

19 March 2026

Director
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Dear Director,

Public File

Continuation inquiry No. 683 – Surface Finished Aluminium Extrusions exported from Malaysia

I. Introduction

Capral Limited (**Capral**) makes this submission in response to Statement of Essential Facts No. 683 (**SEF 683**), published on 27 February 2026, concerning the continuation of anti-dumping measures on surface finished aluminium extrusions exported to Australia from Malaysia by the subject exporters Kamco Aluminium Sdn Bhd (**Kamco**), LB Aluminium Bhd (**LB Aluminium**), Milleon Extruder Sdn Bhd (**Milleon**), and Superb Aluminium Industries Sdn Bhd (**Superb**).

II. Key SEF Outcomes

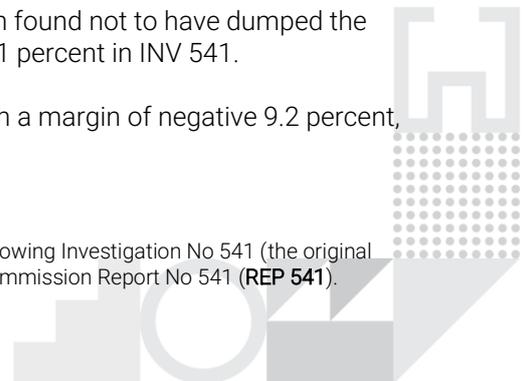
The Anti-Dumping Commission (**the Commission**) proposes to recommend continuation of the measures in relation to LB Aluminium and Milleon, with revised variable factors and a floor price duty method, and to recommend that the measures expire in relation to Kamco and Superb. Capral broadly supports the Commission's proposed recommendations regarding LB Aluminium and Milleon but raises specific concerns regarding the preliminary non-continuation assessments for Kamco and Superb.

On dumping margins assessed over the April 2024 – March 2025 inquiry period (**the inquiry period**):¹

- SEF 683 has preliminarily determined that variable factors have changed for all four subject exporters.
- Kamco has been found to have dumped the goods during the inquiry period with a margin of positive 0.6 percent, a reduction from the positive 18.5 percent margin established in the original investigation.²
- LB Aluminium has been found not to have dumped the goods on a weighted average basis over the inquiry period, with the Commission finding a margin of negative 10.9 percent, compared with the positive 2.6 percent margin in INV 541.
- Milleon has been assessed as an uncooperative exporter and has been found not to have dumped the goods, with a margin of negative 7.5 percent, reduced from positive 6.1 percent in INV 541.
- Superb Aluminium has been found not to have dumped the goods, with a margin of negative 9.2 percent,

¹ SEF 683, Chapter 6, p. 50-59.

² The measures were initially imposed by public notice on 2 June 2021 by the relevant Minister following Investigation No 541 (the original investigation) (**INV 541**). The findings of that original investigation are detailed in Anti-Dumping Commission Report No 541 (**REP 541**).



reduced from positive 12.8 percent in INV 541.

On the economic condition of the Australian industry:³

- SEF 683 has preliminarily found that the Australian industry experienced initial improvements in several economic indicators following the imposition of the measures in 2021, including increases in prices, revenue, sales volume and profit.
- However, a number of these improvements have dissipated by the conclusion of the injury analysis period.
- Australian industry sales volumes and market share have declined, with market share lost principally to imports from China.
- Capral has experienced price suppression in the inquiry period, with costs increasing at a greater rate than prices.
- The Commission considers that the Australian industry remains vulnerable to increased competition from dumped goods.

