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# **ANTI-DUMPING NOTICE NO. 2026/027**

*Customs Act 1901 – Part XVB*

## **Aluminium Zinc Coated Steel**

**Exported to Australia from the Republic of Korea and  
the Socialist Republic of Vietnam**

### **Initiation of a Continuation Inquiry No 698 into Anti-Dumping Measures**

***Notice under section 269ZHD(4) of the Customs Act 1901 (Cth)***

I, David Latina, Commissioner of the Anti-Dumping Commission (the Commissioner), have initiated an inquiry into whether the continuation of anti-dumping measures, in the form of a dumping duty notice, in respect of aluminium zinc coated steel (the goods) exported to Australia from the Republic of Korea (Korea) and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) is justified.

The anti-dumping measures are due to expire on 24 December 2026 (specified expiry day).<sup>1</sup>

#### **1. The goods**

##### **Goods description from Anti-Dumping Notice (ADN) 2021/147**

The goods subject to the anti-dumping measures and this inquiry are:

*Flat rolled iron and steel products (whether or not containing alloys), of a width equal to or greater than 600 millimetres (“mm”), plated or coated with aluminium-zinc alloys, not painted, and whether or not including resin coating.*

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<sup>1</sup> On and from 25 December 2026, if not continued, the anti-dumping measures would no longer apply, refer to [ADN 2025/112](#).

**Further information on the goods from ADN 2021/147:**

*Trade or further generic names often used to describe the subject goods include:*

- ZINCALUME® steel;
- GALVALUME® steel;
- Aluzinc, Supalume, Superlume, ZAM, GALFAN;
- Zinc aluminium coated steel;
- Aluminium zinc coated steel;
- Aluminium zinc magnesium coated steel;
- Alu-Zinc Steel sheet in Coils;
- Al/Zn; and
- Hot Dipped 55% Aluminium-Zinc Alloy coated steel sheet in coil.

*The imported goods the subject of this application covers aluminium zinc coated steel whether or not including any combination of surface treatment. For example, whether passivated (often referred to as chromated), resin coated or not resin coated (often referred to as Anti-Finger Print (“AFP”) or not AFP), oiled or not oiled, skin-passed or not skin-passed.*

*Excluded from the goods description of this application is un-passivated (often referred to as unchromated) aluminium zinc coated steel.*

*The amount of aluminium zinc coating on the steel is described as its coating mass and is nominated in grams per meter squared (g/m<sup>2</sup>), with the prefix being AZ (Aluminium Zinc). Common coating masses used are: AZ200, AZ150, AZ100, and AZ70.*

*There are several relevant International Standards for aluminium zinc coated steel, covering the full range of products via specific grade designations, and including the recommended or guaranteed properties of each of those product grades.*

*These relevant standards are noted in the table below.*

<b>International Standards</b>	<b>Product Grades</b>
<i>General and Commercial Grades</i>	
AS/NZS 1397	G1, G2
ASTM A792	CS, type A, B and C
EN 10346	DX51D, DX52D
JIS 3321	SGLCC
<i>Forming, Pressing &amp; Drawing Grades</i>	
AS/NZS 1397	G3
ASTM A792	FS, DS
EN 10346	DX53D, DX53D

JIS 3321	SGLCD, SGLCDD
<i>Structural Grades</i>	
AS/NZS 1397	G250, G300, G350, G450, G550
ASTM A792	33 (230), 37(255), 40 (275), 50 (340), 55 (380), 80 (550)
EN 10346	S220GD, S250GD, S280GD, S320GD, S350GD, S550GD
JIS 3321	SGLC400, SGLC440, SGLC490, SGLC570

### Tariff classification

The goods are generally, but not exclusively, classified to the following tariff subheadings of Schedule 3 to the *Customs Tariff Act 1995* (Cth):

Tariff Subheading	Statistical Code
7210.61.00	60, 61 and 62
7225.99.00 (Korea, Vietnam)	39

These tariff classifications and statistical codes may apply to goods which are not subject to the anti-dumping 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 the anti-dumping measures.

