；鉴于该公司的行为，在现阶段它很可能就是可能的选项。”“今日不行动，将使任何更理想的结果都无从谈起。”

【记者叙述 | G7 句】 > “The closure of the furnaces would leave Britain as the only G7 country unable to produce so-called virgin steel from iron ore, coke and other inputs.”

译：高炉关闭将使英国成为七国集团中唯一无法以铁矿石、焦炭及其他原料生产所谓原生钢的国家。

【记者叙述 | 历史定位】 > “If British Steel were nationalised it would be the biggest state rescue since a number of banks were taken into government hands in 2008.”

译：若英国钢铁被国有化，将是 2008 年多家银行被收归政府之手以来最大规模的国家救助。

6.1.6 PA Media

条目 PA-1 【PA Media | 2025-04-11 | “MPs to be recalled to Parliament to discuss future of British Steel”（经 Irish News 转载核验，“The PA news agency understands...”） | 转载 URL: <https://www.irishnews.com/news/uk/mps-to-be-recalled-to-parliament-to-discuss-future-of-british-steel-LA6IRYPQVBPZVK3BXTAAK7KCI4/>】

【记者叙述】> “Ministers have said all options are on the table for its future, including nationalisation, over concerns its closure would leave the UK without any domestic virgin steel makers.”

译：大臣们称所有选项都在桌面上，包括国有化——因担忧其关闭将使英国没有任何本土原生钢生产商。

条目 PA-2 【PA Media | 2025-04-12 | “Parliament approves emergency powers to take control of Scunthorpe steelworks” (Christopher McKeon、Richard Wheeler、Will Durrant、Harry Taylor; 经 Irish News 转载核验) | 转载 URL: <https://www.irishnews.com/news/uk/parliament-approves-emergency-powers-to-take-control-of-scunthorpe-steelworks-GCJPJRDTYZN35K2NA3NSBZAW4Q/>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】> “Proposals to save British Steel’s Scunthorpe blast furnaces have been approved by Parliament after an extraordinary sitting on Saturday.” > “Emergency legislation giving the Government the power to instruct British Steel to keep the plant open passed both the Commons and Lords in a single day unopposed.”

译：拯救斯肯索普高炉的提案在周六特别会期获议会批准；授权政府指示（instruct）英国钢铁维持工厂开放的紧急立法一天内无反对地通过两院。

【记者叙述 | 定性区分】> “Saturday’s emergency legislation stops short of full nationalisation of British Steel, and ministers remain hopeful that they can secure private investment to save the plant. But... the Business Secretary acknowledged to the Commons that public ownership remained the “likely option”.”

译：周六的紧急立法并未走到完全国有化；但商务大臣在下院承认公有制仍是“可能选项”。

6.1.7 ITV

条目 ITV-1 【ITV News | 2025-04-11 | “PM aims to pass emergency law to ‘take control’ of British Steel plant” (记者 Rachel Townsend) | <https://www.itv.com/news/2025-04-11/parliament-to-be-recalled-to-discuss-british-steel-itv-news-understands>】

【直接引语 | Starmer 答“是否等于国有化”——关键措辞区分】> “Well, what we’re doing tomorrow is passing legislation to take control of the plant and to preserve all viable options. It doesn’t mean all options are on the table, but it means all options remain viable. But the step we’re taking tomorrow is the step of taking control, because it’s necessary now to do that.”

译：“我们明天要做的是通过立法接管（take control）工厂并保留所有可行选项。这不等于所有选项都在桌面上，但意味着所有选项都仍然可行。我们明天迈出的是‘接管’这一步，因为现在必须这么做。”

【记者叙述 | ITV 自己的界定】 > “ITV News understands the emergency legislation would be used to stop the furnaces in the plant from being shut down, rather than full-blown nationalisation of British Steel.”

译：ITV News 获悉，紧急立法将用于阻止高炉关停，而非对英国钢铁的全面国有化。

【记者叙述 | 历史坐标】 > “This will be the first time Parliament has been recalled on a Saturday since 1982, when MPs returned after the Falklands War began.”

译：系 1982 年马岛战争以来首次周六召回议会。

条目 **ITV-2** 【ITV News | 2025-04-13 | “Business secretary refuses to say if British Steel will get raw materials it needs” (Anushka Asthana) | <https://www.itv.com/news/2025-04-12/mps-debate-emergency-law-to-save-british-steel-in-rare-saturday-sitting>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】 > “The business secretary has issued instructions to British Steel, using the emergency powers approved by Parliament on Saturday but has refused to confirm if the government has the raw materials to keep the Scunthorpe plant operational.”

译：商务大臣已动用周六获批的紧急权力向英国钢铁发出指令（issued instructions），但拒绝证实政府是否握有维持工厂运转的原材料。

【记者叙述 | 高炉不可逆】 > “If the blast furnaces run out of raw materials, they can never be turned back on.”

译：“高炉一旦耗尽原材料，就永远无法重新点火。”

【直接引语 | Reynolds (《星期日泰晤士报》撰文，ITV 转引)】 > “Previous governments have been too willing to stand idly by while heat seeped out of blast furnaces, but to lose this capability now, in this manner, would have weakened our industrial base irrevocably. Inaction was never an option.”

译：“历届政府太愿意袖手旁观，任由高炉冷却；但以此刻、以此方式失去这一能力，将不可逆地削弱我们的工业基础。不作为从来不是选项。”

6.1.8 Financial Times

FT 为硬付费墙，以下条目浏览器仅见标题一行，附搜索引擎抓取的该页首句片段（截断，[无法核验全文]），不等同页面可见正文。

条目 **FT-1** 【Financial Times | 2025-04-11 | “Keir Starmer vows to pass emergency law ‘in one day’ to save British Steel’s Scunthorpe site” (作者 [无法核验]) | <https://www.ft.com/content/ba2dde93-8dd2-462f-bde3-6cb9e2d38bf8>】（仅见标题）

索引片段（该页首句，截断，[无法核验全文]）：> “Sir Keir Starmer has vowed to push through”emergency legislation in one day” on Saturday to save the British Steel site at Scunthorpe, as he recalled parliament to avoid the company’s ...”

译：基尔·斯塔默誓言“一天内”通过紧急法案以拯救英国钢铁斯肯索普工厂，并为此召回议会。

条目 FT-2 【Financial Times | 2025-04-14 | “UK government secures raw materials for British Steel furnaces”（作者 [无法核验]） |

<https://www.ft.com/content/c11f4be8-9df4-42a7-b48b-76167bdca974>】（仅见标题）

索引片段（该页首句，[无法核验全文]）：> “The government raced to secure raw materials for British Steel after passing emergency legislation on Saturday to seize control of the company.”

译：政府在周六通过紧急立法**夺取该公司控制权**（seize control of the company）后，争分夺秒为英国钢铁的高炉筹措原材料。

条目 FT-3 【Financial Times | 2025-04-16 | “British Steel’s Chinese owner says UK government must ‘respect’ its rights”（作者 [无法核验]） |

<https://www.ft.com/content/5f78bebf-4f89-4c15-9aa1-0946043aa6a8>】（仅见标题）

索引片段（该页导语，[无法核验全文]）：> “The UK government’s decision to take control of British Steel, aimed at saving the country’s last two blast furnaces and 3,500 jobs, threatens to worsen trade relations with Beijing.”

译：英国政府**接管**（take control）英国钢铁（旨在保住全国最后两座高炉和 3,500 个工作岗位）的决定，恐令与北京的关系恶化。

6.1.9 The Times

The Times 为付费墙，以下各条目仅见标题+导语（付费墙止于导语）。

条目 T-1 【The Times | 2025-04-12 | “British Steel emergency bill becomes law — as it happened”（作者 [无法核验]） |

<https://www.thetimes.com/uk/politics/article/british-steel-latest-news-parliament-scunthorpe-c3pnlxgm8>】（仅见标题+导语）

【导语（页面实际可见，付费墙止于此）】> “MPs sat to approve the company’s effective nationalisation amid fears its Scunthorpe plant could collapse”

译：议员们开会批准了对该公司**事实上的国有化**（effective nationalisation），此前外界担心其斯肯索普工厂可能垮塌。——此为本时点全部媒体中对“国有化”定性最强的表述。

条目 T-2 【The Times | 2025-04-12 | “Westminster and Scunthorpe come together to save British Steel”（作者 [无法核验]） | <https://www.thetimes.com/uk/politics/article/westminster-scunthorpe-save-british-steel-2xmgkktds>】（仅见标题+导语）

【导语】 > “Tens of thousands of jobs were saved by an emergency bill to effectively nationalise the town’s prime industry amid fears of closure by Chinese owners”

译：一项紧急法案将该镇的支柱产业“事实上国有化”（effectively nationalise），挽救了数以万计的工作岗位；此前人们担心中国业主会将其关闭。

条目 T-3 【The Times | 2025-04-12/14 | “Why did the government take control of British Steel?”（作者 [无法核验]） | <https://www.thetimes.com/uk/politics/article/british-steel-china-owner-government-9cnhl2rlj>】（仅见标题+导语）

【导语】 > “The company was taken over by the Chinese firm Jingye in 2020, but now there are calls to nationalise it to save Britain’s steelmaking industry”

译：该公司 2020 年被中国敬业集团收购，如今有呼声要求将其国有化，以拯救英国钢铁业。

6.1.10 The Telegraph

telegraph.co.uk 付费文章在采集环境中返回完全空白页，正文与署名均不可见；以下为站内搜索页可见标题与搜索引擎抓取的 meta 片段，正文内容 [无法核验]。

条目 TEL-1 【The Telegraph | 2025-04-12（索引显示更新至 2025-04-13） | 站内搜索页显示标题：“Chinese firm ‘trying to shut down British steel industry”（Politics 直播页，标题随更新变化） |

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/politics/2025/04/12/politics-latest-news-keir-starmer-british-steel-parliament/>】（正文不可见 [无法核验]）

索引片段（该页 meta description，[无法核验正文]）： > “The Business Secretary has issued instructions to British Steel under the emergency legislation passed on Saturday in an effort to save the Scunthorpe blast furnaces.”

