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**ANTI-DUMPING COMMISSION INVESTIGATION ADC 242
NEWSPRINT EXPORTED FROM
FRANCE AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY SUBMISSION BY BOWATER KOREA
AS TO ALLEGED INJURY**

13 OCTOBER 2014

I. INTRODUCTION

This submission is made on behalf of Bowater Korea in furtherance of the July 14 and July 23, 2014 submissions relating to the injury claimed to have been suffered by the Applicant (“Norske Skog”) in the above-captioned investigation.

As documents pertaining to the investigation of newsprint from France and Korea progressively are becoming public, the Applicant’s strategy is coming more sharply into focus. The Applicant’s approach to this investigation seems, as Bowater Korea suggested in its first injury submission, to be based on the Applicant’s monopolistic practice and experience in Malaysia. There, the Applicant manipulated the trade laws to extend its monopoly until, a couple of months ago, Malaysian authorities concluded that continuing to impose trade barriers was not in the public interest.

Norske Skog’s injury claims mostly refer to market conditions for newsprint and newspapers generally (with collapsing demand due to competition from digital media, all

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newspapers are seeing lower prices, reduced revenues and declining profits). The most important indicia in Australia, however, contradict directly Norske Skog's complaint. The Commission found in its Consideration Report that "there does not appear to be reasonable grounds to support the claim that the Australian industry has lost market share."¹ In fact, during the period of investigation, Norske Skog actually has increased its market share to control a supermajority of the market (80% or more), while raising unit prices.²

Companies injured by unfairly traded imports do not increase their market share. They lose sales, and their sales volumes decline disproportionately when the overall market is shrinking. Norske Skog points to few if any lost sales during the period of investigation, and to a sales volume decline far more modest than the industry's decline.

Imports of newsprint to the Australian market peaked in 2011 at approximately 110,000 tonnes and by 2013 had dropped back to 75,000 tonnes, after falling to 87,000 tonnes in 2012. Although the 75,000 tonnes of imported newsprint in 2013 remained a greater foreign supply than any time prior to 2010, the only Australian and New Zealand supplier (Norske Skog) still supplied over 80% of the Australian market in 2013. Norske Skog is unlikely ever to be able to obtain again more than its 83% market share given the well-documented need of newspaper publishers to have at least two suppliers in order to mitigate supply chain risk, and the preference of some customers for an alternative product.

II. THAT SOME CUSTOMERS, INCLUDING WAN, EXPRESSLY PREFER 100% RECYCLED NEWSPRINT MEANS THAT THE SUBJECT MERCHANDISE AND THE DOMESTIC PRODUCT ARE NOT WHOLLY INTERCHANGEABLE

Norske Skog insists it lost sales entirely because of price, but the nature of the product, and supply chain security, compel Norske Skog's contract customers to make at least

¹ Consideration Report 242 at page 22.

² Jeonju submission of July 3, 2014 at page 19.

some purchases on the spot market, which must be purchases of imports because of Norske Skog's domestic supply monopoly (we noted West Australian News' --WAN's -- preference for 100% recycled newsprint in our July 23, 2014 submission). WAN has told the Commission that its decision to purchase from French and Korean suppliers was based on the product, not price, a statement the Commission has no reason not to accept as true.

Norske Skog's answer to WAN's preference for recycled newsprint is to claim that "to Norske Skog's knowledge its newsprint has never been considered unsuitable for use in any pressroom in Australia (or overseas)."³ There is no "unsuitability" standard. WAN testifies that, as profit margins diminish, product efficiencies become urgent and essential.⁴ WAN says its business now requires recycled newsprint. Norske Skog relies entirely on the unsubstantiated statement that "to its knowledge" its product has never been considered "unsuitable," or that in meetings with prospective customers it was never told its product was not "interchangeable with paper made from 100% recycled paper."