## 2. Background to the anti-dumping measures

The anti-dumping measures were initially imposed by public notice on 24 December 2021 by the then Minister for Industry, Energy and Emissions Reduction.<sup>2</sup> This followed their consideration of the Commissioner's recommendation in *Anti-Dumping Commission Report no 558* (REP 558) as a result of Investigation No. 558 (original investigation).

The original investigation and the imposition of the anti-dumping measures resulted from an application made under section 269TB of the *Customs Act 1901* by BlueScope Steel Limited (BSL) representing the Australian industry producing like goods.<sup>3</sup>

Further details on the goods and existing anti-dumping measures is available on the Dumping Commodity Register on the Anti-Dumping Commission's (the commission) website ([www.adcommission.gov.au](http://www.adcommission.gov.au)).

<sup>2</sup> Refer to ADN No 2021/147.

<sup>3</sup> All legislative references in this notice are to the *Customs Act 1901* (Cth), unless otherwise stated.

### **3. Application for continuation of the anti-dumping measures**

Division 6A of Part XVB sets out, among other things, the procedures to be followed in dealing with an application for the continuation of anti-dumping measures.

In accordance with section 269ZHB(1), I published a notice<sup>4</sup> on the commission's website on 20 November 2025. The notice invited the following persons to apply for the continuation of the anti-dumping measures:

- the person whose application under section 269TB resulted in the anti-dumping measures (section 269ZHB(1)(b)(i)); or
- persons representing the whole or a portion of the Australian industry producing like goods to the goods covered by the anti-dumping measures (section 269ZHB(1)(b)(ii)).

On 16 January 2026, an application for the continuation of the anti-dumping measures was received from BSL. A non-confidential version of the application is available on the commission's public record.

Having regard to the application and the original investigation, I am satisfied that BSL is the person under section 269ZHB(1)(b)(i) because BSL's application under section 269TB resulted in the anti-dumping measures.

### **4. Consideration of application under section 269ZHD(1)**

Pursuant to section 269ZHD(1), I must reject an application for the continuation of anti-dumping measures if I am not satisfied of one or more of the matters referred to in section 269ZHD(2). These are:

- the application complies with section 269ZHC (section 269ZHD(2)(a)); and
- there appear to be reasonable grounds for asserting that the expiration of the anti-dumping measures to which the application relates might lead, or might be likely to lead, to a continuation of, or a recurrence of, the material injury that the measures are intended to prevent (section 269ZHD(2)(b)).

### **5. Assessment under section 269ZHD(2)(a) - compliance with section 269ZHC**

I consider that the application complies with the requirements of section 269ZHC because it is in writing, in a form approved by me for the purposes of this section, contains the information that the form requires, is signed in the manner indicated by the form, and was lodged in a manner approved under section 269SMS, being by email to the commission's email address provided in the instrument under section 269SMS.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Refer to AND 2025/112.

<sup>5</sup> A copy of the instrument can be found on the commission's website at [www.adcommission.gov.au](http://www.adcommission.gov.au).

## 6. Assessment under section 269ZHD(2)(b) – reasonable grounds

### Applicant's claims

In its application, BSL claims, among other things, that:

- Exports are likely to continue given that:
  - exporters from Korea and Vietnam have maintained distribution links and continued to export the goods to Australia.
  - exports from Korea and Vietnam have continued, indicating that Australia is an attractive market for exporters, especially those from the countries subject to anti-dumping measures.
  - excess steel production capacity in Korea and Vietnam is likely to drive exports, which is being compounded by a global glut in steel supply, which is primarily caused by excess steel making capacity in China.
  - there are extensive trade measures in place relating to aluminium alloyed steel in other jurisdictions. BSL considers that this may make Australia comparatively attractive as a destination for exports, especially if the anti-dumping measures expire.
- Exports are likely to continue to be dumped as:
  - dumping was found in the original investigation.
  - overcapacity in the global steel market and trade measures in place in other jurisdictions is likely to create an environment that drives exporters to export goods at lower prices than sold in exporters domestic markets.
  - based on its own calculations, exports between October 2024 and September 2025 from Korea and Vietnam were at dumped prices. BSL estimates that the level of dumping exceeds the level of anti-dumping measures currently imposed.
- Material injury is likely to continue or recur given that:
  - in the original investigation the commission found that the Australian industry experienced material injury in the form of price depression, reduced profit and reduced profitability.
  - BSL prices AlZn on an import parity price (IPP) basis. It therefore competes directly with importers of the goods on the basis of price. Resultingly, BSL claims that in the absence of anti-dumping measures, dumped exports from Korea and Vietnam will cause material injury to Australian industry.
  - exports from Korea and Vietnam represent a material proportion of the Australian market. In addition, BSL notes that the anti-dumping measures were effective in reducing a certain level of dumped and injurious subject country imports, citing a decline in Korean and Vietnamese imports volumes of the goods once the anti-dumping measures were imposed.
  - BSL claim that exports of AlZn from Korea and Vietnam between 2022 and 2025 undercut domestic like goods, particularly through the IPP mechanism. Thus, BSL claims that Australian industry has experienced price depression and emerging price suppression as a direct result of the presence

of dumped imports since the anti-dumping measures were imposed and that the removal of the anti-dumping measures would likely accelerate this trend.

- The substitutability of the domestic like goods and subject imports and price-based competition for AlZn in the Australian market, mean that if the anti-dumping measures expire, a significant volume of the dumped goods from Korea and Vietnam would continue to undersell the domestic like goods to gain market share.
- In support of its claims BSL provided:
  - export data for the goods from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the International Steel Statistics Bureau
  - IPP analysis and confidential evidence of the impact of Korean and Vietnamese import offers on the IPP mechanism
  - injury case studies depicting either one or a combination of price suppression, price depression, reduced profit and/or reduced profitability
  - the OECD Steel Outlook 2025 Report
  - extracts from the World Trade Organization Trade Intelligence Portal
  - estimated dumping margins for the goods exported from Korea and Vietnam between October 2024 and September 2025
  - confidential appendices concerning BSL's economic performance.

## **7. The Commission's consideration**

### **Background**

The question for the commission to consider in a continuation inquiry is whether the expiry of the anti-dumping measures is likely to lead to a continuation or recurrence of the dumping and the material injury that the measures are intended to prevent. The commission's assessment is that, based on the information contained in the application, there are reasonable grounds for BSL to assert this may be the case.

In assessing BSL's claims, I have considered the information provided in the application, information obtained from the Australian Border Force (ABF) import database, findings from REP 558, as well as other information relevant to the application.

### **Continuation or recurrence of exports**

The Commission has examined information it obtained from the ABF import database and has found that exporters from Korea and Vietnam have continued to export the goods to Australia since the imposition of the anti-dumping measures. This confirms that manufacturers in Korea and Vietnam have maintained distribution links into the Australian market.

### **Continuation or recurrence of dumping**

In its application, BSL provided estimated dumping margins to support its claim that dumping is likely to recur in the absence of anti-dumping measures. The commission has examined BSL's approach to estimating these dumping margins.

The commission considers that the method BSL used to obtain the export price and to construct a normal value for both Vietnam and Korea, appears reasonable given the limited information that is publicly available. In this case, BSL have relied on:

- import statistics for the export price.
- trade data from paid subscriptions in relation to Korea and Vietnam and its own coating costs adjusted to reflect different conditions in Korea and Vietnam (e.g. labour costs) for the normal values.

Based on BSL's estimated dumping margins, I consider that there appears to be reasonable grounds for asserting that there is a likelihood that exports of the goods at dumped prices will continue or recur from Korean and Vietnamese exporters in the absence of anti-dumping measures.