译：商务大臣已依据周六通过的紧急立法向英国钢铁下达指令（issued instructions），力图挽救斯肯索普高炉。

条目 TEL-2 【The Telegraph | 2025-04-12 | “British Steel workers block Chinese executives from Scunthorpe plant”（站内搜索页显示标题） | <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2025/04/12/british-steel-workers-block-chinese-scunthorpe-plant/>】（正文/导语/署名均不可见 [无法核验]，仅录标题）

译（标题）：英国钢铁工人阻拦中方高管进入斯肯索普工厂。

6.1.11 Politico

在 politico.eu / politico.com 的 steel 标签归档（2025 年全年逐页核查）中未见 2025-04-11/12 接管当日的专题报道，很可能仅在 London Playbook 新闻信中提及 [无法核验]。故本时点无 Politico 条目。

6.2 2026-07：正式国有化

2026 年 5 月 11 日首相宣布将提交立法授权“取得全部国家所有权”，7 月 15 日《2026 年钢铁工业（国有化）法》获御准，7 月 16 日政府宣布将英国钢铁收归公有。此阶段各媒体措辞转为 nationalise / taken into public ownership 的事实陈述；围绕补偿问题，“独立评估员/估价员”（independent assessor / independent valuer）表述与“赔偿可能为零”的说法集中出现；中国商务部反应由各家于 7 月 17 日前后集中转述。

6.2.1 BBC

条目 **BBC-2**【BBC News | 2026-07-16 | “British Steel taken into public ownership to protect ‘vital’ UK supply”（Harry Sekulich、Archie Mitchell、Theo Leggett） | <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c5y680w62wno>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】> “British Steel has been taken into public ownership in a move the government said would protect jobs and safeguard”a vital national capability”.”

译：英国钢铁已被收归公有（taken into public ownership），政府称此举将保护就业并维护“一项至关重要的国家能力”。

【记者叙述 | 所有权沿革】> “The UK government had taken control of British Steel’s operations in Scunthorpe last year, though it was still owned by China’s Jingye Group, limiting the government’s ability to decide on its future strategy.”

译：英国政府去年已接管英国钢铁在斯肯索普的运营，但公司仍归中国敬业集团所有，这限制了政府决定其未来战略的能力。

【记者叙述 | 国有化的意义】> “Nationalisation buys the government time and gives it the power and freedom to decide on the future of the plant, while keeping the blast furnaces going.”

译：国有化为政府赢得时间，并赋予其决定工厂未来的权力和自由，同时维持高炉运转。

【记者叙述 | 成本】> “In March, the National Audit Office released a report noting that the Scunthorpe steelworks was costing the government about £1.3m a day.”

译：今年 3 月，国家审计署（National Audit Office, NAO）发布报告指出，斯肯索普钢厂每天耗费政府约 130 万英镑。

【记者叙述 | 敬业索赔】 > “Jingye is seeking compensation for nationalisation, having previously said the business was losing £700,000 a day. The BBC has been unable to get a response from Jingye to Thursday’s announcement.”

译：敬业正就国有化寻求赔偿，此前该公司称该业务每天亏损 70 万英镑。BBC 未能获得敬业对周四公告的回应。

【记者叙述 + 直接引语 | 商务大臣彼得·凯尔（Peter Kyle）受访原话】 > “Business Secretary Peter Kyle told the BBC the government will need to cover the running costs”for the immediate future.” > “He said an independent assessor would determine whether Jingye should be compensated for the nationalisation based on the value of the company.” > “But let me be really clear, there is an alternative here - that we let this business go bust,” he said. > “If that business disappears, we will lose the ability for primary steel production in our country, we will become entirely dependent on global supply.”

译：商务大臣彼得·凯尔告诉 BBC，政府将需要在“不久的将来”承担运营成本。他说，将由一名**独立评估员**（independent assessor）根据公司价值来裁定敬业是否应因国有化获得赔偿。“但让我把话说得非常清楚：这里还有另一个选项——就是让这家企业破产，”他说。“如果这家企业消失，我们将失去本国的原生钢生产能力，我们将完全依赖全球供应。”

条目 **BBC-3** 【BBC News | 2026-07-18 | “China hits out at British Steel nationalisation”（Peter Hoskins） | <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cjd4kvxpd3do>】

【记者叙述 | 导语（含引语）】 > “China has hit out at the nationalisation of British Steel, saying it”firmly opposes and is strongly dissatisfied with the British government’s decision”.”

译：中国抨击英国钢铁国有化，称其“坚决反对并强烈不满英国政府的决定”。

【记者叙述 | 中国商务部表态】（中方来源，经 BBC 转述） > “China’s commerce ministry said on Friday that the moves”seriously infringed upon Jingye’s legitimate rights and interests and severely undermined the confidence of Chinese companies investing in the UK”.” > “Disregarding Jingye’s significant contribution to the UK economy and society, the British side forcibly took control of the company in the name of national security,” the ministry said.

译：中国商务部周五表示，这些举动“严重侵害了敬业的合法权益，严重削弱了中国企业在英投资的信心”。商务部说：“英方无视敬业对英国经济和社会的重大贡献，以国家安全为名**强行接管**（forcibly took control）该公司。”

【记者叙述 | 赔偿机制——独立估价员】 > “Small Business Minister Blair McDougall told the House of Commons on Thursday that the government will appoint an independent valuer in the autumn”to make a judgment on any compensation that is due, and that could be nil”.”

译：小企业大臣 Blair McDougall 周四在下院表示，政府将于秋季任命一名**独立估价员**（independent valuer），“对任何应支付的赔偿作出裁定，而该赔偿也可能是零”。

条目 **BBC-4**【BBC News | 2026-07 下旬（页面显示”7 days ago”，约 2026-07-19/20 [具体日期无法核验]） | “Chinese firm seeks compensation over British Steel nationalisation”（Rachel Clun、Meghan Owen） | <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cwyj4ppqn41o>】

【记者叙述 + 直接引语 | 敬业索赔声明】 > “The former owner of British Steel has said it will pursue the British government for compensation after the loss-making firm was nationalised.” > “In a statement on Sunday, Jingye said it will seek”full compensation through legal means to the very end” over the UK’s move.”

译：英国钢铁的原所有者表示，在这家亏损企业被国有化后，将向英国政府追索赔偿。敬业在周日的一份声明中表示，将就英国此举寻求”通过法律途径获得全额赔偿，坚持到底”。

【直接引语 | 政府发言人——独立评估员裁定】 > “A government spokesperson said draft compensation regulations due to be released in the autumn will set out a compensation process through which an independent assessor”would determine what, if any, is payable”.”

译：一位政府发言人表示，将于秋季公布的赔偿条例草案将规定一套赔偿程序，由独立评估员”裁定应支付多少赔偿——如果有的话”。

条目 **BBC-5**【BBC News（East Yorkshire and Lincolnshire 频道） | 2026-06-12 | “UK signals it may block payout to British Steel owner”（Pritti Mistry） | <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c932gng1dglo>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】 > “The UK government has signalled it could limit or refuse compensation to the Chinese owner of British Steel as the company seeks reparation costs following a decision to nationalise the steelworks.”

译：在英国钢铁被决定国有化、其中国所有者寻求赔偿之际，英国政府示意可能会限制或拒绝向其支付赔偿。

【直接引语 | 商业贸易部（DBT）发言人声明】 > “We will always respect and comply with our international obligations, and where the powers in the Bill are used, an independent valuer will be appointed to determine what compensation, if any, is payable.”

译：“我们将始终尊重并遵守我们的国际义务；凡动用该法案赋予的权力时，将任命一名独立估价员来裁定应支付多少赔偿——如果有的话。”

6.2.2 The Guardian

条目 G-5 【The Guardian | 2026-07-16 | “British Steel is taken into public ownership to save UK supply” (Jasper Jolly) | <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2026/jul/16/british-steel-public-ownership-save-uk-supply-scunthorpe>】

【Standfirst (导语) ——注意“expropriated” (征收) 一词】 > “Scunthorpe factory expropriated from China’s Jingye and ministers will ask a valuer to assess compensation”

译：斯肯索普工厂被从中国敬业手中**征收** (expropriated)，大臣们将委托估价师评估补偿。

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】 > “British Steel has formally been taken into public ownership 15 months after the government stepped in to prevent the closure of its steelworks in Scunthorpe and the loss of 4,000 jobs.”

译：在政府介入阻止斯肯索普钢厂关闭及 4,000 个就业岗位流失 15 个月后，英国钢铁公司正式被收归公有。

【记者叙述 | 征收定性】 > “The company has been under the management of government officials since then, to the fury of Jingye, but the Chinese company remained the economic owner until the expropriation on Thursday.”

译：自那时起，该公司一直由政府官员管理——这令敬业极为愤怒——但这家中资企业在周四被**征收** (the expropriation) 前仍是经济意义上的所有者。

【记者叙述 | 补偿安排】 > “The government will now appoint an independent valuer to”assess whether any compensation is payable”.”

译：政府现在将任命一名独立估价师，“评估是否应支付任何补偿”。

【直接引语 | 首相 Starmer】 > “British Steel is part of the fabric of our nation and a cornerstone of Britain’s industrial strength. >”Today’s decision secures the future of steelmaking in the UK, protects skilled jobs and safeguards a vital national capability. This government will always act in the national interest to support British industry, strengthen our economy and ensure the industries we rely on can thrive long into the future.”

译：“英国钢铁公司是我们国家肌体的一部分，是英国工业实力的基石。今天的决定保障了英国炼钢业的未来，保护了技术岗位，捍卫了关键的国家能力。本届政府将永远以国家利益行事……”

【直接引语 | 商务大臣 Kyle】> Peter Kyle, the business secretary, said the government had nationalised the UK's "one virgin steel producer here in Scunthorpe" because "if this were to disappear, we would become at the mercy of international markets and the supply from other countries for the kind of production that goes into our railways and our construction".