On the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury:⁴

- The Commission is preliminarily satisfied that the expiration of the measures on goods exported by LB Aluminium and Milleon would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of both dumping and material injury.
- This finding is premised on several factors:
 - the subject exporters have maintained distribution links to Australia;
 - they possess significant excess production capacity (LB Aluminium and Milleon combined sufficient to supply approximately 15 percent of the Australian market);
 - they are likely to divert exports to Australia in response to increased U.S. tariffs on aluminium products; and
 - there is evidence that LB Aluminium has already begun redirecting volumes from Canada to Australia following the inquiry period.
- SEF 683 finds that LB Aluminium and Milleon have continued to undercut the Australian industry's prices during the inquiry period, and that LB Aluminium dumped specific models when competing with Capral for the same customers in certain quarters.
- In the absence of the measures, the Commission considers that the Australian industry would likely experience a recurrence of material injury through price depression, price suppression, and lost sales volume and market share.
- Conversely, SEF 683 finds that the Commission is preliminarily not satisfied that the expiration of the measures on goods exported by Kamco and Superb would likely lead to a recurrence of material injury, on the basis that their limited production capacity and, in Kamco's case, consistently higher prices, and in Superb Aluminium's case, limited customer base and market focus, mean their exports are unlikely to increase to a level that would materially injure the Australian industry.

³ SEF 683, Chapter 5, p. 42-49.

⁴ Ibid, Chapter 7, p. 60-89.



III. Support for the SEF's Findings

Capral supports the Commission's preliminary finding that the expiration of the measures on goods exported by LB Aluminium and Milleon would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury. The Commission's analysis is thorough and well-supported by the available evidence. Capral offers the following comments to support and reinforce the Commission's findings.

*Likelihood of exports continuing and increasing*⁵

Capral endorses the Commission's finding that exports from the subject exporters would likely continue and increase in volume should the measures expire. SEF 683 has correctly identified the combination of several factors that create circumstances for increased exports to Australia in the absence of measures.

The SEF's analysis of import volumes⁶ demonstrates the disciplining effect of the measures. The significant decrease in exports from the subject exporters following the imposition of securities in December 2020 and measures in June 2021,⁷ at a time when the total volume of aluminium extrusions exported to Australia remained generally stable, is strong evidence that the measures constrained the subject exporters' participation in the Australian market.

The Commission's ongoing and reaffirmed finding that customers in the Australian market can quickly switch between sources of supply continues to remain of particular importance. The evidence that customers switched away from the subject exporters following the imposition of the measures, with some switching to Capral and others to exporters not subject to measures or subject to lower duty rates, demonstrates that purchasing decisions are highly responsive to changes in pricing.

*Trade barriers in other jurisdictions*⁸

Capral welcomes this assessment, and one of which it considers to be the Commission's most comprehensive analysis of the current and challenging global trade landscape. The analysis is of central importance to this inquiry, and many others.

The Commission has found that the trade environment has changed materially since the original investigation. The escalation of United States (U.S.) tariffs on aluminium products – from 10 percent in 2018 to 25 percent in March 2025, and to 50 percent from June 2025 – has created unprecedented pressure on Malaysian exporters that are dependent on export markets for a significant proportion of their revenue.

The evidence in the SEF demonstrates that the subject exporters' exports to the U.S. have already declined significantly following the tariff increases. Kamco's exports to the U.S. decreased by over half in the six months following the March 2025 tariff increase, with volumes declining sharply after the further tariff increase to 50 percent in June 2025.⁹

LB Aluminium's exports to the U.S. similarly decreased, and the Commission has found direct evidence that LB Aluminium has already begun diverting volumes to Australia – with exports to Australia in the six months from April to September 2025 exceeding the volume exported during the entire inquiry period.¹⁰

Capral submits that this evidence of actual trade diversion occurring in real time is probative and compelling. The diversion of exports to Australia is already underway. This strengthens the basis for finding that exports would

⁵ Ibid, beginning p. 63.

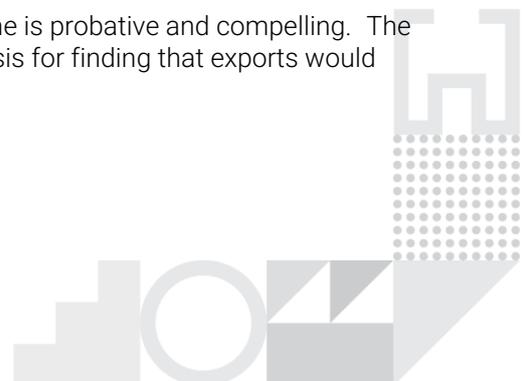
⁶ Ibid, section 7.6.1.

⁷ Ibid, p. 65.

⁸ Ibid, beginning p. 67.

⁹ Ibid, p. 68.

