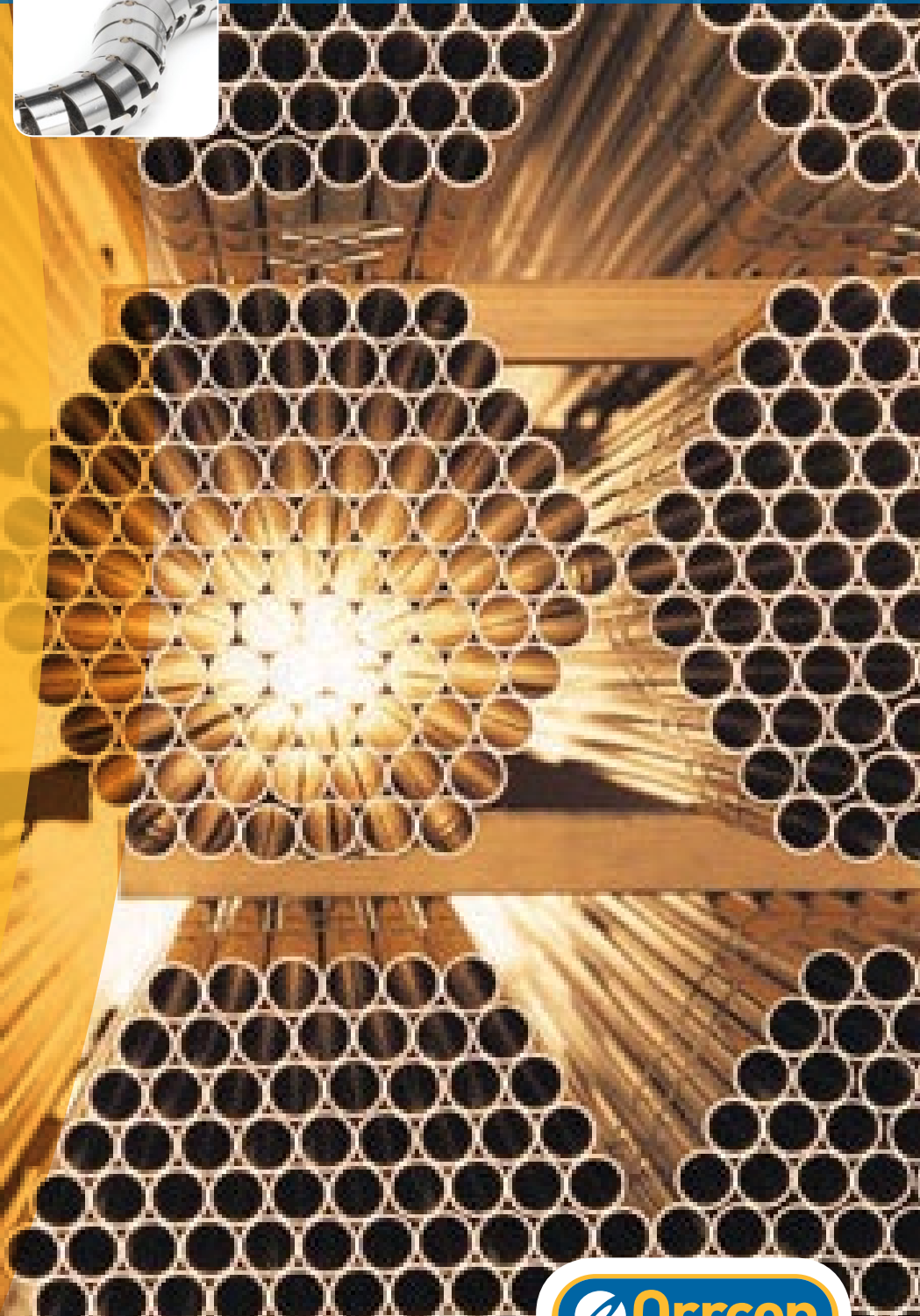


Precision Product Catalogue

Square, Rectangular,
Round & Oval Tube



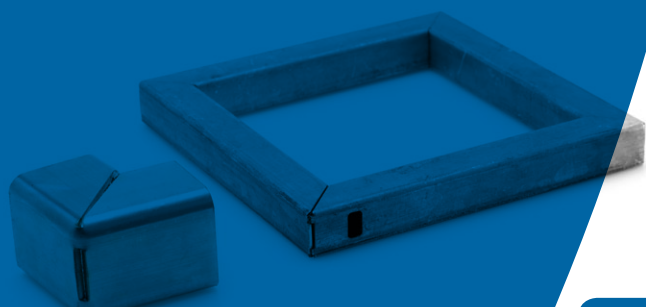
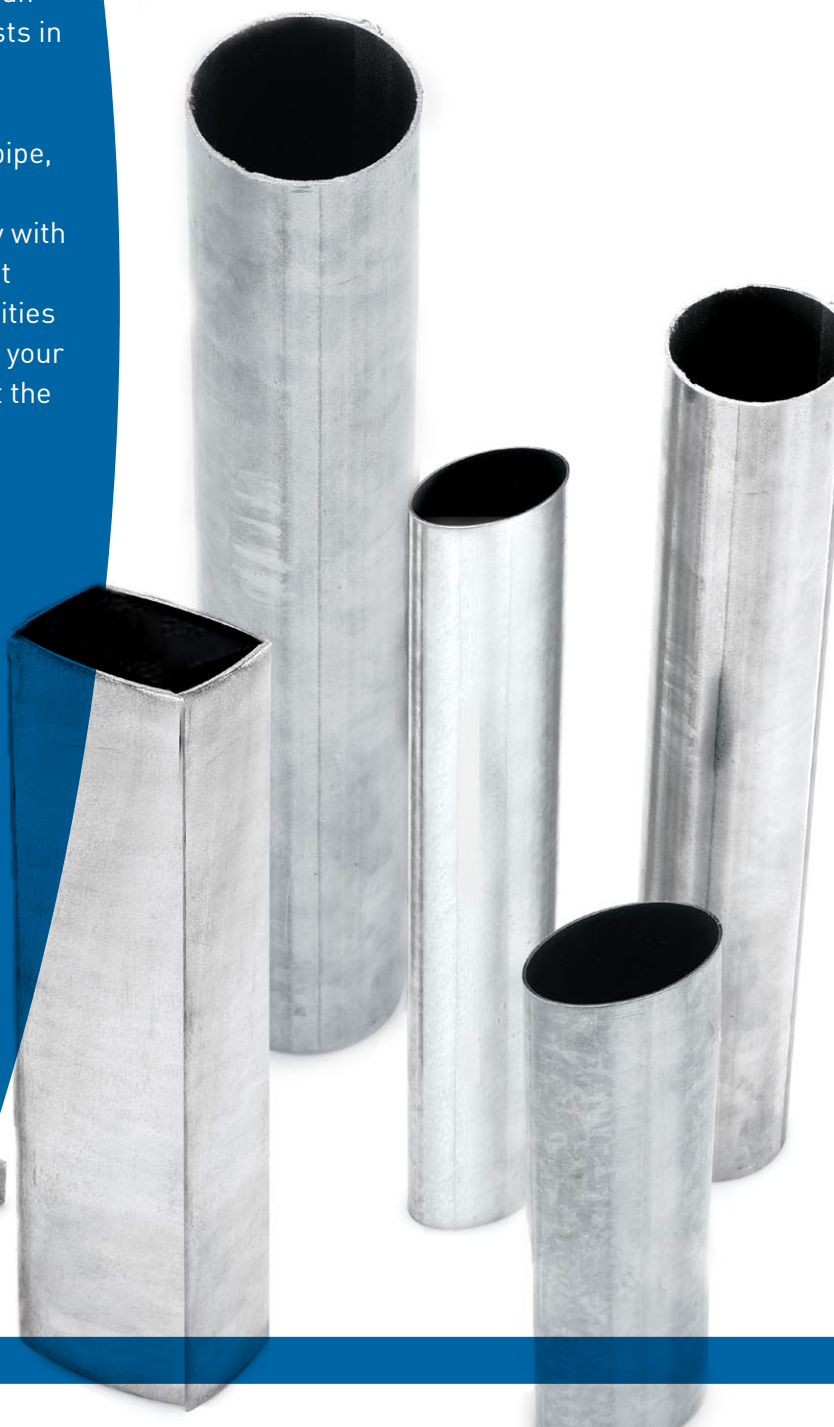
we'll see it through

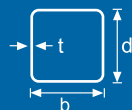




Orrcon Steel is a quality distributor & manufacturer of steel, tube and pipe in Australia. Strategically located in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, Orrcon Steel offers an extensive spread of distributors and stockists in metropolitan and rural Australia.

We manufacture and distribute structural pipe, SHS, CHS, RHS and Precision Tube. Orrcon Steel products are manufactured to comply with AS1450. Orrcon Steel's quality management system is certified to ISO9001 and test facilities are NATA certified to ISO/IEC 17025. This is your assurance that Orrcon Steel products meet the highest standards.

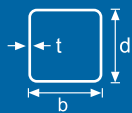




SQUARE TUBE

Standard: AS 1450

Size dxb (mm)	Gauge	Finish			Nom. Linear Mass (Kg/m)	Lengths Per Pack
		SEMB	MSGB	MSBL		
12.7 x 12.7	1.2		✓		0.404	400
12.7 x 12.7	1.6	✓			0.506	400
16 x 16	0.9		✓		0.410	256
16 x 16	1.0		✓		0.451	256
16 x 16	1.2		✓		0.529	256
16 x 16	1.6	✓			0.672	256
19 x 19	0.9		✓		0.495	169
19 x 19	1.2	✓			0.642	169
19 x 19	1.4	✓			0.734	169
19 x 19	1.6	✓	✓	✓	0.822	169
19 x 19	2.0	✓			0.987	169
19 x 19	2.5			✓	1.169	169
20 x 20	1.2		✓		0.679	144
20 x 20	1.6	✓	✓		0.873	144
22.2 x 22.2	0.9	✓	✓		0.586	121
22.2 x 22.2	1.2	✓	✓		0.762	121
22.2 x 22.2	1.4	✓			0.875	121
22.2 x 22.2	1.6	✓	✓		0.983	121
25.4 x 25.4	1.2	✓	✓		0.883	100
25.4 x 25.4	1.4	✓			1.015	100
25.4 x 25.4	1.5		✓		1.080	100
25.4 x 25.4	1.6		✓	✓	1.144	100
25.4 x 25.4	2.0			✓	1.389	100
25.4 x 25.4	2.5			✓	1.671	100
25 x 25	1.2	✓			0.868	100
25 x 25	1.4	✓			0.998	100
25 x 25	1.6	✓	✓		1.124	100
30 x 30	1.2	✓	✓		1.056	64
30 x 30	1.5		✓		1.297	64
30 x 30	1.6		✓		1.375	64
31.8 x 31.8	1.2	✓	✓		1.124	64
31.8 x 31.8	1.6		✓	✓	1.465	64
31.8 x 31.8	2.0			✓	1.791	64
31.8 x 31.8	2.5			✓	2.174	64
35 x 35	1.2	✓	✓		1.244	49
35 x 35	1.5		✓		1.532	49
35 x 35	1.6			✓	1.626	49
35 x 35	2.0			✓	1.992	49
38 x 38	1.6	✓	✓	✓	1.777	49
38 x 38	2.0			✓	2.180	49
38 x 38	2.5			✓	2.660	49
40 x 40	1.2		✓		1.433	32

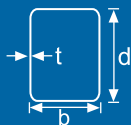


SQUARE TUBE Standard: AS 1450

Size dxb (mm)	Gauge	Finish			Nom. Linear Mass (Kg/m)	Lengths Per Pack
		SEMB	MSGB	MSBL		
40 x 40	1.5		✓		1.768	32
40 x 40	1.6		✓	✓	1.877	32
40 x 40	2.0		✓		2.306	32
40 x 40	2.5			✓	2.817	32
41 x 41	2.0		✓		2.368	36
45 x 45	1.6		✓	✓	2.129	36
45 x 45	2.5			✓	3.210	36
50 x 50	1.2		✓		1.810	25
50 x 50	1.5		✓		2.239	25
50 x 50	1.6	✓	✓		2.380	25
50 x 50	2.0		✓	✓	2.934	25
50 x 50	2.5			✓	3.602	25
50 x 50	3.0			✓	4.245	25
60 x 60	1.6	✓	✓		2.882	12
65 x 65	1.5		✓		2.945	16
65 x 65	1.6		✓		3.133	16
65 x 65	2.0			✓	3.876	16
65 x 65	2.5		✓		4.780	16

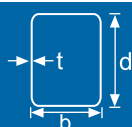
NOTE:

- Standard Lengths are 6100 & 7320. Non standard lengths available by enquiry. Other coatings available include - MSBR, HTGB, HRSB, HRGB.
- The section may be available in these coatings. Please contact Orrcon Steel for availability.
- The products listed are indicative of the range, but you need to check with the local branch for availability & Minimum Order Quantities (MOQ).



RECTANGULAR TUBE Standard: AS 1450

Size dxb (mm)	Gauge	Finish			Nom. Linear Mass (Kg/m)	Lengths Per Pack
		SEMB	MSGB	MSBL		
12 x 9	1.2	✓			0.395	560
25.4 x 12.7	0.9		✓		0.497	200
25.4 x 12.7	1.0		✓		0.547	200
25.4 x 12.7	1.2	✓			0.643	200
25.4 x 12.7	1.6		✓		0.825	200
30 x 15	0.9		✓		0.594	128
31.8 x 12.7	1.6	✓			0.986	160
35 x 19	1.0		✓	✓	0.796	96
35 x 19	1.2	✓			0.943	96
35 x 19	1.6	✓	✓	✓	1.224	96
35 x 19	2.0			✓	1.489	96
38 x 25.4	1.2		✓		1.120	70
38 x 25.4	1.5		✓		1.377	70
38 x 25.4	1.6		✓	✓	1.460	70
50 x 10	0.9		✓		0.806	85

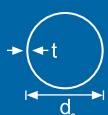
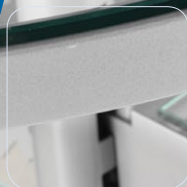


RECTANGULAR TUBE Standard: AS 1450

Size dxb (mm)	Gauge	Finish			Nom. Linear Mass (Kg/m)	Lengths Per Pack
		SEMB	MSGB	MSBL		
50 x 10	1.2	✓			1.056	85
50 x 10	1.6	✓			1.375	85
50 x 20	1.6	✓			1.626	60
50 x 20	2.0			✓	1.992	60
50 x 25	0.9		✓		1.018	50
50 x 25	1.2		✓		1.339	50
50 x 25	1.6	✓	✓		1.752	50
50 x 25	2.0			✓	2.149	50
50 x 25	2.5			✓	2.621	50
50 x 40	1.6	✓			2.129	30
51 x 31.8	1.6	✓			1.948	40
51 x 31.8	2.0	✓			2.393	40
57 x 35	1.6		✓	✓	2.179	28
57 x 35	2.0			✓	2.682	28
57 x 35	2.5			✓	3.288	28
60 x 30	2.5			✓	3.210	32
60 x 40	1.6	✓			2.380	24
60 x 40	3.0			✓	4.245	24
63.5 x 38	1.6		✓		2.418	28
63.5 x 38	2.0			✓	2.981	28
67 x 29	2.0	✓			2.808	36
70 x 34	2.3	✓			3.482	28
70 x 50	1.2		✓		2.186	20
75 x 25	2.0			✓	2.934	30
76 x 38	1.2		✓		2.073	18
76 x 38	1.6		✓		2.732	18
76 x 38	2.0		✓		3.373	18
80 x 40	1.6		✓	✓	2.882	18
80 x 40	2.5			✓	4.387	18
90 x 40	2.5			✓	4.780	18

NOTE:

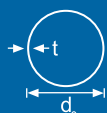
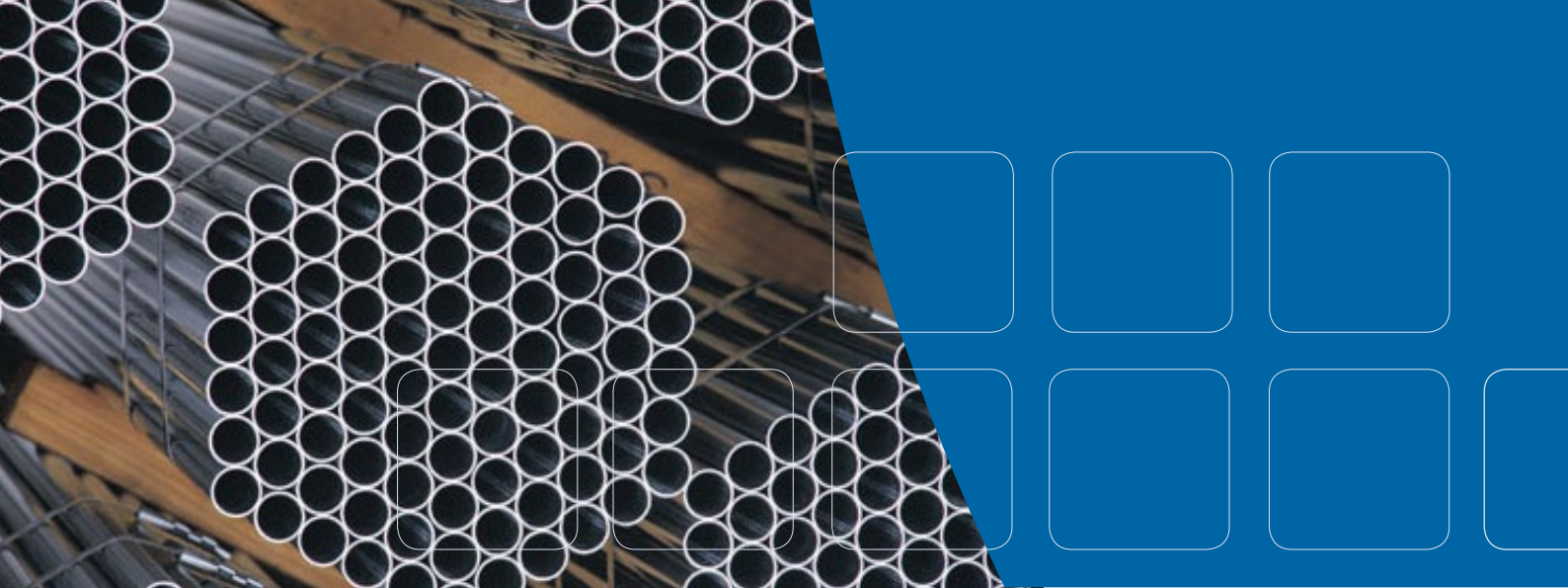
- Standard Lengths are 6100 & 7320. Non standard lengths available by enquiry.
- Other coatings available include - MSBR, HTGB, HRGB, HRGB.
- The section may be available in these coatings. Please contact Orrcon Steel for availability.
- The products listed are indicative of the range, but you need to check with the local branch for availability & Minimum Order Quantities (MOQ).