译：商务大臣凯尔称，政府将英国“位于斯肯索普的唯一原生钢生产商”国有化，因为“如果它消失，我们的铁路和建筑所需钢材将任由国际市场和外国供应摆布”。

【直接引语 | Kyle 对 Times Radio】> “But it is the intention of the steel strategy that we move towards green steel. That is where the primary demand is into the long term, and I want to make sure that this plant is a modern plant that is producing the kind of steel that those companies and organisations purchasing steel require.”

译：“但钢铁战略的意图是走向绿色钢铁……我要确保这座工厂成为一座现代化工厂，生产出采购钢铁的公司与机构所需要的钢种。”

条目 G-6 【The Guardian | 2026-07-17 | “China ‘strongly dissatisfied’ with nationalisation of British Steel” (Mark Sweney and agencies) | <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2026/jul/17/british-steel-nationalisation-china-strongly-dissatisfied>】

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】> “China’s government has said it is”strongly dissatisfied” with the decision to nationalise British Steel this week, 15 months after the UK government intervened to prevent the closure of its steelworks in Scunthorpe and the loss of 4,000 jobs.”

译：中国政府表示对本周将英国钢铁公司国有化（nationalise）的决定“强烈不满”；15 个月前，英国政府介入阻止了斯肯索普钢厂的关闭及 4,000 个岗位的流失。

【直接引语 | 中国商务部发言人（对《环球时报》）】（中方来源，经 Guardian 转引）> “The UK side, disregarding Jingye Group’s important contributions to the British economy and society, forcibly took control of British Steel and subsequently nationalised the company in the name of national security, seriously undermining Jingye’s legitimate rights and interests and dealing a severe blow to Chinese companies’ confidence in investing in the UK. >”China firmly opposes and is strongly dissatisfied with the UK government’s decision. China will closely follow developments, support Chinese companies in safeguarding their rights through legal means, and take strong measures to firmly protect the interests of Chinese companies.”

译：“英方无视敬业集团对英国经济社会的重要贡献，强行接管英国钢铁公司，随后又以国家安全为名将其国有化，严重损害敬业合法权益，严重打击中国企业赴英投资信心。中方坚决反对、强烈不满。中方将密切关注事态发展，支持中国企业通过法律手段维权，并采取有力措施坚定保护中国企业利益。”

【记者叙述 | 补偿安排】 > “The government plans to appoint an independent valuer to work out what compensation should be paid to Jingye, in an effort to forestall legal action under international treaties.”

译：政府计划任命独立估价师确定应向敬业支付的补偿，以避免其依据国际条约采取法律行动。

6.2.3 The Independent

条目 I-4 【The Independent | 2026-07-16 | “British Steel taken back into public ownership by UK government to ‘protect vital supply’” (Karl Matchett) | <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/british-steel-ownership-uk-government-b3015897.html>】

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】 > “British Steel has been taken into public ownership, the government has confirmed, in a move designed to protect the future of steel production across the UK.”

译：政府确认，英国钢铁公司已被收归公有，此举旨在保护英国各地钢铁生产的未来。

【记者叙述 | 措辞：“seized control”】 > “The company was seized control of by the government to protect 2,700 jobs which may have been lost had the plant been shut down by its Chinese owners, along with others in the supply chain concerning home-forged steel.”

译：政府夺取了该公司的控制权（was seized control of），以保护 2,700 个就业岗位——若工厂被其中国所有者关闭，这些岗位及本土炼钢供应链中的其他岗位恐将流失。

【记者叙述 | 补偿金额（转引《每日电讯报》）】 > “Jingye are known to be pursuing compensation for the nationalisation of its asset, with the Telegraph reporting it was seeking up to £1bn. Mr Kyle has said an independent assessor will determine what value, if any, the compensation must be.”

译：据悉敬业正就其资产被国有化寻求补偿，《每日电讯报》称其索取高达 10 亿英镑。凯尔表示，独立评估师将裁定是否以及应支付多少补偿。

【直接引语 | 商务大臣 Kyle】 > “British Steel is one of the nation’s biggest steel producers, and I’ve made the decision to nationalise the business to secure steelmaking capability and maintain production in the national interest. >”British Steel now belongs to the British people, and our focus is on the future: stabilising the business, backing the communities that rely on it and building a sustainable, competitive and decarbonised steel sector for the years ahead.”

译：“英国钢铁公司是全国最大的钢铁生产商之一，我已决定将该企业国有化（nationalise），以国家利益保障炼钢能力并维持生产。英国钢铁公司现在属于英国人民……”

【记者叙述 | 回顾 2025 年处置的性质】> “But Parliament was recalled on a Saturday in April last year to approve special measures legislation to keep the plant open. Ministers gained new powers to tell the firm how it can use and manage its assets. They did not take a stake in the company at the time.”

译：去年 4 月，议会在一个周六被召回，通过特别措施立法以维持工厂开放。大臣们获得了指示该公司如何使用和管理资产的新权力，但当时并未持有该公司股份。

条目 I-5 【The Independent | 2026-07-17 | “China ‘strongly dissatisfied’ with UK government nationalising British Steel” (Dave Clark) | <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/british-steel-nationalisation-china-scunthorpe-b3016705.html>】

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】> “China’s government has expressed”strong dissatisfaction” with the UK’s decision to nationalise British Steel.”

译：中国对英国将英国钢铁公司国有化的决定表示“强烈不满”。

条目 I-6 【The Independent | 2026-07-19 | “Jingye Group demands compensation over British Steel nationalisation” (Lizzie Edmonds) | <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/british-steel-nationalised-jingye-group-china-b3017608.html>】

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】> “A Chinese conglomerate that formerly owned British Steel is demanding compensation from the UK government for investment losses after the steelmaker’s nationalisation last week.”

译：曾拥有英国钢铁公司的中国集团在这家钢铁制造商上周被国有化后，正就其投资损失向英国政府索取补偿。

【直接引语 | 敬业（微信声明，经记者引用）】（中方来源）> “In a WeChat statement, Jingye claimed the nationalisation”tarnished the credibility of the British government, spooked international investors and caused great losses to the company’s operation and British taxpayers’ funds.” It also demanded the UK government cease “trampling on international investment rules.”” > ““The U.K. disregarded Jingye’s continuous investment and significant contribution and was only willing to provide almost zero compensation,” it said.”

译：敬业在微信声明中称，国有化“玷污了英国政府的信誉，吓退了国际投资者，给公司运营和英国纳税人的资金造成重大损失”，并要求英国政府停止“践踏国际投资规则”。敬业称：“英方无视敬业的持续投资和重大贡献，只愿提供近乎为零的补偿。”

6.2.4 Sky News

条目 SKY-4 【Sky News | 2026-05-14 | “China issues warning over government’s plan to nationalise British Steel”（页面未显示署名 [无法核验]） | <https://news.sky.com/story/china-issues-warning-over-governments-plan-to-nationalise-british-steel-13543877>】

【记者叙述 | 导语（含引语）】 > “China has urged Britain to”make decisions prudently” over plans to nationalise British Steel and warned that it would protect Chinese businesses.” > “The British government seized operational control of British Steel from its Chinese owners, Jingye, in April 2025.”

译：中国敦促英国对国有化英国钢铁的计划”审慎决策”，并警告将保护中资企业；英国政府 2025 年 4 月自中国所有者敬业手中取得了运营控制权（seized operational control）。

【记者叙述 | 中国商务部表态】（中方来源，经 Sky 转述） > “On Thursday, the Chinese commerce ministry called on the British government to”respect the wishes of firms and market principles and avoid the abuse of administrative coercive measures”.” > “China will closely follow the developments and will”take strong measures to safeguard legitimate rights of Chinese companies”, according to a statement by the ministry.”

译：中国商务部周四呼吁英方”尊重企业意愿和市场原则，避免滥用行政强制措施”；并称将密切关注事态，“采取有力措施维护中资企业合法权益”。

【直接引语 | Starmer（2026-05-11 宣布）】 > “I can announce that legislation will be brought forward this week to give the government powers, subject to that public interest test, to take full national ownership of British Steel”

译：“我宣布，本周将提交立法，授权政府在符合公共利益测试的前提下取得英国钢铁的全部国家所有权（take full national ownership）。”

【记者叙述 | 成本】 > “The Government’s move to protect the site cost it £377m between April 2025 and January 2026, a report by the National Audit Office (NAO) found.”

译：国家审计署报告称，2025 年 4 月至 2026 年 1 月政府保护该厂已耗资 3.77 亿英镑。

条目 SKY-5 【Sky News | 2026-07-16（更新于 07-17） | “British Steel taken into public ownership”（James Sillars） | <https://news.sky.com/story/british-steel-taken-into-public-ownership-13563871>】

【记者叙述 | 开头两段（正文第 3 段以后在当前访问环境下无法完整渲染 [部分无法核验]）】 > “The Chinese government has criticised British Steel being taken into UK public ownership on”national interest” grounds.” > “The country’s commerce

ministry said it “firmly opposed” the decision to strip China-based Jingye Group of its assets, a move confirmed by the Department for Business and Trade (DBT) on Thursday.”

译：中国政府批评英国以“国家利益”为由将英国钢铁收归公有；中国商务部称“坚决反对”这一**剥夺**（strip）中国敬业集团资产的决定，该决定由英国商业贸易部（DBT）周四确认。

【镜像佐证的导语句（经 Sky 内容镜像页核对）】> “British Steel has been taken into public ownership in the “national interest”, the government has announced.”

译：政府宣布，英国钢铁已以“国家利益”之名被收归公有。

6.2.5 Reuters

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条目 **REU-2** 【Reuters | 2026-05-11 | “Britain to take powers to fully nationalise British Steel, Starmer says”（Elizabeth Piper、Sam Tabhriti 等）| 转载 URL: <https://www.globalbankingandfinance.com/britain-take-powers-fully-nationalise-british-steel-starmer/>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】> “LONDON, May 11 (Reuters) - Britain could fully nationalise British Steel under new plans announced on Monday by Prime Minister Keir Starmer, who said it had not been possible to sell the Chinese-owned business the government saved from closure last year.”

