



Dumping Commodity Register

Resealable Can End Closures

Exported from Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore

Document release date	Brief description of change(s)
6 October 2016	Implementation of provisional dumping measures.
20 February 2017	Termination of provisional measures against exports from India.
24 March 2017	Implementation of anti-dumping measures
10 April 2017	Addition of Goods in Transit DSNs
23 April 2018	Addition of securities for Federal Metal Printing Factory Sdn Bhd
1 May 2018	Adjustment to duty assessment importation periods
08 August 2018	Addition of supplier KJ Can (Singapore) Pte Ltd to manufacturer Federal Metal Printing Factory SDN BHD
17 August 2018	Addition of measures for Federal Metal Printing Factory following accelerated review.
12 September 2019	Amendment of measures for Genpacco Limited following Review 496.
31 October 2019	Addition of Ministerial Exemption Instrument 4 of 2019 following completion of exemption inquiry EX0073
15 December 2020	Amendment of measures for Federal Metal following Review 527.

Note:

DCRs notify the outcomes of finalised investigations and should be read in conjunction with any relevant current investigations, such as reviews and inquiries. Please refer to the [Cases page](#) on the website to locate any current information for this commodity.

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Question	Response
1. What countries do measures apply to?	<p>Measures currently apply to goods from Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore.</p> <p>On 24 March 2017, with an effective date of 25 March 2017, anti-dumping measures in the form of interim dumping duties (IDD) were imposed on resealable can end closures exported from Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. For more information please refer to Final Report REP 350 and Anti-Dumping Notice 2017/20</p>
2. What types of resealable can end closures are subject to anti-dumping measures?	<p>The goods subject to measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resealable can end closures (referred to as tagger, ring and foil (TRF) ends, or TRFs) comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a tinplate outer ring with or without compound; ○ an aluminium foil membrane for attachment to the outer ring; and ○ a plug or tagger, which fits into the outer ring. • The goods may be coated or uncoated and/or embossed or not embossed. • The goods can also be known as RLTs (ring, lid tagger), RLFs (ring, lid, foil) or Penny Lever ends. <p>Sizes:</p> <p>TRFs are commonly manufactured by the TRF industry in the following nominal diameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73mm; • 99mm; • 127mm; and • 153/4mm. <p>The following descriptions are <i>excluded</i> from measures, exemption type “GOODS” applies:</p> <p>TRFs of nominal diameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52mm; • 65mm; • 189mm; and • 198mm <p>Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 4 of 2019</p> <p>IDD do not apply to goods subject to Tariff Concession Order (TCO) 1730996 with an effective date of 19 October 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRFs with diameters not less than 103mm.

<p>2. What types of resealable can end closures are subject to anti-dumping measures? (continued)</p>	<p>For more information about the description of the goods subject to measures, please refer to the Final Report REP 350.</p> <p><u>Please Note:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When importing goods into the country importers are required to self-assess whether the imported goods meet the goods description outlined above and whether anti-dumping measures apply. 2. The Anti-Dumping Commission is not in a position to provide advice on whether certain goods meet the description above. 3. The use of exemption types is subject to monitoring by the Anti-Dumping Commission (the Commission) and Australian Border Force (ABF).
<p>3. How much Interim Dumping Duties (IDD) will an importer have to pay?</p>	<p><u>IDD – all exporters</u></p> <p>IDD is in the form of an ad valorem measure. The total IDD liability is calculated by multiplying the dumping export price (DXP) by the applicable IDD ad valorem duty rate.</p>
<p>4. Example of how to calculate the IDD liability</p>	<p><u>Ad Valorem measures</u></p> <p>The following is an <u>example</u> of how to calculate the IDD liability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DXP = AUD \$1,000 (Free-On-Board (FOB), cash) • IDD ad valorem rate = 10% <p>Total IDD liability DXP (\$1,000) multiplied by the IDD ad valorem rate (10%) \$1,000 x 10% = \$100</p>
<p>5. What is the dumping export price (DXP) and how do I calculate it?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

<p>5. What is the dumping export price (DXP) and how do I calculate it? (continued)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>An example of adjusting for credit and incoterms is provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoice terms = CIF, 60 days • Specified terms = FOB, cash • Export price - invoice amount = \$1,000 • Marine insurance and ocean freight amount = \$100 <p>Step 1 - adjust for credit terms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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%) <p>Step 2 - adjust for incoterms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5. The DXP price = \$880 FOB, cash
<p>6. What information is needed to complete an import declaration for goods subject to measures?</p>	<p>The information required by an importer or Customs broker to complete an import declaration for goods subject to DSA is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Please see below to determine which DSN applies to the exporter of your goods.</p>