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 69.



increase should the measures expire.

SEF 683 also finds that the diversion effect is not limited to direct exports to the U.S., with the indirect effect on the Canadian market, which is the largest source of aluminium extrusions imported into the US, also substantially relevant. As U.S. tariffs reduce imports from Canada, excess capacity builds in the Canadian domestic market, reducing demand for Malaysian exports to Canada.

LB Aluminium's exports to Canada declined in August and September 2025, coinciding with increased exports to Australia. This cascading effect amplifies the volume of exports likely to be redirected to Australia and other markets not subject to equivalent trade barriers.

Critically, there is no information before the Commission to suggest that the U.S. tariffs will be reduced or removed in the foreseeable future.¹¹ A further extension to the next logical point is that these tariffs may increase in the short, medium or long term, with inherent uncertainty existing across all of these timeframes. Capral submits that the Commissioner should therefore place significant weight on this unprecedented trade environment in the final report, as it represents a structural shift that will persist beyond the life of any continued measures.

Production capacity¹²

Capral supports the SEF's findings on subject exporter spare/excess production capacity. The finding that LB Aluminium's excess capacity alone is sufficient to supply nearly 13 percent of the total Australian market and displace approximately one-fifth of the Australian industry's total sales volume¹³ underscores the magnitude of the potential threat to the Australian industry.

When the combined excess capacity of LB Aluminium and Milleon is sufficient to supply approximately 15 percent of the Australian market, the potential for material injury is obvious and substantial. Capral also submits that even a small incremental increase to this metric would further exacerbate material injury, let alone the exacerbated material injury once Malaysian export volumes currently being lost (and to be lost) to the U.S., Canada and elsewhere are recognised.

Likelihood of dumping continuing or recurring¹⁴

Capral supports the SEF's finding that dumping by Kamco will likely continue, and that dumping by LB Aluminium, Milleon and Superb Aluminium will likely recur.

The evidence demonstrates a clear pattern of the subject exporters' prices and spreads having increased following the imposition of measures, and which are now declining as exporters respond to challenging and unprecedented trade conditions.

FOB prices following the inquiry period have decreased at a greater rate than both the LME aluminium price and the weighted average prices of exports from China and Indonesia, indicating that the discipline imposed by the measures is already eroding.¹⁵

The finding that each cooperative exporter achieves higher profits on exports to Australia than on domestic sales in Malaysia confirms that the subject exporters have the capacity and commercial incentive to reduce export

¹¹ Ibid, p. 68.

¹² Ibid, p. 71-74.

¹³ Ibid, p. 72.

¹⁴ Ibid, beginning p. 74.

¹⁵ Capral commends the Commission on this post-inquiry period price and spread analysis. This type of analysis has categorically demonstrated the extent of the injurious effect of Malaysian imports following the inquiry period. It is a critical future-looking assessment, supported by evidence.



prices further. The Commission has also found that domestic sales were either unprofitable or less profitable than export sales during the inquiry period,¹⁶ making it unlikely that domestic prices would fall alongside export prices. Any fall in export prices will therefore widen the gap between domestic and export pricing and result in dumping.

On this non-profitability point however, SEF 683 specifically states that *Noting that the subject exporters' domestic sales were either not profitable in the inquiry period or were less profitable than their export sales...*¹⁷ This is followed by a footnote reference to Confidential Attachment 16. In LB Aluminium's and Kamco's exporter verification reports the Commission found that both exporters had made sufficient sales of domestic like goods, which were at arms length and in the ordinary course of trade so to set normal values under section 269TAC(1).¹⁸ The SEF's comments therefore appear inconsistent with the verification reports. Capral requests clarification on this point, and whether there are implications for the ordinary course of trade test.

Likelihood of material injury continuing or recurring¹⁹

Capral strongly supports the Commissioner's finding that the expiration of the measures on LB Aluminium and Milleon would likely lead to a recurrence of material injury.

The common customer analysis provides direct evidence of the injury channel, with over one-tenth of Capral's inquiry period sales volume to customers that also source, or have previously sourced, from LB Aluminium and Milleon.