译：伦敦 5 月 11 日（路透）——根据斯塔默周一宣布的新计划，英国可能将英国钢铁**完全国有化**（fully nationalise）；他称，政府去年挽救免于关闭的这家中资企业无法售出。

【记者叙述 | 公共利益测试】> “Any decision will be based on a public interest test being met, which would consider national security, maintaining critical national infrastructure and supporting the economy.”

译：任何决定将以通过公共利益测试为前提，测试考量国家安全、维护关键国家基础设施及支撑经济。

条目 **REU-3** 【Reuters | 2026-06-11 | “Jingye Steel seeks compensation from Britain over British Steel takeover”（Amy Lv、Farah Master）| 转载 URL: <https://www.globalbankingandfinance.com/jingye-steel-seeks-compensation-britain-over-british-steel/>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】> “June 11 (Reuters) - China’s Jingye Steel said on Thursday it wants Britain to compensate it for the loss incurred through its investment in British Steel, after the UK government took control of the group from its Chinese owner.”

译：6 月 11 日（路透）——中国敬业钢铁周四表示，在英国政府自中方所有者手中接管英国钢铁后，敬业要求英国赔偿其投资损失。

【直接引语 | 敬业声明（双边投资协定 BIT 磋商）】（中方来源，经 Reuters 转引）> “Jingye has recently initiated consultation procedures under the bilateral investment treaty with the UK government”

译：“敬业近期已依据双边投资协定与英国政府启动磋商程序。”

条目 REU-4【Reuters | 2026-06-18 | “Britain ‘strongly minded’ to nationalise British Steel says government”（Sam Tabahriti、Sarah Young） | 转载 URL: <https://www.globalbankingandfinance.com/britain-strongly-minded-nationalise-british-steel-government/>】

【直接引语 | 书面部长声明】> “The government is strongly minded to use the powers in the bill to bring British Steel into public ownership in the future, subject to the public interest being satisfied”

译：“在公共利益达标的前提下，政府强烈倾向于在未来动用法案权力，将英国钢铁纳入公有。”

条目 REU-5【Reuters | 2026-07-16 | “Britain nationalises British Steel to protect domestic steelmaking”（Muvija M、Akanksha Khushi 等） | 转载 URL: <https://www.globalbankingandfinance.com/britain-takes-british-steel-public-ownership/>】

【记者叙述 | 导语——所有权转移】> “LONDON, July 16 (Reuters) - Britain has nationalised British Steel, fully taking over the loss-making company that was previously Chinese owned in an effort to protect the future of steel production in the country, the government said on Thursday.”

译：伦敦 7 月 16 日（路透）——英国政府周四称，已将英国钢铁国有化（nationalised），全面接管（fully taking over）这家此前为中资所有的亏损企业，以保护英国钢铁生产的未来。

【记者叙述 | 历史坐标】> “Legislation to allow the government to take ownership of British Steel received final approval on Wednesday after the state failed to find a buyer for the company, which was privatised under Margaret Thatcher in 1988.”

译：允许政府取得该公司所有权的立法周三获最终批准；此前国家未能为这家 1988 年在撒切尔任内私有化的公司找到买家。

【直接引语 | Kyle（Times Radio）】> “We need that virgin steel production because if this were to disappear, we would become at the mercy of international markets and supply from other countries” > “It is value for money for the British public, but we need to make sure that this business moves forward.”

译：“我们需要原生钢产能，因为一旦失去，我们将受制于国际市场和他国供应。”“这对英国公众是划算的，但我们必须确保这家企业向前发展。”

【直接引语 | 中国驻英使馆发言人】（中方来源，经 Reuters 转引）> Beijing's position on the matter had been “clear and consistent.”; urged the British government to “engage actively with the relevant Chinese company to seek a solution acceptable to both sides.”

译：中方立场“明确、一贯”；敦促英方“积极与相关中国企业沟通，寻求双方都能接受的解决方案”。

条目 REU-6 【Reuters | 2026-07-17 | “China disapproves of British Steel nationalisation decision by UK”（Liz Lee 等） | 转载 URL: <https://www.globalbankingandfinance.com/china-disapproves-british-steel-nationalisation-decision-uk/>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】> “BEIJING, July 17 (Reuters) - China said on Friday it firmly opposes and strongly disapproves of Britain's decision to nationalise British Steel and urged fair treatment for Chinese firms there.”

译：北京 7 月 17 日（路透）——中国周五表示坚决反对、强烈不满英国将英国钢铁国有化的决定，并敦促公平对待在英中资企业。

【记者叙述 | 中国商务部声明（含引语）】（中方来源，经 Reuters 转述）> The British side had “forcibly” taken over the company and “disregarded” Jingye's contributions to the British economy and society, China's commerce ministry said in statement. > The ministry said Britain's move “seriously damaged” Jingye's legitimate rights and interests, and “severely undermined” Chinese companies' confidence in investing in Britain.

译：中国商务部声明称，英方“强行”（forcibly）接管该公司、“无视”敬业对英国经济社会的贡献；称英方举动“严重损害”敬业合法权益、“严重打击”中资企业对英投资信心。

6.2.6 PA Media

条目 PA-3 【PA Media | 2026-07-15 | “British Steel could be nationalised within days; royal assent granted”（Will Meakin-Durrant、Abbie Llewelyn; 经 AJ Bell / hellorayo 转载核验） | 转载 URL: <https://www.ajbell.co.uk/news/articles/british-steel-could-be-nationalised-within-days-royal-assent-granted>】

【记者叙述】> “British Steel could be nationalised within days after legislation to bring the firm into public ownership received a final seal of approval.” > “The new law allows ministers to transfer steel businesses' shares or property into public ownership.”

译：御准落定后，英国钢铁可能在数日内被国有化；新法允许大臣将钢企股份或资产转入公有。

【直接引语 | DBT 发言人】 > “The Steel Act will give us powers to nationalise steel companies where it’s necessary in the public interest, to protect a foundation industry that supports our critical, national infrastructure, economy and defence.” > “We’ve been clear that we’re strongly minded to use these powers in relation to British Steel.”

译：DBT 发言人：“《钢铁法》将授权我们在符合公共利益的必要情况下将钢企国有化，以保护这一支撑关键国家基础设施、经济与国防的基础产业。”“我们已明确表示，强烈倾向于对英国钢铁动用这些权力。”

【记者叙述 | 2025 年接管性质】 > “Ministers gained new powers to tell the firm how it can use and manage its assets. They did not take a stake in the company at the time.”

译：大臣们当时获得指令公司如何使用、管理资产的新权力，但并未持股。
（2025 年=控制运营不持股；2026 年=所有权转移）

条目 PA-4 【PA Media | 2026-07-16 | “Government brings British Steel under public ownership” (By PA News Agency; 经 Herald Scotland 转载核验) | 转载 URL: <https://www.heraldscotland.com/news/national/26284352.government-brings-british-steel-public-ownership/>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】 > “British Steel has been brought under public ownership to protect”the future of steel production in the UK”, the Government has announced.”

译：政府宣布已将英国钢铁收归公有（brought under public ownership），以保护“英国钢铁生产的未来”。

【直接引语 | 商务大臣 Kyle——所有权转移】 > “British Steel is one of the nation’s biggest steel producers, and I’ve made the decision to nationalise the business to secure steelmaking capability and maintain production in the national interest. British Steel now belongs to the British people, and our focus is on the future: stabilising the business, backing the communities that rely on it and building a sustainable, competitive and decarbonised steel sector for the years ahead.”

译：“英国钢铁是全国最大钢铁生产商之一，我已作出将其国有化的决定，以国家利益保障炼钢能力与生产。英国钢铁现在属于英国人民；我们着眼于未来：稳定业务、支持依赖它的社区，建设可持续、有竞争力、脱碳的钢铁产业。”

【直接引语 | CBI 首席经济学家 Louise Hellem】 > “There is recognition that the Government’s decision to take control of British Steel is a necessary outcome of last resort... But interventions of this nature are not without cost – both through upfront compensation and future investment.”

译：CBI 首席经济学家 Hellem：接管是“最后的必要手段”，“但此类干预并非没有代价——既有前端补偿，也有未来投资”。

条目 PA-5 【PA Media | 2026-07-20 | “Ex owner of British Steel before nationalisation demands compensation” (Dave Clark; 经 SharePrices / Morningstar 转载核验) | 转载 URL: <https://shareprices.com/news/ex-owner-of-british-steel-before-nationalisation-demands-compensation-5dk6z1u6wz61cf2/>】

【记者叙述 | 导语 (含引语)】 > “The Chinese company which owned British Steel prior to its nationalisation last week has demanded compensation from the UK government.” > “Jingye Group said in a WeChat statement that the nationalisation tarnished the government’s credibility and would damage the future chances of securing international investment. It also demanded that the government stop”trampling on international investment rules”.”

译：上周被国有化前持有英国钢铁的中国公司已向英国政府索要补偿。敬业在微信声明中称，国有化损害英国政府信誉、损害未来吸引国际投资的前景，并要求英方停止“践踏国际投资规则”。

【直接引语 | 敬业 (PA 转引 AP)】 (中方来源) > “The UK disregarded Jingye’s continuous investment and significant contribution and was only willing to provide almost zero compensation”

译：“英方无视敬业的持续投入与重大贡献，只愿意提供几乎为零的补偿。”

6.2.7 ITV

条目 ITV-3 【ITV News (Tyne Tees 区域页) | 2026-07-16 | “British Steel brought into public ownership” | <https://www.itv.com/news/tyne-tees/2026-07-16/major-teesside-employer-british-steel-brought-into-public-ownership>】

【记者叙述 | 导语】 > “British Steel, which employs hundreds of people on Teesside, has been brought under public control.” > “The move follows the Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act receiving Royal Assent from the King, having passed through Parliament.”