ROUND TUBE

Standard: AS 1450

Size dxb (mm)	Gauge	Finish					Nom. Linear Mass (Kg/m)	Lengths Per Pack
		SEMB	MSGB	MSBR	MSBL	ACMS		
12.7	0.9		✓	✓			0.262	270
12.7	1.2	✓					0.340	270
12.7	1.6	✓					0.438	270
16	0.9			✓			0.335	217
16	1.2	✓	✓				0.438	217
16	1.6	✓	✓				0.568	217
16	2.0	✓					0.691	217
19	0.9		✓	✓			0.402	169
19	1.2	✓	✓			✓	0.527	169
19	1.4	✓					0.608	169
19	1.6	✓	✓		✓		0.687	169
19	2.0	✓			✓		0.838	169
19	2.5		✓				1.017	169
22.2	0.9	✓	✓				0.473	127
22.2	1.2	✓					0.621	127
22.2	1.4	✓					0.718	127
22.2	1.6	✓					0.813	127
25.4	0.9		✓				0.544	91
25.4	1.0						0.601	91
25.4	1.2	✓		✓			0.716	91
25.4	1.4	✓					0.829	91
25.4	1.6	✓	✓		✓		0.939	91
25.4	2.0	✓	✓		✓		1.154	91
28.6	1.2	✓	✓				0.811	61
28.6	1.6	✓	✓				1.065	61
31.8	1.2	✓					0.906	61
31.8	1.6	✓	✓		✓	✓	1.192	61
31.8	2.0	✓			✓		1.470	61
35	1.2	✓	✓			✓	1.000	61
35	1.6	✓					1.318	61
38	1.2		✓			✓	1.089	61
38	2.0	✓			✓		1.776	37
38	2.5				✓		2.189	37
38	3.0				✓		2.589	37
41.3	1.2	✓	✓				1.187	37
41.3	1.6	✓	✓			✓	1.566	37
44.5	1.2	✓	✓			✓	1.281	68
44.5	1.6	✓	✓			✓	1.693	68
44.5	2.0				✓		2.097	37
44.5	2.5				✓		2.589	37
47.6	1.2	✓					1.373	37
47.6	1.6	✓				✓	1.815	19
47.6	2.0	✓					2.249	19
51	1.2	✓	✓			✓	1.474	19



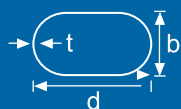
ROUND TUBE

Standard: AS 1450

Size dxb (mm)	Gauge	Finish					Nom. Linear Mass (Kg/m)	Lengths Per Pack
		SEMB	MSGB	MSBR	MSBL	ACMS		
51	1.4	✓					1.712	53
51	1.6	✓	✓		✓	✓	1.949	19
51	2.0	✓	✓				2.417	19
51	2.5		✓		✓		2.990	19
54	1.2		✓				1.562	19
54	1.6	✓				✓	2.068	19
57	1.2	✗	✓				1.651	19
57	1.6	✓	✓			✓	2.186	19
57	2.0	✓			✓	✓	2.713	19
60.3	1.6		✓			✓	2.316	19
63.5	1.6	✓				✓	2.442	19
63.5	2.0	✓			✓	✓	3.033	19
70	1.6	✓					2.698	19
76.2	1.6	✓				✓	2.944	19
76.2	2.0					✓	3.660	19
85	1.6					✓	3.290	7
90	1.6	✓				✓	3.488	7

NOTE:

- Standard Lengths are 6100 & 7320. Non standard lengths available by enquiry.
- Other coatings available include - HTGB, HRSB, HRGB.
- The section may be available in these coatings. Please contact Orrcon Steel for availability.
- The products listed are indicative of the range, but you need to check with the local branch for availability & Minimum Order Quantities (MOQ).



OVAL TUBE

Standard: AS 1450

Size dxb (mm)	Flat / Oval Side	Gauge	Finish			Nom. Linear Mass (Kg/m)	Lengths Per Pack
			SEMB	MSGB	MSBR		
30 x 15	OV	2.0	✓			1.152	128
31.8 x 16	FS	1.2			✓	0.740	128
31.8 x 16	FS	1.6			✓	0.998	128
31.8 x 17.5	OV	1.6	✓			0.940	96
31.8 x 17.5	OV	2.0	✓			1.196	120
35 x 15	OV	2.0	✓			1.312	128
37.7 x 20.7	FS	1.6	✓			1.237	84
51 x 16	FS	1.2	✓			1.114	80
51 x 16	FS	1.6	✓			1.476	80
61.8 x 29.6	OV	1.6		✓		1.858	48
75 x 16	FS	1.0		✓		1.334	48

NOTE:

- Standard Lengths are 6100 & 7320. Non standard lengths available by enquiry.
- Other coatings available include - HTGB, HRSB, HRGB.
- The section may be available in these coatings. Please contact Orrcon Steel for availability.
- The products listed are indicative of the range, but you need to check with the local branch for availability & Minimum Order Quantities (MOQ).

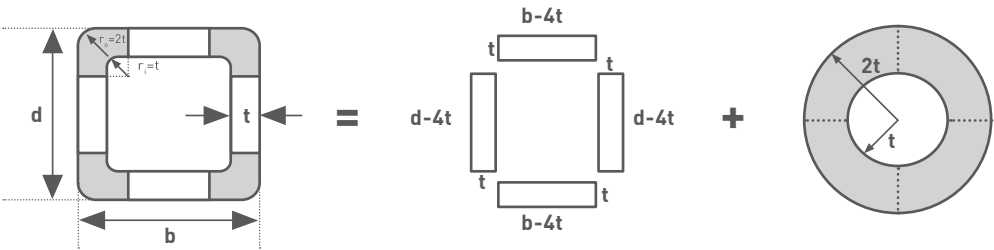
we'll see it through



SPECIAL SHAPES Standard: AS 1450					
Size dxb (mm)	Gauge	Finish		Nom. Linear Mass (Kg/m)	Lengths Per Pack
		SEMB	MSGB		
50.8 H/RAIL	1.6		✓	1.941	30
50 x 50 30-25	1.6		✓	2.470	25
50 x 50 30-25	2.0	✓		2.907	25
50 x 50 x 68.6	1.6	✓		2.006	25

- NOTE:**
- Standard Lengths are 6100 & 7320. Non standard lengths available by enquiry.
 - Other coatings available include - MSBR, MSBL, HTGB, HRSB, HRGB.
 - The section may be available in these coatings. Please contact Orrcon Steel for availability
 - The products listed are indicative of the range, but you need to check with the local branch for availability & Minimum Order Quantities (MOQ).

LINEAR MASS CALCULATION



No thinning or stretching of corner radius as a result of the roll forming process is assumed. There is negligible difference due to additional zinc mass of 275g/m² on MSGB compared to SEMB, MSBR & MSBL. There are correction factors that allow for zinc weight if deemed necessary. b, d and t are all nominal dimensions.

Nominal Linear Mass:

Cross-Sectional Area = $2t \times (b + d - 8t) + 3\pi t^2$;
this is based on corner radius of 2t as per schematic above.

Also as per formula in EN10219-2:
Cross-Sectional Area = $2t \times (b + d - 2t) - (4 - \pi)(r_o^2 - r_i^2)$;
this is based on outside corner radius of 2t & inside corner radius of 1t.
Mass per unit length (kg/m) = 7850 (kg/m³) x Cross Sectional Area (m²/m)

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS & NON STANDARD PRODUCTS

If you have special requirements which are not in the standard range of Commercial Quality, Zinc Coated or Aluminium Coated products, Orrcon Steel is only too happy to assist. Some of the services we offer include different mill lengths, other section sizes, different grades, chemical composition and mechanical properties, exact-cut lengths, restricted tolerances, multiple surface finishes, variable coating thickness and optional perforating.

MANUFACTURING STANDARDS

Orrcon Steel products are manufactured by cold forming and electric resistance welding and are tested to generally meet the requirements of AS1450: Steel Tubes for Mechanical Purposes. In addition, Orrcon Steel has its own internal manufacturing specification details which are on the following pages.





FLARE TEST

Commercial Quality & Zinc Coated:-

- Outside diameter increase min of 25% over 60° cone without failure of parent metal or the weld.

m Coated:-

- Outside diameter increase min of 35% over 60° cone without failure of parent metal or the weld.

FLATTENING TEST

Circular tube only - capable of being flattened without cracking between two parallel plane surfaces. This is with the weld located at 0° and 90° to the direction of flattening until the distance between surfaces is 0.5D.

BULGING TEST

For circular aluminium coated tube only - capable of being expanded over a segmented mandrel or a parallel punch to increase the outside diameter by 20% without failure of parent metal or the weld.

CERTIFICATES

- Certificates of compliance are available free of charge.
- When full test certificates are required it must be specified at the time of ordering. A charge is made for this service.

Thickness $t \leq 1.6 = \pm 0.15\text{mm}$

Corner Radius $r \max 2t$

$t > 1.6 \text{ and } \leq 2.0 = \pm 0.20\text{mm}$

Length - Some distortion will occur on ends of mill lengths. Unless otherwise specified, the supplied mill length will contain the nominal length on undistorted material.

Circular Tube

O.D. (mm) d	Max. Permissible Variation in O.D. (mm) d
< 25	± 0.15
> 25 and ≤ 50	± 0.20
> 50 and ≤ 75	± 0.25
> 70	± 0.35

Rectangular, Square and other Sections

Dimension (mm) b,d _i	Max. Permissible Variation in Dimensions (mm) b,d _i
< 25	± 0.15
> 25 and ≤ 50	± 0.20
> 50 and ≤ 75	± 0.25
> 70	± 0.35

STANDARD MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES

STANDARD MECHANICAL PROPERTIES - Commercial Quality & Aluminium Coated

D/t Ratio	Less than 15	15 to 25	Over 25 to 35	Over 35
Yield Strength MPa (min)	300	275	250	200
Tensile Strength MPa (min)	310	300	290	280
Elongation on $5.65\sqrt{S_0}$ % (min)	15	20	25	30

Where D = outside diameter or equivalent round, and t = nominal wall thickness

STANDARD MECHANICAL PROPERTIES - Zinc Coated

Yield Strength	300 MPa minimum
Tensile Strength	350 MPa minimum
Elongation on $5.65\sqrt{S_0}$	15% minimum



STANDARD MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES

Dimension (mm)	Squareness (mm)	Flatness(mm)	Twist Over 1 metre(mm)
< 25	0.10	0.10	0.25
> 25 and ≤ 40	0.15	0.18	0.35
> 40 and ≤ 50	0.25	0.25	0.40
> 50 and ≤ 65	0.30	0.35	0.45
> 65 and ≤ 80	0.40	0.45	0.55
> 80	0.45	0.55	0.65

Straightness - With the mill length placed against a straight edge and touching on both ends, the maximum measured gap shall not exceed the value shown.

Tube Diameter or Section Dimension	Maximum Measured Gap (mm)
≥ 22.2	Mill length (mm) / 600
< 22.2	Mill length (mm) / 300

Height of Weld Upset

A - Measured Material Thickness	B - Maximum Height of Weld Upset Including Material Thickness (mm)
≤ 1.2	1.5 x Material Thickness
> 1.2	1.4 x Material Thickness

COATINGS AND SURFACE FINISHES

MSBR – Mild Steel Bright

Finish – Has a bright finish and is typically used in the manufacture of products that require a higher grade surface finish such as electroplating or similar critical finish applications.

Typical applications – domestic and commercial furniture, lawn mower handles.

SEMB – Semi Bright

Finish – Typically has a steel grey appearance and suitable surface for general applications. Ideal for where demanding and consistent properties are required.

Typical applications - domestic and commercial furniture, shop fitting equipment.

HRSB – Hot Rolled Semi Bright

Finish – Typically has a steel grey appearance and suitable surface for general applications. Ideal for paint or powder coated products.

Typical applications – racking, shelving, fitness equipment, cargo barriers.

MSBL – Mild Steel Black

Finish - Has a black, mill finish.

Typical applications – ideal for hot dipped galvanised applications such as signs or fence posts.

ACMS – Aluminium Coated Mild Steel

Finish - Rolled from hot dipped aluminium coated steel strip, with aluminium coating both sides.

Typical applications - heat resistant applications, i.e. automotive exhausts, domestic gas heaters.

MSGB – Mild Steel GALVABOND®

Finish - Rolled from hot dipped zinc coated steel strip, with zinc coating both sides.

Typical applications – exterior use such as tubular fencing and outdoor furniture.

HTGB – Hi Tensile GALVABOND®

Finish - High strength tube rolled from hot dipped zinc coated steel strip, with zinc coating both sides.

Typical applications - Outdoor tubular products where greater strength and reduced weight is required. ie playground equipment and shade sail applications.

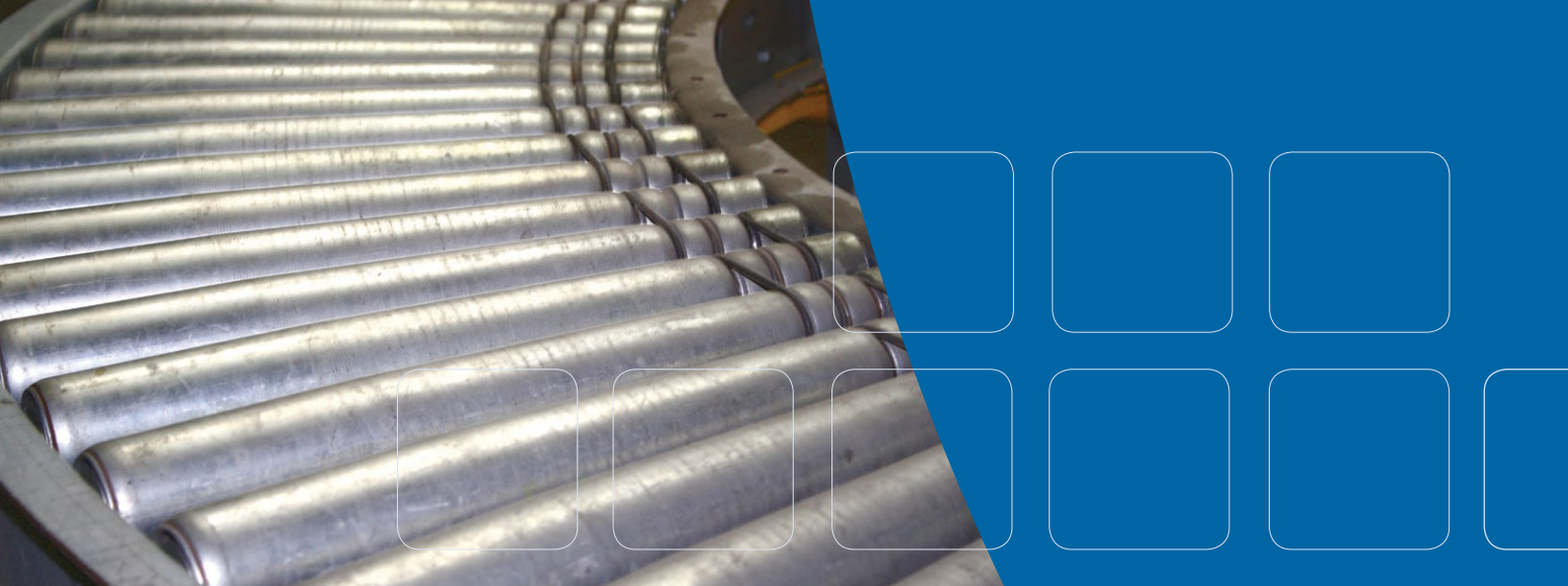
PACKAGING, HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage and Transport

Store in a stable configuration. Transport in accordance with Government regulations and always ensure load is secure.

When zinc and aluminised products are being handled, care must be taken to protect the coating.

With zinc coating, attention should be paid to the conditions of transport and storage to avoid the possibility of wet-storage stain.



A corrosion known as “white rust” can occur on freshly zinc-coated products that are transported or stored under damp and/or badly ventilated conditions. The attack is frequently superficial, despite the bulkiness of the corrosion. It may be unattractive, but is not usually detrimental to the other properties of the coating.

The packed product should be kept undercover in clean, dry and ventilated conditions. This is especially important for products in the lower size range as their bundle configuration restricts natural ventilation.

Storage under restricted ventilation (eg. tarps) is not recommended.

Products should never be stored in contact with cardboard or paper products, cinders, clinkers, unseasoned timbers or harmful chemicals. If the zinc coating is subject to excessively rough treatment and some damage does occur, small areas may be renovated by the application of one of the following coatings:

- organic zinc-rich primer; or
- inorganic zinc silicate paint; or
- zinc metal spray

These coatings are to be applied in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.

NOTE: GALVABOND® is a registered trademark of Bluescope Steel Pty Ltd.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA INFORMATION

ERW Tube Identification

Rectangular, Square and Circular Section

Use: Steel Fabricating, Fencing, Furniture, Exhausts etc.

Physical Description / Properties

Appearance: Dull Grey and Silver (Zinc and Aluminium Coated)

Boiling Point: Not Applicable

Melting Point: Base Metal 1535 °C

Fire and Explosive Hazard: Steel products in the solid state present no fire or explosive hazard. Under normal fire conditions decomposition of the metal will not occur, but deformation of the steel member may occur.

Health Hazard Information

Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, grinding etc, which result in the temperature of the product rising above the melting or surface coating, may present health hazards.

Fuming

Zinc and Aluminium coated tube is designed so that weld fume levels are well below the accepted SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMITS (STEL) of 10mg/m³, when normal welding practices are used.

Spills and Disposal

Recycle scrap steel or dispose of it at an approved site.

Fire/Explosion Hazard: Irritant fumes may be produced during a fire situation. Decomposition products include oxides of carbon.

Effects of Over Exposure

Exposure Limits: The major exposure hazard is the inhalation of fumes or dust. Chronic inhalation of high concentration of iron oxide fumes or dusts may lead to benign pneumoconiosis (Siderosis). Inhalation of high concentration of ferric oxide may increase the risk of lung cancer in persons exposed to pulmonary carcinogens.

Precautions for Use

Metal products are stable under normal conditions of use, storage, handling and transport and require no special precautions. When performing normal metalworking operations, eye and respiratory protection should be used as necessary.

