Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science and Resources
Anti-Dumping Commission

Customs Act 1901 – Part XVB

Anti-Dumping Notice No 2026/137

PVC FLAT ELECTRIC CABLES

Exported from The Republic of China by Guilin International Wire & Cable Co. Ltd

Initiation of Continuation Inquiry No 718 into Anti-Dumping Measures

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

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 certain polyvinyl chloride (PVC) flat electric cables (the goods) exported to Australia from the Republic of China (China) by Guilin International Wire & Cable Co. Ltd (Guilin) is justified.

The anti-dumping measures are due to expire on 1 September 2027 for Guilin (specified expiry day).[1]

1. The goods

Goods description from Anti-Dumping Notice (ADN) 2022/019

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

> *Flat, electric cables, comprising two copper conductor cores and an 'earth' (copper) core with a nominal conductor cross sectional area of between, and including, 2.5 mm^2 and 3 mm^2, insulated and sheathed with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) materials, and suitable for connection to mains electricity power installations at voltages exceeding 80 volts (V) but not exceeding 1,000 V, and complying with Australian/New Zealand Standard (AS/NZS) AS/NZS 5000.2 (the Australian Standard), and whether or not fitted with connectors.*

Further information:

The locally produced goods are 2.5 Twin and Earth (TE) PVC flat cable (2.5 TE cable) that is commonly referred to as 'building wire', because of its use by the building and construction industry in domestic, commercial and industrial mains power supply low-voltage wiring installations.

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[1] The original measures arising from Report 469 were imposed in 14 May 2019. Following a Federal Court proceedings reconsideration in respect of Guilin, separate measures were imposed under ADN 2022/019 on 1 September 2022. Other than Guilin, all other exporters from China the measures are due to expire on 14 May 2029.

The term ‘flat cables’ mean cables where the conductor and earth cores are laid parallel in the same plane, as defined by the Australian Standard. The reference to “two copper conductor cores” refers to the ‘phase core’ and the ‘neutral core’. The earth core (also comprising copper) is additional to these two active cores.

Exclusions:

The goods subject to the anti-dumping measures do not include:

- single core cables, being cables with a single active core
- aerial cables as defined by the Australian Standard
- twin active flat cables, that is, flat cables comprising two active cores but no earth core
- circular cables as defined by the Australian Standard
- cables insulated and/or sheathed with non-PVC material, including but not limited to cross-linked polyethylene (XLPE) materials, including a combination of PVC and non-PVC material
- cables comprising cores made of aluminium conductors, and
- flexible cables (cords) as defined by Australian Standards AS/NZS 3191 and/or AS/NZS 60227.

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	Unit	Description
8544	INSULATED (INCLUDING ENAMELLED OR ANODISED) WIRE, CABLE (INCLUDING CO-AXIAL CABLE) AND OTHER INSULATED ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS, WHETHER OR NOT FITTED WITH CONNECTORS; OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES, MADE UP OF INDIVIDUALLY SHEATHED FIBRES, WHETHER OR NOT ASSEMBLED WITH ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS OR FITTED WITH CONNECTORS.		
8544.4	- Other electric conductors, for a voltage not exceeding 1 000 V:		
8544.49.20	--- For a voltage exceeding 80 V but not exceeding 1 000 V		
8544.49.20	41	m	Insulated with P.V.C. materials

These tariff classifications and statistical codes may include goods that are both subject and not subject to the anti-dumping measures and may change because of amendments to the Working Tariff. The subject goods may be imported under tariff classification numbers that are not listed.

The listing of these tariff classifications and statistical codes 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 14 May 2019 by the then Minister for Industry, Science and Technology (then Minister).[2] This followed consideration by the Commissioner’s recommendation in *Anti-Dumping Commission Report No 469* (REP 469).[3] The then Minister published:

- a dumping duty notice in respect of the goods exported from China; and

[2] Anti-Dumping Notice (ADN) No 2019/47 refers.
[3] REP 469 refers

- a countervailing notice in respect of the goods exported from China except from Guilin International Wire & Cable Co. Ltd.

The original investigation and the imposition of the anti-dumping measures resulted from an application made under section 269TB of the *Customs Act 1901*[4] by Prysmian Australia Pty Ltd (Prysmian) representing the Australian industry producing like goods to the goods subject to the application.