译：在提赛德 (Teesside) 雇用数百人的英国钢铁已被纳入公有；此前《2026 年钢铁工业 (国有化) 法》经议会通过并获国王御准。

【直接引语 | DBT 声明——所有权转移理由】 > “Maintaining steel production at British Steel’s Scunthorpe site is considered essential to preserving the UK’s ability to make steel domestically. After assessing the impact on the country’s economy, critical infrastructure and national security, the Business Secretary concluded that government ownership was the best way to secure the company’s future and protect the UK’s steelmaking capability and supply chains.”

译：“维持英国钢铁斯肯索普厂区的钢铁生产，被视为保全英国本土炼钢能力的关键。经评估其对国家经济、关键基础设施和国家安全的影响，商务大臣认定政府所有是确保该公司未来、保护英国炼钢能力与供应链的最佳方式。”

条目 ITV-4 【ITV News（Tyne Tees 区域页） | 2026-07-17 | “China ‘strongly dissatisfied’ following decision to nationalise British Steel” | <https://www.itv.com/news/tyne-tees/2026-07-17/china-strongly-dissatisfied-following-decision-to-nationalise-british-steel>】

【记者叙述 | 导语（含引语）】 > “China’s government says it is”strongly dissatisfied” with the decision to nationalise British Steel.” > “However, China’s Ministry of Commerce (Mofcom) said the move dealt”a severe blow to Chinese companies’ confidence in investing in the UK”.”

译：中国政府称对国有化决定“强烈不满”；中国商务部称此举“严重打击中资企业对英投资信心”。

【直接引语 | 商务部发言人答《环球时报》】（中方来源，经 ITV 转引） > “The UK side, disregarding Jingye Group’s important contributions to the British economy and society, forcibly took control of British Steel and subsequently nationalised the company in the name of national security, seriously undermining Jingye’s legitimate rights and interests and dealing a severe blow to Chinese companies’ confidence in investing in the UK.”

译：“英方无视敬业集团对英国经济社会的重要贡献，强行接管英国钢铁，继而以国家安全为名将其国有化，严重损害敬业合法权益，严重打击中资企业对英投资信心。”

6.2.8 Financial Times

条目 FT-4 【Financial Times | 2026-07-19 | “China’s Jingye demands payout over British Steel nationalisation”（Susannah Savage、William Langley） | ft.com URL（硬付费墙，仅见标题）： <https://www.ft.com/content/dc61c278-c3eb-48b5-8f79-f949eae7a601>；FT 中文网英文镜像（可见标题+导语+前 3 段，约 20%）： <https://cn.ft.com/interactive/287686/en>】

【导语（standfirst，页面可见）】 > “UK government accused of disregarding group’s investment and offering ‘almost zero compensation’”

译：英国政府被指责无视该集团的投资、只给出“几乎为零的补偿”。

【记者叙述 | 可见正文前三段】 > “China’s Jingye has demanded compensation from the UK government and threatened to pursue international arbitration over the nationalisation of British Steel, escalating a dispute that has strained relations between London and Beijing.”

译：中国敬业集团就英国钢铁国有化向英国政府索要补偿，并威胁诉诸国际仲裁，令本已令伦敦与北京关系紧张的争端升级。

“The Beijing-based industrial group, which bought British Steel in 2020, said on Sunday it had started formal consultations under the relevant bilateral investment agreements.”

译：这家 2020 年收购英国钢铁、总部位于北京的工业集团周日表示，已依据相关双边投资协定（BIT）启动正式磋商。

“In a statement published on Chinese social media platform WeChat, Jingye accused the UK government of disregarding its investment in the steelmaker and offering “almost zero compensation”.”

译：敬业在微信公众号声明中指责英国政府无视其对该钢企的投资，并只给出“几乎为零的补偿”。

条目 FT-5 【Financial Times | 2026-05-12 | “UK to take full ownership of British Steel” (Ashley Armstrong、Jim Pickard) | <https://cn.ft.com/interactive/266651/en>】（镜像页正文付费不可见，仅见标题+导语）

【导语（FT 站内搜索页可见）】> “Government has been locked in talks with Chinese group Jingye over lossmaking business”

译：英国将取得英国钢铁**全部所有权**（take full ownership）；政府此前一直与亏损中的中企敬业谈判。

6.2.9 The Times

条目 T-5 【The Times | 2026-07-16 | “British Steel nationalised to protect UK construction and rail”（作者 [无法核验]） | <https://www.thetimes.com/business/companies-markets/article/british-steel-news-nationalisation-who-owns-scunthorpe-7qqq89wq0>】（仅见标题+导语）

【导语（页面实际可见，付费墙止于此）】> “The business secretary Peter Kyle confirms the government has taken control of the steelmaker to shield the company’s future and UK supply chains”

译：商务大臣彼得·凯尔确认政府已**接管**（taken control of）该钢企，以保护公司未来与英国供应链。——标题直接用 “nationalised”。

条目 T-6 【The Times | 2026-07-19 | “Chinese firm demands compensation for British Steel takeover” (Alex Ralph [无法完全核验]) | <https://www.thetimes.com/business/companies-markets/article/china-jingye-british-steel-nationalised-bdckdcd5d>】（仅见标题+导语）

【导语】> “Jingye said it had started formal talks with the government after the Scunthorpe steelworks were nationalised last week”

译：敬业称在斯肯索普钢厂上周被国有化后，已与政府启动正式谈判（索赔）。

6.2.10 The Telegraph

条目 TEL-4 【The Telegraph | 2026-07-16 | “Labour nationalises British Steel”
（Tom Saunders [署名待复核]） |

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2026/07/16/british-steel-taken-into-public-ownership/>】（本篇为免费文章，全文可见；导语：“Scunthorpe plant already costing taxpayers around £1.3m per day”）

【记者叙述 | 导语首段】> “British Steel has been nationalised by Labour as ministers vowed to protect the future of steel production in the UK.”

译：在阁员誓言保护英国钢铁生产未来之际，工党将英国钢铁国有化（nationalised）。

【记者叙述】> “The Government confirmed on Thursday it had taken the Scunthorpe steelworks into public ownership, seizing formal control of the business from China’s Jingye.”

译：政府周四确认已将斯肯索普钢厂收归公有，从中国敬业手中夺取了正式控制权（seizing formal control）。

“Ministers took over the operations of British Steel in April 2025 from Jingye in order to stop its blast furnaces from being shut down and to protect 2,700 jobs at the plant and thousands of roles in its supply chain.”

译：阁员们于 2025 年 4 月从敬业手中接管英国钢铁的运营，以阻止其高炉被关停，并保护该厂 2,700 个岗位及供应链中数以千计的职位。

【直接引语 | 首相 Starmer】> “Today’s decision secures the future of steel-making in the UK, protects skilled jobs and safeguards a vital national capability.”

译：“今天的决定保障了英国炼钢业的未来，保护了技术岗位，并捍卫了一项关键的国家能力。”

【记者叙述 | 补偿争议核心句】> “The Chinese company has been seeking compensation of up to £1bn for the loss of the steel facility. It rejected an offer of £100m in February.”

译：这家中企一直就该钢厂资产的损失寻求至多 10 亿英镑补偿；今年 2 月它拒绝了 1 亿英镑的报价。

“Last month, the Beijing-based business triggered a formal process to recover money it claims to have invested in the Scunthorpe steelworks before its operations were seized by the Government.”

译：上个月（2026 年 6 月），这家总部位于北京的企业启动正式程序（即 BIT/投资争端程序），追讨其声称在政府接管运营前投入斯肯索普钢厂的资金。

“Jingye had previously said the business was losing £700,000 a day amid soaring energy costs. However, ministers have said that they could limit or refuse compensation.”

译：敬业此前称该业务因能源成本飙升每天亏损 70 万英镑；但阁员表示可以限制甚至拒绝补偿。

【记者叙述 | 供应链地位】 > “The site is seen as crucial national infrastructure, despite years of decline for the British steel industry. It is home to Britain’s last two operating blast furnaces and produces 95pc of the steel used on UK rail tracks.”

译：该厂被视为关键国家基础设施，是英国最后两座在运高炉所在地，生产英国铁轨用钢的 95%。

【直接引语 | 商务大臣 Kyle（接受 Sky News 采访）】 > “If this plant were to close, if British Steel were to disappear, we would become dependent on global suppliers ... Yes, it is an extensive investment, but just think about the alternative.”

译：“如果这家工厂关闭、英国钢铁消失，我们将依赖全球供应商……是的，这是一笔庞大的投资，但想想另一种结局吧。”

【直接引语 | 影子商务大臣 Andrew Griffith】 > “Andrew Griffith, the shadow business secretary, accused Labour of ‘channelling 1970s nationalisation vibes.’” > He said: “You can’t fix steel without ditching Labour’s ruinously high energy costs. A blank cheque from the taxpayer isn’t the answer.”

译：影子商务大臣格里菲斯指责工党“散发出 1970 年代国有化的气息”；“不摒弃工党高得离谱的能源成本就救不了钢铁业，给纳税人开空白支票不是办法。”

条目 TEL-5 【The Telegraph | 2026-06-11 | “Chinese demand compensation for British Steel nationalisation”（搜索索引标题） |

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2026/06/11/chinese-demand-compensation-for-british-steel-nationalisation/>】（页面空白，正文/署名不可见 [无法核验]）

索引片段（该页首段，截断，[无法核验全文]）： > “China’s Jingye Steel is demanding up to £1bn in compensation from the UK following Sir Keir Starmer’s decision to nationalise British Steel. The Beijing-based business said it triggered a ...”

译：中国敬业钢铁就斯塔默将英国钢铁国有化的决定，向英国索要至多 10 亿英镑补偿；该北京企业称已启动（正式程序）……

条目 **TEL-6** 【The Telegraph | 2026-07-19 | “China doesn’t deserve compensation for British Steel”（评论稿，搜索索引标题） | <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2026/07/19/china-doesnt-deserve-compensation-for-british-steel/>】（页面空白，正文/署名不可见 [无法核验]）

索引片段（该页首段，[无法核验全文]）：> “The Chinese government is demanding compensation for the nationalisation of British Steel this week, while also threatening to cut off investment in this country if its demands are not met.”