Welding

The following consumables are recommended by AS 1544.1-1985 when welding:

Manual metal-arc (MMAW) E41XX, E48XX

Gas metal-arc (MIG) (GMAW) W50x

For further information on consumables for zinc and aluminum coated product welding please contact Orrcon Steel.

Surface Finish

Tubing designated as Bright is suitable for plating following a light polish. Surface markings on Semi-Bright tube which are evident after a light coat of spray paint shall be deemed unacceptable.

Weldline Location (Non-circular Tube)

Where weldline location is specified appropriate gauging shall be determined by agreement.

Internal Fitments

Where internal fitments are specified appropriate gauging shall be determined by agreement.

Rust Protection

Unless otherwise specified tubing is supplied coated with a rust preventative oil which provides short-term protection against rusting in normal dry warehouse conditions. Rust preventative oil should be re-applied periodically where prolonged storage occurs.

Fabrication

Where leak tightness is a critical requirement of a tubular component that condition needs to be assured after the fabrication or manipulation operation is completed.

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Orrcon Steel Precision Product Catalogue
MRK-BRO-CRP-009
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Economy

Vietnam seeks to stabilize steel prices

By **Anh Minh** May 11, 2021 | 02:48 pm GMT+7

The government has asked steelmakers to implement several steps to control rising steel prices that are hurting construction contractors.

Deputy Prime Minister Le Minh Khai has asked the Ministry of Industry and Trade to push for increased domestic steel production towards stabilizing prices. Steel production in Q1 reached 7.6 million tons, a year-on-year increase of 34 percent, according to the Vietnam Steel Association (VSA).

He also said the export of steel should be lowered to ensure that local demand is met. Steel exports in Q1 rose 59.5 percent year-on-year to 1.6 million tons, according to the VSA.

Meanwhile, VSA has asked its members to prioritize using raw materials for steel production from local producers instead of imported them at high prices so that their operating expenses and selling prices are lowered.

Steel prices in Vietnam have experienced a 40-50 percent surge since the beginning of the year, according to the VSA, forcing construction contractors to suffer losses and turn down contracts.

Steel costs account for 10-30 percent of a construction project.

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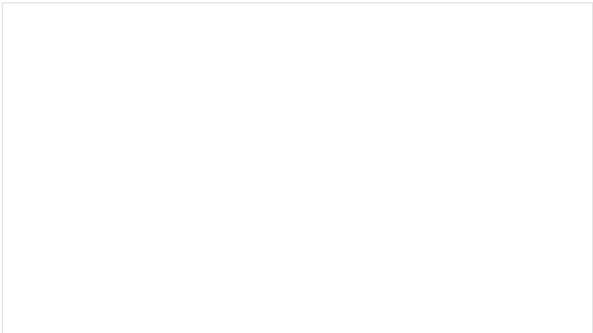


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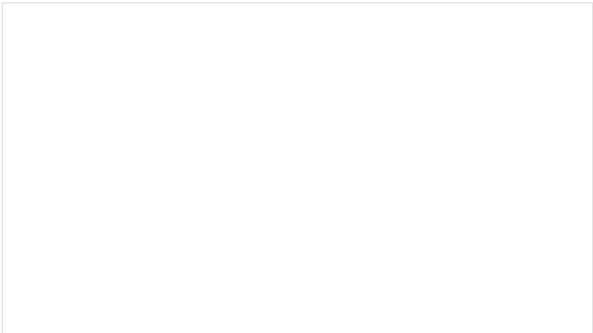


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Industries

No cartel pushing up steel prices: ministry

By **Anh Minh** May 6, 2021 | 04:16 pm GMT+7

The Ministry of Industry and Trade says no cartel is behind higher steel prices, attributing the rise to costlier imports of intermediate goods.

Steel prices have risen by 40-50 percent since the end of 2020, according to the Vietnam Steel Association (VSA), troubling construction companies.

The Vietnam Association of Construction Contractors asked the Government Office to [investigate the price rise](#) and find out if steelmakers were cooperating with each other to push up prices.

The ministry said it was a baseless assumption, explaining that local steel prices depended on prices of intermediate goods needed for production, most of which are imported. The prices of intermediate goods have risen because of long shipping times as the supply chain is hindered by the ongoing pandemic.

The VSA has forecast that prices will continue rising until the end of the third quarter.

The ministry expects demand for steel and steel billet to grow 3-6 percent respectively this year as the real estate industry and construction sectors are reviving and major infrastructure projects like Long Thanh International Airport in southern Dong Nai Province and the North-South Expressway are underway.

The demand for hot rolled and cold rolled steel will hit 10.7 million tons this year, up 30 percent year-on-year, the ministry said. However, local steelmakers can only produce around 5-6 million tons of the two products, thus Vietnam will have to import hot rolled and cold rolled steel to meet domestic demand.

The ministry has recommended that the government issues favourable policies encouraging steelmakers to expand production and attracting new enterprises to the steel industry.

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Coverage

Steel price ripple effect felt across domestic businesses

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Global steel prices continue to be in sharp focus, with recent record-breaking highs pushing contractors to the wall as well as raising questions on whether steelmakers have been colluding to hike rates, which have shot up drastically since last year.



Analysts say the record highs of steel prices should fall somewhat moving into the second half of the year

Last Thursday the benchmark iron ore price plunged as much as 9.5 per cent in China as market participants paused after a huge rally that had sent prices to new highs in the days preceding it.

Iron ore had surged to a record \$237.57 per tonne in New York the previous day as strong Chinese demand continued to outpace supply, but analysts remained unconvinced that the run would gather any more speed. Other steel-making ingredients also then dropped in price by the end of last week.

BMO Capital Markets analyst David Gagliano said prices are likely to remain well above historical averages for the remainder of 2021 and into next year.

“Our base case, which sees prices moderate in the second half of 2021, is becoming increasingly conservative given that most domestic US capacity is now restarted or running all-out, import growth remains limited, finished steel inventories remain low, lead times remain extended, and global raw materials and finished steel prices continue to move higher,” Gagliano wrote.

The record price levels have been backed up by a continued supply squeeze, with major iron ore producers reporting seasonally lower output in Q1 of 2021, and rising anxiety over the continued pandemic crisis in India, which could harm the country’s exports of the metal.

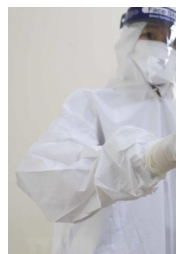


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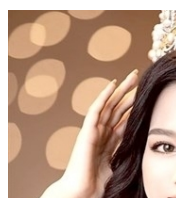
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“These factors, along with a recovery in ex-China demand, are expected to drive the global seaborne trade balance into a deeper deficit in 2021, with annual prices forecast to average \$153 per tonne,” said Ronnie Cecil, principal analyst for metals and mining research at S&P Global Market Intelligence. Cecil noted that a seasonal rise in Brazilian exports is also likely to lower prices in the second half of the year.

Moody’s Investors Service also remarked that the eye-watering iron ore prices would likely recede, but still remain strong amid persistent supply constraints.

Production imbalance

Besides blaming high global prices of iron ore on current logistics issues and high demand, India has this year been investigating whether steel companies have plotted to increase prices of several products after their steel prices surged 40-45 per cent from June 2020 levels.

Due to similar concerns in Vietnam after prices ballooned by 40 per cent since last year, the Ministry of Construction this month requested municipal and provincial people’s committees and relevant agencies to regularly monitor and closely follow market developments to promptly update and adjust the price of construction materials to avoid being affected by the phenomenon of speculation.

The Vietnam Association of Construction Contractors (VACC) also asked the Government Office to investigate the price hike and find out if steelmakers were cooperating with each other to push up prices.

However, the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) said it was a baseless assumption, explaining that local steel prices depended on prices of raw materials needed for production, most of which are imported. The prices of raw materials have risen because of long shipping times as the supply chain is hindered by the ongoing pandemic.

Nghiem Xuan Da, chairman of the Vietnam Steel Association (VSA), explained that the sudden spike in steel prices recently is mainly due to the imbalance in production, supply-demand reciprocity, and dependence on imported input materials such as scrap steel and ores. Along with that, the pandemic has disrupted global supply chains, causing delays in delivery times – another reason for the sharp increase in steel prices.

Major corporate steel consumers have been shocked by the increase in rates, particularly those in auto manufacturing, real estate, and construction.

“Every time we receive a notice of steel quotation adjustments we have a sharp intake of breath because we have price fluctuations of 5-10 per cent in the contracts and no-one predicted steel price increases of 40 per cent,” said Hoang Minh Manh, a contractor at Hoang Chi Viet Nam Company, adding that his company accepted the losses to keep faith and reputation while attempting to find profit from other business lines.

Vice chairman of the Vietnam Association of Building Materials Le Van Toi said that construction investment currently accounts for about 65-70 per cent of public investments. Increase in steel prices will raise the total investment as well as contractor and construction contracts, disrupting medium-term capital plans.

According to one forecast, material prices may increase medium-term capital by 3-7 per cent. For one project this number may be insignificant, but huge when including all current projects, causing budget deficits and affecting fiscal policy.

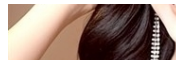
“The management of package contracts signed before the time of price increase of construction steel will face difficulties, especially contracts with fixed unit prices, package contracts with low contingency costs, and the disadvantaged parties are the contractors,” Toi said.

Nguyen Quoc Hiep, chairman of the VACC, said contractors have faced difficulties in the upsurge as most investors signed construction contracts with fixed prices that cannot be adjusted up.

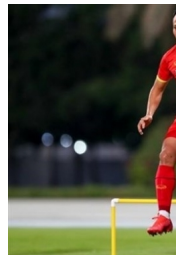
Some VACC members are on the edge of bankruptcy and have been afflicted ever since steel prices began to rise more sharply in late 2020.

Among the largest contractors, Hoa Binh Construction Group and Cotecons saw a drop in profits thanks in part to hiked steel prices.

Contecons’s first-quarter profit was the lowest since the Q2 of 2013 and gross profit margin was only 4.7 per cent. Meanwhile, the net revenue of Hoa Binh Construction Group dropped



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34 per cent on-year.

Meanwhile, steelmakers have conversely reaped benefits. By the end of the first quarter, Hoa Phat Group recorded relatively positive business results. Revenues in the period totalled \$843 million and profit after tax reached \$100 million, respectively increasing 28 and 27 per cent as compared to the same period of 2019.

In April, Hoa Phat Group sold 869,000 tonnes of steel, increasing 65 per cent from the same period last year. Alone, finished construction steel sale was up 59 per cent from April 2020 to reach 428,000 tonnes. Last month the steel export volume was 73,000 tonnes, 3.5 times higher than the corresponding period last year.

Meanwhile, Hoa Sen Group said that its consolidated business results for March are estimated at \$180 million of net revenues, up nearly 18 per cent on-year, leading to \$20 million of profit after tax. It exported high-value batches of galvanised steel sheets during the initial months of the year to the United States, Mexico, Europe, and Southeast Asia with the local group's export volume exceeding 120,000 tonnes per month.

Similarly, at the end of the first three months of the year, Me Lin Steel JSC recorded an after-tax profit increase of 41 times compared to the first quarter of 2020, reaching \$674,000 thanks to high steel prices and reduction in financial expenses and sales.

Listed firm Ho Chi Minh Metal Corporation posted revenues of over \$47.8 million, up over 40 per cent over the same period of 2020, while its profit after tax gained over 10 times compared to last year to \$2.5 million, marking the highest quarterly profit since it was founded.

Seeking the answers

The government is drastically directing disbursement of public investments to ensure economic growth and social security. At a monthly meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Le Minh Khai asked the MoIT to push for increased domestic steel production towards stabilising prices.

On May 11 the MoIT issued Document No.2612/BCT-CN to the VSA and large steel manufacturers, proposing a range of solutions that include restricting the export of domestic steel products and other in-demand products.

According to data from the VSA, in terms of both output and steel exports in the first quarter of this year, there was a sharp increase compared to the same period last year. Specifically, steel production of all kinds reached 7.66 million tonnes, up 33.8 per cent, and steel exports of all kinds reached 1.63 million tonnes, up 59.5 per cent on year.

On May 1, China revived taxes on steel exports and cut tariffs for ferrous imports such as alloy, carbon, and cast iron in a bid to shore up domestic supply. Meanwhile, the Indian government has proposed to slash import duties on steel items further to provide relief to small- and medium-sized enterprises, which have been hit hard by the high cost of raw materials amidst the pandemic.

A representative of the VACC said that there should be a decree which can guide adjustments when material prices spike. For example, when the price of steel rise by over 20 per cent, the contractor could be allowed for adjustment under the guidance of state management agencies; and if the increase is lower than 20 per cent, the contractor must calculate in order to ensure production and business efficiency.

By Nguyen Thu

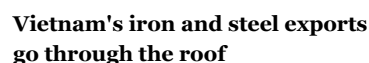
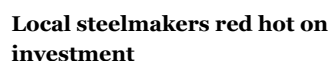
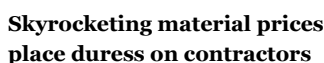
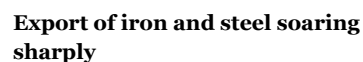
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The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

Circumvention: closing the loopholes

Inquiry into Australia's anti-circumvention framework in relation to anti-dumping measures

House of Representatives
Standing Committee on Agriculture and Industry

May 2015
Canberra

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Foreword

Manufacturing in Australia has for many years been coming under increasing pressure from imported products and there has been a decline in national manufacturing output. Despite the decline of some forms of manufacturing, other sectors of the economy have expanded and on any measurement Australians have enjoyed larger increases in standard of living than most comparable countries.

Much of the increase in Australian living standards has been driven by our open trading system that has sought to remove protective barriers to our markets and concurrently reduce barriers to other markets for our goods. The open trade policies have also reduced costs to other businesses that have been able to expand and prosper as a result, enjoying the 'world price' for their input costs.

As such, we have encouraged our manufacturing industry to increase efficiency so that they are able to compete with overseas manufactured goods. If they can compete fairly at that level then, as they enjoy a freight advantage, they should prosper.

However, it does not mean that it is in Australia's interest that cheaper goods be given access to our markets if they are unfairly subsidised and sold to our consumers at less than the cost of production. All that is achieved in those circumstances is the transfer of jobs off-shore with no guarantee the goods in question will continue to be supplied below production cost when local production is driven out of business.

It is because of this reason that Australia has developed the anti-dumping framework and appointed an Anti-Dumping Commissioner. While some manufacturers are concerned that the task of launching an anti-dumping action is too onerous, many have done so and had successful outcomes with duties being applied to the offending goods.

Manufacturers have been generally pleased with this process but have become increasingly dismayed as they have watched the entities which have had the rulings placed against them indulge in a raft of activities that avoid the duties and thus the intention of the action.

Following numerous approaches from affected industries to the Australian Government and to me as Chair of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Industry, the Minister for Industry and Science, Ian Macfarlane asked the Committee to investigate the prevalence of circumvention activity, whether recent changes to the anti-dumping regulations are effective and if anything further could be done.

It was quite clear from our earliest submissions that the issue of 'like product' (the minor modification of goods to avoid duty) was at the forefront of industry concerns. It is highly likely that the Committee would have recommended strong action in this area were it not for the announcement in March by the Department of Industry that regulations had been altered to empower the Anti-Dumping Commission to deal with this issue.

Australian industry is still acclimatising to the new opportunities presented on the anti-dumping landscape by the appointment of an Anti-Dumping Commissioner in August 2013. While the ruling on slight modification will also take a while to digest, I understand that some applications have already been lodged as a result.

Overall the Committee is of the opinion that most of what can be done at the moment has been done and that it is prudent to observe the effects of the latest rulings before further steps are contemplated.

Equally, the Committee recognises the rewards for circumventing anti-dumping actions are high and that those intent on circumvention have proved enormously resourceful and adaptable. It is for this reason the Committee believes all concerned, including the Committee, should keep a close watching brief on the situation.

The inquiry was relatively short, with little travel, and I would like to thank all those who made their time and resources available to participate. I thank my fellow members for their application to the task.

Rowan Ramsey MP
Chair



Membership of the Committee

Chair	Mr Rowan Ramsey MP	
Deputy Chair	Ms Clare O’Neil MP	
Members	Hon Joel Fitzgibbon MP	Ms Melissa Price MP
	Ms Michelle Landry MP	Mr Dan Tehan MP
	Ms Cathy McGowan AO MP	Mr Rick Wilson MP
	Mr Tony Pasin MP	Mr Tony Zappia MP

Committee Secretariat

Secretary	Ms Julia Morris
Inquiry Secretary	Mr Anthony Overs
Office Manager	Ms Morana Kavagic
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Terms of reference

The Committee is to conduct an inquiry into Australia's anti-circumvention framework in relation to anti-dumping measures, with particular consideration given to:

- the scope, prevalence and impact of circumvention practices by foreign exporters and Australian importers, especially from the perspective of Australian businesses;
- the operation of the anti-circumvention framework since its introduction in June 2013 including its accessibility, use by Australian businesses, recent amendments and effectiveness to date;
- practices that circumvent anti-dumping measures and the models for addressing practices administered by other anti-dumping jurisdictions; and
- areas which require further consideration or development including the effectiveness of anti-dumping measures and the range and scope of circumvention activities.



List of recommendations

4 Proposals for change or reform

Recommendation 1

The Committee recommends that the Minister, in imposing any anti-dumping duties, should use a combination of duties in preference to a single duty. This should be the default position in each case, unless it can be demonstrated by the Minister that a single duty is more suitable than a combination.

Recommendation 2

The Committee recommends that the Anti-Dumping Commissioner provide a briefing to the Committee every six months for the remainder of the 44th Parliament. The briefings should include any proposed legislative or regulatory changes, progress on anti-circumvention cases, and any changes to Anti-Dumping Commission processes.

Recommendation 3

The Committee recommends that the Anti-Dumping Commission and the Department of Industry fully examine all investigation processes with a view to meeting the prescribed timeframes for anti-dumping and anti-circumvention investigations; the Anti-Dumping Commissioner will report back to the Committee on any measures being implemented as part of the six monthly briefings referred to in Recommendation 2.

Introduction

- 1.1 Australian industry is often subjected to competition from heavily subsidised overseas manufacturers that dump products below cost of production on our market. Although product dumping is not illegal, the World Trade Organisation allows Australia to take action against dumped products that cause material injury to Australian industry.
- 1.2 When anti-dumping action is taken, some importers immediately find a way to circumvent that action. Industry claims that as soon as an anti-dumping decision is granted against an imported product, the producer finds a way of changing the description, altering the product or routing the product through a third country to avoid the anti-dumping action.
- 1.3 This inquiry examined circumvention activities and the framework in place to address those actions.