WAN is one customer, but not the only one, who says Norske Skog's product is not interchangeable. PMP Print, similarly to WAN, has informed the Commission that "only 100 per cent recycled newsprint can be used for printing [certain customer's] catalogues and that [Norske Skog] does not provide 100 per cent recycled newsprint."⁵ Some other companies (unnamed in the documents) have also noted differences in color and have stated unambiguous preferences for recycled newsprint.

Hence, there is a portion of the Australian market that requires imported 100% recycled product. It is a demand that Norske Skog under no circumstances can satisfy.

III. SECURITY OF SUPPLY IS ALSO MORE IMPORTANT THAN PRICE

News Limited informed the Commission that "approximately three years ago NEWS changed supply strategies and considered that a second supplier of newsprint [was]

³ Letter from Norske Skog of Aug. 20, 2014 at page 2.

⁴ Letter from Clayton Utz of July 3, 2014 at paragraphs 3.7, 3.8.

⁵ PMP Print Importer Visit Report at page 10.

essential to mitigate the risk of supply chain disruptions.”⁶ Because “it is common practice to have more than one supplier of newsprint to mitigate against shortages,” and given the applicant’s position as the sole domestic producer, News Limited concluded that “importing newsprint is the only option ... to diversify its supply of newsprint.”⁷ The report adds that “NEWS considers the use of multiple suppliers of newsprint to be fundamental in mitigating supply chain disruptions,” and that “[a]s there is only one Australian producer, imported newsprint is inevitable.”⁸

News Limited explained to the Commission that its only supplier of imported newsprint was Jeonju, and that sales were 12-month spot market purchases, in contrast to the long-term, multi-year, fixed price supply contracts that it normally has with Norske Skog.⁹ WAN likewise told the Commission, during its Importer Visit, that “it requires two suppliers for continuity regarding supply risk management,” which is why the volume of its supply was divided between Jeonju and UPM.¹⁰ APN similarly reported that it “use[s] a number of suppliers of newsprint to mitigate supply chain disruptions.”¹¹ Thus, the leading newsprint customers –newspapers-- believe that, in order to diversify and mitigate supply chain risk, they must purchase some newsprint from importers, but those spot market sales do not compete with domestic sales that are locked in to longer-term, fixed price contracts for larger volumes.

IV. NORSKE SKOG SURRENDERED TWO MORE YEARS OF GUARANTEED PRICES WHEN IT VOLUNTARILY RENEGOTIATED CONTRACTS TO EXTEND THEM AN ADDITIONAL FIVE YEARS

Norske Skog lost the WAN contract in 2010 but did not complain of injury then, and still does not claim it was materially injured at any time prior to 2013.¹² It is apparent that,

⁶ News Limited Importer Visit Report at page 9.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.* at page 14.

⁹ *Id.* at 10.

¹⁰ WAN Importer Visit Report at page 14.

¹¹ APN Importer Visit Report at page 8.

¹² Norske Skog Application at page 26. It is public knowledge that Norske Skog retained and extended its agreements with News Limited and Fairfax Media, and that Norske Skog was unable to adapt to WAN’s product specifications following discussions in 2010.

overall, subject imports replaced imports from New Zealand that Norske Skog withdrew from the Australian market because of rising energy costs in New Zealand. Norske Skog in Australia did not lose market share, nor was it in any other way injured, by imports from France and South Korea.

Norske Skog voluntarily elected to renegotiate its two most important contracts in 2013 when they would not have expired until the end of 2015. By renegotiating, Norske Skog was rewarded with new contracts extending absolute domination of the market through to 2020, and appears to have captured even more of the market – an additional 3% – as part of the deal.

Although the terms of the contracts, before and after renegotiation, are not known publicly, Norske Skog has claimed in 2013 that it has been injured by price suppression and price depression, reduced profits and profitability. In its August 20, 2014 letter to the Commission, however, Norske Skog narrowed its allegation to having “suffered price injury.”¹³ Norske Skog no longer makes any reference to the “surge” about which it complained in its Application.

