

Dumping Commodity Register

Steel Reinforcing Bar

Goods Exported from:

Country	Measure	Date Measures Imposed	Date Measures Expire	Last Anti- Dumping Notice
CHINA	IDD	13-April-2016	13-April-2026	2021/030
GREECE	IDD	7-March-2018	7-March-2028	2023/004
INDONESIA	IDD	7-March-2018	7-March-2028	2023/004
SPAIN (Nervacero S.A)	IDD	7-March-2018	7-March-2028	2023/004
TAIWAN (Power Steel Co. Ltd)	IDD	7-March-2018	7-March-2028	2023/004
KOREA	IDD	19-November-2015	19-November-2025	2021/150
SPAIN	IDD	19-November-2015	19-November-2025	2021/150

Contents

1.	What is the function of the Dumping Commodity Register (DCR)?	3
2.	What types of steel reinforcing bar are subject to anti-dumping measures?	3
3.	What tariff classifications and statistical codes are covered by the anti-dumping measures?	4
4. i	How much Interim Dumping Duty (IDD will an importer have to pay?	4
5.	What is the dumping export price (DXP) and how do I calculate it?	5
6.	What Dumping Specification Number (DSN) do I use and what are the rates for my exporter?	6
7. i	How do I find out the confidential rate and ascertained export price for my exporter?	9
8.	What information is needed to complete an import declaration for goods subject to measures?	9
9.	What are the duty assessment importation and application period dates?	9
10.	What are the key reports and notices linked to the measures on steel reinforcing bar?	11

1. What is the function of the Dumping Commodity Register (DCR)?

The Anti-Dumping Commission (ADC) is committed to supporting importers, practitioners and users of the anti-dumping system through providing accessible and up to date information in the DCR.

DCRs provide importers and licensed customs brokers with general guidance and the necessary information to use when lodging an import declaration to clear goods subject to anti-dumping measures.

It is outside the role of the Commission to provide advice on whether specific goods are exempted from or subject to anti-dumping measures. Importers or their agents are required to provide self-assessed information, regarding the goods being imported, in the import declaration.

Interested parties should obtain their own independent professional advice in making any decisions in relation to importing and/or declaring goods subject to anti-dumping measures.

DCRs notify the outcomes of finalised investigations and should be read in conjunction with any relevant current investigations, such as reviews and inquiries. Refer to the <u>Cases page</u> on the website for any current investigation information for this commodity.

2. What types of steel reinforcing bar are subject to anti-dumping measures?

The goods subject to measures include:

Hot-rolled deformed steel reinforcing bar whether or not in coil form, commonly identified as rebar or debar, in various diameters up to and including 50 millimetres, containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process regardless of the particular grade or alloy content or coating.

The following are <u>excluded</u> from measures, exemption type "GOODS" applies:

Goods excluded from this application are plain round bar, stainless steel and reinforcing mesh.

Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 2 of 2019 effective from 28 September 2018.

Hot-rolled steel reinforcing bar with a continuous thread, commonly identified as 'threadbar' or 'threaded bar', in straight lengths, complying with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS4671, grade 500N, with a 40 mm diameter.

Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 3 of 2019 effective from 9 November 2018.

Fully threaded hot-rolled prestressing steel reinforcing bar, in straight lengths, with a minimum yield strength of 885 MPa or greater, with a 26.5 mm, 32 mm, 36 mm, 40 mm or 50 mm diameter.

For more information about the description of the goods subject to measures, please refer to Final Reports $\frac{REP}{264}$, $\frac{300}{300}$, $\frac{418}{300}$ and $\frac{546}{300}$

Please Note:

- When importing goods into the country importers are required to self-assess whether the
 goods meet the goods description outlined above and whether the anti-dumping measures
 description apply.
- Anti-Dumping Commission is not in a position to provide advice on whether certain goods meet the description above.
- The use of exemption types is subject to monitoring by the Anti-Dumping Commission and the Australian Border Force.

3. What tariff classifications and statistical codes are covered by the anti-dumping measures?

Goods subject to measures should be classified using the classification and associated statistical codes below:

Tariff Classification	Statistical code
7213.10.00	42
7214.20.00	47
7227.90.10	69
7227.90.90	01, 02, 04
7228.30.90	40
7228.30.10	70
7228.60.10	72

These tariff classifications and statistical codes may apply to goods which are not subject to measures, may change because of amendments to the Working Tariff or the subject goods may be imported under tariff classification numbers that are not listed.

The listing of this tariff classification and statistical code is for convenience or reference only and does not form part of the goods description. Please refer to the goods description for authoritative detail regarding goods subject to measures.