The measures as they applied to the goods exported by Guilin were subsequently set aside by the Federal Court of Australia and remitted for reconsideration, on conclusion of which the measures were re-imposed (the Reconsideration).[5]

Following Federal Court proceedings and the subsequent reconsideration, separate measures for Guilin were imposed on 1 September 2022 under Anti-Dumping Notice No 2022/019.

Further details on the goods and existing measures are available on the Dumping Commodity Register on the Anti-Dumping Commission's (commission) website (www.adcommission.gov.au).

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 on the commission's website on 1 July 2026.[6] 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 26 August 2026, an application for the continuation of the anti-dumping measures was received from Prysmian. 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 Prysmian is the person under section 269ZHB(1)(b)(i) because Prysmian's application under section 269TB resulted in the existing anti-dumping measures.

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

Pursuant to section 269ZHD(1) of the Act, 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

[4] All legislative references in this notice are to the *Customs Act 1901,* unless otherwise stated.
[5] Following orders of the Federal Court of Australia made on 13 February 2020, the decision in relation to Guilin was set aside and remitted for reconsideration.
[6] ADN 2026/068 refers

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

The commission considered that the application complies with the requirements of section 269ZHC because it:

- is in writing
- is in a form approved by the Commissioner 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.[7]

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

Applicant's claims

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

- exports are likely to continue given:
    - import volumes of the goods from China by Guilin have continued in substantial volumes since the imposition of measures
    - Guilin would be likely to maintain and expand its established channel for supplying the goods to the Australian market
    - Guilin exports the goods to Australia through Electra, its related importer, which on-sells the goods to electrical wholesalers and buying groups under the "*Electra Cables*" brand
    - The related-party distribution channel has been maintained throughout the life of the measures, as evidenced by the continued and growing volumes of Chinese imports of the goods
    - the existence of this ongoing, well-established and vertically integrated distribution channel indicates that Guilin retains a ready route to market in Australia and that Guilin and Electra would be well placed to increase sales volumes of the goods through that channel if the measures were to expire
    - excess production capacity relative to domestic demand creates an environment in which goods are more likely to be directed to, and sold at lower prices in, export markets than on the producer's domestic market
    - Chinese producers hold excess production capacity in the goods, and in their key inputs, that is available for and directed towards export markets
    - critically, the overcapacity is concentrated in the low-voltage and building-wire segment to which the goods belong
    - the export-focused dynamic is explicit at the metal level - China's refined copper exports more than doubled to a record level in mid-2024 as weak domestic demand prompted smelters to turn to overseas markets
    - Guilin is described as the largest wire and cable production and export enterprise in Guangxi, holding self-operated import and export rights and

[7] A copy of the instrument can be found on the commission's website at www.adcommission.gov.au.

ranking as one of the province's largest exporters of mechanical and electrical products.

  - according to the World Trade Organization *Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal*, eight anti-dumping and countervailing measures are currently imposed by WTO member countries on insulated electric cables from China.

- Exports are likely to continue to be dumped as:
  - given the substantial and growing excess production capacity in the Chinese wire and cable industry and in its key input, alongside the pronounced export orientation of that industry and of Guilin in particular, Guilin has both the ability and the incentive to maintain and expand export supply to Australia at dumped prices in the absence of measures
  - a number of jurisdictions have recently imposed, continued or intensified trade-remedy measures against exports of cable and wire products from China
  - Guilin's constructed normal value, driven predominantly by the cost of copper, will have risen materially since it was last assessed. At the same time, based on the Australian industry's understanding of Guilin's current in-market Australian export prices for the goods, those export prices have not risen commensurately with the increase in copper costs and the corresponding increase in Guilin's normal value
  - the Australian industry competes with the dumped imports of the goods on the basis of price. As the cost of copper has risen, the Australian industry has been unable to recover those cost increases in its selling prices, because of the price competition from the dumped goods supplied by Guilin through Electra
  - Guilin is currently dumping the goods and that dumping by Guilin would be likely to continue or recur if the measures were to expire.
- Material injury is likely to continue or recur given that:
  - the Commission previously found that dumped exports of the goods from China, including Guilin's exports, caused material injury to the Australian industry
  - PVC flat electric cables are commodity products sold through price-sensitive wholesale channels. The commission previously found that wholesalers prefer to source from multiple suppliers and seek lower-priced alternatives to locally produced goods
  - Prysmian provided three examples of price competition from December 2025 to June 2026. The examples indicate price undercutting, price suppression and pressure to forgo sales volumes.
  - Prysmian's unit cost to make and sell increased significantly, while its unit selling price rose only marginally. Consequently, the unit selling price fell below the unit cost to make and sell
  - Prysmian's net profit and profitability on domestic sales have declined.
  - Any further price undercutting, depression or suppression would likely reduce the Australian industry's sales volumes and market share and deepen its losses, resulting in continued or recurrent material injury.