Presumably the prices in the renegotiated contracts are lower than the prices in the original contracts that would not have expired until the end of 2015. Otherwise, Norske Skog could not begin to claim “price injury,” price suppression or depression. However, in March 2013, Norske Skog said publicly that a global reduction in supply, driven in part by Norske Skog’s rationalization and closing of mills (as set out in Bowater Korea’s July 14 submission), likely would raise prices for newsprint. See Exhibit A (“Newsprint Prices Set To Increase As Demand Slows – Pulp & Paper Edge Report,”) [Print21.com.au](http://print21.com.au), (May 17, 2013).¹⁴

Fairfax and News Limited may have negotiated to stop the threatened increase in prices (in exchange for guaranteeing 100% of their purchases to Norske Skog for seven years). Norske Skog may be calling this deal price suppression, with prices not falling at all. Either way

¹³ Letter from Norske Skog dated August 20, 2014 at page 4.

¹⁴ Available online at <http://print21.com.au/newsprint-prices-set-to-increase-as-demand-slows-pulp-paper-edge-report/60105#>.

– whether prices stood still or even declined -- Norske Skog willingly accepted new price arrangements in apparent exchange for which Norske Skog became guaranteed to continue domination of the market, with an 83 percent market share, through 2020.

Clayton Utz, on behalf of WAN, has summarized accurately Norske Skog's injuries allegedly caused by dumped imports¹⁵:

Our client submits that the various indicia listed by the applicant to demonstrate “injury” are symptoms of declining commercial performance that have been suffered by most, if not all, entities operating across the newspaper supply chain in Australia.

Norske Skog's absolute domination of the market and market share means that Norske Skog is the market's price leader and other companies are price-takers. There are several reasons in the public documents indicating why Norske Skog may have accepted lower prices (assuming it did). Norske Skog's customers, facing a shriveling demand themselves because of competition from digital media, could not afford higher prices for newsprint. Norske Skog's market dominance meant that Norske Skog could negotiate a price that would continue to yield substantial profit while supporting its own strategy of diversification, locking in customers for other products more profitable than newsprint (particularly the higher quality paper to be produced at the Boyer mill). And Norske Skog could deploy the trade law, as it did in Malaysia, to claim injury from the lower prices that Norske Skog itself had negotiated voluntarily. Norske Skog has not indicated any causal link between imports and Norske Skog's prices on long-term contracts, nor between imports and spot market prices. The “price injury” claim is mere assertion.

¹⁵ Letter from Clayton Utz dated July 3, 2014 at paragraph 9.11.

V. TO THE EXTENT CONTRACTS FOR IMPORTS WERE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY, NORSKE SKOG BENEFITTED FROM THE DECLINE OF THE AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR DURING THE PERIOD

The Australian dollar appreciated in the beginning of 2013 relative to the Euro and the Korean Won until it reached its high point in April of that year, before falling precipitously for the rest of the year and remaining low into 2014. On April 1, 2013, the AUD/EUR exchange rate reached its high of 0.8098 for the year, before landing at 0.6563 beginning in January 2014. As of September 1, 2014, the AUD/EUR exchange rate was at 0.7143. The AUD/KRW rate reached its high on April 8, 2013 at 1,185.13 and fell to 938.778 by January 1, 2014.¹⁶ As of September 1, 2014, the AUD/KRW exchange rate remained low at 947.158. The falling exchange rate means that Australian consumers of newsprint, whenever contracts were not in Australian dollars, had to pay more for imported product, thereby providing Norske Skog even more protection during the period when Norske Skog is claiming injury.

VI. NORSKE SKOG HAS EXTENDED ITS MARKET DOMINATION WHILE CLAIMING INJURY FROM IMPORTS

Norske Skog claimed injury only after it voluntarily negotiated what it is suggesting are lower prices, even though it did not lose market share and, through conversion of the Boyer mill, may have improved the overall profitability of its Australian operations. (Only newsprint profitability has been reported, but the Boyer mill conversion cannot rationally be segregated from Norske Skog's broader strategy and fiscal health.) If, indeed, there were lower prices in the renegotiated contracts, those prices would not have been the result of suppression or depression from competing imports, for at least two reasons. First, Norske Skog voluntarily negotiated the prices, applying its market power as the only domestic producer, while exploiting its advantages as the price-setter in a market where imports are strictly price-takers. Second,

¹⁶ Source: www.oanda.com/currency/historical-rates

the declining buying power of the Australian dollar meant that even lower nominal prices were effectively higher for imports whenever contracts maintained prices in foreign currency.

