Customs Act 1901 – Part XVB

Certain flat rolled steel products

Exported from the People's Republic of China

Findings in Relation to a Subsidisation Investigation

Public notice under section 269TJ (1) and (2) of the Customs Act 1901

Anti-Dumping Notice (ADN) 2026/104

The Commissioner of the Anti-Dumping Commission (the Commissioner) has completed the investigation into the alleged subsidisation of certain flat rolled steel products (the goods) exported to Australia from the People's Republic of China (China).

The goods the subject of the investigation (the goods) are:

Flat rolled products, of non-alloy or other alloy steel (excluding stainless steel, silicon-electrical steel, tool steel, and high-speed steel), not clad, plated, or coated, not in coils, with a thickness equal to or greater than 4.75 millimetres, of widths greater than or equal to 600 millimetres, with or without patterns in relief.

Further information on the goods:

Plate steel is typically produced in one of two ways:

1. *plate steel manufactured from steel slab. The steel slab is rolled directly into plate steel products, or*
2. *plate steel manufactured by cutting and flattening lengths of hot rolled coil steel (HRC).*

Different terms apply for plate steel made from HRC and plate steel made from steel slab. Plate steel made directly from steel slab is often referred to as 'plate'. Plate steel made from HRC is often referred to as 'coil plate', 'hot rolled sheet' or 'sheet'. Plate steel with patterns in relief (a distinctive raised pattern, sometimes called lozenges) is more commonly referred to by the generic names checker plate, floor plate or tread plate. These products are either manufactured from steel slab or from HRC, depending on thickness.

Imported non-alloy and other alloy plate steel products are most commonly offered in nominal yield strengths of 250 megapascals (MPa) and 350 MPa, depending on application and end use.

Plate steel is manufactured to meet certain Australian and/or international standards or equivalent standards that define specific grade designations, including the recommended or guaranteed properties of each of these product grades.

<u>Goods excluded from this investigation are</u>:

- *stainless steel, silicon-electrical steel, tool steel, and high-speed steel*
- *heat treated quenched & tempered (Q&T) grades of plate steel, and*
- *Q&T greenfeed grades of plate steel (Q&T greenfeed is supplied only in the 'non heat-treated' condition).*

The goods are generally classified to the following tariff subheadings in Schedule 3 of the *Customs Tariff Act 1995*:

Tariff code	Statistical code
7208.40.00	39
7208.51.00	40
7208.52.00	41
7208.90.00	30
7225.40.00	22, 24

Table 1: Summary of tariff subheadings

These tariff classifications and statistical codes may include goods that are both subject and not subject to this investigation. The listing of these tariff classifications and statistical codes are for convenience or reference only and do not form part of the goods description.

The Commissioner reported their findings and recommendations to me in *Anti-Dumping Commission Report No. 688* (REP 688), in which they outline the investigations carried out and recommends the publication of a countervailing duty notice in respect of the goods. I have considered REP 688 and accepted the Commissioner's recommendations and reasons for the recommendations, including all material findings of fact and law on which the Commissioner's recommendations were based, and particulars of the evidence relied on to support the findings. The report is available at www.adcommission.gov.au.

On 26 August 2026, the Commissioner terminated their subsidy investigation into the goods exported from China by Baosteel Zhanjiang Iron and Steel Co., Ltd (Baosteel Zhanjiang) and Hunan Valin Lian Yuan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd (Hunan Valin). *Termination Report No.* 688 (TER 688) sets out the reasons for these terminations. This report is available at www.adcommission.gov.au.

Particulars of the level of subsidisation established are set out in the following table:

Country	Exporter	Subsidy Margin (%)	Duty method
China	Baoshan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd	2.7	Ad valorem
China	Non-cooperative and all other exporters	3.9	

Table 2: Summary of subsidy margins

I, TIM AYRES, the Minister for Industry and Innovation and Minister for Science, have considered and accepted the recommendations of the Commissioner, the reasons for the recommendations, the material findings of fact on which the recommendations are based and the evidence relied on to support those findings in REP 688.

I am satisfied, as to the goods that have been exported to Australia, that countervailable subsidies have been received in respect of the goods and because of that, material injury to the Australian industry producing like goods might have been caused if security had not been taken. Therefore, under section 269TJ(1) and subject to section 269TN of the *Customs Act 1901* (the Act), I DECLARE that section 10 of the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* (the Dumping Duty Act) applies to:

(i) the goods; and

(ii) like goods that were exported to Australia after 23 June 2026 (when the Commissioner made a Preliminary Affirmative Determination under paragraph 269TD4(a) of the Act in respect of the goods) but before the publication of this notice.

I am also satisfied that a countervailable subsidy has been received in respect of the goods that have already been exported to Australia, and that a countervailable subsidy may be received in respect of like goods that may be exported to Australia in the future; and because of that, material injury to the Australian industry producing like goods has been caused. Therefore, under section 269TJ(2) of the Act, I DECLARE that section 10 of the Dumping Duty Act applies to like goods that are exported to Australia after the date of publication of this notice.

This declaration applies in relation to all exporters of the goods and like goods from China excluding those exported by Baosteel Zhanjiang and Hunan Valin.

The considerations relevant to my determination of material injury to the Australian industry caused by subsidisation are the particulars of the countervailable subsidies received, the effect of subsidised imports on prices in the Australian market in the form of price undercutting and the consequent impact on the Australian industry including price depression, price suppression, loss of profits and profitability, lost sales volume, market share foregone and reduced sales revenue.

In making my determination, I have considered whether any injury to the Australian industry is being caused or threatened by a factor other than the exportation of subsidised goods, and have not attributed injury caused by other factors to the exportation of those subsidised goods.

Interested parties may seek a review of this decision by lodging an application with the Anti-Dumping Review Panel, in accordance with the requirements in Division 9 of Part XVB of the Act, within 30 days of the publication of this notice.

Particulars of the non-injurious prices of the goods (as ascertained in the confidential tables to this notice) will not be published as they may reveal confidential information.

Clarification about how measures securities are applied to 'goods on the water' is available in ACDN 2012/34, available at www.adcommission.gov.au.

REP 688 and other documents included in the public record may be examined at the Anti-Dumping Commission office by contacting the case manager on the details provided below. Alternatively, the public record is available at www.adcommission.gov.au.

Enquiries about this notice may be directed to the case manager on telephone number +61 3 8539 2418 or email investigations4@adcommission.gov.au.

Dated this twenty fourth day of September 2026

TIM AYRES

Minister for Industry and Innovation and Minister for Science