



Customs Act 1901 – Part XV B

ANTI-DUMPING NOTICE NO. 2026/083

Certain Flat Rolled Steel Products

Exported from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea

Investigation No 688 into Alleged Dumping and Subsidisation

Preliminary Affirmative Determination No 688 (PAD 688) and imposition of securities

Public notice under section 269TD of the Customs Act 1901¹

I, David Latina, Commissioner of the Anti-Dumping Commission (the Commissioner), have set out my preliminary findings in *Statement of Essential Facts No. 688* (SEF 688) in relation to the alleged dumping and subsidisation of certain flat rolled steel products exported to Australia from the People's Republic of China (China) and the Republic of Korea (Korea), following an application lodged by BlueScope Steel Limited.

A full description of the goods is available in Anti-Dumping Notice (ADN) No. 2025/111.²

As specified in SEF 688, which is on the public record, under section 269TD(1) of the *Customs Act 1901* (the Act),³ I am **satisfied** that there appears to be sufficient grounds for

- the publication of a dumping duty notice in respect of exports of the goods to Australia by all exporters from China and uncooperative and all other exporters from Korea and
- the publication of a countervailing duty notice in respect of exports of the goods to Australia from China by Baoshan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd (Baoshan) and all other exporters from China (except for Baosteel Zhanjiang Iron and Steel Co., Ltd (Baosteel Zhanjiang) and Hunan Valin Lian Yuan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd (Hunan Valin)).

¹ This is a public notice under section 269TD(4)(a) and 269TD(5) of the *Customs Act 1901* of the Commissioner's preliminary affirmative determination. It is also a public notice of the Commonwealth's decision to require and take securities.

² The notice is available on the public record at www.adcommission.gov.au.

³ All references in this notice to 'the Act' are references to the *Customs Act 1901*, unless specified otherwise.

As a result, I have made a preliminary affirmative determination (PAD) to that effect.

Having regard to the requirements of the Act and the preliminary findings in SEF 688, I am satisfied that the dumped goods exported from China and Korea (except by POSCO) and the subsidised goods exported from China (except by Baosteel Zhanjiang and Hunan Valin) appear to have caused material injury to the Australian industry producing like goods.

Having regard to the requirements of the Act and the preliminary findings in SEF 688, I am not satisfied that there appears to be sufficient grounds for the publication of a dumping and countervailing duty notice, in respect of:

- Baosteel Zhanjiang and Hunan Valin from China and
- POSCO from Korea.

This is because exports to Australia from POSCO were not dumped and exports from Baosteel Zhanjiang and Hunan Valin were subsidised, but the margin of subsidy was negligible. Table 1 below outlines the preliminary dumping and subsidy margins.

Country	Exporter	Dumping margin	Subsidy margin
China	Baoshan	17.0%	3.2%
	Baosteel Zhanjiang	9.4%	0.9%
	Hunan Valin Lian	26.4%	1.8%
	Uncooperative and all other exporters	52.4%	4.5%
Korea	POSCO	Negative 5.0%	N/A
	Uncooperative and all other exporters	21.6%	N/A

Table 1: Preliminary dumping and subsidy margins

Under paragraph 269TD(4)(b) of the Act, I am satisfied that it is necessary for the Commonwealth to require and take securities in order to prevent material injury occurring to the Australian industry while the investigation continues.

The Commonwealth will require and take securities under section 42 of the Act in respect of interim dumping and interim countervailing duty that may become payable in respect of the goods exported from China and Korea entered for home consumption on or after **24 June 2026**.

The security that has been determined is an amount worked out in accordance with the combination of fixed and variable duty method in relation to interim dumping duty (IDD) and the proportion of export price method (equivalent to a “fixed price” or “*ad valorem method*”) in relation to interim countervailing duty (ICD). Securities will be imposed at the rates specified in Table 2 below.

Country	Exporter	Duty method	Rate of IDD (%) ⁴	Rate of ICD (%)	Effective rate of ICD and IDD (%)
China	Baoshan	IDD: Combination ICD: as a proportion of the export price (<i>ad valorem</i>)	16.1	3.2	19.3
	Baosteel Zhanjiang		9.4	N/A	9.4
	Hunan Valin		26.4	N/A	26.4
	Uncooperative and all other exporters		51.2	4.5	55.7
Korea	Uncooperative and all other exporters	IDD: Combination	21.6	N/A	21.6

Table 2: Securities payable by importers of the goods

Note that the level of securities imposed is different from the combined dumping and subsidy margins totals found in the preliminary analysis of dumping and subsidisation specified above in Table 1, due to the removal of any double count relating to subsidy Programs 688-14 and 658-178.

The actual security liability may be higher than the effective rate of security due to a number of factors. Affected parties should contact business.gov.au on telephone 13 28 46 or +61 2 6213 6000 (outside Australia) for further information regarding the actual security liability calculation in their particular circumstance.

I must report to the Minister for Industry and Innovation and Minister for Science (the Minister) with final recommendations in relation to this investigation on or before 7 August 2026. The Minister will then decide whether to publish a dumping duty notice and countervailing duty notice and, if relevant, the level of measures to be imposed.

Further, if dumped or subsidised goods give rise to retrospective notices being imposed on the goods under section 269TN of the Act, the dumping duty notice and countervailing duty notice will also include the duties to be imposed retrospectively.

Enquiries about this notice may be directed to the case manager via email at investigations4@adcommission.gov.au.

David Latina
Commissioner
Anti-Dumping Commission

23 June 2026

⁴ As Programs 688-14 and 658-178 are in respect of steel slab and raw materials and utilities provided at less than adequate remuneration (LTAR) and because the commission has adjusted the steel slab as a cost input in constructing the normal value for exporters, the dumping margin calculations already address the impact of the steel slab adjustment on exporters' costs. To avoid double counting, the commission has adjusted the combined interim duty payable.