Norske Skog claims to be a victim of prices suppressed or depressed by imports, but Norske Skog lowered its prices willingly, renegotiating contracts two years prior to their expiration, following its own public statement that newsprint prices were destined to rise. French and Korean suppliers subsequently accepted the lower prices Australian buyers offered to them on the basis of the new market prices set by Norske Skog. Norske Skog then alleged that it was forced by the French and Koreans to sell its newsprint at lower prices even though contracts locking up over 70 percent of the market had been protecting Norske Skog against any possible price decline.

Norske Skog claims injury in the form of reduced profits, but this argument is tautological. The global decline in demand for newsprint guaranteed that Norske Skog would sell less newsprint and, as long as the price remained the same or went down, would mean less revenue and less profit. Nevertheless, Norske Skog grew in profit and profitability each year from April 2010 through March 2013.¹⁷ Profit declined more rapidly than profitability in 2013 when Norske Skog took the Boyer mill offline for conversion, but profitability for the overall operations may go up with rationalization (reallocating newsprint capacity at the Boyer mill to produce lightweight coated paper).

The timing of Norske Skog's injury allegation is particularly conspicuous because at the time the allegation was made Norske Skog did not lose market share, nor sales. It cannot claim that unfairly traded imports forced down its prices because it had locked in prices for two more years that it may have sacrificed willingly for other benefits. Fairfax and News Limited could not plausibly have threatened to buy elsewhere because the requirements of substantial, secure supply, timely delivered, would have prevented them from doing so. Norske Skog found a price that would keep Norske Skog's customers in business, and then ascribed what may

¹⁷ See Consideration Report 242 at page 23.

have been a lower price (or a constraint on raising prices) to the price-taking importers. Norske Skog thus found a way to blame the victims as imports saw diminishing returns because of lower prices induced by Norske Skog.

VII. MALAYSIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE CONCLUDED THAT SUPPORT FOR NORSKE SKOG'S MONOPOLY THROUGH TRADE REMEDIES IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

We enclose with this submission a notice regarding the Malaysian International Trade and Industry Ministry's decision, published July 24, 2014, to discontinue anti-dumping administrative reviews for imports of newsprint rolls from Canada, Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines, and the United States. The notice states:

Reasons for determination

2. Pursuant to paragraph 26(1)(e) of the Act, the Government shall immediately terminate the investigation in relation to the import of newsprint in rolls originating or exported from Canada, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Philippines, and the United States of America based on the determination made in the public interest.

Anti-dumping duties

3. Anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of newsprint in rolls originating or exported from Canada, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Philippines, and the United States of America shall be terminated from 29 July 2014.¹⁸

In Bowater Korea's July 14, 2014 submission, we observed that the Malaysian Newsprint Publishers Association had been advocating to the government that duties on newsprint should be allowed to expire because the "necessary mechanisms to ensure survival of Malaysian newsprint manufacturers are already in place," and because the "Malaysian newspaper sector as a whole depends on the survival of the newspaper industry and its ability

¹⁸ See attached Exhibit B, *Notice of Negative Final Administrative Review Determination Of Anti-dumping Duties With Regard To Imports Of Newsprint In Rolls Originating Or Exported From Canada, The Republic Of Indonesia, The Republic Of Korea, The Republic Of Philippines, And The United States Of America*, (AD SR 01/14), Federal Government Gazette, P.U. (B) 358, 24 July 2014.

to control cost.”¹⁹ Although the notice does not elaborate, it would seem that MITI determined that the domestic newsprint industry was well-entrenched and that the public interest in allowing newsprint competition for the health of the newspaper industry warranted termination of the administrative reviews.