#### Continuation or recurrence of material injury

BSL claims that, if the anti-dumping measures were to expire, the volume of goods at dumped prices from Korean and Vietnamese exporters would likely increase. Noting how it negotiates prices with customers based on IPP, BSL claims that imports from Korea and Vietnam are continuing to contribute to price depression and an emerging price suppression in the Australian market. The commission found in REP 558 that imports from Korea and Vietnam had caused material injury in the form of reduced profit, reduced profitability and price depression.

Having regard to the information currently before the commission, should the anti-dumping measures expire, it appears reasonable for BSL to assert that Korean and Vietnamese exporters would obtain a price advantage over the Australian industry due to dumping. This would allow these exporters to increase export volumes to Australia and increase market share. Such a price advantage may result in reduced sales volumes and market share to the Australian industry, and/or price injury as the Australian industry seeks to compete with dumped imports. Volume and price injury may, in turn, be detrimental to other economic factors such as profit and profitability.

### **8. Conclusion**

Having regard to the application, BSL's claims and other relevant information set out in this notice, I am satisfied that, in accordance with section 269ZHD(2)(b), there appear to be reasonable grounds for asserting that the expiration of the anti-dumping measures might lead, or might be likely to lead, to a continuation of, or a recurrence of, the material injury that the measures are intended to prevent.

Based on the above findings, I have therefore decided to not reject the application.

### **9. This continuation inquiry**

For the purpose of this inquiry, I will examine the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (the inquiry period) to determine whether dumping has occurred and whether the variable factors relevant to the determination of duty have changed.



Following my inquiry, I will recommend to the Minister for Industry and Innovation and Minister for Science (the Minister), whether the notice should:

- (iii) remain unaltered; or
- (iv) cease to apply to a particular exporter or to a particular kind of goods; or
- (v) have effect in relation to a particular exporter or to exporters generally, as if different variable factors had been ascertained; or
- (vi) expire on the specified expiry day.

## 10. Proposed model control code structure

The Commission undertakes model matching using a Model Control Code (MCC) structure to identify key characteristics that will be used to compare the goods exported to Australia and the like goods sold domestically in the country of export.<sup>6</sup>

The table below is the Commission's proposed MCC structure for this inquiry.

Item	Category	Sub-Category	Identifier	Sales Data	Cost Data	Key category
1	Prime	Prime	P	Mandatory	Not applicable	Yes
		Non-Prime	N			
2	Coating Mass	≤ 100 g/m <sup>2</sup>	1	Mandatory	Mandatory	Yes
		>100 g/m <sup>2</sup> to ≤ 165 g/m <sup>2</sup>	2			
		>165 g/m <sup>2</sup>	3			
3	Steel Grade	G2 / SGLCC	A	Mandatory	Mandatory	Yes
		G3 / SGLCD	B			
		G250 / SGLC 340	C			
		G300 / G350 / SGLC 400 / SGLC 440 / SGLC 490	D			
		G450 / G500	E			
		G550 / SGLC 570	F			
		Other	G			
4	Base Metal Thickness (BMT)	< 0.40 mm	1	Mandatory	Mandatory	Yes
		≥ 0.40 mm to < 0.50 mm	2			
		≥ 0.50 mm to < 0.75 mm	3			
		≥ 0.75 mm to < 1.00 mm	4			
		≥ 1.00 mm to < 2.00 mm	5			
5	Width	< 600 mm	1	Mandatory	Mandatory	No
		≥ 600 mm	2			
6	Form	Coil	C	Mandatory	Optional	No
		Sheet	S			

**Table 1 - MCC Structure**

Interested parties make any submissions to modify the proposed MCC structure if necessary for the commission's consideration as soon as is practicable, but no later than 19 March 2026.

<sup>6</sup> Guidance on the Commission's approach to model matching is in the *Dumping and Subsidy Manual*, available at [www.adcommission.gov.au](http://www.adcommission.gov.au).