7. What DSN do I use for my imported goods and what are the rates for my exporter?	<p>The following DSNs apply to goods exported from Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore and entered for home consumption on or after 25 March 2017.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="488 236 1906 798"> <thead> <tr> <th>Exporter</th> <th>CCID</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Measure</th> <th>IDD Ad Valorem Rate</th> <th>Export Terms</th> <th>DSN</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7">Malaysia</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Federal Metal Printing Factory Sdn Bhd;</u> Supplied or directly through: <u>KJ Can (Singapore) Pte Ltd</u></td> <td>CCE9763346L CFL3794696X</td> <td>All types</td> <td>IDD</td> <td>7.9%</td> <td>FOB, cash</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>All other exporters</u></td> <td>All types</td> <td>IDD</td> <td>94.2%</td> <td>EXW, cash</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Genpacco Limited</u></td> <td>CEH6369636N</td> <td>All types</td> <td>IDD</td> <td>17.6%</td> <td>EXW, cash</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>All other exporters</u></td> <td>All types</td> <td>IDD</td> <td>16.7%</td> <td>EXW, cash</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">Singapore</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>All other exporters</u></td> <td>All types</td> <td>IDD</td> <td>94.2%</td> <td>EXW, cash</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Please Note: As dumping duties are in the form of an ad valorem measure there are no confidential instructions.</p>	Exporter	CCID	Description	Measure	IDD Ad Valorem Rate	Export Terms	DSN	Malaysia							<u>Federal Metal Printing Factory Sdn Bhd;</u> Supplied or directly through: <u>KJ Can (Singapore) Pte Ltd</u>	CCE9763346L CFL3794696X	All types	IDD	7.9%	FOB, cash	16	<u>All other exporters</u>		All types	IDD	94.2%	EXW, cash	6	Philippines							<u>Genpacco Limited</u>	CEH6369636N	All types	IDD	17.6%	EXW, cash	15	<u>All other exporters</u>		All types	IDD	16.7%	EXW, cash	8	Singapore							<u>All other exporters</u>		All types	IDD	94.2%	EXW, cash	9
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8. Are there any exporters exempt from anti-dumping measures?	<p>All exporters and suppliers of resealable can end closures from Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore are subject to measures.</p> <p>The 'all other exporters' rate of IDD will apply to exported goods unless an importer has evidence that the goods are being supplied either directly by a named exporter or through a linked supplier.</p>																																																															
9. How long are the measures in place for?	<p>The measures have been imposed for five years, unless revoked earlier.</p> <p>In the case of resealable can end closures from Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore, measures are in place until 24 March 2022. No application was received for continuation of the measures within the period specified in Anti-Dumping Notice 2021/050, therefore, on and from 25 March 2022, anti-dumping measures will no longer apply.</p>																																																															

<p>10. What tariff classifications and statistical codes are covered by the anti-dumping measures?</p>	<p>Goods subject to measures should be classified using the tariff sub-headings and associated statistical codes below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="698 204 1357 300"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tariff subheading</th> <th>Statistical code</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8309.90.00</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Where importers are unclear on the correct tariff classification of their goods, it is recommended they check the Working Tariff page on the ABF website or contact the ABF on 131 881.</p>	Tariff subheading	Statistical code	8309.90.00	10								
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<p>11. What are the duty assessment importation and application period dates?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 resealable can end closures from Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="564 1066 1585 1281"> <thead> <tr> <th>Importation Period</th> <th>Application Period</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>24 September 2019 – 23 March 2020</td> <td>24 March 2020 – 23 September 2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24 March 2020 – 23 September 2020</td> <td>24 September 2020 – 23 March 2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24 September 2020 – 23 March 2021</td> <td>24 March 2021 – 23 September 2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24 March 2021 – 23 September 2021</td> <td>24 September 2021 – 23 March 2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24 September 2021 – 23 March 2022</td> <td>24 March 2022 – 23 September 2022</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>More information about duty assessments is available on the Anti-Dumping Commission website.</p>	Importation Period	Application Period	24 September 2019 – 23 March 2020	24 March 2020 – 23 September 2020	24 March 2020 – 23 September 2020	24 September 2020 – 23 March 2021	24 September 2020 – 23 March 2021	24 March 2021 – 23 September 2021	24 March 2021 – 23 September 2021	24 September 2021 – 23 March 2022	24 September 2021 – 23 March 2022	24 March 2022 – 23 September 2022
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