We also noted that on August 2, 2013, the Government of Malaysia had terminated an anti-dumping petition on newsprint from Belgium, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom, where it similarly had invoked the public interest exception.²⁰ These decisions appear to reflect a conclusion by MITI, under analogous circumstances, that the newspaper industry may be endangered by a newsprint monopoly, and that the government should not overreach in the application of trade remedies when there are indicia that the domestic newsprint manufacturer already has a sufficiently dominant position in the home market.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Norske Skog’s injury claim has changed over the course of this investigation. It began, in the Application, as a complaint about a “surge” of foreign imports, but has now evolved into a complaint about “price injury.” During the period when Norske Skog claims to have been injured, Norske Skog increased market share and locked into long-term contracts covering more than 70 percent of the Australian market for seven more years.

Norske Skog lost one major contract in 2010. It claimed the loss was over price, but the customer, WAN, says otherwise. Regardless, Norske Skog does not claim injury when it lost this contract, nor did it claim injury for another three years. And although Norske Skog seems to claim that every contract for imported newsprint is awarded on the basis of price, the customers buying imports uniformly refer to a need for diversification of supply. Several explain

¹⁹ Bowater Korea’s Preliminary Injury Submission, dated July 14, 2014 at page 12.

²⁰ *Id* at page 11.

a critical preference for an alternative product – 100% recycled newsprint – that Norske Skog does not produce.

When Norske Skog did, beginning in 2013, claim injury due to price, the Australian dollar was falling precipitously, making previously contracted imports, to the extent they were in foreign currency, much more expensive. At that very time, Norske Skog – having announced an expected rise in newsprint prices – elected to renegotiate long-term contracts that would not otherwise have expired for another two years. Presumably the prices in these new contracts are the sources of Norske Skog’s injury claim, but they are prices freely negotiated by Norske Skog two years before they may have needed to be changed. And at the time of the renegotiations, Norske Skog enjoyed absolute market domination and was indisputably the price-setter for the market.

There are no indicia on the public record of injury to Norske Skog caused by imports, whether fairly or unfairly traded. Norske Skog did face declines in revenue and profits, which are simply the result of a drastic global decline in demand for newsprint. Every newsprint producer, and every newspaper, has suffered as a result of those market forces although, ironically, Norske Skog perhaps less so than others. The Commission is entitled to conclude that for Norske Skog, a monopolist competing against more environmentally-friendly imports, its application for anti-dumping measures constitutes an attempt to guarantee complete market domination for the very long term.

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ANTI-DUMPING COMMISSION INVESTIGATION ADC 242

**NEWSPRINT EXPORTED FROM
FRANCE AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The attached document entitled “Newsprint Prices Set To Increase As Demand Slows – Pulp & Paper Edge Report” is exhibit A referred to in the second supplementary submission, dated 18 September 2014, by Bowater Korea as to alleged injury.

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SCREEN



Newsprint prices set to increase as demand slows – Pulp & Paper Edge report

Friday, 17 May 2013

By Print21

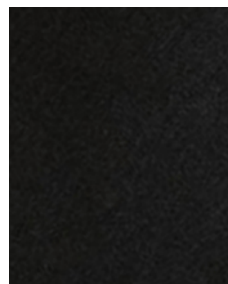
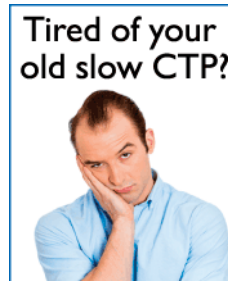
Global newsprint prices look set to increase as international demand for the medium declines, according to a report in the latest issue of industry bible, *Pulp & Paper Edge*.

The report, published this month by one of the leading providers of market analysis on the pulp and paper industry in Australasia, *IndustryEdge*, says that the decline of global appetite and demand for newsprint diminishes looks set to improve newsprint prices around the world.