Background to the inquiry

- 1.4 The Committee agreed on 15 September 2014 to inquire into and report on Australia's anti-circumvention framework in relation to anti-dumping measures. The inquiry was referred to the Committee by the Minister for Industry, the Hon Ian MacFarlane MP.
- 1.5 The Terms of Reference called for the Committee to inquire into and report on the following matters:
 - the scope, prevalence and impact of circumvention practices by foreign exporters and Australian importers, especially from the perspective of Australian businesses;
 - the operation of the anti-circumvention framework since its introduction in June 2013 including its accessibility, use by Australian businesses, recent amendments and effectiveness to date;

- practices that circumvent anti-dumping measures and the models for addressing practices administered by other anti-dumping jurisdictions; and
 - areas which require further consideration or development including the effectiveness of anti-dumping measures and the range and scope of circumvention activities.
- 1.6 The inquiry was advertised in *The Australian* and on social media. The Committee sought submissions from relevant Australian Government ministers and from state and territory governments. In addition, the Committee sought submissions from a wide range of Australian manufacturers and industry peak and representative bodies.
- 1.7 The Committee received 26 submissions and two supplementary submissions. Three submissions were confidential. The submissions are listed at Appendix A.
- 1.8 The Committee held five public hearings in Canberra. Public hearing details are listed at Appendix B.

Structure of the report

- 1.9 Chapter two provides an overview of the anti-dumping and anti-circumvention frameworks and briefly outlines the work of the Anti-Dumping Commission.
- 1.10 Chapter three examines the circumvention practices used by foreign exporters and Australian importers.
- 1.11 Chapter four explores possible improvements to the anti-circumvention framework, including measures aimed at addressing key circumvention activities.

Australia's anti-dumping framework

- 2.1 This chapter provides definitions of dumping and circumvention, explores the anti-dumping and anti-circumvention frameworks and briefly outlines the work of the Anti-Dumping Commission.

Dumping

- 2.2 This section of the chapter defines dumping, subsidies and material injury, and explores anti-dumping action. The role of the Anti-Dumping Commission is briefly examined.

What is dumping?

- 2.3 The Department of Industry's submission to the inquiry outlined several definitions in relation to dumping. Firstly, the Department's submission defined dumping:

Dumping occurs when goods exported to Australia are priced lower than their 'normal value', which is usually the comparable price in the ordinary course of trade in the exporter's domestic market.¹

- 2.4 The submission explained further the definition of 'normal value':
... where the price in the ordinary course of trade is unsuitable, 'normal value' may also be determined using comparable prices of exports to a third country or the cost of production plus selling, general and administrative expenses and profit.²

1 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 1.

2 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 1.

2.5 The Department explained dumping in the context of trade agreements:

Dumping is not a prohibited practice under the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements. Rather, the WTO agreements permit anti-dumping duties to be imposed when dumping causes, or threatens to cause, material injury to an Australian industry.³

Subsidies

2.6 The Department explained that, in a similar way to dumping, subsidies may also impact on Australian businesses:

A subsidy is any financial assistance (or income or price support) by a government that benefits, either directly or indirectly, an exporter of goods to Australia. If the subsidy causes, or threatens to cause, material injury to an Australian industry, remedial action may be taken.⁴

Material injury

2.7 The dumping of goods on Australian markets may cause material injury to Australian industry. The Department stated:

Material injury is typically demonstrated through prices, volume and/or profit indicators and is usually reflected by the Australian industry suffering a material reduction in selling prices, profit or market share. Material injury is considered to be above the normal ebb and flow of business.⁵

Anti-dumping action

2.8 The Department of Industry's submission explained that remedial action may be taken where dumping and/or subsidisation causes, or threatens to cause, material injury to an Australian industry.⁶

2.9 The Anti-Dumping Commission website discusses the potential for anti-dumping measures:

Anti-dumping or countervailing measures can only be imposed where the Minister is satisfied that goods exported to Australia have been dumped or subsidised, and that dumping or

3 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 1.

4 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 1.

5 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 1.

6 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 1.

subsidisation has caused, or is threatening, material injury to an Australian industry producing like goods.⁷

- 2.10 The Department's submission explained further that the Australian industry or business concerned must demonstrate that there is dumping or subsidisation, and that the industry has suffered material injury as a result.⁸
- 2.11 The Department explained that, if dumped or subsidised goods are found to have caused, or threaten to cause, material injury to an Australian industry producing like goods:
- ... anti-dumping or countervailing measures may be imposed ... through the publication of a dumping duty notice or countervailing duty notice by the relevant Minister.
- 2.12 The Department's submission explained that an anti-dumping action is the imposition of a measure by the Australian Government, in the form of an additional duty on imports and/or a minimum export price, to remedy material injury to Australian manufacturers caused by dumping. Additionally, countervailing action is the imposition of a measure to remedy material injury caused by a subsidy.⁹
- 2.13 Australia's Anti-Dumping Commissioner, Mr Dale Seymour, explained that when anti-dumping or countervailing measures are imposed:
- ... additional dumping and countervailing duties become payable in respect of the exportation of those goods to Australia for a period of five years, unless revoked earlier. Those duties are payable by the importer of goods upon the entry of the goods into Australia ... The purpose of those duties is to level the playing field from a price perspective in the Australian market ... In simple terms, the uplift of the price of imported goods through the imposition of an additional duty is meant to provide relief to Australian producers and manufacturers.¹⁰

7 Anti-Dumping Commission – Explaining the system, <www.adcommission.gov.au/adsystem/Pages/Explaining-the-System.aspx>, accessed 13 April 2015.

8 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 2.

9 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 1.

10 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 27 November 2014, pp. 1-2.

The Anti-Dumping Commission

- 2.14 The Anti-Dumping Commission (the Commission) administers Australia's anti-dumping and countervailing system. The Department provided some organisational details:
- On 27 March 2014, the Commission transferred from the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service to the Department of Industry to give effect to machinery of government changes announced following the federal election in September 2013.
 - In August 2013, Mr Dale Seymour was statutorily appointed as the Commissioner.¹¹
- 2.15 The Department of Industry's submission explained that, upon application by the Australian industry setting out prima facie evidence of the dumping or subsidy and the material injury, the Commission commences an investigation and reports to the relevant Minister whether anti-dumping or countervailing duties should be imposed on the goods from the countries named in the application.¹²

Anti-dumping Acts and regulations

- 2.16 The Department provided information on the foundation for the development of Australia's anti-dumping framework:
- Australia's anti-dumping legislation is based upon the [World Trade Organization] Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (the Anti-Dumping Agreement) and the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.¹³
- 2.17 The Commission administers Australia's anti-dumping and countervailing system under the following legislation:
- *Customs Act 1901* (Customs Act), particularly Parts XVB and XVC;
 - *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* (Dumping Duty Act);
 - *Customs Administration Act 1985*;
 - *Customs Regulations 1926*; and
 - *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Regulation 2013*.¹⁴
- 2.18 Further information on dumping, the Commission and the anti-dumping investigation process is available at the Commission's website.¹⁵

11 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 2.

12 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 2.

13 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 2.

14 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 2.

15 *Anti-Dumping Commission home page*, <www.adcommission.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>.

Circumvention

- 2.19 This section of the chapter defines circumvention, outlines the anti-circumvention framework, recent amendments to the framework, and discusses the impacts of circumvention on Australian businesses. The use of the framework by Australian businesses is also briefly discussed.

What is circumvention?

- 2.20 The Department of Industry's submission defined circumvention as:

... a practice used by exporters and importers of certain products to avoid the full payment of dumping and countervailing duties. The outcome of these activities is that they ensure that the relevant goods do not attract the intended dumping or countervailing duty. This reduces the effectiveness of the trade remedy to Australian industry.¹⁶

- 2.21 The Anti-Dumping Commissioner described circumvention activity in detail:

Circumvention activities can take on various forms and exploit different aspects of the anti-dumping system. The objective of circumvention activities is generally to ensure that the goods do not attract the relevant dumping or countervailing duty that would otherwise be payable or, alternatively, that the relevant good attracts the duty, which is paid, but the payment does not have the intended price effect in the market. This reduces the effectiveness of the trade remedy to Australian industry.¹⁷

- 2.22 The scope, prevalence and impact of circumvention practices by foreign exporters and Australian importers is discussed in chapter three.

Anti-circumvention framework

- 2.23 The Department of Industry explained that the purpose of the anti-circumvention framework is to ensure that anti-dumping measures are effective and to ensure that there is relief for the injured domestic industry.¹⁸

16 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 3.

17 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 27 November 2014, p. 2.

18 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 4.

- 2.24 Australia's Anti-Dumping Commissioner, Mr Dale Seymour, discussed the introduction of the anti-circumvention framework:

In June 2013, new legislative provisions commenced in the *Customs Act 1901* for conducting anti-circumvention inquiries based on prescribed circumvention activities. These formed a central component of the previous government's Streamlining Australia's Anti-dumping System reforms package.

- 2.25 The Commissioner explained that the new provisions covered:

- assembly of parts in Australia;
- assembly of parts in a third country;
- export of goods through one or more third countries;
- arrangements between exporters; and
- any additional circumstances prescribed by regulation.¹⁹

- 2.26 The Commissioner explained the operation of the framework, including the ability to make regulations:

Australia's anti-circumvention framework is set out in Division 5A of the Customs Act. Included in this division is a provision that provides the relevant Minister a regulation-making power to add new behaviours designed to circumvent measures to those which can be investigated. This regulation-making power provides flexibility for emerging circumvention practices to be addressed, while sufficiently limiting the scope of behaviours so as to not catch activities which are not circumventing measures or lead to frivolous complaints. [As at 27 November 2014], no regulations have been made to prescribe additional circumstances which are defined to be circumvention practices.²⁰

Impact on Australian business

- 2.27 Many submissions to the inquiry discussed the potential negative commercial impacts that circumvention activities can have on Australian businesses that are already suffering due to dumping.

19 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 27 November 2014, p. 2.

20 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 27 November 2014, p. 2.

- 2.28 A wide range of industries subjected to dumping and circumvention of anti-dumping measures are represented in submissions made to the inquiry. Those industries include:
- steel;²¹
 - aluminium;²²
 - cement;²³
 - electric cables;²⁴
 - paper;²⁵
 - ammonium nitrate;²⁶
 - agricultural chemicals;²⁷
 - preserved fruit;²⁸
 - dried fruit;²⁹ and
 - vegetables.³⁰
- 2.29 The impacts of circumvention of anti-dumping measures can be profound. Data supplied in the Australian Steel Institute submission provided evidence of circumvention, showing a ten-fold increase in imports of certain so-called 'alloy' steel products since anti-dumping measures were imposed on the regular carbon steel products in July 2012.³¹
- 2.30 The Australian Steel Institute added that this circumvention impacts on revenue to the Australian Government and negatively impacts on jobs in the industry.
- 2.31 Capral Ltd also discussed the significant impact on Australian jobs:
- Capral is a manufacturer of aluminium extrusions ... In recent times in our industry, over 500 direct jobs and almost 2,000 in total, which is about one-third of the workforce, have been lost in

21 BlueScope Steel Ltd, *submission 9*; Arrium Ltd, *submission 11*; Australian Steel Institute, *submission 18*; Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia Ltd, *submission 22*.

22 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*.

23 Cement Industry Federation, *submission 16*.

24 Australian Cablemakers Association Ltd, *submission 11*.

25 Australian Forest Product Association, *submission 6*.

26 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*; Manufacturers' Trade Alliance, *submission 23*.

27 Manufacturers' Trade Alliance, *submission 23*.

28 SPC Ardmona, *submission 21*.

29 Manufacturers' Trade Alliance, *submission 23*.

30 AUSVEG, *submission 3*.

31 Australian Steel Institute, *submission 18*, p. 6.

Australia. We put this down mainly to unfair dumping of extrusions.³²

- 2.32 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Ltd, discussed the production of aluminium overseas and the impact of product dumping on the Australian aluminium industry:

Imports from China ramped up rapidly over a number of years, to 40 per cent of our industry. If you look at smelters in China, it is one industry where they do not have a cost advantage. They have to import bauxite, electricity is not cheap, and there have been independent reports showing that in China the cost to manufacture billet, the feedstock, is something like 20 to 30 per cent higher on average than the rest of the world. Yet, they can sell that 17 per cent cheaper on average over some periods. The Chinese government owns over 50 per cent of those smelters. So I think we were able to clearly demonstrate ... the injury to Australia.³³

- 2.33 AUSVEG explained that dumping has negative impacts on the economy by allowing foreign producers the chance to gain market share where they would otherwise not be competitive.³⁴ AUSVEG discussed the impact of dumping on the Australian vegetable industry and the broader implications for regional areas:

The position of the vegetable industry in the Australian food marketplace has been established through decades of hard work and high production standards, leading to widespread recognition of the high quality of Australian vegetables. Exporters who dump vegetable commodities into the Australian market below the cost of production undermine this position and eat into the market share of vegetables in the Australian shopping basket by undercutting Australian suppliers on price while offering produce of lower quality.³⁵

- 2.34 AUSVEG claimed that this behaviour can have serious impacts on the national economy, and, significantly, on economies in the regions in which suppliers work and operate:

When a supplier's profitability is impacted by anti-competitive behaviour like dumping, they are inevitably unable to contribute

32 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 1.

33 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 2.

34 AUSVEG, *submission 3*, p. 2.

35 AUSVEG, *submission 3*, p. 2.

to their regional economy – hours are cut, jobs are lost, and less revenue flows into other businesses in the area.³⁶

Continued or recurring material injury

- 2.35 Several submissions to the inquiry described continuing material injury suffered by industry due to circumvention of anti-dumping measures.
- 2.36 BlueScope Steel's submission provided a list of products for which anti-dumping measures have been imposed.³⁷ BlueScope Steel stated that, despite the imposition of anti-dumping measures, in certain instances the anti-dumping measures have been avoided resulting in a recurrence of material injury. BlueScope referred to monthly ABS import data, which:
- ... reflects a ninety-fold increase in import volumes as classified under the 'other alloy' statistical tariff code for galvanised steel for the period October 2013 to September 2014.³⁸
- 2.37 BlueScope Steel estimates that the value of the interim dumping duties foregone by the Australian Government on the circumvented import volumes is between one and three million dollars for the same period.³⁹
- 2.38 BlueScope Steel stated that the cost of the circumvention has been:
- ... the ongoing injury in the form of lost domestic sales, reduced selling prices and reduced profitability from the lower price offers from circumventing exporters and importers that do not pay the imposed dumping duties. BlueScope is consequently forced to price-match against the measures-free imports in the commodity product market in Australia, even though the modified goods have been sold to the same customers and same end-use applications ...⁴⁰
- 2.39 BlueScope Steel provided estimates of loss in revenue:
- Even taking the most conservative approach, using the smallest avoided dumping margin of 2.6 per cent on imported galvanised steel, over the past twelve months this translates to an annual loss of revenue to the company of approximately \$15 to \$20 million. If based on highest margin of 8.5 per cent for exports from Taiwan, the price-impact would be up to \$50 million.⁴¹

36 AUSVEG, *submission 3*, p. 2.

37 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 8.

38 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 8.

39 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 8.

40 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 8.

41 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 8.

- 2.40 The submission from SPC Ardmona discussed the financial implications for companies in fighting dumping:

Substantial investment is incurred in raising an anti-dumping application and participating in the investigation. This investment is undermined when companies with anti-dumping duties imposed are able to bypass their obligations through circumvention activities.⁴²

Use by Australian businesses

- 2.41 Since the introduction of the anti-circumvention framework in 2013, and as at 31 March 2015, there has been only one anti-circumvention application lodged with the Anti-Dumping Commission.⁴³

- 2.42 The Department of Industry provided details on the subsequent investigation into the avoidance of the intended effect of duty applicable to certain aluminium extrusions exported from the People's Republic of China:

This application was lodged by Capral, an Australian manufacturer of aluminium extrusions, on 19 March 2014. Capral asserts that circumvention has occurred which is avoiding the intended effect of the duties. On 14 April 2014, the Commission's first expedited anti-circumvention inquiry was initiated.⁴⁴

- 2.43 The Anti-Dumping Commissioner further described the timeline of the investigation:

I reported my findings and recommendations to then Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Industry, on 23 December 2014. On 9 February 2015 the Minister for Industry and Science accepted my recommendations and the reasons for my recommendations.⁴⁵

- 2.44 The Commissioner described the outcomes of the investigation:

... five importers identified by the applicant, Capral, were found to be avoiding the intended effect of the duty, by selling the goods without increasing the price commensurate with the total amount of duty payable. Based on this finding, the Minister altered the original dumping duty and countervailing duty notice in respect

42 SPC Ardmona, *submission 21*, p. 3.

43 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 8.

44 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 8.

45 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 2.

of PanAsia, which resulted in an increase of combined interim duty from 10.1 per cent to 57.6 per cent.⁴⁶

- 2.45 The Commissioner further explained that the outcomes of the anti-circumvention investigation apply retrospectively as well as prospectively:

Retrospective duties took effect from 14 April 2014, the date of initiation of the inquiry, and applied to the exports from PanAsia of certain aluminium extrusions to the five importers, who were examined during the inquiry. Prospective duties took effect from the date of publication of the minister's declaration on 19 February 2015 and applied to all exports from PanAsia. So, prospectively, all are captured; retrospectively, [the alterations apply to] the five importers who were examined by the inquiry.⁴⁷

- 2.46 The Department explained that, given the investigation involved a number of complex issues, the inquiry timeframe was extended on several occasions.⁴⁸

- 2.47 The Commissioner also discussed the conduct of this first investigation, and lessons learned:

As this was the Commission's first anti-circumvention inquiry, it raised a number of complex legal policy and operational issues, as you can well imagine. This has provided for the identification of any areas that need to be addressed through future reform. We are working closely with the Department's anti-dumping policy team on those issues.⁴⁹

Anti-circumvention in other jurisdictions

- 2.48 The Department of Industry briefly outlined circumvention of anti-dumping provisions that have been implemented in other jurisdictions. The Department noted that the frameworks for each jurisdiction feature different approaches and processes to address circumvention practices.⁵⁰

46 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 2.

47 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 2.

48 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 8.

49 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 2.

50 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 8.

- 2.49 The Department's submission provides a summary comparison of some of the features of comparable jurisdictions' anti-circumvention frameworks.⁵¹
- 2.50 Further analysis can be found in chapter four of this report.

Recent amendments

- 2.51 A new type of circumvention activity addressing the issue of slight modification of goods was prescribed through regulation on 1 April 2015.⁵² This circumvention activity is further discussed in chapter three and chapter four.

51 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, Attachment D.

52 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 1.

