



Dumping Commodity Register

Wire Rope

Exported from the Republic of South Africa

Document release date	Brief description of change(s)
18 August 2017	Implementation of provisional dumping measures.
19 December 2017	Implementation of dumping measures.
3 May 2018	Adjustment to duty assessment importation period
9 October 2018	New Measures following ADRP Decision.
11 February 2019	Fixed error, Scaw South Africa are a separately listed exporter.
9 July 2019	Amendment to description of goods and an additional statistical code following anti-circumvention inquiry 483
4 May 2020	Department name change

Note:

DCRs notify the progress of the investigation 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
<p>1. What countries do measures apply to?</p>	<p>On 18 December 2017, with an effective date of 19 December 2017, anti-dumping measures in the form of interim dumping duties (IDD) were imposed on wire rope exported from the Republic of South Africa (South Africa). For more information please refer to the Final Report REP 401 & Anti-Dumping Notice 2017/172.</p> <p>On 9 July 2019, with an effective date of 11 February 2019 an additional statistical code was added and the goods description amended following an anti-circumvention inquiry. For more information please refer to the Anti-Dumping Notice ADN2019/84 and Final Report REP 483.</p>
<p>2. What types of wire rope are subject to anti-dumping measures?</p>	<p>The goods subject to measures include:</p> <p>Stranded wire rope, alloy or non-alloy steel, whether or not coated or impregnated, having both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not greater than 9 strands; • Diameter not less than 58mm and not greater than 200mm; • with or without attachments; • Stranded steel wire rope is rope and strand made of high carbon wire (whether or not containing alloys); • The strand or rope can also be sheathed or impregnated and sheathed respectively in plastic or composites; • The wires can be layered-up in various configurations in order to give the strand or rope the desired physical properties; • Variances can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ strand diameter; ○ number of wires; ○ wire finish (e.g. typically black but may be galvanised); ○ wire tensile grade; ○ type of lubricant; ○ strand or rope length; and ○ whether or not an attachment is included (but not limited to ferrules and/or beackets). • Cores may be made of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ natural or synthetic fibre; or ○ Independent Wire Rope Cores (“IWRC”), which may or may not be sheathed or impregnated in plastic. <p>Typical uses include applications such as dragline hoist, drag and dump ropes, and shovel hoist, crowd and retract ropes.</p>

<p>2. What types of wire rope are subject to anti-dumping measures? (continued)</p>	<p>The following descriptions are <i>excluded</i> from measures, exemption type “GOODS” applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stranded wire rope that is stainless steel as defined under Note (e) “Stainless steel” to the Tariff; • stranded wire rope with more than 9 strands, regardless of diameter; and • stranded wire rope less than 58mm or greater than 200mm in diameter, regardless of the number of strands. <p>For more information about the description of the goods subject to measures, please refer to REP 401 and REP 483.</p> <p>Please Note:</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 a fixed and variable measure. The total IDD liability is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>4. Example of how to calculate the interim dumping duties (IDD) liability</p>	<p><u>Fixed and variable measures</u></p> <p>The following is an example of how to calculate the IDD liability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DXP = AUD \$1,000 (Free-On-Board (FOB), cash) • AEP = AUD \$2,000 (FOB, cash) • IDD ad valorem rate = 10% <p>IDD liability</p> <p><u>Fixed component of IDD:</u> The higher of the DXP (\$1,000) or AEP (\$2,000) multiplied by the IDD ad valorem rate (10%): \$2,000 (AEP) x 10% = \$200</p> <p><u>Variable component of IDD:</u> The amount, if any, by which the DXP (\$1,000) is lower than the AEP (\$2,000): \$2,000 - \$1,000 = \$1,000</p> <p>Total IDD liability: \$1,200 (\$200 + \$1,000)</p>

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
- Export price - invoice amount = \$1,000
- 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
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>																																
<p>7. What DSN do I use for my imported goods and what are the rates for my exporter?</p>	<p>The following DSNs apply to goods exported from South Africa and entered for home consumption on or after 19 December 2017.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="486 600 1861 836"> <thead> <tr> <th>Exporter</th> <th>CCID</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Measure</th> <th>Effective Rate of Duty</th> <th>Ascertained Export Price</th> <th>Export Terms</th> <th>DSN</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="8">South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Scaw South Africa Pty Ltd</u></td> <td>CCT7666433C</td> <td>All Types</td> <td>IDD</td> <td>27.2%</td> <td>Confidential</td> <td>FOB, cash</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>All Exporters</u></td> <td></td> <td>All Types</td> <td>IDD</td> <td>28.9%</td> <td>Confidential</td> <td>FOB, cash</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Please Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IDD ad valorem duty rates and AEP are considered confidential. Please see below on how importers can request the rates. 2. The actual duty liability may be higher than the effective rate of duty published due to the variable component of IDD. 	Exporter	CCID	Description	Measure	Effective Rate of Duty	Ascertained Export Price	Export Terms	DSN	South Africa								<u>Scaw South Africa Pty Ltd</u>	CCT7666433C	All Types	IDD	27.2%	Confidential	FOB, cash	5	<u>All Exporters</u>		All Types	IDD	28.9%	Confidential	FOB, cash	4
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<p>8. How do I find out the confidential rate and ascertained export price for my exporter?</p>	<p>The AEP is considered confidential and will not be published. Importers of these goods may be provided with the confidential IDD ad valorem rate 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 – emails will not generally be accepted. <p>Requests and evidence should be sent to clientsupport@adcommission.gov.au</p>																																

8. How do I find out the confidential rate and ascertained export price for my exporter? (continued)	<p>Please note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any requests for the confidential information that do not include sufficient evidence as outlined above will be rejected. 2. Only as much of the confidential information as is necessary to enter the goods will be provided. <p>The ABF will conduct monitoring of imports subject to anti-dumping measures consistent with its published policy.</p>				
9. Are there any exporters exempt from anti-dumping measures?	<p>All exporters and suppliers of wire rope from South Africa are subject to IDD.</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>				
10. 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 wire ropes from South Africa the measures are in place until 18 December 2022.</p>				
11. What tariff classifications and statistical codes are covered by the anti-dumping securities?	<p>Goods subject to measures should be classified using the tariff sub-headings and associated statistical codes below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="712 711 1370 791"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tariff subheading</th> <th>Statistical code</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7312.10.00</td> <td>91, 92 & 93*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*NOTE: The tariff subheadings (7312.10.00 (93)) only apply to goods entered for home consumption on or after 11 February 2019.</p> <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	7312.10.00	91, 92 & 93*
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7312.10.00	91, 92 & 93*				

12. 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 wire ropes from South Africa are as follows:

Importation Period	Application Period
18 June 2019 – 17 December 2019	18 December 2019 – 17 June 2020
18 December 2019 – 17 June 2020	18 June 2020 – 17 December 2020
18 June 2020 – 17 December 2020	18 December 2020 – 17 June 2021
18 December 2020 – 17 June 2021	18 June 2021 – 17 December 2021
18 June 2021 – 17 December 2021	18 December 2021 – 17 June 2022
18 December 2021 – 17 June 2022	18 June 2022 – 17 December 2022
18 June 2022 – 17 December 2022	18 December 2022 – 17 June 2023

More information about duty assessments is available on the [Anti-Dumping Commission website](#).