According to the report, the latest figures from the United States indicates that for March 2013 – compared with the same period in 2012 – demand for newsprint was down by 12.1 per cent, with newspaper driven demand down by 11.7 per cent and from commercial printers, down by 14.8 per cent.

However, the falling demand could lead to greater value in the medium, with the world's largest manufacturer of newsprint, Norske Skog, reporting that it expects newsprint price increases in the second half of 2013.

This is based on significant capacity reductions of over 1 million tonnes which, for Norske Skog, could arrest some of its slide in profitability, most of which is attributed to lower prices.



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Breaking news – Election results Printing Industries. Ron Aldrich didn't make the cut, but most sitting members did. <http://t.co/ldn4n9iE5G>

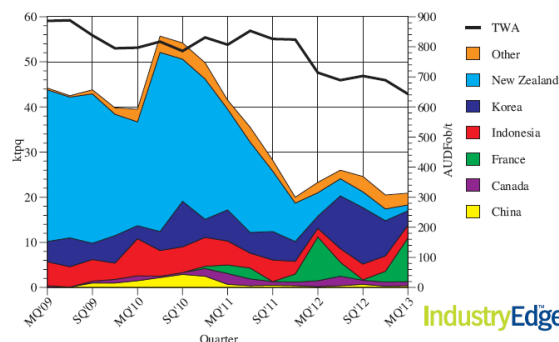
Diversify Your Print Business – LIA Plant Tours. Don't miss this if you're in Sydney. A bonser night to be sure <http://t.co/NZSxy7kVfu>

'Near-offset' quality from Ricoh's latest web inkjet. Nice to see a realistic quality call from Ricoh <http://t.co/TsYSH5uCFX>

Printing Industries Election 2014 – Statement by David Leach It's a;;about turning out to vote – be engaged. <http://t.co/22LgZdTu13>

'It's about principles, democracy and ethics,' Roy Aldrich | Better to keep it non-personal <http://t.co/GMAqFVDyYg>

Imports of Newsprint by Country: MQ'09 – MQ'13 (ktpq & AUDFob/t)



In the March quarter, Norske Skog reported operating earnings of NOK (Norwegian Krone) 174 million (AU\$30 million), down by 54.8 per cent from the corresponding period in 2012.

In Australia, total import volumes have remained relatively stable over the past year, averaging 23 ktpq (kilo-tonnes per quarter). However, imports declined rapidly from a high of 45.7 kt in the June quarter 2010, to just 20 kt in the December quarter 2011.

The most recent quarter, March 2013, recorded almost the lowest quarterly imports on record.

The report says prices are impacted by many factors, but near universal supply to demand imbalances are key amongst them.

Discounts are offered when producers have too much supply and must reach out to a new or opportunistic market, without the advantages of proximity, relationship and service.

According to the report this seems to be occurring regularly with imported newsprint in Australia. It is a situation that can only improve if capacity reductions are sufficiently deep to bring global supply and demand into closer alignment.

To access the full report, [click here](#).

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ANTI-DUMPING COMMISSION INVESTIGATION ADC 242

**NEWSPRINT EXPORTED FROM
FRANCE AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The attached document entitled “Notice of Negative Final Administrative Review Determination Of Anti-dumping Duties With Regard To Imports Of Newsprint In Rolls Originating Or Exported From Canada, The Republic Of Indonesia, The Republic of Korea, The Republic Of Philippines, And The United States Of America, (AD SR 01/14)” is exhibit B referred to in the second supplementary submission, dated 18 September 2014, by Bowater Korea as to alleged injury.