The price undercutting analysis confirms that LB Aluminium undercut Capral in almost all months examined, with the frequency and magnitude of undercutting increasing when dumping duty is excluded. The finding that LB Aluminium offered lower prices specifically to customers also supplied by Capral, and dumped specific models to those customers in certain quarters, demonstrates a willingness to engage in targeted undercutting to displace the Australian industry's sales.

Given the Commission's finding at Chapter 5 of the SEF that the Australian industry's economic indicators have deteriorated by the conclusion of the injury analysis period, Capral submits that the Australian industry has limited capacity to absorb the competitive pressure that would result from increased volumes of dumped imports from LB Aluminium and Milleon.

IV. Normal value adjustments

Capral raises concerns regarding the completeness and consistency of normal value adjustments applied in SEF 683 for Kamco and Superb.

Kamco – Missing adjustments from INV 541

In SEF 683, the Commission applied the following adjustments to Kamco's normal value under section 269TAC(8):

¹⁶ Ibid, p. 80.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ LB Aluminium and Kamco exporter verification reports, at Chapter 3.3 (p. 6).

¹⁹ SEF 683, beginning p. 80.



Adjustment description	Addition or deduction
Domestic credit terms	Deduction
Domestic packaging	Deduction
Export packaging	Addition
Export inland transport	Addition
Export port handling	Addition
Export credit terms	Addition
Specification adjustment	Addition and/or deduction
Timing adjustment	Addition and/or deduction

SEF 683 Table 11: Kamco's normal value adjustments²⁰

In INV 541, the Commission also adjusted Kamco's normal value upwards for export commissions, export bank charges, and export trolley costs.²¹ These adjustments were deemed necessary to ensure a fair comparison of the normal value and export price under section 269TAC(8).

Capral requests that the Commission clarify whether these cost items were examined in the current inquiry and, if so, why they were not considered necessary for the purposes of ensuring a fair comparison. If these costs continue to be incurred by Kamco on export sales, the absence of upward adjustments to the normal value would result in an understated normal value and dumping margin.

Superb Aluminium – Missing export transport and export handling adjustments

In SEF 683, the Commission has applied adjustments to Superb Aluminium's normal value for domestic credit terms, domestic inland transport, domestic packaging, export packaging, and export credit terms.²² Absent from this list are adjustments for export inland transport and export port handling, which have however been made for LB Aluminium and Kamco.

The Commission's assessment of Superb Aluminium's export price at section 6.7.1 of the SEF confirms that Superb Aluminium is the exporter of the goods and is named as the consignor on bills of lading.²³ Capral believes it would be unusual for an exporter not to incur any inland transport or port handling costs in connection with its exports.

In INV 541, the Commission did not apply export transport or export handling adjustments for Superb Aluminium. However, the Commission has now applied these adjustments for LB Aluminium and Kamco in SEF 683. For consistency and fair comparison, Capral requests that the Commission clarify whether Superb Aluminium incurs export inland transport and export port handling costs and, if so, whether corresponding upward adjustments to the normal value should be made.

V. SEF's findings – Kamco

Capral does not support the Commissioner's preliminary finding that the expiration of the measures on goods exported by Kamco would not likely lead to a recurrence of material injury. Capral submits that the Commissioner should recommend continuation of the measures on Kamco for the below reasons.

The cumulative assessment in REP 541

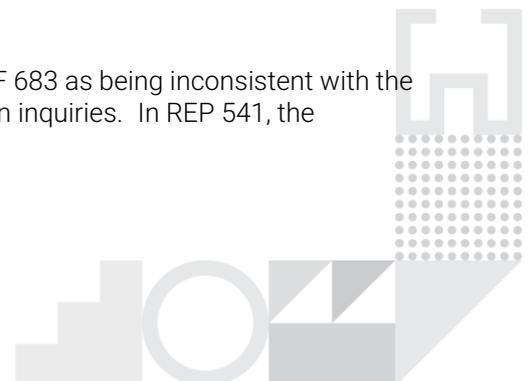
Of concern to Capral is the Commission's proposed approach to Kamco in SEF 683 as being inconsistent with the approach adopted in the original investigation and in other aluminium extrusion inquiries. In REP 541, the

²⁰ Ibid, p. 54.

²¹ REP 541, Chapter 6.