Circumvention practices

- 3.1 This chapter examines the circumvention practices used by foreign exporters and Australian importers.
- 3.2 The informal Manufacturers' Trade Alliance (MTA) submission, representing nine companies in six industries, described the three main circumvention activities that impact on Australian industry:
- the minor modification of goods where the essential characteristics of the goods have not been substantially altered;
 - the export of goods (including minor modified goods) from third countries where the exporter and/or the Australian importer was involved in an earlier investigation of the goods; and
 - the exporter reducing export prices to evade the full intent of the dumping duties and therefore prolonging the injury that the measure was intended to prevent.¹
- 3.3 Most other submissions to the inquiry also discussed or described these three activities. Each of these activities is described in detail below. In addition, the issue of exporters establishing phoenix companies is discussed. The chapter concludes with a short discussion on other circumvention practices observed in Australia.

Minor modifications or 'like goods'

- 3.4 Multiple submissions to the inquiry explained that a key circumvention activity involved the slight alteration of a product in order to avoid the intended impact or effect of the anti-dumping measure imposed.
- 3.5 The submissions stated that current regulatory provisions do not address the minor modification of exported goods.
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1 Manufacturers' Trade Alliance, *submission 23*, p. 2.

- 3.6 As an example, the Cement Industry Federation submission stated that this was of particular concern:

... where cement or cementitious products can be modified with a low-cost additive that results in the exported goods description altering to a “mixture” or similar.²

- 3.7 Two key examples of Australian industries impacted by slight modification of ‘like goods’, steel and ammonium nitrate, are discussed below.

Steel

- 3.8 The inquiry received several submissions relating to circumvention activities impacting the Australian steel industry.³

- 3.9 BlueScope Steel discussed the modification of steel and the intention of producing an alloy product:

It is our experience that increasing volumes of flat steel imports are being slightly modified by the addition of an alloy, principally boron, in minor quantities (commonly referred to as “pixie dust”) and then reclassified under Australia’s tariff system so as to avoid or circumvent anti-dumping measures. The evidence indicates that this practice is deliberately and sometimes blatantly aimed at avoiding dumping duties, with the alloy goods being sold into the same end-use applications as non-alloy steel but without dumping measures being applied.⁴

- 3.10 BlueScope Steel stated that the imported modified goods continue to compete directly with similar Australian products in all end-use applications that were previously considered as comprising the Australian market in the lead-up to the imposition of the anti-dumping measures.⁵

- 3.11 Bisalloy Steel Group also stated that minor modification does not alter the essential characteristics of the goods or the end-use application of the goods:

The alloyed products are sold via the same distribution channels, to the same end-use customers, and are used in the same end-use applications as non-alloyed products. The addition of the low-cost

2 Cement Industry Federation, *submission 16*, p. 6.

3 BlueScope Steel Pty Ltd, *submission 9*; Bisalloy Steel Group Pty Ltd, *submission 13*; Arrium Ltd, *submission 14*; Australian Steel Institute, *submission 18*; Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia, *submission 22*.

4 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 3.

5 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 9.

alloy is sufficient ... to avoid the payment of measures ... imposed on non-alloyed goods.⁶

- 3.12 Arrium Ltd also discussed the minor modification of steel products and the impacts on the Australian steel market. The example given related to hollow structural sections (HSS) imported into Australia from China and Malaysia:

Within six months of [anti-dumping] measures being imposed, certain exporters began adding very small amounts of ... boron, to the HSS steel. Imports of "alloyed" HSS products increased by approximately 1,000 per cent from 300 tonnes per month to 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes per month. Whilst the addition of micro levels (8ppm) of boron doesn't alter the essential characteristics of the goods in any manner, it permits a change to a tariff statistical code from non-alloy to alloy. For a cost of less than \$5/t to add the 8ppm of boron, foreign exporters are currently evading up to \$100/t in dumping measures. The addition of boron in many steel goods is a deliberate circumvention strategy ...⁷

- 3.13 The Australian Steel Institute also noted that, while recent circumvention examples have highlighted the increase in the use of boron to create an alloy steel, other elements could also be added to provide the same effect.⁸

- 3.14 Mr Mark Vasella, Chief Executive of BlueScope Steel Australia, further discussed the intent of minor modification and its direct impact on the Australian steel industry:

Circumvention is low cost and high gain to the exporter, but increasingly costly to the local steel industry. In recent years, we have seen dramatic increases in volumes of imported steel arriving here under the other alloy tariff code, but destined for the same end-use applications as non-alloyed steel minus dumping measures. For galvanised steel alone, we conservatively estimate that revenue lost to our company through circumvention by minor modifications at more than \$30 million for the period between October and January just gone.⁹

- 3.15 The Arrium Ltd submission stated that, since dumping measures were imposed on HSS steel products in June 2012, more than 54,000 tonnes of the product have been imported as alloy, thereby avoiding dumping

6 Bisalloy Steel Group Pty Ltd, *submission 13*, pp. 4-5.

7 Arrium Ltd, *submission 14*, p. 6.

8 Australian Steel Institute, *submission 18*, p. 7.

9 Mr Mark Vasella, Chief Executive, BlueScope Steel, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 19 March 2015, p. 6.

duties.¹⁰ Arrium Ltd added that this circumvention has depressed the Australian steel industry's domestic selling prices by approximately ten per cent, costing the industry millions of dollars in annual profit, and contributing to a reduction in the industry's workforce.¹¹

- 3.16 Arrium Ltd discussed the need for the Australian Government to redress the minor modification situation:

In 2005, the Australian pipe and tube industry embarked on a process of attempting to have effective measures implemented to remove the injury caused by dumping. It took seven years and a series of investigations before Customs and Border Protection finally applied dumping and subsidisation measures in 2012 on hollow structural sections, pipe and tube exported from China, Taiwan, Korea and Malaysia. We believe it took foreign exporters less than three months to circumvent these measures – by, for example, in this case the addition of eight parts per million of boron to simply change the tariff codes under which the products were imported. Arrium raised this circumvention issue with the government almost two years ago. Today, the circumvention and injury to the Australian industry continues.¹²

- 3.17 BlueScope Steel's submission also discussed the need for change in circumvention regulation:

The inability of the newly-introduced circumvention provisions to address minor modifications of goods exported to Australia that are otherwise the subject of measures is a significant flaw in the legislative framework, and one requiring immediate redress.¹³

- 3.18 Mr Mark Vasella of BlueScope Steel added:

Treating goods with minor modification as alike to goods that are subject of anti-dumping measures will hopefully plug this loophole.¹⁴

Ammonium nitrate

- 3.19 Orica Ltd provided a key example of goods that have been modified to avoid anti-dumping measures.
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10 Arrium Ltd, *submission 14*, p. 6.

11 Arrium Ltd, *submission 14*, p. 6.

12 Mr Steve Hamer, Chief Executive Steel, Arrium Ltd, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 19 March 2015, p. 6.

13 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 9.

14 Mr Mark Vasella, Chief Executive, BlueScope Steel, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 19 March 2015, p. 6.

- 3.20 Orica Ltd explained that the company's recent involvement with Australia's anti-dumping system commenced in 2000 when it participated in an industry application for anti-dumping measures on ammonium nitrate exported from the Russian Federation. Anti-dumping measures have remained in place since May 2001.¹⁵
- 3.21 The Orica Ltd submission claimed that the company, on occasion, has encountered attempts by exporters to circumvent anti-dumping measures.¹⁶
- 3.22 Orica Ltd explained that ammonium nitrate is a commodity product with significant volumes exported from Russia and the former Russian states, and added that ammonium nitrate is subject to minor modification:
- ... the low production cost associated with Russian ammonium nitrate makes it all the more realistic that additives can be incorporated into the finished [ammonium nitrate] at minimal cost.¹⁷
- 3.23 Orica Ltd explained that, in the European Union, the ammonium nitrate industry was concerned about changes in exporter activity following the imposition of measures on Russian exporters:
- Producers/exporters altered the products through the addition of minimal amounts of calcium. The goods were then identified as "mixtures" of [ammonium nitrate], and it was asserted that the "mixture" goods were not the subject of the measures.¹⁸
- 3.24 However, the submission from Orica Ltd explained that the European Commission was able to effectively deal with the attempts to circumvent the measures:
- The European Commission concluded that the [ammonium nitrate] mixtures were alike to [ammonium nitrate that was] the subject of the measures and extended the goods description to include mixtures of [ammonium nitrate] where it is evident that the slightly altered goods have essentially the same physical characteristics as the original goods, are sold via the same distribution channels to the same end-use customers, and are used in the same end-use applications, as the "goods".¹⁹
- 3.25 Discussion on redressing the minor modification and like goods issues can be found in chapter four.
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15 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 3.

16 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 3.

17 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 4.

18 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 3.

19 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 4.

Country hopping

- 3.26 The second significant circumvention activity described in this chapter is country hopping or the export of goods from third countries.
- 3.27 Bisalloy Steel explained that an exporter can commence exporting goods from an affiliated supplier in another country that is not the subject of anti-dumping measures.²⁰
- 3.28 Capral Ltd also explained that goods can be shipped through a third country to avoid anti-dumping measures:
- [Aluminium] extrusions destined for Australia are shipped from China to a third country and then shipped to Australia purporting to originate from the third country. Only Chinese extrusions are subject to dumping and countervailing duties, therefore importers claiming the goods are from another country will avoid paying the duties.²¹
- 3.29 The Australian Forest Products Association noted that the paper product industry is characterised by large international companies that often have operations in several countries, which can facilitate the ability to switch sourcing of products if anti-dumping measures are applied.²²
- 3.30 Orica Ltd claimed that following the imposition of anti-dumping measures, it is not uncommon for importers to seek out new sources for supply, adding that this may particularly be the case where the market opportunities in Australia are significant.²³
- 3.31 Orica Ltd observed the emergence of ammonium nitrate exports from the Ukraine, following the imposition of measures on Russian ammonium nitrate:
- ... it is Orica's understanding that some of the [ammonium nitrate] exported from the Ukraine has been manufactured in Russia. The emergence of the Ukraine as a source of supply to Australia could, at the time, be attributed to the imposition of [anti-dumping] measures on [ammonium nitrate] of Russian origin.²⁴
- 3.32 Orica Ltd further explained that it has encountered recent circumstances concerning the export of ammonium nitrate to Australia that was declared as being of Malaysian origin. Orica Ltd stated that Malaysia does not have

20 Bisalloy Steel Group Pty Ltd, *submission 13*, p. 1.

21 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*, p. 2.

22 Australian Forest Products Association, *submission 6*, p. 2.

23 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 4.

24 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 4.

ammonium nitrate manufacturing facilities, leading the company to conclude that the exported goods are of Russian origin.²⁵

3.33 Orica Ltd explained further:

In some instances, [ammonium nitrate] of Russian origin can be transported to the Ukraine and then forwarded to Malaysia where it “enters the commerce” of Malaysia. The goods may then be further redirected to Australia. The low commercial cost of producing [ammonium nitrate] in Russia ... permits [ammonium nitrate] to be trans-shipped via one or more countries for eventual export to Australia.²⁶

3.34 Orica Ltd stated that it has raised the incorrect country of origin issue with the Australian Bureau of Statistics so that the imports can be correctly identified.²⁷

3.35 The SPC Ardmona submission stated that the imposition of an anti-dumping duty may create an incentive for producers to move production to other countries or to start producing in the country that imposed the anti-dumping duty.²⁸

3.36 SPC Ardmona discussed the complexities of food production and the difficulty in keeping track of ingredients:

Recent years have seen a substantial increase in trade of intermediate or completed goods ... For example ingredients could be sourced for one country, semi processed in/from another and final assembly of the goods could occur in the third country. These scenarios lead to difficulty in determining the country of origin of the goods and in establishing whether duties are being circumvented.²⁹

3.37 Discussion on redressing country hopping issues can be found in chapter four.

Duty absorption

3.38 A further form of circumvention of anti-dumping measures involves price manipulation to overcome or absorb the duties applied to exported goods.

25 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 5.

26 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, pp. 5-6.

27 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 5.

28 SPC Ardmona, *submission 21*, p. 6.

29 SPC Ardmona, *submission 21*, p. 6.

- 3.39 BlueScope Steel suggested that where an anti-dumping measure is applied, it is expected that the selling price on the Australian market would increase by at least the amount of the measure.³⁰
- 3.40 The Australian Steel Institute stated that an importer/exporter could absorb the duty, sell into the market at the same price, and continue to cause injury to the market.³¹
- 3.41 Orica also pointed out that an importer can forego profit or secure a subsequent disbursement from the exporter to compensate for the absorption of the duty.³²
- 3.42 Bisalloy Steel Group Pty Ltd (Bisalloy) has experienced the circumvention of anti-dumping measures, observing further reductions in product export prices following the application of provisional anti-dumping measures.³³
- 3.43 The Australian Steel Institute submission explained that Bisalloy won an anti-dumping case concerning certain steel products; subsequently all four of the competitors cited in the case reduced their prices. The nett effect was that the price was the same in the marketplace as it was prior to the successful anti-dumping investigation. Bisalloy therefore found itself in the same position of material injury as prior to the anti-dumping investigation.³⁴
- 3.44 Orica observed that section 269ZDBB of the *Customs Act 1901* addresses the avoidance of the intended effect of the anti-dumping measure, noting that the provision is predicated on “increasing the price commensurate with the total amount of duty payable” on the circumvented goods.³⁵
- 3.45 Orica noted that, in certain circumstances, the importer may absorb a proportion of the anti-dumping measure, thereby discounting eligibility under section 269ZDBB as the total duty payable is not reflected in the selling price.³⁶

Measures

- 3.46 The Anti-Dumping Commission’s *Guidelines on the application of forms of dumping duty* (the duty guidelines) provide details on types of duty, as described below.

30 BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 10.

31 Australian Steel Institute, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 5 March 2015, p. 2.

32 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 6.

33 Bisalloy Steel Group Pty Ltd, *submission 13*, p. 1.

34 Australian Steel Institute, *submission 18*, p. 7.

35 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 6.

36 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 6.

Ad valorem method

- 3.47 The duty guidelines state that the most common form of duty is the *ad valorem* duty:

It is duty applied as a proportion of the export price. It is like other long standing *ad valorem* duties of Customs. The duty amount, in Australia's case, is usually the actual FOB (Free on Board) export price multiplied by the percentage dumping duty rate.³⁷

- 3.48 The duty guidelines also state that an *ad valorem* duty method is one of the simplest forms of duty and it is easy to administer.³⁸

- 3.49 The duty guidelines go on to explain that an *ad valorem* duty suits a situation where a commodity's prices vary significantly over time, because:

- an *ad valorem* duty method which applies the duty to the actual export price ... does not show the same variability in the 'effective' rate of the duty that arises under the combination or fixed duties, as export prices change ... ; and
- an *ad valorem* method may not need to be subject to frequent review unlike the other duty methods.³⁹

- 3.50 Orica noted that the Anti-Dumping Commission applies measures on an *ad valorem* basis:

The rationale for *ad valorem* measures is based upon the Commission's understanding that *ad valorem* measures are the most common form of measure in other jurisdictions.⁴⁰

- 3.51 Orica claimed that *ad valorem* measures are readily circumvented by exporters via further reductions in the export price.⁴¹

Fixed duty method

- 3.52 The duty guidelines state that a fixed duty method operates to collect a fixed amount of duty, regardless of the actual export price of the goods.⁴²

37 'Guidelines on the application of forms of dumping duty' <www.adcommission.gov.au/accessadsystem/investigations/Documents/Guidelineformsof dumpingduty-November2013.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2015, p. 11.

38 'Guidelines on the application of forms of dumping duty' <www.adcommission.gov.au/accessadsystem/investigations/Documents/Guidelineformsof dumpingduty-November2013.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2015, p. 11.

39 'Guidelines on the application of forms of dumping duty' <www.adcommission.gov.au/accessadsystem/investigations/Documents/Guidelineformsof dumpingduty-November2013.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2015, p. 12.

40 Orica Ltd, *submission* 17, p. 6.

41 Orica Ltd, *submission* 17, p. 6.

42 'Guidelines on the application of forms of dumping duty' <www.adcommission.gov.au/accessadsystem/investigations/Documents/Guidelineformsof

- 3.53 In imposing the duty, the duty guidelines state that, as an example, \$10 per tonne must be paid regardless of whether the actual export price of the goods at the time of import is \$100 per tonne or \$500 per tonne.⁴³
- 3.54 The duty guidelines state that the main advantage of this form of duty is that it ensures the effectiveness of measures where there is a likelihood of price manipulation or circumvention.
- 3.55 The duty guidelines add that those circumvention or manipulation activities may often be associated with:
- complex company structures such as where there are wholly owned subsidiaries and where parties are related; or
 - where there are new forms of the product via mixtures with other products emerging.⁴⁴
- 3.56 The duty guidelines briefly discuss advantages of the fixed duty method:
- ... [an advantage is] that it can be more precisely applied than the *ad valorem* duty method in some cases; and
 - a key disadvantage ... is that in a rising market the protective effect of the fixed duty can become quickly eroded.⁴⁵

Combination method

- 3.57 Several submissions to the inquiry suggested that a combination of fixed duty and variable methods be applied.
- 3.58 BlueScope Steel, in its supplementary submission, provided a simple example that explained fixed measures versus fixed and variable measures.⁴⁶
- 3.59 The Cement Industry Federation stated that it supports the combination method over the *ad valorem* method alone:
- ... measures based upon the *ad valorem* method may be readily circumvented by exporters and importers. This is particularly the case where measures are relatively small – for example five per cent or less. All that is required is for the exporter to reduce the export price by the amount of the interim duty margin for the duty

dumpingduty-November2013.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2015, p. 10.

43 'Guidelines on the application of forms of dumping duty' <www.adcommission.gov.au/accessadsystem/investigations/Documents/Guidelineformsof dumpingduty-November2013.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2015, p. 10.

44 'Guidelines on the application of forms of dumping duty' <www.adcommission.gov.au/accessadsystem/investigations/Documents/Guidelineformsof dumpingduty-November2013.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2015, p. 10.

45 'Guidelines on the application of forms of dumping duty' <www.adcommission.gov.au/accessadsystem/investigations/Documents/Guidelineformsof dumpingduty-November2013.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2015, p. 10.

46 BlueScope Steel Pty Ltd, *submission 9.1*, p. 1.

to become ineffective. *Ad valorem* measures do not allow for a penalty to be applied where the exporter reduces export prices further – whereas measures based upon the combination method (where a fixed and variable component addresses subsequent reductions in export prices) remain effective and limit further injury to the Australian industry.⁴⁷

- 3.60 Discussion on redressing duty absorption issues can be found in chapter four.