24 Julai 2014
24 July 2014
P.U. (B) 358

WARTA KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

NOTIS PENENTUAN KAJIAN SEMULA PENTADBIRAN
MUKTAMAD NEGATIF DUTI ANTI-LAMBAKAN
MENGENAI IMPORT *NEWSPRINT* DALAM BENTUK
GULUNGAN YANG BERASAL ATAU DIEKSPORT DARI
KANADA, REPUBLIK INDONESIA, REPUBLIK KOREA,
REPUBLIK FILIPINA DAN AMERIKA SYARIKAT

*NOTICE OF NEGATIVE FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW
DETERMINATION OF AN ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES WITH
REGARD TO IMPORTS OF NEWSPRINT IN ROLLS
ORIGINATING OR EXPORTED FROM CANADA,
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA,
THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA*



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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS

AKTA DUTI TIMBAL BALAS DAN ANTI-LAMBAKAN 1993

NOTIS PENENTUAN KAJIAN SEMULA PENTADBIRAN MUKTAMAD NEGATIF DUTI ANTI-LAMBAKAN MENGENAI IMPORT *NEWSPRINT* DALAM BENTUK GULUNGAN YANG BERASAL ATAU DIEKSPORT DARI KANADA, REPUBLIK INDONESIA, REPUBLIK KOREA, REPUBLIK FILIPINA DAN AMERIKA SYARIKAT

(AD SR 01/14)

PADA menjalankan kuasa yang diberikan oleh subseksyen 28(1), (4) dan (6) Akta Duti Timbal Balas dan Anti-Lambakan 1993 [*Akta 504*], Kerajaan telah membuat suatu penentuan kajian semula pentadbiran muktamad negatif ke atas import *newsprint* dalam bentuk gulungan yang dikelaskan di bawah Nombor Kod Sistem yang Diharmonikan (Kod H.S.) 4801.00.100 dan Tatanama Tarif Berharmonis ASEAN (AHTN) 4801.00.10.10 yang berasal atau diekspor dari Kanada, Republik Indonesia, Republik Korea, Republik Filipina dan Amerika Syarikat ke dalam Malaysia.

Sebab-sebab bagi penentuan

2. Menurut perenggan 26(1)(e) Akta, Kerajaan hendaklah menamatkan penyiasatan dengan serta merta berhubung dengan import *newsprint* dalam bentuk gulungan yang berasal atau diekspor dari Kanada, Republik Indonesia, Republik Korea, Republik Filipina dan Amerika Syarikat berdasarkan penentuan yang telah dibuat demi kepentingan awam.

Duti anti-lambakan

3. Duti anti-lambakan yang dikenakan ke atas import *newsprint* dalam bentuk gulungan yang berasal atau diekspor dari Kanada, Republik Indonesia, Republik Korea, Republik Filipina dan Amerika Syarikat hendaklah ditamatkan mulai 29 Julai 2014.

Bertarikh 18 Julai 2014

[MITI:ID/AP/S/495/19-SR; PN(PU2)529/IX]

DATO' SRI MUSTAPA BIN MOHAMED
Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri

COUNTERVAILING AND ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES ACT 1993

NOTICE OF NEGATIVE FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW DETERMINATION OF AN
ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES WITH REGARD TO IMPORTS OF NEWSPRINT IN ROLLS
ORIGINATING OR EXPORTED FROM CANADA, THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

(AD SR 01/14)

IN exercise of the powers conferred by subsections 28(1), (4) and (6) of the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1993 [*Act 504*], the Government has made a negative final administrative review determination on imports of newsprint in rolls which is classified under the Harmonised System Code (H.S. Code) Number 4801.00.100 and ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) 4801.00.10.10 originating or exported from Canada, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Philippines and the United States of America into Malaysia.

Reasons for determination

2. Pursuant to paragraph 26(1)(e) of the Act, the Government shall immediately terminate the investigation in relation to the import of newsprint in rolls originating or exported from Canada, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Philippines and the United States of America based on the determination made in the public interest.

Anti-dumping duties

3. Anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of newsprint in rolls originating or exported from Canada, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Philippines and the United States of America shall be terminated from 29 July 2014.

Dated 18 July 2014
[MITI:ID/AP/S/495/19-SR; PN(PU2)529/IX]

DATO' SRI MUSTAPA BIN MOHAMED
Minister of International Trade and Industry