²² SEF 683, p. 59, Table 13.

²³ Ibid, p. 58.



Commission assessed injury caused by the subject exporters collectively. The injury finding at Chapter 8 of REP 541²⁴ found that the Australian industry suffered material injury caused by dumped goods exported by the subject exporters, including Kamco. Kamco's dumped exports were not assessed individually or separated from the collective injury finding. The Commissioner did not find, and was not required to find, that Kamco's exports in isolation were sufficient to cause material injury. Instead, Kamco's exports formed part of the total volume of dumped Malaysian exports that, together, caused material injury to the Australian industry.

Section 269ZHF(2)²⁵ requires an assessment of whether the expiration of the measures would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of the dumping and the material injury that the measures are intended to prevent. The material injury that the measures on Kamco were intended to prevent was the collective injury caused by the dumped exports of all subject exporters, including Kamco. The assessment of whether that injury would recur should be conducted on the same collective basis.

A cumulative assessment that should be made in this inquiry

Even setting aside the approach in the original investigation, Capral submits that the evidence in SEF 683 supports a finding that Kamco's exports would cumulatively contribute to a recurrence of material injury when consolidated with exports from LB Aluminium and Milleon.

The SEF finds that Kamco has nearly tripled its total production capacity since the original investigation period in 2019.²⁶ Such investment is not the conduct of an exporter that intends to maintain the modest production volumes observed during the inquiry period, even at a smaller scale vis-à-vis other Malaysian exporters. It highlights a clear intention and capability to expand production and sales, including to export markets. Capral submits that the Commission should not disregard the implications of this capacity expansion when assessing the likelihood of injury recurring.

The SEF finds that Kamco's excess production capacity could supply less than 1 percent of the total Australian market.²⁷ Capral submits that this figure should not be viewed stand alone, but rather in the context of the combined excess capacity of all subject exporters. The Commissioner has estimated Milleon's excess capacity at approximately 1.5 to 2.5 percent of the Australian market,²⁸ comparable to Kamco's capacity, yet the Commission has proposed to continue the measures on Milleon.

When Kamco's excess capacity is added to LB Aluminium's excess capacity of approximately 13 percent and Milleon's excess capacity, the combined excess capacity of the subject exporters rises to approximately 15.5 percent or more of the Australian market. Capral submits that removing Kamco from the measures while continuing them on LB Aluminium and Milleon does not eliminate Kamco's contribution to the competitive pressure on the Australian industry. It only removes the discipline that prevents Kamco from exporting at dumped prices.

The global trading environment

The SEF finds that the increase in U.S. tariffs on aluminium products has already adversely affected Kamco's exports to the U.S., with Kamco's exports to the US decreasing by over half in the six months following the March 2025 tariff increase, and declining sharply following the further increase to 50 percent in June 2025.²⁹

SEF 683 acknowledges that these tariff increases will likely exacerbate Kamco's spare or excess production

²⁴ REP 541, Chapter 8.

²⁵ All legislative references are to the *Customs Act 1901*, unless otherwise specified.

²⁶ SEF 683, p. 72.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 73.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 68.



capacity.³⁰ The current global trade environment is unprecedented for aluminium exporters. The escalation of U.S. tariffs from 10 percent to 50 percent, the effects on other markets including Canada, and the displacement of Malaysian export volumes are developments with no previous comparison point. Capral respectfully submits that it would be inconsistent to allow measures to expire on any exporter that has been found to be dumping, that has significantly expanded its production capacity, and that is losing access to its largest export market.

Furthermore, the full extent of the subject exporters' responses to the challenging global trade environment is only now becoming apparent. SEF 683 shows that LB Aluminium has already begun diverting exports to Australia, and that the subject exporters have reduced their export prices and spreads following the inquiry period. These developments are fluid and their effect has not been assessed with certainty. Capral submits that the Commission's final recommendation should therefore err on the side of caution and not remove the measures from any exporter whose dumped exports would add to the cumulative competitive pressure on the Australian industry.

The SEF's evidence is that Kamco:

- dumped the goods in both the original investigation period and the CON 683 inquiry period;
- has maintained distribution links to the Australian market;
- has nearly tripled its production capacity;
- its largest export market is contracting due to tariffs; and
- its excess capacity is comparable to Milleon's.