Phoenix companies

- 3.61 Evidence to this inquiry suggested that a particular circumvention activity involves the supply of goods through alternate companies that are not subject to anti-dumping measures.

- 3.62 Mr Phil Jobe, Director of Capral Ltd, discussed the very recent anti-circumvention case that ruled in Capral's favour, and explained the use of 'phoenix companies' in that case:

One of the aspects of this decision we were not pleased with was the retrospectivity back to April. We were very pleased that the principle was achieved, but in this case the importers set up a \$2 company just after the inquiry was announced and starting buying, we understand, the bulk of the metal through that company, which was not listed in the original application, and by that very simple act they appear, at this point anyway, to have avoided something like \$8 million to \$8½ million worth of [duties] ... [The] circumvention case [was] initiated by the Commissioner on 14 April. On 1 June last year, the phoenix company started operating.⁴⁸

- 3.63 Mr Jobe explained that the phoenix company issue needs to be examined:

We just think that a phoenix company being able to set up after a commissioner has announced an inquiry and then being able to avoid any of that retrospectivity probably needs attention.

But I do think that, if a circumvention inquiry is underway, it should apply to the companies that have been found to have engaged in circumvention activities and their successors. That is what is needed, and we need clarity about whether those powers are available now or whether amendments are needed to clarify

47 Cement Industry Federation, *submission 16*, p. 5.

48 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 3.

that. But I think that is a major gap right now in the circumvention, in the anti-dumping cases.⁴⁹

Other practices

3.64 Submissions to the inquiry outlined an array of circumvention practices, in addition to the key activities described above.

3.65 Arrium Ltd provided a list of examples of importers changing product tariff classifications in order to evade applicable dumping duties, including:

- Foreign exporters re-specifying a product without necessarily making a physical change to the product. An example of this is dual specifying HSS as “Line Pipe” so that it can be imported under a different tariff code.
- Foreign exporters applying a primer to steel product so that a change in the tariff classification occurs for the goods from “uncoated steel” to “coated steel”.
- Foreign exporters drilling a hole in a beam or tube of steel to enable a change of the tariff classification to a ‘fabricated’ steel.⁵⁰

3.66 Capral Ltd also discussed product misclassification using aluminium extrusions as an example:

Customs uses its imports clearance system to collect dumping and countervailing duties, which relies on importers correctly classifying and describing the goods as extrusions in order to attract the duties. Importers will avoid paying the duties if the goods are misclassified or wrongly described.⁵¹

3.67 The Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS) submission stated that there are several practices used by unscrupulous entities to circumvent the payment of anti-dumping and countervailing duties.⁵²

3.68 ACBPS added that these practices often involve collusion between several parties in the supply chain:

... at times, they involve professional fraud facilitation networks that have an extensive global footprint, operate in several

49 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 3.

50 Arrium Ltd, *submission 14*, p. 6.

51 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*, p. 2.

52 Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, *submission 15*, p. 2.

countries and pose a direct risk to several jurisdictions including Australia.⁵³

3.69 The ACBPS claimed that these professional networks facilitate the avoidance of millions of dollars in duties and taxes across numerous jurisdictions.⁵⁴

3.70 ACBPS provided a list of some of the known or suspected practices employed to illegally circumvent anti-dumping and countervailing duties, some of which have been canvassed in this chapter:

- hiding the true origin of the goods to avoid payment of [anti-dumping and countervailing] duties by falsifying, or fraudulently obtaining, certificates of origin or other documentary evidence; transshipping the goods through a third country and physically changing the presentation of the goods (e.g. re-packaging, re-labelling);
- manipulating the value of the goods subject to [anti-dumping and countervailing] duties, which may involve collusion between the foreign manufacturer or exporter and the Australian importer;
- misclassifying the goods subject to [anti-dumping and countervailing] duties to a tariff classification that does not attract such duties;
- falsely claiming an exemption on the basis of goods, country or exporter;
- misreporting the goods, often through underreporting the correct quantity of the total number of goods in a consignment, or an incorrect description or origin of the goods;
- collusion between foreign exporters so that goods subject of [anti-dumping and countervailing] duties are supplied from a lower duty rate supplier or exempt supplier; and
- comingling goods the subject of [anti-dumping and countervailing] duties in the same consignment as those that are not.⁵⁵

53 Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, *submission 15*, p. 2.

54 Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, *submission 15*, p. 2.

55 Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, *submission 15*, pp. 2-3.

Proposals for change or reform

- 4.1 This chapter examines possible changes to the anti-circumvention framework. The key areas examined are measures aimed at addressing minor modification, country hopping and duty absorption. International practices and their possible application in Australia are also considered. Additional areas of the framework examined here include effectiveness of measures, retrospective measures and post-implementation scrutiny.
- 4.2 The work of the Anti-Dumping Commission is briefly examined, including the crucial area of resources for the agency. Several aspects of the anti-dumping framework are briefly discussed.

Minor modification and like goods

- 4.3 As described in chapter three, many submissions called for the addition of minor modification to the list of circumvention activities. Submissions recommended that the Anti-Dumping Commission have the ability to treat slightly modified goods as ‘alike’ to goods the subject of anti-dumping measures.
- 4.4 BlueScope Steel stated that adopting this approach would ensure that the anti-dumping system is able to swiftly address circumvention activities involving the slight modification of goods, minimising further material injury to Australian industry.¹

¹ BlueScope Steel, *submission 9*, p. 10.

- 4.5 Australia's Anti-Dumping Commissioner, Mr Dale Seymour, brought good news to the inquiry at a public hearing in March 2015. The Commissioner described a new regulation to be introduced that captures slight modification as a circumvention activity:

On 1 April 2015, there will be a new type of circumvention activity addressing the issue of slight modification of goods ... This new circumvention activity will be prescribed through regulation ...

The new regulation seeks to prescribe a new circumvention activity in which goods that would have been subject to a dumping or countervailing notice are slightly modified by a foreign exporter to avoid anti-dumping duty.²

- 4.6 The Commissioner further described the factors that may indicate a slight modification of goods to circumvent the payment of duties, including:

... the general physical characteristics of the goods, commercial characteristics of the goods, function and/or purpose of the original goods and the slightly modified goods, production likeness, intention of the exporter-importer to circumvent, recent evidence of imports of the modified goods to Australia, cost of slight modification, and patterns of trade.³

- 4.7 The Commissioner explained why the new regulation will be put in place in the framework:

The new regulation has arisen in response to feedback from several stakeholders – and I note from submissions that this is a consistent theme – who allege that certain exporters are adding minute amounts of chemical allies such as boron to some steel products in order to avoid anti-dumping measures.⁴

- 4.8 Importantly, the Commissioner added that the new regulation aligns Australia's anti-circumvention provisions more closely with those of other anti-dumping administrations that currently can address the slight modification of goods.⁵

2 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 1.

3 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 1.

4 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 1.

5 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, pp. 1-2.

- 4.9 The Commissioner also commented on the ability of the new regulation to meet the needs of Australian industry:

I am quite confident that the nature and scope of the regulation as it is being prescribed is adequate to do the task at hand. I have no doubt that we will be involved in looking at that very closely very quickly, based on advice I have got from industry. I am looking forward to being able to apply that in real time and test it, but right now I would think it has been very well crafted by the department. The policy objective is clear. I think the nature and scope of the regulation, as I say, is adequate.⁶

- 4.10 When asked if the Commission and the Department of Industry had been developing the new regulation for some time or if the drive came as a result of the Committee's inquiry, the Commissioner stated that the policy development was already in progress.⁷

- 4.11 However, the Commissioner was complimentary about the evidence to the inquiry:

I found the evidence in this process to be quite fascinating actually. That alone has established the value of the review, to be quite honest. There was nothing that I read that I was not aware of, but the way it was expressed was very useful in terms of the context and the impact.⁸

Committee comment

- 4.12 The evidence to the inquiry suggested that the minor modification of goods is a major concern to many Australian businesses. The evidence clearly stated that there has been significant loss in profits, substantial job losses, and significant avoidance of duties payable to the Australian Government.
- 4.13 The Committee is very pleased that the Department of Industry and the Anti-Dumping Commission have moved to implement a policy change by introducing a new regulation that covers slightly modified goods.
- 4.14 No doubt there will be significant interest from industry in this new regulation. The Committee expects to see a number of applications coming quickly from industry.

6 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 7.

7 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 7.

8 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 6.

- 4.15 The Committee is encouraged by the positive comments from the Commissioner concerning the impact of this particular inquiry.

Country hopping and phoenix companies

- 4.16 Country hopping and the use of phoenix companies were raised as circumvention activities in chapter three. Several submissions to the inquiry recommended that country hopping be considered a circumvention activity under the *Customs Act 1901* (the Customs Act).
- 4.17 SPC Ardmona stated that the provisions in the Customs Act regarding circumvention activities such as assembly in, or exports through, a third country could be strengthened.⁹
- 4.18 The Manufacturers' Trade Alliance recommended the extension of anti-circumvention provisions to address the export of goods (including minor modified goods) from third countries where the exporter and/or the Australian importer was involved in an earlier investigation of the goods.¹⁰
- 4.19 Orica Ltd stated that country hopping activities are not limited to associated parties of the exporter. Orica Ltd considers the role of the Australian importer in country hopping activities as pivotal in the commencement of exports to Australia from a new source country.¹¹
- 4.20 Orica Ltd stated that anti-circumvention provisions should extend to the activities of foreign exporters and Australian importers that elicit exports of goods from a third country following the imposition of measures on the exporting country.¹²
- 4.21 Capral Ltd stated that importers found to have circumvented duties must not be allowed to be wound up and have phoenix companies appear in their place.¹³ Capral Ltd suggested that the Commission should have the powers necessary to ensure that importers cannot use phoenix companies to further circumvent dumping and countervailing duties.¹⁴

9 SPC Ardmona, *submission 21*, p. 9.

10 Manufacturers' Trade Alliance, *submission 23*, p. 2.

11 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 5.

12 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 5.

13 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*, p. 2.

14 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*, p. 2.

- 4.22 The Anti-Dumping Commissioner, Mr Dale Seymour, stated that country hopping is captured under the current framework:

In June 2013, new legislative provisions commenced in the *Customs Act 1901* for conducting anti-circumvention inquiries based on prescribed circumvention activities. These formed a central component of the previous government's Streamlining Australia's Anti-dumping System reforms package. The package covered, firstly, assembly of parts in Australia; secondly, assembly of parts in a third country; thirdly, export of goods through one or more third countries; fourthly, arrangements between exporters; and, finally, any additional circumstances prescribed by regulation.¹⁵

- 4.23 The Anti-Dumping Commissioner, discussed potential deficiencies in the anti-circumvention investigation process, explaining that it is difficult to establish facts regarding third country or third party entities:

I do not think, prospectively, there are any deficiencies so far as capturing the importer entities that have a relationship with [an applicant]. It is really just the application of retrospectivity. The question that I am struggling with is, right now, I am fairly clear that, unless those entities were operating through the investigation period, I cannot make a recommendation based on organisations that do not exist.¹⁶

- 4.24 The Commissioner further explained that, in the case of the Capral investigation, any company associated with the exporter would be captured:

So, prospectively, the decision that the parliamentary secretary took very clearly establishes that anybody in an importer relationship with PanAsia as the exporter is captured by the anti-circumvention decision ... The issue with Capral is really a much more specific issue to do with application of retrospectivity to a number of companies that emerged after the end of the investigation period. I took the view that I was only able to investigate entities that were in play, if you like, during the investigation period.¹⁷

15 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 27 November 2014, p. 2.

16 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 3.

17 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 3.

- 4.25 The Commissioner discussed the difficulties of investigating export activity through third countries:

There is the evidence-gathering exercise itself. What you are seeking to do is to go into third countries and, in somewhat difficult circumstances, seek information and evidence from parties to a matter. That in itself can be a very difficult and challenging exercise. It requires me to send people into those markets.¹⁸

Committee comment

- 4.26 The Committee is cognisant of the country hopping and phoenix company issues and the difficulties they present to Australian businesses and the Anti-Dumping Commission.
- 4.27 The Committee is aware that circumvention attempts will still be made irrespective of the anti-dumping measures imposed.
- 4.28 The Committee is of the opinion that, despite the difficulties presented, country hopping or export through third countries is adequately covered by the legislative provisions introduced in 2013.

Duty absorption

- 4.29 As summarised in chapter three, submissions to the inquiry raised concerns over duty absorption as a circumvention activity, where exporters manipulate prices to overcome or absorb the duties applied to exported goods.
- 4.30 There was much discussion in the submissions regarding the application of the most appropriate form of duty. Submissions claimed that a combination of duties is preferred over only fixed duties or only the *ad valorem* method.
- 4.31 The Australian Steel Institute stated that, where only the *ad valorem* method is used, there is a high risk that the exporter will simply reduce prices, thereby circumventing the intended measures.

18 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 27 November 2014, p. 5.

- 4.32 The Australian Steel Institute therefore recommended utilising a combination of fixed and variable duties:

This will deter exporters from reducing export prices post the imposition of measures. This method has been used to good effect in the past.¹⁹

- 4.33 Mr Alan Gibbs, Manager of International Trade Affairs at BlueScope Steel, also stated the combination method is a much preferred measure than just the *ad valorem* duty.²⁰

- 4.34 Similarly, the Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia recommended that a combination of duties be adopted as the default duty to reduce circumvention via price manipulation.²¹

- 4.35 When questioned about the application of appropriate duties, the Anti-Dumping Commissioner explained that the current system is adequate, follows a very well established international standard and is consistent with World Trade Organisation principles.²²

- 4.36 When asked if the duty is insufficient if the price of the product in the marketplace does not go up, the Commissioner explained:

No, [it] does not really say that the duty is insufficient; it is really saying that something else is at play. If that is drawn to our attention or we pick it up through our post-implementation monitoring then we will deal with it ourselves ...²³

- 4.37 The Commissioner discussed the complexity of the various forms of duty that might be recommended to the Minister in an anti-dumping investigation:

We do not by default use one form of duty exclusively. Different duty methods are used on a case-by-case basis. ... Typically, a combination method has been used. However, the forms of duty available to the minister now include a combination of fixed and variable duty method, which is known as the combination duty; a fixed duty method; a floor price duty method; and *ad valorem* duty method.²⁴

19 Australian Steel Institute, *submission 18*, p. 8.

20 Mr Alan Gibbs, Manager, International Trade Affairs, BlueScope Steel Pty Ltd, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 19 March 2015, p. 7.

21 Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia, *submission 22*, p. 1.

22 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 3.

23 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 6.

24 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 6.

- 4.38 The Commissioner explained that the forms of dumping duty calculation all have the same objective of removing the injurious effects of dumping. However, the Commissioner added that certain forms of duty will better suit the particular circumstances of some dumping cases when compared with other forms of duty.²⁵

Committee comment

- 4.39 The Committee appreciates the complexities of establishing and imposing the most appropriate duty or duties on a case by case basis.
- 4.40 However, the Committee is of the opinion that the combination method of imposing duties should be the Minister's default position. The Committee recognises the need to have various options available to the Minister, and also understands that the application of a combination of duties may not be suitable in every circumstance.
- 4.41 With the combination method as the default position rather than one particular duty, the Minister would need to demonstrate a need for selecting one method over a combination, or indeed one method over another.

Recommendation 1

The Committee recommends that the Minister, in imposing any anti-dumping duties, should use a combination of duties in preference to a single duty. This should be the default position in each case, unless it can be demonstrated by the Minister that a single duty is more suitable than a combination.

International practices and their possible application in Australia

- 4.42 As described earlier in this report, the submission from the Department of Industry provided a summary comparison of some of the features of anti-circumvention frameworks in comparable jurisdictions.²⁶ The summary

25 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 7.

26 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, Attachment D, pp. 13-14.

compares Australia with the European Union (EU), the United States (US) and Brazil.

4.43 Of particular note is the fact that the summary demonstrates that Australia meets more criteria than the other three jurisdictions. The only key provision that Australia does not meet concerns addressing slightly modified goods. However, this has now been addressed by the Anti-Dumping Commission as discussed earlier in this chapter.

4.44 Australia also leads the way in terms of investigation timeframes, with a 155 day timeframe, being well inside nine months (EU and Brazil) or 300 days (US).²⁷

4.45 The Department described the EU's broader approach to defining and addressing circumvention activity in comparison to the US, Brazil and Australia:

The broad EU definition allows various types of circumvention to be addressed including: product alternation (modified products); third country circumvention (including trans-shipment); and arrangements between exporters with lower duty rates.²⁸

4.46 The Department also explained that the EU has a 'reinvestigation' process that allows the effectiveness of duties to be assessed, and, if necessary, revised:

This type of inquiry asks the question 'Are the duties working as intended?' and is distinct from a 'review of measures' which considers if the level of dumping has changed over time and needs to be adjusted.²⁹

4.47 The Department explained that Brazil also has a 'redetermination' process that addresses if the effectiveness of duties has been compromised because of the manner in which the duty was applied, or if the price of dumped products has not risen as expected.³⁰

4.48 Capral Ltd provided comment on consistency in the imposition of duties between jurisdictions, possibly reflecting the use of different forms of duties in those cases:

In 2009 we put an application in with the then anti-dumping department, and in 2010 duties of between zero and 10 per cent were awarded. This compared very poorly against Canada and the USA, where measures of 30 per cent plus were put in. This is the

27 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, Attachment D, p. 14.

28 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 8.

29 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 8.

30 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 8.

same product, coming from many of the same factories, at the same pricing – so clearly there was a huge difference between findings in other countries around the world, and Australia ...³¹

Committee comment

- 4.49 The Committee is pleased that the Australian anti-circumvention framework compares favourably with those of other jurisdictions. It would appear that, in establishing a framework, Australia has adopted the best practices of other countries around the world. The Committee notes that the Australian framework outperforms others in terms of timeframes for investigations.
- 4.50 The Committee is concerned about consistency in the imposition of duties across jurisdictions. The Committee is of the opinion that, for the same product, a duty imposed in one jurisdiction should be similar to that imposed by another jurisdiction.
- 4.51 The Committee advises the Anti-Dumping Commission to examine and analyse the application of duties across jurisdictions with a view to providing consistency in imposing duties.

Effectiveness of anti-circumvention measures

- 4.52 One of the objectives of this inquiry was to consider the effectiveness of the anti-circumvention framework to date.
- 4.53 At the first public hearing for the inquiry, Mr Paul Trotman, General Manger of the Trade and International Branch in the Department of Industry, discussed the fact that the anti-circumvention framework is relatively new, and the impact that the first investigation may have:

The interesting thing about the anti-circumvention framework is that we are living and breathing still the very first application that has been brought and the decision that has been brought to bear, so it is difficult in a true policy sense to look at it with a degree of objectivity because you are very much in the midst of a live application. That is not to say that the government may not want to introduce further provisions and may want to introduce those quickly if they believe that the anti-circumvention framework is not working in the intended way ...³²

31 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 1.