译：中国政府本周就英国钢铁国有化索要补偿，同时威胁若要求得不到满足将切断对英投资。

6.2.11 Politico

条目 **POL-1** 【Politico | 2026-05-13 | “UK faces multi-billion pound bill for nationalizing British Steel”（Graham Lanktree） | <https://www.politico.eu/article/bill-nationalizing-british-steel/>】（注册墙前可见段落；下文 [部分无法核验]）

【记者叙述 | 导语】> “LONDON — Ministers have already spent hundreds of millions keeping British Steel afloat. Nationalizing the embattled steelmaker is set to cost taxpayers billions more, multiple steel industry figures have told POLITICO.”

译：伦敦——大臣们已花费数亿英镑维持英国钢铁运转。多位钢铁业人士告诉 POLITICO，将这家陷入困境的钢企国有化还将让纳税人再掏数十亿。

【直接引语 | 匿名资深钢铁业人士】> “The move to full nationalization, set out in Wednesday’s king’s speech, is due to be”massively costly for the U.K. government,” said a senior steel industry figure, granted anonymity to speak freely about the plans.”

译：一位获准匿名的资深钢铁业人士称，周三国王演说中提出的完全国有化之举将“让英国政府付出巨大代价”。

条目 **POL-2** 【Politico | 2026-06-23（EXCLUSIVE） | “Chinese commerce minister to visit UK as legal fight over British Steel looms”（Graham Lanktree、Caroline Hug） | <https://www.politico.eu/article/chinese-commerce-minister-wang-wentao-to-visit-uk-as-legal-fight-over-british-steel-looms/>】（下文注册墙截断 [部分无法核验]）

【记者叙述】> “LONDON — China’s commerce minister will visit London next Tuesday for key trade talks with British ministers, two people familiar with the plans told POLITICO.” > “Wang Wentao will be in Britain from June 30 to July 2 for the Joint Economic and Trade Commission (JETCO), an annual government-to-government dialogue, according to the two people, who were granted anonymity to speak freely about the plans.”

译：两位知情人士告诉 POLITICO：中国商务部长王文涛将于 6 月 30 日至 7 月 2 日访英，出席年度中英经贸联委会（JETCO），与英国大臣举行关键贸易会谈。

条目 **POL-3** 【Politico（POLITICO Pro，付费墙） | 2026-07-17 | “UK’s British Steel nationalization ‘undermines’ Chinese investment, says Beijing”（Graham Lanktree） | <https://www.politico.eu/pro/uk-british-steel-nationalization-undermines-chinese-investment-says-beijing/>】（Pro 付费墙，正文 [无法核验]；仅标题/署名/日期经 politico.com tag 页核验）

译（标题）：《北京称：英国将英国钢铁国有化”损害”中资》。

6.3 措辞对照：媒体 × 时点 × 核心动词

下表汇总各媒体在两个时点对政府处置行为的核心动词/短语（均为逐字）。
2025-04 列填各媒体描述当日既成行动的措辞；2026-07 列填各媒体描述国有化的措辞。[无法核验] 表示该时点无可见正文。

媒体	2025-04 紧急接管（核心动词/短语，逐字）	2026-07 国有化（核心动词/短语，逐字）
BBC	“takes control”（标题）；“taking control”（导语）；“the likely next step would be to nationalise”（可能性）	“taken into public ownership”（标题/导语）； “Nationalisation buys the government time”（叙述）
The Guardian	“seize control”（标题/导语首句）；“instruct”（法案权力，正文）；“take control”（G-3/G-4）	“taken into public ownership”（标题/导语）； “expropriated”（standfirst）；“nationalise”（G-6 导语）
The Independent	“take control”（标题/导语）； “instruct”（法案权力）；“direct”（董事会/员工）	“taken back into public ownership”（标题）；“was seized control of”（正文）； “nationalise”（Kyle 引语）
Sky News	“take control”（Starmer 声明，引语）；“take control... using force if necessary”（法案权力）； “considering nationalising”（可能性）	“taken into public ownership”（标题）；“seized operational control”（回溯 2025）；“strip... of its assets”（转述中方，叙述）
Reuters	“moved to take control”（导语）； “a full nationalisation... was becoming increasingly likely”（趋势）	“nationalised”（标题/导语）；“fully taking over”（导语）

媒体	2025-04 紧急接管（核心动词/短语，逐字）	2026-07 国有化（核心动词/短语，逐字）
PA Media	“take control”（标题）；“instruct”（法案权力，导语）；“stops short of full nationalisation”（定性）	“brought under public ownership”（标题/导语）；“nationalised within days”（标题）；“nationalise the business”（Kyle 引语）
ITV	“take control”（标题/Starmer 引语）；“rather than full-blown nationalisation”（定性）；“issued instructions”（执行）	“brought into public ownership”（标题）；“brought under public control”（导语）
Financial Times	“seize control of the company”（FT-2 首句）；“take control”（FT-3 导语）；标题用“emergency law”，未见“nationalise”（均为索引片段，[无法核验全文]）	“nationalisation of British Steel”（FT-4 标题/正文）；“take full ownership”（FT-5 标题）
The Times	“effective nationalisation”（T-1 导语）；“effectively nationalise”（T-2 导语）；“take control”（T-3 标题）——本时点唯一直接以“国有化”定性者（仅见标题+导语）	“nationalised”（T-5 标题）；“taken control of the steelmaker”（导语）
The Telegraph	正文不可见 [无法核验]；仅 meta 片段：“issued instructions... under the emergency legislation”（索引片段）	“nationalises”（标题）；“taken... into public ownership”；“seizing formal control”（正文，全文可见）
Politico	当日无专题报道 [无法核验]	“nationalizing”（POL-1/3 标题，美式拼写）

措辞漂移解读：两个时点之间发生了系统性的措辞漂移。2025 年 4 月，除 The Times 以 “effective nationalisation / effectively nationalise” 提前定性外，其余十家媒体（含 BBC、Guardian、Sky、Reuters、PA、ITV、FT 可见片段）一致以 take control / seize control / instruct / direct 描述当日行动，nationalise 一律以条件式、将来式或 “likely option” 形式出现，且 ITV、Sky、PA 均明确写出法案 “stops short of full nationalisation”——措辞本身在替政府做“接管≠国有化”的法律区分，因为当时所有权仍属敬业。到 2026 年 7 月，同一批媒体齐刷刷转为 nationalise / taken into public ownership 的完成时事实陈述，Reuters 更以 “fully taking over” 强调所有权转移的彻底性。Guardian 在 standfirst 使用 “expropriated”（征收）一词，是全部收录媒体中法律色彩最强、也最接近中方 “forcibly took control” 指控框架的表述；Telegraph 以 “seizing formal control” 呼应其对 2025 年 “seized control of the

management”的回溯定性，构成“先夺经营权、后夺所有权”的连续叙事。此外，FT 用英式“nationalisation”、Politico 用美式“nationalizing”，拼写差异不改词义趋同。整体看，动词从 control 系（控制）向 ownership 系（所有）的迁移，与法律事实——2025 年法案只授予指令权、2026 年法案授权转移股份或资产——精确同步，说明各媒体的措辞漂移是对两步立法法律性质的如实追踪，而非修辞夸张；唯一的例外恰是 The Times 在 2025 年 4 月的提前定性，以及中方来源中“forcibly took control”与英方“take control”之间仅一词之差的对抗性措辞。

附：本章无法核验事项

1. Reuters 一手页面（reuters.com）全部返回 HTTP 401，电稿正文均经授权转载站逐字核验，canonical URL [无法核验]。
2. Telegraph 2025-04 各篇正文空白（反爬/硬付费墙），正文内容 [无法核验]，仅录标题与 meta 索引片段；其 2026-07-16 主稿为免费文章、全文可见，但署名“Tom Saunders”在重访时被站点限流未能二次复核 [署名待复核]。
3. FT 各篇为硬付费墙，2025-04 各条仅见标题，所附首句为搜索引擎索引片段 [无法核验全文]；FT-4 经 FT 中文网英文镜像仅可见约 20%（标题+导语+前三段）。
4. The Times 各篇仅见标题+导语（付费墙止于导语），正文 [无法核验]。
5. Sky 2026-07-16（SKY-5）正文第 3 段以后在当前访问环境下无法完整渲染 [部分无法核验]；Sky 多篇署名页面未显示 [无法核验]。
6. Politico 2026-07-17 为 Pro 付费墙稿，仅标题/署名/日期经 tag 页核验，正文 [无法核验]；POL-1、POL-2 注册墙后正文 [部分无法核验]。
7. Politico 2025-04 接管当日专题报道在 steel 标签归档中未见 [无法核验]。
8. BBC 来源 D（敬业索赔稿）页面仅显示相对日期“7 days ago”，具体发布日期 [无法核验]（依据文中事件可推断约为 2026-07-19/20）。

7. 中方反应原文对照

来源说明：本章所收录的全部为中国方面来源——中国商务部、中国外交部、中国驻英国大使馆官网及官方英文译文、敬业集团官方声明及其权威媒体全文转载。以下来源均为中方，用于对照，非英方表述。凡底稿标注 [无法核验] 或“经权威媒体全文转载”者，本章保留该限定，不作补全或臆断。本章逐字条目与第 5、6 章英方表述构成措辞对照，供第 8 章结论引用。

7.1 官方

中方官方反应的时间线与英方立法进程严格对应：2026 年 5 月 14 日，英国《钢铁工业（国有化）法案》草案公布后，中国商务部率先表态，措辞相对克制，强调“不滥用行政强制手段”与“三思后行”；7 月 16 日国有化法案生效后，商务部（7 月

17 日）、驻英国使馆（7 月 17 日）、外交部（7 月 18 日）在 48 小时内相继发声，措辞升级为“坚决反对和强烈不满”，并首次在部委层面明确提出“切实履行中英投资保护协定有关义务”。三个机构的表态存在明确分工：商务部定调反对立场，驻英使馆重申“一贯立场”并面向英国当地受众，外交部则把议题抬高至“中国民众对英国政府信誉的看法”，将投资争端与国家信誉挂钩。三方共同的法理锚点均为 1986 年《中英关于促进和相互保护投资协定》（China-UK Bilateral Investment Treaty，下称“中英 BIT”），但均未宣布启动国家间争端解决程序，正式磋商程序由企业层面发起（见 7.2）。