On this basis, the Commission should adopt a consistent analytical approach and assess the likelihood of injury from all four Malaysian exporters together, including Kamco.

The Commission's approach in REP 657 (China)

To further the position for Kamco's inclusion in the continued measures, Capral highlights that the Commissioner's proposed approach is inconsistent with the approach adopted in REP 657 on the continuation of aluminium extrusion measures against China, as published on 23 September 2025.

In REP 657, the Commissioner assessed the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury on a collective basis across all Chinese exporters. The Commissioner did not assess whether each exporter's exports, considered individually, would be sufficient to cause material injury. No Chinese exporter was singled out for expiry of measures based on its individual volumes, capacity, or pricing.

Rather, the Commission assessed whether exports from China as a whole would continue at dumped prices and whether the collective effect of those exports would cause material injury. Critically, the Commissioner recommended the continuation of measures on residual exporters with a negative dumping margin of 0.9 percent,³¹ on Jinxi Cheng with a negative margin of -9.8 percent,³² and on Goomax with a negative margin of 7.2 percent.³³ In contrast, Kamco has been found to have dumped by a margin of positive 0.6 percent.

Capral submits that the Commission cannot adopt a collective approach to the likelihood of injury in one continuation inquiry concerning the same product and the same Australian industry while simultaneously adopting an individual exporter approach in a concurrent continuation inquiry, without explanation for the difference in methodology.

The trade environment that the Commissioner identified in REP 657, including the unprecedented escalation of

³⁰ Ibid, p. 69.

³¹ ADN 2025/096.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.



U.S. tariffs, the redirection of global aluminium trade flows, and the intensification of price competition in the Australian market, applies with equal relevance to Malaysia. If anything, the Commission's assessment of the global trade landscape in this inquiry far exceeds the narrative and conclusions in REP 657.³⁴

Capral submits that the Commissioner should adopt a consistent analytical approach and assess the likelihood of injury from all four Malaysian exporters cumulatively, including Kamco.

VI. SEF's findings – Superb

Capral does not support the SEF's finding that the expiration of the measures on goods exported by Superb would not likely lead to a recurrence of material injury, and submits that the Commissioner should recommend continuation of the measures for the following reasons.

Superb Aluminium's export market exposure and the unprecedented trade environment

The SEF finds that over the inquiry period Superb's exports made up a greater proportion of its sales compared to 2019, and that Superb's exports to all countries increased, particularly to the U.S. which was Superb's largest export market in the inquiry period. The SEF also finds that Superb's exports to the U.S. decreased significantly following the increase in import tariffs in June 2025.³⁵

With the U.S. as Superb's largest export market in the inquiry period, the same trade diversion arguments that the Commission has found compelling for LB Aluminium and Kamco apply. The contraction of the U.S. market due to tariffs escalating from 10 percent to 50 percent would necessarily displace a significant proportion of Superb's export volumes, creating pressure to redirect those volumes to alternative markets including Australia.

The Commission has recognised that the current global trade environment is without precedent. At page 78 of SEF 683, the Commission refers to the "*challenging trade conditions*" confronting the subject exporters.³⁶ The Commission has found that FOB export prices of the goods exported by the subject exporters, including Superb, decreased at a greater rate than the LME aluminium price and the weighted average prices from China and Indonesia following the inquiry period. Capral submits that these findings demonstrate that Superb, like the other subject exporters, is already responding to the unprecedented trade conditions by reducing prices to compete for export market share.

The single customer assumption may not hold in the current environment

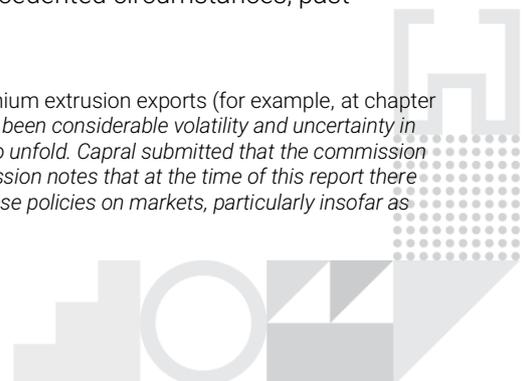
The Commission's preliminary finding that Superb's exports would not cause material injury rests heavily on the observation that the exporters has consistently supplied the goods to the same single customer in Australia prior to and following the imposition of measures. The Commission concludes from this that the customer will continue to source from Superb regardless of whether the goods are dumped and regardless of the measures.