32 Mr Paul Trotman, General Manger, Trade and International Branch, Department of Industry, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 3.

- 4.54 At the last public hearing for the inquiry, the Anti-Dumping Commissioner discussed the intent of the Commission, considering that one investigation has been completed:
- In my view there is absolutely no room for people to be avoiding these duties once they have been established. It is outrageous behaviour. From a commissioner perspective, as an independent statutory officer, my view is that the government has given me this regulation and I intend to apply it properly. I have shown through the way we approached the first anti-circumvention activity that we absolutely mean business in this area.³³
- 4.55 The Australian Workers' Union submission questioned whether the framework could efficiently and effectively address the concerns of industry, given the very low number of investigations. Further, the submission raised concerns about resource constraints and definitional issues that may be playing a part in the premature rejection of circumvention applications.³⁴
- 4.56 The Department of Industry noted that, between 11 June 2013 (when the anti-circumvention framework was established) and 27 November 2014, there were 10 anti-circumvention referrals to the Anti-Dumping Commission. The Department noted that a referral is not a formal application.³⁵
- 4.57 The Department added that the referrals were made to the Commission by the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service compliance/investigations work areas or by stakeholders through the dumping hotline.³⁶
- 4.58 The Department stated that it has not received any feedback from stakeholders as to why inquiries into circumvention activities have not been applied for by Australian industry. The Department added that the limited number of applications may not necessarily indicate a low prevalence of circumvention activities by importers and foreign exporters.³⁷
- 4.59 The Department listed possible factors that may have contributed to the low number of anti-circumvention applications by Australian industry:
- circumvention activities are not prevalent;

33 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 7.

34 Australian Workers' Union, *submission 5*, p. 11.

35 Department of Industry, *submission 2.1*, p. 2.

36 Department of Industry, *submission 2.1*, p. 2.

37 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 9.

- the existence of an anti-circumvention framework deters circumvention activities;
- businesses do not understand circumvention or how the anti-circumvention framework operates;
- businesses are unaware of circumvention activities taking place;
- businesses are unable to gather sufficient evidence supporting claims of circumvention;
- businesses may be aware but not able to submit an application as not part of 'Australian industry'; or
- the existing anti-circumvention framework does not cover the type of circumvention activity occurring.³⁸

Committee comment

- 4.60 The Committee acknowledges that there has been only one investigation into circumvention activity, with that case being open at the beginning of the Committee's inquiry. That investigation concluded during the course of the inquiry.
- 4.61 The Committee is aware of factors that may currently limit the number of applications; it is a costly exercise, takes time, and not enough circumvention activities had been captured in regulations.
- 4.62 The Committee hopes that the recommendations in this report will assist in making the framework more accessible for Australian businesses.
- 4.63 The Committee is mindful of the fact that the anti-circumvention framework has not been properly tested. However, the Committee is confident that the effectiveness of the framework will be tested as new cases emerge, with each completed case sure to further inform policy development.

Retrospective measures

- 4.64 Some submissions called for the introduction of retrospective measures, allowing collection of duties back to the onset of an anti-dumping or circumvention investigation.
- 4.65 For example, Orica Ltd stated that retrospective measures could be readily applied in some circumstances to bolster the effectiveness of the anti-dumping system.³⁹

38 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 9.

39 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 7.

- 4.66 Capral Ltd stated that any measures taken to counter circumvention must have a strong deterrence factor, and reiterated the need for retrospective measures to be applied.⁴⁰
- 4.67 However, the Department of Industry explained that duties can be collected retrospectively on goods:
- ... between the day the investigation is initiated (day 0) and the day securities could be taken (day 60), or were taken (up to a limit of 90 days prior to the date of imposition).⁴¹
- 4.68 Retrospective measures provisions are outlined in section 269TN of the *Customs Act 1901*.
- 4.69 Mr Paul Trotman of the Department of Industry discussed possible retrospective measures policy changes as the anti-circumvention framework develops:
- There are provisions which could be introduced which might be able to tighten up future investigations and look at things like prospectivity or retrospectivity. These are the sorts of things that we might look at in assessing how the current provisions are operating and whether they could be improved. Sometimes these things are best dealt with when a period of time has elapsed so you can look at all the details and all the information that has been presented and make a thoughtful response ...⁴²

Post-implementation scrutiny

- 4.70 Some submissions to the inquiry recommended that the Commission be more proactive in monitoring imports into Australia to ensure compliance with anti-dumping measures.
- 4.71 Capral Ltd stated that the anti-circumvention framework relies on industry to monitor the market and prepare cases for the Anti-Dumping Commission to investigate.⁴³ Capral Ltd believes it would be preferable for the Commission to have the capabilities, powers and resources to proactively monitor and audit imports to ensure compliance with measures and lessen the burden on industry.⁴⁴

40 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*, p. 2.

41 Department of Industry, *submission 2*, p. 3.

42 Mr Paul Trotman, General Manager, Trade and International Branch, Department of Industry, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 3.

43 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*, pp. 2-3.

44 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*, pp. 2-3.

4.72 Capral Ltd added that such monitoring and auditing could include:

- ongoing analysis of industries susceptible to dumping;
- periodic audits of importers subject to dumping duties;
- occasional spot inspections of imported goods subject to dumping duties; and
- placing analysts in key exporting countries to monitor export industries.⁴⁵

4.73 Mr Phil Jobe, Director of Capral Ltd, discussed the importance of a monitoring role for the Commission:

I think it is vital that the Anti-Dumping Commission plays a very proactive role in monitoring and assessing [circumvention activity], to the point that I think it possibly does need to have people doing monitoring in the country where exports are emanating from ... I would strongly encourage the Anti-Dumping Commission to be very proactive about the post-implementation of this, to make sure that the decision they have made is carried through and does actually have an impact in the industry going forward.⁴⁶

4.74 The Anti-Dumping Commission's ongoing surveillance and enforcement role was discussed at length during a public hearing for the inquiry. The Anti-Dumping Commissioner discussed recent improvements to the Commission's surveillance and enforcement capability:

... in the most recent announcements of the further strengthening of the system by this government, the minister announced the establishment of an Anti-Dumping Information Service, including the creation of a market intelligence unit inside the ADIS, which, as a proposal from me originally, was designed to give me the post-implementation market analytical capability [for ongoing surveillance].⁴⁷

4.75 The Commissioner further explained that the Anti-Dumping Information Service market intelligence unit capability is designed to work with the anti-circumvention unit and the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service compliance division to ensure that post-implementation border control analysis is paramount.⁴⁸

45 Capral Ltd, *submission 7*, pp. 2-3.

46 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 4.

47 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 4.

48 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 4.

4.76 The Commissioner added that post-implementation activities will be more effectively scrutinised:

... with the market intelligence unit, under my direction, taking a very clear focus on post-implementation behaviours, I am quite confident we will be able to monitor [circumvention behaviours] far more effectively.⁴⁹

4.77 The Commissioner discussed the intent of companies that continue to circumvent measures and how they will be detected and managed:

I do not know that we will stop the construction of new entities. They are motivated by market incentives and opportunities that are far outside of my control. ... [If] we see a change in the nature and scope of how those products are being imported ... that will give us a fair indication that something is going on, and we will follow that up. We will follow it up very strongly in a joint operation with the compliance division of the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service.⁵⁰

4.78 The Commissioner reiterated the commitment to post-implementation enforcement:

... it is on the public record that there are a number of very significant investigations going on now and they are all to do with post-implementation circumvention of anti-dumping or countervailing duties ... What it shows is that the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service is absolutely serious about post-implementation monitoring, and so are we.⁵¹

4.79 The Commissioner also reiterated that the Anti-Dumping Information Service is a great initiative of the Australian Government in further strengthening the framework system and building the Commission's capability.⁵²

49 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 4.

50 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 4.

51 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 4.

52 Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner, Anti-Dumping Commission, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 March 2015, p. 4.

The Anti-Dumping Commission

- 4.80 This section of the chapter examines the operations of the Commission, and details areas that require attention or further improvement. The section concludes with some analysis of issues raised about the anti-dumping investigation process.

Feedback

- 4.81 The Committee sought views from Capral Ltd on its experiences with its initial anti-dumping case, the first anti-circumvention investigation, and how the Commission has operated throughout.
- 4.82 Initially, Capral Ltd was negative about the way the initial dumping investigation in 2014 was conducted:
- We believe that there were serious problems with outdated legislation, there were issues with the skill level and resources that the department had at the time, and we certainly believe that there was a culture of timidity, risk aversion, et cetera.⁵³
- 4.83 Capral Ltd argued that dumping investigations should be conducted by a separate statutory commission, with its own commissioner.⁵⁴ This arrangement is now in existence.
- 4.84 Capral Ltd spoke positively about the outcomes of the first anti-circumvention investigation initiated in 2014 and completed in early 2015:
- We now have [the Commission], and I think the decision we have just received gives us enormous encouragement that that actually is working. It gives us much more faith in the process, the commissioner and the commission.⁵⁵
- 4.85 Capral Ltd explained further that the outcome is a very positive decision for the industry:
- ... [it] demonstrates quite a different culture, approach and methodology by the new commissioner and his staff in the commission, and we think that is a very positive development.⁵⁶

Resources

- 4.86 Several submissions discussed the issue of resources available to the Anti-Dumping Commission.
-

53 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 1.

54 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 2.

55 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 2.

56 Mr Phil Jobe, Director, Capral Limited, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 26 February 2015, p. 1.

- 4.87 The Export Council of Australia holds concerns that the efficiency of the anti-dumping framework may be adversely affected by a lack of resources or expertise in the Commission.⁵⁷ The Export Council of Australia is also concerned that, since the most recent changes to the framework, the workload of the Commission has increased and that the Commission requires significant additional resources.⁵⁸
- 4.88 The Export Council of Australia also suggested that the relocation of the Commission from Canberra to Melbourne and the move of its administration from Customs to the Department of Industry may have resulted in the loss of critical expertise.⁵⁹
- 4.89 The Australian Forest Products Association suggested that the Commission requires additional resourcing and case managers in order to effectively implement the framework.⁶⁰
- 4.90 The Australian Forest Products Association also suggested that the Commission's staff will continue to require broader training and skills in the relevant manufacturing industry processes and practices to better understand the basis of the specific complex cases that they investigate.⁶¹
- 4.91 Additionally, the Australian Forest Products Association stated that the Commission will continue to need to be adequately funded, and willing to engage and utilise independent industry experts on complex investigations.⁶²

Committee comment

- 4.92 The Committee is aware that the anti-circumvention system has only been in place for just under two years and that only one investigation has been concluded. Feedback on the work of the Anti-Dumping Commission's work has been positive from the single successful anti-circumvention applicant.
- 4.93 The Committee expects more investigations to be initiated now that minor modification is treated as a circumvention behaviour. Accordingly, the Committee expects the demands on the Anti-Dumping Commission to increase, at least in the medium term, and available resources will need to be monitored and adjusted as necessary.

57 Export Council of Australia, *submission 19*, p. 4.

58 Export Council of Australia, *submission 19*, p. 4.

59 Export Council of Australia, *submission 19*, p. 4.

60 Mr Ross Hampton, Chief Executive Officer, Australian Forest Products Association, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 19 March 2015, p. 2.

61 Australian Forest Products Association, *submission 6*, p. 3.

62 Australian Forest Products Association, *submission 6*, p. 3.

- 4.94 Further, the Committee wishes for the Anti-Dumping Commissioner to brief the Committee on a regular basis regarding anti-circumvention case load, progress and outcomes, and any changes to the relevant frameworks. This is particularly important as additional anti-circumvention cases are brought forward by industry and dealt with in the near future.

Recommendation 2

The Committee recommends that the Anti-Dumping Commissioner provide a briefing to the Committee every six months for the remainder of the 44th Parliament. The briefings should include any proposed legislative or regulatory changes, progress on anti-circumvention cases, and any changes to Anti-Dumping Commission processes.

Anti-dumping investigation process

- 4.95 Most submissions to the inquiry commented on the need for minor or indeed major changes to the anti-dumping investigation process.
- 4.96 As this report deals specifically with anti-circumvention measures, the report will not examine each of these areas in great detail. Instead, a brief summary is provided below. The main points described may be able to contribute to any review of policy and procedure.

Application process

- 4.97 The Australian Workers' Union noted that applications that are rejected following the screening process are not appealable, and that there does not appear to be any further recourse available to these applicants apart from intervention by the Minister.⁶³

Duration of inquiry

- 4.98 Submitters to this inquiry called for shorter timeframes for anti-dumping and circumvention investigations.
- 4.99 The Department of Industry stated that a dumping investigation must be completed within 155 days from the date of initiation. The legislation allows for extensions.⁶⁴

63 Australian Workers' Union, *submission 5*, p. 11.

64 Department of Industry, *submission 2.1*, p. 2.

- 4.100 Seven dumping and countervailing investigations were completed between 1 July 2013 and 30 November 2014. The average length of these investigations was 275.8 days.⁶⁵
- 4.101 Orica Ltd has observed delays in investigations in each of the following key stages of the application/investigation process:
- the ‘screening’ of the application extends beyond 20 days;
 - the granting of extensions to exporters to complete [Exporter Questionnaire Responses], in some instances by as much as 21 days to the initial 40-day period;
 - access to a Preliminary Affirmative Determination and provisional measures is extending beyond Day 110 of the investigation timeframe;
 - the publication of the [Statement of Essential Facts] is extended to periods well in excess of the legislated 110 days; and
 - further delays are emerging post the [Statement of Essential Facts] and report to the Minister.⁶⁶

Scope of an investigation

- 4.102 Mr Justin Wickes, an anti-dumping specialist, provided comments on defining the scope of an anti-dumping investigation.
- 4.103 Mr Wickes explained that the scope of an anti-dumping investigation is defined by the description of the imported goods provided by the local industry in its application for anti-dumping measures. However, the industry may not be aware of the exact nature and form of the goods being imported.⁶⁷
- 4.104 Further, Mr Wickes stated that once an investigation has been initiated the definition of the goods cannot be changed, even if it becomes clear that the scope of the investigation is narrower or wider than the industry intended.
- 4.105 Mr Wickes explained that this can have significant implications for the assessment of injury to the local industry and the application of any resulting measures. Mr Wickes added that, if measures are applied to a group of goods with an ambiguous definition, the measures may be more easily circumvented.
- 4.106 Mr Wickes recommended that Australian law be amended to give the Anti-Dumping Commission the power to amend the scope of an investigation prior to initiation and during an investigation.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Department of Industry, *submission 2.1*, p. 2.

⁶⁶ Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 9.

⁶⁷ Mr Justin Wickes, *submission 8*, p. 2.

⁶⁸ Justin Wickes and Associates, *submission 8*, p. 2.

Early determinations

- 4.107 Several submissions called for more timely access to measures, including provisional measures from day 60 of an investigation.⁶⁹
- 4.108 Submissions suggested that provisional measures at day 60 of an investigation could adequately deter exporters and/or importers from engaging in country hopping circumvention activity.⁷⁰

Data

- 4.109 The collection of data for investigation purposes was discussed in several submissions.
- 4.110 AUSVEG suggested that the amount of data required to file a dumping claim be reduced, thereby alleviating the burden on Australian suppliers and producers who are already suffering from the effects of dumping on their market share. AUSVEG added:
- The time and resources that suppliers are currently required to allocate on top of the regular running of their business present a sometimes unworkable obstacle to dumping claims.⁷¹
- 4.111 AUSVEG suggested that another possible method of streamlining the anti-dumping framework would be to reduce the amount of data vegetable growers need to collate before a claim can be brought to the Anti-Dumping Commission.⁷²
- 4.112 The Australian Workers' Union suggested that information sharing between the Anti-Dumping Commission and equivalent agencies in other jurisdictions could achieve possible resource savings.⁷³
- 4.113 The Australian Forest Products Association also discussed the need for improvements in data collection on imports:
- Australian industry has repeatedly identified the access (or lack thereof) to sufficiently detailed import statistics and the transparency or granularity of this data, as major constraints in evaluating anti-dumping applications ... Coarse product category data also makes it difficult to compare like products, where the cost of producing a particular product customised for the

69 Australian Forest Products Association, *submission 6*, p. 2; Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 2; Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia, *submission 22*, p. 3; Mr Ross Hampton, Chief Executive Officer, Australian Forest Products Association, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 19 March 2015, p. 2.

70 Bisalloy Steel Group Pty Ltd, *submission 13*, p. 4; Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 7.

71 AUSVEG, *submission 3*, p. 6.

72 AUSVEG, *submission 3*, p. 4.

73 Australian Workers' Union, *submission 5*, p. 26.

Australian market is not the same as the cost of producing an equivalent product in the importer's domestic market due to differing product standards etc.⁷⁴

Passing on the duties collected

- 4.114 AUSVEG suggested that revenue from dumping duties should contribute to support measures, such as financial relief or investment in research and development, for the injured local industry:

Any revenue gained from the increased duties on dumped goods must be passed on to the affected industries to help them endure the effect on their market and recover once the dumping has been nullified.⁷⁵

Lesser duty rule

- 4.115 Several submissions called for the abolition of the lesser duty rule. However, little discussion, explanation or reasoning was detailed in those submissions.
- 4.116 The lesser duty rule limits the amount of duty that can be applied to remedy dumping or subsidisation to the amount necessary to remove injury to the domestic manufacturer of a product. Recent reforms removed the rule as a mandatory consideration by the Minister where the Australian industry includes at least two small-medium enterprises and/or where the normal value of the goods cannot be determined by reference to the exporting country's market.⁷⁶
- 4.117 The Australian Steel Institute explained its position on the application of the lesser duty rule:

In a market such as Australia, we have one SME in a particular area ... it holds in the order of 40 per cent market share, so its competition is imported. We have recommendations that there needs to be consideration of elimination of the lesser duty rule, so,

74 Australian Forest Products Association, *submission 6*, p. 4.

75 AUSVEG, *submission 3*, p. 6.

76 *Anti-Dumping Commission - Updates to the Anti-Dumping System - January 2014*, <www.adcommission.gov.au/notices/Documents/2013/131220-ADN2013-108-UpdatestoAnti-DumpingSystem-January2014.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2015;
Two new developments in the Australian anti-dumping framework, <www.kwm.com/en/au/knowledge/insights/two-new-developments-in-the-australian-anti-dumping-framework-20130529>, accessed 21 April 2015;
 WTO: *Technical information on anti-dumping*, <www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/adp_e/adp_info_e.htm>, accessed 21 April 2015.

where the finding is that there can be the application of a higher duty, to have that apply.⁷⁷

4.118 The Australian Steel Institute recommended that the Commission and the Minister should be able to exercise discretion to not apply the lesser duty rule in cases involving two or more SMEs, or where the Australian industry comprises one producer who does not have a dominant market position of greater than 60 per cent of the market.⁷⁸

4.119 Orica Ltd stated that it does not support the application of the lesser duty rule in every investigation:

Where exporters are found to have exported at dumped prices and caused material injury to the Australian industry, anti-dumping measures based upon the full margin of dumping should be applied.⁷⁹

4.120 Orica Ltd recommended the abolition of the lesser duty rule, adding that:

... in other jurisdictions the use of the lesser duty rule is less prominent (e.g. Canada and the EU) and certainly does not impact the final measures in such a manner as in Australia.⁸⁰

Committee comment

4.121 This inquiry does not aim to fully examine the merits, legalities, or pros and cons of Australia's anti-dumping system. The Committee reiterates that the existence of the anti-dumping and anti-circumvention frameworks is not up for debate.