Where importers are unclear on the correct tariff classification of their goods, it is recommended they check the <u>Working Tariff page</u> on the ABF website or contact the ABF on 131 881.

4. How much Interim Dumping Duty (IDD) will an importer have to pay?

IDD (Combination)

Where IDD is in the form of a **Combination** of fixed and variable measure. The total IDD liability is calculated as follows:

- fixed component of IDD: dumping export price (DXP) or ascertained export price (AEP),
 whichever is the greatest, multiplied by the applicable IDD ad valorem duty rate; plus
- variable component of IDD: the amount, if any, by which the DXP is lower than the AEP.

IDD (Floor Price)

Where IDD is in the form of a floor price measure. The total IDD liability is the amount by which the DXP is lower than the floor price.

Example of how to calculate the IDD liability

Combination of Fixed and Variable measures

The following is an **example** of how to calculate the IDD fixed and variable liability and ICD liability.

- DXP = AUD \$1,000 (Free-On-Board (FOB), cash)
- AEP = AUD \$2,000 (FOB, cash)
- IDD ad valorem rate = 10%
- ICD ad valorem rate = 15%

Fixed component of IDD:

The higher of the DXP (\$1,000) or AEP (\$2,000) multiplied by the IDD ad valorem rate (10%) $$2,000 \times 10\% = 200

Variable component of IDD:

the amount, if any, by which the DXP (\$1,000) is lower than the AEP (\$2,000) \$2,000 - \$1,000 = \$1,000

Total IDD liability: \$1,200 (\$200 + \$1,000)

Floor Price measures

The following is an **example** of how to calculate the IDD liability of a floor price measure.

- DXP = AUD \$1,000 (Free-On-Board (FOB), cash)
- Floor Price = AUD \$2,000 (FOB, cash)

IDD liability

The amount, if any, by which the DXP (\$1,000), is lower than the Floor Price (\$2,000) \$2,000 - \$1,000 (DXP) = \$1,000.

5. What is the dumping export price (DXP) and how do I calculate it?

The DXP refers to the actual export price of the exported goods. The DXP should reflect the total export (invoice) price of the goods being entered, not the unit price of the goods.

The DXP should be recorded on the relevant Full Import Declaration for the goods in the same terms as the export terms for the goods. Calculating the DXP may involve adjusting the actual export invoice price of the goods to the terms specified.

For example, if the export terms are "FOB, cash" and the actual invoice terms of the goods are "CIF, 60 days, packed", the following adjustments will need to be made in order to calculate the DXP at FOB, cash level.

- step 1 an adjustment for interest on credit terms will need to be made; and
- step 2 the overseas freight and insurance components will need to be subtracted from the export invoice price.

Where suitable evidence cannot be proffered by the importer of the interest rate, then 1.0% per month (0.033% per day) should be applied to the actual invoice price credit terms.

An example of adjusting for credit and incoterms is provided below:

- Invoice terms = CIF, 60 days
- Specified terms = FOB, cash
- Marine insurance and ocean freight amount = \$100

Step 1 - adjust for credit terms

- 1. 1% per month interest rate should be applied to the invoiced price credit terms (i.e. 30 days = 1%)
- 2. If the invoiced CIF, 60 days price is \$1,000, then the CIF, cash price = \$980 (\$1,000 less 2%)

Step 2 - adjust for incoterms

- 3. Adjust for freight and insurance to calculate DXP at FOB, cash equivalent
- 4. CIF, cash price of \$980 minus freight and insurance amount of \$100 = \$880 The DXP price = \$880 FOB, cash.

6. What Dumping Specification Number (DSN) do I use and what are the rates for my exporter?

The following DSNs apply to goods exported from **China** entered for home consumption on or after **25 December 2020**:

Exporter Name	DSN	Measure	Measure Type	Effective Rate of Duty	Ascertained Export / Floor Price (per Tonne)	Export Price terms
CHINA						
All exporters	149	IDD	Combination	19.0%	Confidential	FOB, cash

The following DSNs apply to goods exported from Korea and Spain entered for home consumption on or after 17 December 2021 and Spain (Nervacero S.A) after 8 March 2023 :

Exporter Name	CCID	DSN	Measure	Measure Type	Effective Rate of Duty	Ascertained Export / Floor Price (per Tonne)	Export Price terms
KOREA							
Dongkuk Steel Mill Co. ,Ltd supplied directly through: Lava Sangsa Co Ltd; or POSCO International Corporation	CGN3667676F CCJ3977933X CFA3363966P CGT3747366J CFX6463366L	158	IDD/Floor Price	IDD/Floor Price	0.0%	Confidential	FOB, cash
Daehan Steel Co., Ltd supplied directly or through: Stemcor S.E.A Pte Ltd; or Sungjin Co. Ltd.; or Duferco SA; or Duferco Asia Pte Ltd; or POSCO International Corporation	CEH7947434Y CCR6936394T 37601457855 CEX7436437G CCH3749967W CFN693939W CFX6463366L	156	IDD	Combination	4.7%	Confidential	FOB, cash
All other exporters		153	IDD	Combination	8.5%	Confidential	FOB, cash