## PUBLIC RECORD

Any changes to the MCC structure will be considered by the commission and reported in verification reports or in the statement of essential facts (SEF).

### 11. Public record

I must maintain a public record for this inquiry. The Electronic Public Record (EPR) hosted on the Commission's website ([www.adcommission.gov.au](http://www.adcommission.gov.au)) contains, among other things, a copy of all non-confidential submissions from interested parties. Documents hosted on the EPR can be provided upon request to interested parties.

### 12. Submissions

Interested parties, as defined in section 269T(1), are invited to lodge written submissions concerning the continuation of the anti-dumping measures, no later than 19 March 2026, being 37 days after publication of this notice. The Commission's preference is to receive submissions by email to [investigations@adcommission.gov.au](mailto:investigations@adcommission.gov.au).

Submissions may also be addressed to:

The Director, Investigations  
Anti-Dumping Commission  
GPO Box 2013  
Canberra ACT 2601

Interested parties wishing to participate in the inquiry must ensure that submissions are lodged promptly. Interested parties should note that I am not obliged to have regard to a submission received after the date indicated above if to do so would, in my opinion, prevent the timely placement of the SEF on the public record.

Interested parties claiming that information contained in their submission is confidential, or that the publication of the information would adversely affect their business or commercial interests, must:

- (i) provide a summary containing sufficient detail to allow a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information that does not breach that confidentiality or adversely affect those interests, or
- (ii) satisfy me that there is no way such a summary can be given to allow a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information.

Submissions containing confidential information must be clearly marked "OFFICIAL: Sensitive ". Interested parties must lodge a non-confidential version or a summary of their submission in accordance with the requirement above (clearly marked "PUBLIC RECORD").

### **Subscribe to the Anti-Dumping Commission Weekly Update**

Interested parties are invited to [subscribe](#) to receive weekly notifications on updates to cases, notices and measures on the commission's website.

### 13. Lodgment of Exporter Questionnaires

Exporters of the goods to Australia are invited to participate in this inquiry by completing the exporter questionnaire and the associated spreadsheets by 19 March 2026.

The exporter questionnaire and the associated spreadsheets are available under the case information for case number 698. Alternatively, exporters can email [investigations@adcommission.gov.au](mailto:investigations@adcommission.gov.au) to request the exporter questionnaire and spreadsheets for completion.

#### **14. Statement of essential facts**

The dates specified in this notice for lodging submissions must be observed to enable me to report to the Minister within the legislative timeframe. I will place the SEF on the public record on or before 1 June 2026<sup>7</sup>, that is, within 110 days after the publication of this notice, or by such later date as I may allow in accordance with section 269ZHI(3). The SEF will set out the essential facts on which I propose to base a recommendation to the Minister concerning the continuation of the anti-dumping measures.

Interested parties are invited to lodge submissions in response to the SEF within 20 days of the SEF being placed on the public record. Submissions received in response to the SEF within 20 days of the SEF being placed on the public record will be taken into account in completing my report and recommendation to the Minister.

#### **15. Report to the Minister**

I will make a recommendation to the Minister in a report on or before 15 July 2026, that is, within 155 days after the date of publication of this notice, or such later date as I may allow in accordance with section 269ZHI(3).

The Minister must make a declaration within 30 days after receiving the report, or if the Minister considers there are special circumstances, such longer period, ending before the specified expiry day, as the Minister considers appropriate. If the Minister receives the report less than 30 days before the specified expiry day, the Minister must make the declaration before that day.

#### **16. The Commission Contact**

Enquiries about this notice may be directed to [investigations@adcommission.gov.au](mailto:investigations@adcommission.gov.au).

David Latina  
Commissioner  
Anti-Dumping Commission

10 February 2026

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<sup>7</sup> The actual due date is 31 May 2026, however as this is a Sunday, the next working day is the effective due date.