Trade Remedy Index
21 November 2019 – for month ending 31 October 2019
Contents

Background .............................................................................3

About the Trade Remedy Index ..............................................3

How to read this report ..........................................................3

Part 1 – Paper products .........................................................4

A4 copy paper ...........................................................................5

Part 2 – Steel products ...........................................................6

Aluminium zinc coated steel .................................................7

Chrome bar ..............................................................................8

Grinding balls ..........................................................................9

Hot rolled coil steel .................................................................10

Hot rolled plate steel ...............................................................11

Hot rolled structural steel sections .......................................12

Hollow structural sections ......................................................13

Quenched and tempered steel plate ......................................14

Rod in coils .............................................................................15

Steel reinforcing bar .................................................................16

Zinc coated (galvanised) steel ...............................................17

Part 3 – Aluminium products ................................................18

Aluminium extrusions ..............................................................19

Part 4 – Chemical products ..................................................20

Ammonium nitrate .................................................................21

2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid (2,4-d) ..................................22

Part 5 – Glass products ..........................................................23

Clear float glass ......................................................................24

Appendix .................................................................................25

Methodology ...........................................................................25
Background

About the Trade Remedy Index

The Anti-Dumping Commission (the Commission) has been tracking monthly volume and pricing trends of certain goods subject to anti-dumping measures for its internal use. This has contributed to the Commission’s understanding of market developments relating to products subject to anti-dumping measures, and follows the commitment made in the Commissioner’s Note published on 27 July 2018.

From this analysis, the Commission now prepares this published Trade Remedy Index (TRINDEX). Its aim is to make better information available earlier so that those interacting with the anti-dumping system can make more-informed decisions. The TRINDEX provides graphical information on the trade flows of certain products subject to anti-dumping/countervailing measures. It is expected the TRINDEX will be updated monthly.

As outlined in the Commissioner’s Note, the TRINDEX was developed out of concern about the potential impacts of the tariffs on steel and aluminium implemented by the United States in March 2018. While the initial focus of trade flow tracking was on steel and aluminium products, the Commission has expanded the range of goods covered by the Index to include glass, paper and chemical products. Not all products subject to anti-dumping measures are included, however, the Commission is looking to expand the coverage of the TRINDEX in the future.

How to read this report

The TRINDEX shows the volume and weighted average unit price of imported goods as an index. It does not show actual volumes or prices. While indices provide an indication of movements in volumes and prices, they are not actuals, so care should be taken in interpreting this report.

The TRINDEX shows import sources that represent greater than three per cent of total import volumes, as well as emerging significant new sources. Only countries that have exported to Australia in the most recent six months are included. Further information on the methodology is provided in the Appendix.

The TRINDEX does not:

- consider Australian industry members’ sales volume or prices in the market
- examine whether the imported goods are dumped or subsidised
- assess potential injury to Australian industry
- consider domestic demand for the products
- compare year-on-year seasonal fluctuations.

The information contained in this report should not be considered as official trade statistics produced or endorsed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

ANTI-DUMPING COMMISSION

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1 Measures on hot rolled plate steel expired in December 2018.
2 The import sources shown for 2,4-D are based on 2018 import volumes. Refer to the Appendix for more information.
Part 1 – Paper products
A4 copy paper

Price index - A4 copy paper

Volume index - A4 copy paper
Part 2 – Steel products
Aluminium zinc coated steel

Price index - aluminium zinc coated steel

Volume index - aluminium zinc coated steel
Price index - chrome bar

Volume index - chrome bar
Grinding balls

Price index - grinding balls

Volume index - grinding balls
Hot rolled plate steel

![Price index - hot rolled plate steel](chart1)

![Volume index - hot rolled plate steel](chart2)
Hot rolled structural steel sections

Price index - zinc coated (galvanised) steel

Volume index - hot rolled structural sections
Hollow structural sections

Price index - hollow structural sections

Volume index - hollow structural sections
Quenched and tempered steel plate

Price index: quenched and tempered steel plate

Volume index: quenched and tempered steel plate
Rod in coils

Price index - rod in coils

Volume index - rod in coils
Steel reinforcing bar

Price index - zinc coated (galvanized) steel

Volume index - steel reinforcing bar
Zinc coated (galvanised) steel

Price index - zinc coated (galvanised) steel

Volume index - zinc coated (galvanised) steel
Part 3 – Aluminium products
Aluminium extrusions