SPAIN							
Nervacero, S.A.	CEH3967646J CCY7937467T CEK3439797R	161	IDD	Combination	6.3%	Confidential	FOB, cash
Celsa Barcelona Celsa Compañía Española de Laminación, S.L	CEA9739793K CEA9444363J	154	IDD	Combination	9.4%	Confidential	FOB, 23 days
All other exporters		155	IDD	Combination	11.8%	Confidential	FOB, 23 days

The following DSNs apply to goods exported from Greece, Indonesia and Taiwan (Power Steel Co. Ltd) entered for home consumption on or after 8 March 2023:

Exporter Name	CCID	DSN	Measure	Measure Type	Effective Rate of Duty	Ascertained Export / Floor Price (per Tonne)	Export Price terms
GREECE							
All exporters		159	IDD	Combination	42.1%	Confidential	FOB, cash
INDONESIA							
PT Ispat Panca Putera supplied directly or through: Duferco Asia Pte Ltd	CFG3467993E CFH9373799R CCT9736743R CFN693939W	EXEMPT					
PT Putra Baja Deli supplied directly or through: Aspac Alliance Steels SDN BHD; or Duferco Asia Pte Ltd; or BRC Asia Limited; or Andaru Singapore Pte Ltd	CFK3433969X CFG4467634J CEE9747664W CFG4464636H CEX4794647F CFK9737443X CCL7999444L CFN6939399W CCJ6433367F CCX7697966N	EXEMPT					

PT Toyogiri Iron Steel	CFP7694663R	163	IDD	Floor Price	N/A	Confidential	FOB, cash
All other exporters		160	IDD	Combination	9.3%	Confidential	FOB, cash
TAIWAN							
Power Steel Co. Ltd	CER7799943L	162	IDD	Combination	4.4%	Confidential	FOB, cash

Please Note

- IDD ad valorem rates, floor price and AEP are considered confidential. Please see below on how importers can request the rates.
- The actual duty liability may be higher than the effective rate of duty published due to the variable component of IDD.

7. How do I find out the confidential rate and ascertained export price for my exporter?

The IDD ad valorem rate, floor price and the AEP for each DSN are considered confidential and will not be published.

Importers of these goods may be provided with the confidential IDD and the AEP, however the onus is on the importer to substantiate their commercial relationship with an exporter/supplier of their goods by providing evidence of:

- A previous trading history with a nominated exporter/supplier of the goods. Evidence of a trading history
 would take the form of at least commercial invoices, packing list and bills of lading from previous shipments.
 Additional documentation may be requested by the Commission; or
- In the absence of a trading history, an offer or a quotation from an exporter/supplier of goods subject to dumping/countervailing measures. The offer or quotation must be on the exporter/supplier's company letterhead.

Requests and evidence should be sent to clientsupport@adcommission.gov.au

Please note:

- Any requests for the confidential information that do not include sufficient evidence as outlined above will be rejected.
- Only as much of the confidential information as is necessary to enter the goods will be provided.

8. What information is needed to complete an import declaration for goods subject to measures?

The information required by an importer or Customs broker to complete an import declaration for goods subject to IDD/ICD is:

- DXP;
- Dumping Specification Number (DSN) or exemption type (where appropriate);
- Country (this is usually country of origin or export country);
- Tariff classification and statistical code;
- Exporter / supplier; and
- Quantity.

Please see tables in Question 6 to determine which DSN applies to the exporter of your goods.

9. What are the duty assessment importation and application period dates?

An importer of goods on which an IDD has been paid, may lodge an application with the Commissioner requesting that the Parliamentary Secretary make an assessment of the final liability of those goods to duty.

This usually occurs when an importer considers that the IDD paid in respect of goods exceed the total amount payable (i.e. importers consider they are entitled to a refund of duties). In relation to IDD, an importer may consider that the dumping margin for the goods is now less than it was during the investigation period, or that its exporter is no longer dumping, and as a result it has paid more duty than it should have paid.

There are a series of time frames fixed by legislation that govern the duty assessment system (referred to as importation periods).