Capral submits that this assumption, while based on historical behaviour, does not adequately account for the materially changed global trade environment. The Commission's own analysis demonstrates that export market conditions have changed fundamentally since the original investigation, with U.S. tariffs escalating from 10 percent to 50 percent, Canadian markets contracting as an indirect consequence, and subject exporters actively seeking alternative markets for their displaced export volumes. In these unprecedented circumstances, past

³⁴ SEF 683 assesses in detail the impact of trade barriers in other jurisdictions to Malaysian aluminium extrusion exports (for example, at chapter 7.6.3, beginning p. 67). In contrast, REP 657 stated only that: *The commission notes that there has been considerable volatility and uncertainty in relation to US trade policy and that the longer-term impact of these policies may take some time to unfold. Capral submitted that the commission should further elaborate on its on its views regarding the uncertainty of U.S. trade policy. The commission notes that at the time of this report there continue to be developments in the implementation of US trade policy. The longer-term impact of these policies on markets, particularly insofar as they relate Australia, will become more evident over time.* (at p. 99-100 of REP 657).

³⁵ SEF 683, p. 71.

³⁶ Ibid, p. 78.



customer behaviour is not a reliable indicator of future conduct.

There is no evidentiary basis to assume that Superb, faced with the loss of a significant portion of its U.S. export volumes and with spare production capacity, would not seek to acquire new customers in Australia should the measures expire. The removal of anti-dumping duties would make Superb's exports more competitive and would remove the barrier for Australian importers to source from Superb. In a market that the Commission has found to be price-sensitive with a high degree of supplier substitutability, the removal of the measures would likely incentivise both Superb to seek new customers and Australian importers to consider Superb as an alternative source of supply.

The threshold of "all" exports being redirected is unreasonably high

Page 74 of the SEF states that the Commission considers *...it unlikely that Superb Aluminium will redirect all its exports originally destined for the US market, to Australia.*³⁷ [**emphasis added**].

Capral submits that this assessment sets an unreasonably high bar, and that even a partial redirection of Superb's exports, combined with the removal of anti-dumping measures, would likely contribute to a recurrence of material injury.

The Commission has found that the combined excess capacity of LB Aluminium and Milleon is sufficient to supply approximately 15 percent of the Australian market. Even a modest additional volume from Superb Aluminium, redirected from the U.S. or other contracting markets, would add to the cumulative competitive pressure on the Australian industry. In a commodity market where price is the primary competitive factor, any incremental volume of dumped goods places downward pressure on prices and displaces domestic production.

The Commission's own estimate that Superb's excess production capacity, including diverted U.S. volumes, could supply up to 1.2 percent³⁸ of the total Australian market should not be dismissed as immaterial. When assessed cumulatively with the excess capacity of the other subject exporters, Superb's contribution to total dumped import volumes becomes material.

Declining spreads and increasing volumes indicate a more injurious trajectory

Page 78 of the SEF finds that Superb was the only subject exporter to have had a lower spread in the inquiry period compared to the spread prior to the imposition of measures.³⁹ This coincided with an increase in Superb's export volumes.⁴⁰

Capral submits that the combination of declining spreads and increasing volumes is a trajectory that signals a growing risk of material injury. A forward-looking assessment of material injury might be less concerning where an exporter has high spreads and low volumes — in those circumstances, the exporter has limited the volume of its exports and priced them at levels that do not aggressively compete with the Australian industry. However, where spreads are declining and volumes are increasing, the exporter is demonstrating a pattern of reducing prices to compete for greater market share. This is the behaviour observed for Superb.

Further, Superb's price undercutting analysis confirms that it undercut Capral's prices in almost all months examined during the inquiry period. From the SEF:⁴¹

³⁷ Ibid, p. 74.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid, 9. 78.

⁴⁰ SEF 683, p. 66.