Price index - aluminium extrusions

Volume index - aluminium extrusions
Part 4 – Chemical products
Ammonium nitrate
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid (2,4-D)
Part 5 – Glass products
Clear float glass

Price index - clear float glass

Volume index - clear float glass
Methodology

- The TRINDEX shows the weighted average unit price and volume of imported goods as an index. It does not show actual volumes or prices.

- Weighted average unit prices are calculated using the free on board (FOB) price of each import. Price indices are based on import prices in Australian dollars. FOB prices include all costs (including inland transport and insurance) relating to the goods until they reach the place of export.

- For all products except 2,4-D, each chart within the TRINDEX shows a 2017 index base, as well as 2018 and 2019 monthly index values for each source country, as well as for the total of all countries.
  - In relation to volumes, the 2017 index base is the 2017 monthly average volume for a country (or total of all countries).
  - In relation to prices, the 2017 index base is the weighted average unit price for a country across the 2017 calendar year (or total of all countries).
  - The 2018 and 2019 monthly index value divides the actual monthly volume/weighted average unit price by the 2017 index base.

- For 2,4-D, each chart within the TRINDEX shows a 2018 index base, as well as 2019 monthly index values for each source country and the total of all countries.
  - The index base for 2,4-D is based on the nine month period from 1 April to 31 December 2018, whereas (as noted above) the index base for all other products in TRINDEX is based on 2017 data. The reason this period has been selected for determining the 2,4-D base index is that prior to the measures being revised in March 2018, importers were required to declare the acid equivalent volume of 2,4-D. The revised measures no longer require importers to do an acid equivalent basis. Therefore, to ensure a fair comparison of monthly index volumes/prices, 2,4-D import volumes and prices are only considered after the revised measures took effect.
  - In relation to volumes, the 2018 index base is the monthly average volume for a country (or total of all countries) for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 December 2018.
  - In relation to prices, the 2018 index base is the weighted average unit price for a country (or total of all countries) for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 December 2018.

- For all products other than 2,4-D, the TRINDEX reports country of origin sources greater than three per cent of 2017 volumes, as well as emerging significant new sources. Emerging new sources are countries that had less than 3 per cent of the 2017 import volume but have reached their 2017 index base in any given month in 2018 and 2019.
  - For 2,4-D, the TRINDEX shows country of origin sources greater than three per cent of 2018 volumes, as well as emerging significant new sources. Emerging new sources are countries that had less than 3 per cent of the import volume during the period 1 April 2018 to 31 December 2019 but have reached their 2018 index base in any given month in 2019.

- Only countries that have exported to Australia in the last 6 months are shown on the charts.

- The ADC sources data from the Australian Border Force import database in order to produce the TRINDEX. In many cases, the raw data includes a broader subset of goods than is necessary for the ADCs analysis. The ADC filters the data to ensure the analysis is as accurate as possible by only focusing on relevant imported goods. The ADC regularly reviews its data cleansing processes to ensure the data is accurate. Where improvements are identified, there may be small changes to historical data. The steps the ADC takes to cleanse the data include:

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3 For example, because the data includes all imports under the relevant tariff classifications, rather than just goods subject to anti-dumping measures
Only including imported products that are subject to measures.
Only including imports that fall within a certain unit price range and which meet a certain minimum import volume. The unit price range and minimum import volume may vary from product to product.

- The total volume index and total price index for a particular product are shown as black dotted lines.
- A different colour line is used for each country shown in this document. In some circumstances, the colours shown in a particular chart may be very similar. In those circumstances, dotted lines have been used to help visually differentiate different countries.

The TRINDEX does not:
- consider Australian industry members’ sales volume or prices in the market
- examine whether the imported goods are dumped or subsidised
- assess potential injury to Australian industry
- consider domestic demand for the products
- compare year-on-year seasonal fluctuations.