The duty assessment importation periods and application dates for **China** are:

Importation Period	Application Period
13 October 2021 – 12 April 2022	13 April 2022 – 12 October 2022
13 April 2022 – 12 October 2022	13 October 2022 – 12 April 2023
13 October 2022 – 12 April 2023	13 April 2023 – 12 October 2023
13 April 2023 – 12 October 2023	13 October 2023 – 12 April 2024
13 October 2023 – 12 April 2024	13 April 2024 – 12 October 2024
13 April 2024 – 12 October 2024	13 October 2024 – 12 April 2025
13 October 2024 – 12 April 2025	13 April 2025 – 12 October 2025
13 April 2025 – 12 October 2025	13 October 2025 – 12 April 2026
13 October 2025 – 12 April 2026	13 April 2026 – 12 October 2026

Duty assessment importation periods and application dates for Korea and Spain (except Nervacero) are:

Importation Period	Application Period
19 November 2021 – 18 May 2022	19 May 2022 – 18 November 2022
19 May 2022 – 18 November 2022	19 November 2022 – 18 May 2023
19 November 2022 – 18 May 2023	19 May 2023 – 18 November 2023
19 May 2023 – 18 November 2023	19 November 2023 – 18 May 2024
19 November 2023 – 18 May 2024	19 May 2024 – 18 November 2024
19 May 2024 – 18 November 2024	19 November 2024 – 18 May 2025
19 November 2024 – 18 May 2025	19 May 2025 – 18 November 2025
19 May 2025 – 18 November 2025	20 November 2025 – 19 May 2026

Duty assessment importation periods and application dates for **Greece, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan (Power Steel only), Spain (Nervacero only)** are:

Importation Period	Application Period
7 March 2022 – 6 September 2022	7 September 2022 – 6 March 2023
7 September 2022 – 6 March 2023	7 March 2023 – 6 September 2023
7 March 2022 – 6 September 2022	7 September 2022 – 6 March 2023
7 September 2022 – 6 March 2023	7 March 2023 – 6 September 2023
7 March 2023 – 6 September 2023	7 September 2023 – 6 March 2024
7 September 2023 – 6 March 2024	7 March 2024 – 6 September 2024
7 March 2024 – 6 September 2024	7 September 2024 – 6 March 2025
7 September 2024 – 6 March 2025	7 March 2025 – 6 September 2025
7 March 2025 – 6 September 2025	7 September 2025 – 6 March 2026
7 September 2025 – 6 March 2026	7 March 2026 – 6 September 2026
7 March 2026 – 6 September 2026	7 September 2026 – 6 March 2027
7 September 2026 – 6 March 2027	7 March 2027 – 6 September 2027
7 March 2027 – 6 September 2027	7 September 2027 – 6 March 2028
7 September 2027 – 6 March 2028	7 March 2028 – 6 September 2028

More information about duty assessments is available on the **Anti-Dumping Commission website**.

10. What are the key reports and notices linked to the measures on steel reinforcing bar?

Date	Description	Report	ADN
Published			
19 Nov 2015	Measures imposed on Korea, Singapore, Spain and Taiwan.	Final report REP 264	2015/133
	Investigation terminated for Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey.		
13 Apr 2016	Measures imposed on China.	Final report REP 300	2016/39
19 Nov 2016	Countervailing Measures imposed on China.	Final report REP 322	2016/95
7 Mar 2018	Measures imposed on Greece, Indonesia, Spain, Taiwan and Thailand.	Final report REP 418	2018/10
17 Jul 2019	Exemption of certain goods following Exemption Inquiry	Final report EX0070	2019/089
17 Jul 2019	Exemption of certain goods following Exemption Inquiry	Final report EX0072	2019/089
25 Jun 2020	Investigation terminated for Turkey	Termination report REP 495A	2020/064
10 Nov 2020	Continuation of Measures imposed on Korea and Spain. Measures expired for Taiwan and Singapore.	Final report REP 546	2020/111
12 Apr 2021	Continuation of Measures imposed on China.	Final report REP 560	2021/030
8 Sep 2021	Measures varied on Thailand (Millcon Steel) following ADRP Review	ADRP REP 127	
8 Sep 2021	Measures varied on Korea following ADRP Review	ADRP REP 130	
16 Dec 2021	Measures varied on Korea and Spain following Review of Measures.	Final report REP 566	2021/150
10 Feb 2022	Addition of manufacturer/supplier relationship		
4 May 2022	Addition of manufacturer/supplier relationship		
4 Jul 2022	Measures varied on Korea (Dongkuk Steel) following Accelerated Review	Final report REP 600	2022/046
7 Sep 2022	Addition of manufacturer/supplier relationship		
21 Feb 2023	Continuation of Measures imposed on Greece, Indonesia, Spain and Taiwan.	Final report REP 601	2023/004