7.1.1 商务部、外交部、驻英使馆逐字条目

条目一

【中国商务部新闻办公室 | 2026-07-17 | 商务部新闻发言人就英国政府将英国钢铁国有化答记者问 |

https://www.mofcom.gov.cn/syxwfb/art/2026/art_9265af08e1b94defba7d99fa5c9c4f4e.html】（一手官网，已核验）

中文原句（逐字）：

中方对英政府相关决定表示坚决反对和强烈不满。

英钢在敬业收购之前就已多年亏损。敬业收购后对英钢注入巨额资金，使公司经营得以维系，就业岗位得以保留。英方罔顾敬业对英经济社会做出的重要贡献，以国家安全之名，强行接管、进而对英钢实施国有化，严重损害了敬业的正当权益，严重挫伤了中国企业对英投资信心。

中方敦促英国政府遵守相关国际规则，切实履行中英投资保护协定有关义务，公平公正对待在英中资企业，充分保障其正当合法权益。中方将密切关注事件进展，支持中国企业运用法律手段维权，并将采取有力措施坚定维护中国企业利益。

官方英文译文（商务部英文官网，标注“(Released on July 17)”

https://english.mofcom.gov.cn/News/SpokesmansRemarks/art/2026/art_45cb378dc0794546b9f5e03ca71fa925.html，逐字摘录关键句）：

A: China firmly opposes and deplores the UK government's decision. ... Ignoring Jingye's significant contributions to the UK economy and society, the UK forcibly took over and subsequently nationalized British Steel under the pretext of national security. This gravely damages Jingye's legitimate rights and interests and seriously undermines Chinese investors' confidence in the UK market.

China urges the UK government to abide by relevant international rules, earnestly fulfill its obligations under the China-UK Bilateral Investment Treaty ... and take strong measures to resolutely protect the interests of Chinese enterprises.

注记：英文译文将“坚决反对和强烈不满”译为“firmly opposes and deplores”，“以国家安全之名”译为“under the pretext of national security”，措辞强于 5 月 14 日文（“We have noted the relevant reports”），反映立法生效后立场升级。

条目二

【中国商务部新闻办公室 | 2026-05-14 | 商务部新闻发言人就英国政府拟将英国钢铁国有化答记者问 |

https://www.mofcom.gov.cn/xwfb/xwfytrth/art/2026/art_393faf62f1034140a4f741ab8647bc39.html】（官网及新华社通稿核验一致）

中文原句（逐字）：

我们注意到相关报道。英国政府从中国企业手中接管英国钢铁公司已有一年多时间，中方的立场和态度始终是明确、一贯的，即英国政府无论采取何种行动，都应充分考虑中方企业对英国钢铁的巨大投入和对英经济社会做出的贡献，尊重企业意愿和市场原则，不滥用行政强制手段，与中方企业积极寻找公允正当、双方都能接受的解决方案。希望英国政府遵循公平公正非歧视的原则，三思后行，审慎决策，切实保障中国企业的合法权益，维护好中英经贸关系来之不易的良好氛围。中方将密切关注事件进展，采取有力措施维护中国企业合法权益。

官方英文译文

（https://english.mofcom.gov.cn/News/SpokesmansRemarks/art/2026/art_3e4058ecc9e04dfab9286283d7334b00.html，逐字摘录）：

The government should respect corporate will and market principles, refrain from abusing administrative coercive measures, and actively seek fair and just solutions acceptable to both sides. China hopes the UK government will follow the principles of fairness, impartiality, and non-discrimination, think twice before taking action, and make prudent decisions.

注记：英文官网原文即含拼写“government”，照录。该文发布于国有化法案草案公布之后、生效之前，尚以“据报道”（“Recent media reports”）为前提设问，与 7 月 17 日文的确定性措辞形成对照。

条目三

【中国外交部 | 2026-07-18 | 外交部发言人就英钢国有化问题答记者问 | 原 URL [无法核验]（外交部官网采集时返回“系统维护”页）；以《人民日报》2026-07-19 02 版（人民网，系外交部通稿）为准：

<http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2026/0719/c1002-40763378.html>】

中文原句（逐字）：

中国商务部已作出回应，你可以查阅。我想强调的是，此事已引起中国民众高度关注。英方如何处理此事将直接影响中国投资者对英投资环境的看法，影响中国民众对英国政府信誉的看法。中英签有投资保护协定，投资者的正当合法权益必须依法得到充分保障。中方敦促英方切实尊重市场原则和契约精神，找到包括如何赔偿等双方都能接受的解决方案。中方支持企业运用法律手段维权，正密切关注事件进展，必要时将采取维权措施。

官方英文译文（经中国驻美国大使馆官网英文页发布，系外交部英文通稿使领馆同步发布，2026-07-18，https://us.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/fyrth/202607/t20260718_11985618.htm，逐字摘录）：

How the UK handles this matter will directly influence how Chinese investors view the investment environment in the UK and its government's credibility. China and the UK have signed an agreement concerning the protection of investments, and the legitimate rights and interests of investors must be fully protected in accordance with the law. ... China is closely following the developments and will do what is necessary to protect its rights.

注记：该答问的提问部分（逐字稿）包含英方叙事要点——英首相斯塔默称“该决定保障了英国钢铁业的未来，保护了技术型就业岗位”、“赔偿”独立评估”——为第5章英方表述提供了中方记录的对照文本。外交部将议题从企业权益上移至“英国政府信誉”，是三机构中调门最高者。

条目四

【中国驻英国大使馆 | 2026-07-17 | 驻英国使馆发言人就英国政府宣布国有化英国钢铁公司答记者问 | https://gb.china-embassy.gov.cn/lcibt/sgryr/202607/t20260717_11984532.htm】（一手官网，已核验；页面亦见标注 2026-07-16，系发布时间戳差异）

中文原句（逐字）：

对于英国政府从中国企业手中接管英国钢铁公司问题，中方的立场始终是明确、一贯的。

我们敦促英国政府切实尊重市场原则和企业意愿，不滥用行政强制手段，与有关中国企业积极寻找双方都能接受的解决方案。我们将密切关注事件进展，采取必要措施维护中国企业合法正当权益。

官方英文译文（驻英使馆英文官网，2026-07-17，https://gb.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/PressandMedia/Spokepersons/202607/t20260717_11984538.htm，逐字）：

China's position on the UK government's takeover of British Steel from a Chinese company has been clear and consistent.

We urge the UK government to respect market principles and the wishes of the company concerned, refrain from abusing administrative enforcement measures, and engage actively with the relevant Chinese company to seek a solution acceptable to both sides. We will closely follow the developments and take necessary measures to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese enterprises.

注记：使馆表态未使用商务部“坚决反对和强烈不满”的措辞，与 2025 年 4 月接管时期使馆答问（2025-04-13、04-16，gb.china-embassy.gov.cn 已核验原文）口径衔接，体现驻外机构面向驻在国的克制定位。背景条目：2025-04-14 外交部例行记者会发言人林剑称敬业“是一家中国的民营企业”，并希望英方“避免将经贸合作政治化和泛安全化”（该期官网实录 URL [无法核验]，以多家注明“来源：外交部网站”的转载为准）；2025-04-16 驻英使馆答问以“六个基本事实”详列敬业投入与在英中资企业贡献（“超过 1150 亿英镑”“近 6 万个”工作岗位），为中方叙事提供了数据基底。

7.2 企业

7.2.1 敬业集团声明逐字条目

敬业集团的三份声明构成中方反应中最具法律对抗性的文本，其强度呈阶梯式上升：6 月 11 日声明（落款 6 月 10 日）以陈述事实为主，首次披露已启动中英 BIT 磋商；7 月 13 日声明将英方行为定性为“事实上的征收”，直接援引并反驳英国商业和贸易部（Department for Business and Trade）“若有，才需支付”的赔偿表态；7 月 19 日“郑重声明”则在国有化生效后使用“背信弃义”“强取豪夺”等高度政治化措辞，并明示“保留包括国际仲裁在内的一切法律权利，绝不妥协”。三份声明均首发于“敬业集团”微信公众号（原文链接 [无法核验直接链接]），以下逐字文本均取自多家权威媒体全文转载且各转载互相一致。

条目五（声明一，2026-06-11 发布）

【敬业钢铁有限公司 | 声明落款 2026-06-10，公众号 2026-06-11 发布 | 敬业钢铁有限公司声明 | 原始渠道“敬业集团”微信公众号 [无法核验直接链接]；权威转载（全文一致）：网易读创财经
<https://www.163.com/dy/article/KV5JKA690512B07B.html>；新浪财经（注明“来源：敬业集团”）<https://finance.sina.com.cn/roll/2026-06-11/doc-iniazihq5534047.shtml>】

中文原句（逐字，关键段落）：

2025 年 4 月，英国政府通过《钢铁行业（特别措施）法案》强行接管英钢，敬业作为股东的控制、管理和收益权被剥夺。据英国国家审计署估算，截至 2026 年 1 月底，政府因此举已支付 3.77 亿英镑，预计 6 月底将超过 6 亿英镑。2026 年 5 月，英国政府通知将立法对英钢实施全面国有化，《钢铁工业（国有化）法案》（草案）已公布。敬业多方奔走、恳切求助，

敦促英方妥善解决英钢问题，但英国政府尚未提供合理赔偿。**敬业已于近期向英国政府启动了双边投资协定下的磋商程序**，要求英国政府尊重客观事实，及时、充分、有效赔偿敬业对英钢的投资损失。敬业同时保留根据国际法和国内法，对相关责任方依法提起进一步法律程序的权利，用尽全部合法途径，持续坚定地保护自身所有正当权益。