As part of its application, Prysmian provided import-volume and value data, information about its economic condition, evidence of competing Guilin/Electra offers, and an assessment of copper-price movements and their effect on constructed normal value.

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 material injury that the measures are intended to prevent. Based on the information contained in the application, the commission considers that there are reasonable grounds for Prysmian to assert that this may be the case.

In assessing Prysmian's claims, I have considered the information provided in the application, information obtained from the Australian Border Force (ABF) import database, findings from REP 469[8] and REP 626[9], as well as other information relevant to the application.

Continuation or recurrence of exports

The commission examined information obtained from the ABF import database and found that Guilin has continued to export the goods from China to Electra in Australia since the imposition of the anti-dumping measures. This confirms that Guilin has maintained distribution links into the Australian market.

In its application, Prysmian stated that Guilin has maintained its distribution links in Australia since anti-dumping measures were imposed on electric cables in 2022. Prysmian also referred to anti-dumping measures imposed on electric cables in other jurisdictions and to findings concerning Chinese exporters' excess capacity in REP 469 and REP 626.

Prysmian also stated that, following the reconsideration of the assessment of dumping margins discussed in section 2 of this notice, the Minister re-imposed dumping measures on the goods exported to Australia by Guilin. The dumping margin of 2.8% is presently applicable to Guilin's exports of the goods to Australia.

Continuation or recurrence of material injury

Prysmian claims that, if the anti-dumping measures were to expire, the volume of goods exported from China by Guilin at dumped prices would likely increase.

The commission examined importation trends based on data from the ABF database. The analysis indicates that Guilin has continued to export the goods to Australia in substantial volumes since the imposition of the measures in 2022. This confirms that Guilin has maintained distribution links into the Australian market.

Given the price-sensitive nature of the Australian PVC flat electric cable market, any pricing advantage achieved through dumping will directly affect the Australian industry. Should the measures expire, Guilin may obtain a price advantage over the Australian industry, making the industry susceptible to injury through reduced sales volumes and prices, and declining profits and profitability.

8. Conclusion

Having regard to the application, Prysmian'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

[8] Ibit p.3
[9] REP 626 – refers

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 decided not to reject the application.

9. This continuation inquiry

For the purpose of this inquiry, the commission will examine information from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 (the inquiry period) to determine whether dumping has occurred and whether the variable factors relevant to the determination of duty have changed.

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

(i) remain unaltered, or

(ii) cease to apply to a particular exporter or to a particular kind of goods, or

(iii) have effect in relation to a particular exporter or to exporters generally, as if different variable factors had been ascertained, or

(iv) expire on the specified expiry day.

10. 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) 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.

11. 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 2 November 2026,[10] which is 37 days after publication of this notice. The commission's preference is to receive submissions by email to 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.

[10] Day 37 31 October 2026 falls on a weekend

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”).

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Interested parties are invited to subscribe to receive weekly notifications on updates to cases, notices and measures on the commission’s website.

12. 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 2 November 2026.

The exporter questionnaire and the associated spreadsheets are available under the case information for case number 718. Alternatively, exporters can email investigations@adcommission.gov.au to request the exporter questionnaire and spreadsheets for completion.

13. 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 statement of essential facts (SEF) on the public record on or before 12 January 2027, 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.

14. Report to the Minister

I will make a recommendation to the Minister in a report on or before 26 February 2027, 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.

15. Commission contact

Enquiries about this notice may be directed to investigations@adcommission.gov.au.

David Latina
Commissioner
Anti-Dumping Commission

24 September 2026