⁴¹ Ibid, p. 88.



Superb Aluminium

The commission identified 2 MCCs sold by both Capral and Superb Aluminium in the inquiry period. The commission found that Superb Aluminium has undercut Capral in almost all months in which both Superb Aluminium and Capral had sold surface-finished extrusions

The declining spread and increasing volumes suggest that, absent the measures, Superb Aluminium would continue to reduce its prices and increase its volumes, further exacerbating undercutting and contributing to material injury to the Australian industry.

Superb's declining spread and increasing volumes suggest that, absent the measures, the exporter would continue to reduce its prices and increase its volumes, exacerbating undercutting and material injury to the Australian industry.

Consistency with the cumulative assessment approach

For the same reasons outlined above in respect of Kamco, Capral submits that the Commission should assess the likelihood of material injury on a cumulative basis, consistent with the approach adopted in the original investigation and in REP 657 concerning Chinese exporters. Superb's dumped exports, when assessed with LB Aluminium, Milleon and Kamco, form part of the total volume of dumped Malaysian exports that would cumulatively exert competitive pressure on the Australian industry should the measures expire.

The Commission's finding that Superb's exports of mill finish extrusions, which are not subject to anti-dumping measures, did not increase significantly⁴² should be treated with caution. The Commission acknowledges that the current trade environment is unprecedented, with escalating U.S. tariffs and cascading effects on other markets. The historical behaviour of Superb on mill finish extrusions occurred in a fundamentally different trade environment and should not be assumed to predict future behaviour in the current circumstances.

Further, the Commission's observation that Superb has permanently reduced its production capacity by decommissioning one press⁴³ does not preclude the possibility of Superb reversing this decision should market conditions change. The Commission has found that Kamco nearly tripled its production capacity since 2019, demonstrating that Malaysian exporters are willing and able to rapidly expand capacity when commercially advantageous.

VII. Conclusion

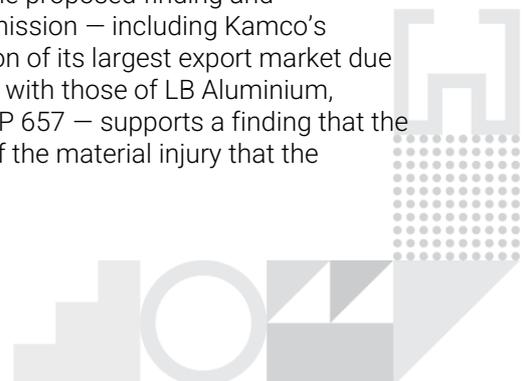
Capral submits that SEF 683 is evidence-based and well-reasoned on the need for continued measures against LB Aluminium and Milleon. All relevant aspects have been considered and appropriately decided by the Commission in arriving at this continuation assessment. The Commission's finding on trade diversion is particularly decisive and contemporary, as it relates to the continuation and/or recurrence of material injury.

Capral therefore welcomes these preliminary key findings and recommendations and looks forward to the same being made in the final report to the Minister.

Regarding Kamco, Capral submits that the Commissioner should reconsider the proposed finding and recommend the continuation of the measures. The evidence before the Commission – including Kamco's positive dumping margin, its near-tripling of production capacity, the contraction of its largest export market due to U.S. tariffs, and the cumulative effect of its exports when assessed together with those of LB Aluminium, Milleon and Superb, and consistent with the collective approach adopted in REP 657 – supports a finding that the expiration of the measures on Kamco would likely contribute to a recurrence of the material injury that the

⁴² Ibid, p. 66.

⁴³ Ibid, p. 73.



measures are intended to prevent.

Regarding Superb, Capral submits that the Commissioner should similarly reconsider the proposed finding. The evidence of declining spreads and increasing volumes, the unprecedented global trade environment with escalating U.S. tariffs displacing Superb's exports from its largest market, the unsupported assumption that Superb Aluminium will maintain only a single customer in Australia, and the need for a consistent cumulative assessment approach, support a finding that the expiration of the measures on Superb would likely contribute to a recurrence of material injury.

If you have any questions concerning this submission, please do not hesitate to contact Capral's representative Mr Chad Uphill on 0412 377 603.

Yours sincerely