注记：此为“启动中英 BIT 磋商”的首次公开披露，时间早于国有化生效；声明援引英国国家审计署（National Audit Office, NAO）支出数据作为自身论据，与第 5 章英方官方文件形成交叉引用。该声明无官方英文版。

条目六（声明二，2026-07-13，中英双语发布）

【敬业钢铁有限公司 | 2026-07-13 | 敬业钢铁有限公司声明 Statement by Jingye Steel Co., Ltd.——关于英国钢铁公司相关事宜的立场重申 | 原始渠道 [无法核验直接链接]；权威转载：兰格钢铁网（中英对照全文）

<https://info.lgmi.com/html/202607/13/2250.htm>；新浪财经（中文全文）

<https://finance.sina.com.cn/roll/2026-07-14/doc-inihuaah5305532.shtml>】

中文原句（逐字，关键段落）：

6 月 12 日，据英国广播公司（BBC）报道，英国商业和贸易部就英钢问题表态称：“赔偿金额将独立确定，若有，才需支付。”（any payout would be determined independently and only paid “if any, is payable”）

英国政府通过《钢铁行业（特别措施）法案》已实质性接管我司对英钢的运营权与重大决策权，**构成事实上的征收行为**。敬业获得全面补偿，是法律明确赋予投资者的基本权利，绝非所谓“若有，才需支付”的或有事项。

依据相关双边投资协定及英国国内法关于征收补偿的基本原则，因政府行为导致投资者权益受损，必须给予“及时、充分、有效”的补偿。在此问题上，不存在“若有”的讨论空间。

.....敬业过去五年在持续运营、设备改造、保障就业、绿色转型等方面对英钢进行了大量真金白银的投入，所有资金支付有据可查、不容抹杀。敬业必将悉数追偿，分毫不让。

官方英文译文（声明自带，逐字关键段落；声明注明“如英文译文与中文原件存在歧义，以中文版本为准”）：

The UK Government, through the Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act, has effectively deprived Jingye of control over British Steel's operations and major decisions, constituting a de facto expropriation. Jingye's entitlement to full compensation is a fundamental right explicitly granted to investors by law, and is by no means subject to any 'if any' precondition.

In accordance with relevant bilateral investment treaties and the fundamental principles of expropriation compensation under UK domestic law, any impairment of investors' rights and interests caused by

government actions must be met with “prompt, adequate, and effective” compensation. On this matter, there is absolutely no room for any “if any” qualification.

注记：“事实上的征收”（de facto expropriation）与“及时、充分、有效”（“prompt, adequate, and effective”，即赫尔准则 Hull formula 的经典表述）是本报告措辞对照的两个核心节点：前者对应英方“temporary”“special measures”框架（见第 5 章），后者对应英方“if any, is payable”的或有立场。声明直接嵌入 BBC 报道的英文原句，是中方文本中罕见的对英方表述逐句反驳的例证。

条目七（声明三，2026-07-19，中英双语发布）

【敬业钢铁有限公司 | 2026-07-19 | 敬业钢铁有限公司郑重声明 Formal Statement by Jingye Steel Co., Ltd. | 原始渠道 [无法核验直接链接]；权威转载（中英对照全文）：世界金属导报（注明“内容来源：敬业钢铁”）

<http://www.worldmetals.com.cn/viscms/jinritoutiao2308/20260720/272239.html>；中国钢铁新闻网

http://www.csteelnews.com/qypd/qydt/202607/t20260720_111622.html】

中文原句（逐字，关键段落）：

自敬业收购英钢后，英国政府从“承诺共同投入”到“拒不兑现”，从“强行接管”到“全面国有化”，承诺尽毁，法则尽踏，背信弃义，昭然若揭。英方罔顾敬业的持续投资及所做的巨大贡献，仅愿提供几乎为零的补偿。

英国政府此举是赤裸裸的强取豪夺，更是对国际法治的公然践踏。英国政府今日对敬业所做的一切，毁掉的是自身信誉，寒的是全球投资者的心，葬送的是其作为法治国家的立身之本。法治已然沦丧至此，谁还敢继续投资英国？

敬业正告英国政府：

- 1、立即停止以国内法践踏国际投资规则的行径，及时、充分、有效赔偿敬业全部投资损失。
- 2、敬业所有投入笔笔有据可查，必将悉数追偿，分毫不让。敬业已依据相关双边投资协定启动磋商程序，保留包括国际仲裁在内的一切法律权利，绝不妥协。
- 3、敬业代表英国纳税人权益，就英国政府在毫无准备且无经营方案的情况下仓促接管英钢，致使纳税人资金与公司经营双双遭受重大损失的事实，依法追究相关政府官员及英钢管理层的法律责任。

官方英文译文（声明自带，逐字关键段落；注明中英文如有歧义以中文为准）：

The UK Government's actions constitute the outright and unlawful expropriation of private assets and a flagrant violation of the principles underpinning international law and the rule of law. ...

Every element of Jingye's investment is meticulously documented and fully verifiable. Jingye will pursue full recovery of all amounts lawfully due to it, without concession. Jingye has already initiated consultation procedures pursuant to the applicable bilateral investment treaty and expressly reserves all legal rights and remedies available to it, including the right to commence international arbitration proceedings. Jingye will not compromise in the defence of its lawful rights and interests.

注记：英文媒体（AFP 等）转述的“outright robbery”、“trampling on international investment rules”对应中文原句“赤裸裸的强取豪夺”“立即停止以国内法践踏国际投资规则的行径”；敬业官方自译本则用“outright and unlawful expropriation of private assets”与“cease using domestic law to override or circumvent international investment rules”。对照时须以声明自带英译为准，媒体转述措辞（如“robbery”）并非敬业英译原文。第 3 点以“代表英国纳税人权益”追责英政府官员与英钢管理层，是企业声明中独有的国内法路径，超出政府间表态范围。

旁证（中方官方媒体转述，非声明原文）：新华社英文 2026-07-17 “China firmly opposes UK nationalization of British Steel”（<http://english.news.cn/20260717/12bf3b50ba7d4c0dad7136a7674c18f4/c.html>）；环球时报英文 2026-07-18 “China to do what is necessary to protect own rights”（<https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202607/1366249.shtml>）。

8. 结论与观察

8.1 结构性观察

8.1.1 两步走法律工程分离“保产能”与“征收补偿风险”

英国政府对英国钢铁（British Steel）的处置呈现一项精心设计的两步法律工程。第一步，《2025 年钢铁业（特别措施）法》（Steel Industry (Special Measures) Act 2025, 2025 c.13）于 2025 年 4 月 12 日（复活节休会周六，1982 年马岛战争以来首次周末召回议会）当日通过并生效，授权政府接管运营与资产使用权，但明确不转移所有权——商务大臣雷诺兹（Jonathan Reynolds）在下院逐字表示“The Bill does not transfer ownership to the Government”，工业事务副大臣莎拉·琼斯（Sarah Jones）亦称“It is not nationalisation”，由此暂不触发征收及其补偿义务⁵⁷。第二步，《2026 年钢铁业（国有化）法》（Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026, 2026 c.27）于 2026 年 7 月 15 日御准生效，经第 4、15 条的公共利益测试将证券与财产转入公有，并于 7 月 16 日宣布完成收归公有⁵⁸。政治目标（保产能）与征收补偿的法律风险由此被制度性分离。

措辞本身即立场。英官方 2025 年刻意回避 nationalise，2026 年方拥抱 public ownership；媒体措辞沿“take control”→“seize control”→“effective

⁵⁷ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2025/13/enacted>

⁵⁸ legislation.gov.uk. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/27>

nationalisation”→“nationalise/expropriated”的梯度演进；中方则对称使用“强行接管”“强取豪夺”及 forcibly、expropriation 等定性词⁵⁹。定性之争预告了争端的真正落点：所有权已无悬念，争议收敛为补偿——英方主张市价“约等于零”，敬业集团则依中英双边投资协定（BIT）主张“及时、充分、有效”赔偿（锚点 £711m-£1bn）；法案第 53 条设独立估值人、第 54(11)条允许补偿为零，使政治争端转化为长期估值程序与潜在国际仲裁⁶⁰。

安全化论证为非常态干预提供正当性：七国集团（G7）中唯一丧失原生钢产能、高炉冷却不可逆、英国铁路网公司（Network Rail）约 80%用钢依赖该厂、“关键基础设施与国防”叙事，并与美英钢铝零关税安排中“所有权性质”条件高度耦合（此因果为推断，英政府未明文承认）⁶¹。代价与先例同样清晰：国家审计署（National Audit Office, NAO）估计维持斯肯索普（Scunthorpe）日耗约 £1.3m，至 2028 年累计或超 £1.5bn 且无退出策略；反对党与上院 “expropriating sets precedent”、“scary to any potential investor” 的警告与中方“严重挫伤投资信心”的表态形成镜像错误!未定义书签。。

8.2 待决问题

8.2.1 三项悬而未决

其一，独立估值人对补偿额的裁定——英方“商业价值为零”与敬业 £711m-£1bn 锚点之间差距悬殊，且法案明示补偿可为零。其二，敬业已启动中英 BIT 磋商并保留国际仲裁权利，仲裁走向及其对其他在英中资的外溢效应有待观察。其三，斯肯索普厂的可持续性与人成本：NAO 明示政府投入将超 £1.5bn 且无退出策略，公有化的财政终点尚未可知错误!未定义书签。。

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⁶⁰ Hansard. [https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry\(SpecialMeasures\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2025-04-12/debates/1F7B8ADD-0705-44A0-8EF5-EFB936CDED25/SteelIndustry(SpecialMeasures)Bill)

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原文汇编章随文出处说明

第 5、6、7 章为原文汇编章，采用随文出处标注：正文中每个条目自带【来源 | 日期 | 标题 | URL】，不纳入全局脚注编号。其来源为 legislation.gov.uk、hansard.parliament.uk、gov.uk、parliament.uk、nao.org.uk、BBC、Guardian、Independent、Sky、Reuters、PA、ITV、FT、Times、Telegraph、Politico，以及标注为中方来源的中国商务部、外交部、驻英使馆与敬业官方。