4.122 However, a substantial amount of evidence was received regarding changes to the anti-dumping framework. Some of these changes also assist in improving the anti-circumvention framework.

4.123 The Committee encourages the Anti-Dumping Commission and the Department of Industry to consider the proposals, suggestions and recommendations made in submissions to this inquiry, with a view to making changes to policy, practice or procedure, should the benefits of those changes be considered substantial.

4.124 The Committee is cognisant of the fact that anti-dumping law and regulation is a complex area, encompassing domestic law, international agreements and business competition. The Committee supports the notion that any changes to the anti-dumping framework must be supported by

77 Australian Steel Institute, *Committee Hansard*, Canberra, 5 March 2015, p. 2.

78 Australian Steel Institute, *submission 18*, pp. 8-9.

79 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 9.

80 Orica Ltd, *submission 17*, p. 2.

evidence of failings in the system, and that any changes must be transparent and not unduly burdensome to industry.

- 4.125 The Committee recognises and appreciates that the establishment of the Anti-Dumping Commission, the appointment of an independent Commissioner and the changes recently implemented at this level with respect to circumvention are producing a different environment for Australian businesses dealing with the act of circumvention. The declaration by the Commissioner around the classification of 'like goods' is warmly welcomed by the Committee as a watershed moment, but it will take a little while before a clear assessment can be made of its effectiveness.
- 4.126 The Committee is of the opinion that any proposed changes to the anti-dumping framework should be made in consultation with stakeholders and affected parties.
- 4.127 The Committee will not make any formal recommendations regarding the anti-dumping framework. However there is one exception and it applies to the length of both anti-dumping and anti-circumvention inquiries. The timeframe requirement for investigations has been exceeded considerably. An average of more than 275 days for seven recent investigations is far beyond the required 155 day timeframe. The average timeframe must be reduced in order for Australian industry to have confidence in the frameworks and the Anti-Dumping Commission itself.

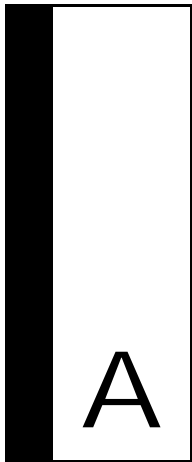
Recommendation 3

The Committee recommends that the Anti-Dumping Commission and the Department of Industry fully examine all investigation processes with a view to meeting the prescribed timeframes for anti-dumping and anti-circumvention investigations; the Anti-Dumping Commissioner will report back to the Committee on any measures being implemented as part of the six monthly briefings referred to in Recommendation 2.

Rowan Ramsey MP

Chair

19 May 2015



Appendix A – Submissions

1	ABB Australia
2	Department of Industry
2.1	Department of Industry
3	AUSVEG
4	Law Council of Australia
5	Australian Workers' Union
6	Australian Forest Product Association
7	Capral Limited
8	Wickes & Associates Pty
9	BlueScope Steel
9.1	BlueScope Steel
10	Confidential
11	Australian Cablemakers Association Limited
12	Confidential
13	Bisalloy Steel Group Ltd
14	Arrium
15	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
16	Cement Industry Federation
17	Orica Limited
18	Australian Steel Institute

- 19 Export Council of Australia
- 20 Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union and Australian
Manufacturing Workers' Union (AMWU)
- 21 SPC Ardmona
- 22 Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia Limited
- 23 Manufacturers' Trade Alliance
- 24 POSCO
- 25 Confidential
- 26 Sanwa Pty Ltd



Appendix B – Public Hearings

Thursday, 27 November 2014 – Canberra

Anti-Dumping Commission

Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner

Ms Emma Hatcher, Director, Legal and International Section

Ms Christie Sawczuk, Director, Operational Policy Section

Department of Industry

Mr Paul Trotman, General Manager, Trade and International Branch

Mr Stuart Clark, Acting Manager, Anti-Dumping Policy Section

Thursday, 26 February 2015 – Canberra

ABB Australia Pty Limited

Mr Julian Guild, Market Manager, Transformers

Mr Daniel Moulis, Principal, Moulis Legal

Capral Limited

Mr Phil Jobe, Director

Mr Justin Wickes, Anti-Dumping Adviser

Thursday, 5 March 2015 - Canberra**Australian Steel Institute**

Mr Donald McDonald, Chief Executive

Mr Ian Cairns, National Manager, Industry Development and Government Relations

Thursday, 19 March 2015 – Canberra**Australian Forest Products Association**

Mr Ross Hampton, Chief Executive Officer

Mr Michael Stephens, Manager, Strategic Policy and Pulp & Paper

BlueScope Steel Australia and New Zealand

Mr Mark Vassella, Chief Executive

Mr Alan Gibbs, Manager, International Trade Affairs

Arrium Ltd

Mr Steve Hamer, Chief Executive Steel

Mr Steve Porter, General Manager Steel in Concrete and Trade, OneSteel Manufacturing

Thursday, 26 March 2015**Anti-Dumping Commission**

Mr Dale Seymour, Commissioner

Ms Christie Sawczuk, Director, Operational Policy Section

Department of Industry and Science

Mr Paul Trotman, General Manager, Trade and International Branch

Mr Scott Wilson, Manager, Anti-Dumping Policy Section


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[The wave of capital increase 2021](#) /

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Steel prices in China, India, and the US all increased
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US steel production increased by 50% over the same period
Metal

Indian steel enterprises 'cry out' because domestic iron ore is lacking but massively exported
Metal

Tien Len Steel made a profit of 115 billion in April, almost equal to the whole first quarter
Business results

The paradox of business enterprises going down but stocks rising phenomenally
Share

The price spiked, the Ministry of Industry and Trade proposed to limit steel exports

The Ministry of Industry and Trade said that it is considering to recommend the Government and relevant agencies to issue export control policies for domestic steels that are in demand.

The Ministry of Construction requested localities to coordinate with relevant agencies to regularly monitor and closely follow developments of the construction market.


Do Lan

Thursday, May 13, 2021, 15:21 (GMT+7)



The Ministry of Industry and Trade said that on May 11, the Ministry had Document No. 2612/BCT-CN sent to the Vietnam Steel Association and large domestic enterprises and steel manufacturers. **The content of the document proposes that the Association review and consider issues related to input materials, reduce production costs in order to reduce product costs, and take measures to increase capacity to meet maximum demand. domestic demand, restricting the export of goods and products that are in demand.**

The Ministry also proposed the Steel Association to review the distribution agents in providing goods to consumers and consumers, avoiding the phenomenon of hoarding, pushing prices and unfair competition. In the course of production and business, if there are difficulties or problems, please propose specific recommendations to the Government, relevant ministries, branches and localities.

The representative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade assessed that the sudden increase in steel prices in recent years was not only in Vietnam but also increased worldwide. Because domestic steel mills depend largely on imported raw materials, an increase in the selling price of steel products is inevitable.

In addition, **the Ministry also requested functional units under the Ministry to propose promulgating export control policies for domestic steels that are in demand and remove difficulties for investment and production projects.** steel soon put into operation.

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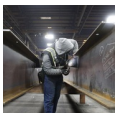
Mines in Brazil and China stop working, iron ore prices soar



Oil prices mixed after hitting multi-year peaks



Steel prices in India are unlikely to fall in the second half of the year



Steel increases 'hot' affecting all areas of the world economy



How has steel price in the world's largest producer



Construction steel price is currently at the peak, reaching 17.5 million VND/ton, up 21% compared to the beginning of the year and 64% over the same period last year. Photo : Youth Tuổi

Previously, the Ministry of Construction also had a document on the implementation of solutions to minimize the negative impact of the Covid-19 epidemic and steel price fluctuations on construction activities.

According to the assessment of the Ministry of Construction, the prices of some key construction materials tend to increase, especially the sudden increase in steel prices, which does not follow the usual rules, which has negatively impacted construction investment activities. .

Faced with the above situation, the Ministry of Construction asked the People's Committees of the provinces and centrally-run cities to **direct relevant agencies to regularly monitor and closely follow the developments of the construction market to promptly update the situation. At the same time, adjust the announcement of construction material prices and construction price indexes to suit the market price level, paying attention to avoid being affected by speculation and price blowing phenomena.**

For major materials with large price fluctuations, in case of necessity, the Ministry of Construction shall request the announcement of construction material prices monthly or earlier, meeting the requirements of construction investment cost management. local construction contract.

The ministry also asked relevant ministries and agencies to direct units to assess the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic. At the same time, evaluate fluctuations in prices of some key construction materials, especially steel prices. In addition, monitoring the implementation of construction investment projects using public investment capital, foreign state capital for public investment, PPP projects under its management, especially arising issues. related to the management of construction investment costs and construction contracts.

Specifically, focus on assessing the number of affected projects and construction contracts (determining according to each form of contract price) and the affected value of each project or construction contract; forecast and develop scenarios of the impact of the increase in steel prices on the increase in total investment and the ability to meet capital sources to ensure the implementation and implementation of the project.

The Ministry of Construction also proposed agencies to propose solutions to overcome and remove difficulties in managing construction investment costs, implementing construction contracts, especially signed construction contracts. in the form of fixed price and package.

fluctuated in the past year?



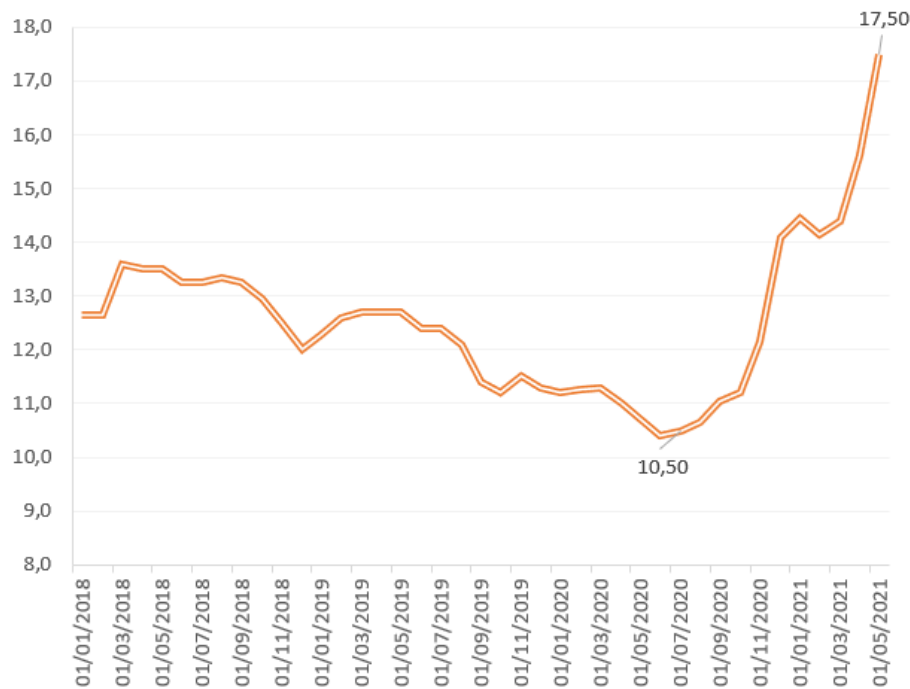
Outlook for oil and gold prices for the week of June 14-18

For the Vietnam Construction General Association, the Vietnam Construction Contractors Association, the Vietnam Construction Economics Association, the Ministry of Construction proposes to summarize and provide information and recommendations of construction contractors (if any). yes) and suggest solutions to remove...

According to data of the Vietnam Steel Association (VSA), in terms of both steel output and exports in the first quarter of this year, a sharp increase compared to the same period last year. Specifically, steel production of all kinds reached 7.66 million tons, up 33.8%. Steel exports of all kinds reached 1.63 million tons, up 59.5%.

According to information from the General Department of Customs, from January 1 to April 15, Vietnam exported 2.32 billion USD of iron and steel, up 87% over the same period.

Construction steel price is currently at the peak, reaching 17.5 million VND/ton, up 21% compared to the beginning of the year and 64% over the same period last year.



Construction steel price fluctuations.

Unit : million VND/ton. Source:

Synthesis

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21:56 12/6

The UK steel industry called on the Government not to cancel any EU protection measures that could cause imports to flood the domestic market.

A steel business with a 'hot' share has just been canceled as a public company

Nam Kim Steel registered to sell 10 million treasury shares from June 22



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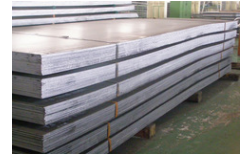
Iron ore price increased by 5.6% compared to 2 days ago

10:04 11/6



Expecting demand to increase, oil price to increase after volatile session

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Canada investigates to exclude safeguard measures for steel imported from Vietnam

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ECONOMY > BUSINESS

The Ministry of Industry and Trade explains that the price of steel products continuously increases "gallopingly"

According to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, due to the dependence on the import volume and the import price of input materials, the product cost of all kinds of steel in Vietnam varies according to the world market.

Duc Duy (Vietnam+) - 05/15/2021 08:13 GMT+7



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06/05/2021 14:44



Steel production line at Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Joint Stock Company. (Photo: VNA)

In recent years, the high price of steel has greatly affected the manufacturing industries that use steel products.

Talking to reporters, Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thanh, Deputy Director of the Department of Industry (Ministry of Industry and Trade) said that along with fluctuations in input material prices, the sharp increase in the price of steel products in the world had a direct impact on the economy. price of this item.

- Sir, the price of steel in the market recently increased abnormally high. Under the function of state management in this field, could you please tell me the reason why the steel price increased so suddenly?

Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thanh: In the past time, especially from the end of 2020 and the first 4 months of the year and until now, steel prices have increased. It must be said that within 7-10 years this phenomenon has been seen again.

It can be said that since the economic crisis in 2008, the world has witnessed the drastic fluctuations in the price of raw materials and finished steel as in the past time. Not only Vietnam, the price of steel products as well as input materials of steel increased globally.

[Steel price 'galloping' affects the construction industry: What do managers do]

Raw material prices for steel production and steel prices have increased continuously since the end of 2020 and increased at a galloping pace in the second quarter of 2021. Raw material ore prices have risen above \$220/ton on May 10, 2021, breaking the old record of \$194/ton more than a decade ago, scrap steel prices have nearly doubled over the past 9 months. .

In addition, other input materials also increased from 15 to 20%. Such increase in input material prices is the main reason for the increase in the selling price of finished steel in general.

- *You just said that we are very dependent on imported input materials. So can you tell us specifically what raw materials we are dependent on for steel production, and at what rate?*

Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thanh: For iron ore, Vietnam is importing 80-85%, even at times it has to import up to 90%.

In the construction steel production structure, with about 14 million tons at present, we are using 60% blast furnace technology (using [iron ore](#) as the main raw material) and 40% electric furnace technology (using raw materials). scrap steel) is also importing about 50-60%.



Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thanh, Deputy Director of Industry Department, Ministry of Industry and Trade.
(Photo: Duc Duy/Vietnam+)

Although coking coal is basically large enterprises like Hoa Phat, Formosa have actively produced coke, but coke still has to be imported; While the electrode is not yet produced, we must import 100%.

- *Vietnam is a country with a large resource of iron ore, so why do we have to import so much iron ore for steel production?*

Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thanh: Regarding iron ore, Vietnam has forecast reserves and resources of about 1.3 billion tons. Currently, mines with large reserves are Quy Xa Iron Mine (Lao Cai) with a reserve of 120 million tons and Thach Khe Mine (Ha Tinh) with a reserve of about 544 million tons.

For Thach Khe Mine, which has been licensed since 2011, then stopped for evaluation, so far it has not been restarted. For Quy Xa Mine, now the old mining license with a capacity of 3 million tons/year has expired, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is also considering to re-issue it.

Thus, there are two large mines, but we have not yet mobilized them; in which Thach Khe Mine has not yet decided to continue or stop mining.

Obviously we see that the source [of input materials](#) (iron ore) in the present time is very necessary. If the iron ore source is active, it will also be active in the basic input materials for production for steel factories using blast furnace technology. As for electric furnaces, the amount of domestic scrap steel is only a certain amount, so it still depends on imports.

That is, the world has fluctuations in input materials, in Vietnam, there is also an increase or decrease, depending on the amount of imports and the import price of input materials, leading to the product cost of steel products. All types vary according to the world market.

There is a big feature that we have basically produced steel for domestic construction, such as at this time, according to statistics, the entire capacity of Vietnam's factories can meet the demand of about approx. 14 million tons/year.

As forecast by the Steel Association and manufacturers, the Ministry of Industry and Trade also recorded in 2021 the forecasted consumption of about 10.5 million tons of construction steel.

The rest for other products is hot rolled steel and alloy steel to serve the mechanical engineering industry. Currently, there are only two manufacturing enterprises, Hoa Phat and Fomosa, with a total output of about 4 months in 2020. million tons/year.

Meanwhile, the demand in the domestic market is about 14-15 million tons/year, but the whole country is importing up to 70% of this volume (ie about 10 million tons for hot-rolled steel) and Vietnam also has to import up to 70% of this volume. are completely dependent on imports.

Obviously, there are two items, one is imported raw materials for construction [steel production](#) and next is imported finished steel for processing and manufacturing, both have increased very high, leading to certain fluctuations in the market . There were times when the fluctuation over the same period increased by 40-45%...

- The Vietnam Association of Construction Contractors has also made recommendations and proposed to thoroughly examine the reasons for the sudden increase in steel prices. So how has the Ministry of Industry and Trade taken specific actions to control this situation?

Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thanh: The sudden increase in [steel](#) prices in recent years is not only in Vietnam but also in the world. Because domestic steel factories depend largely on imported raw materials, an increase in the selling price of steel products is inevitable.

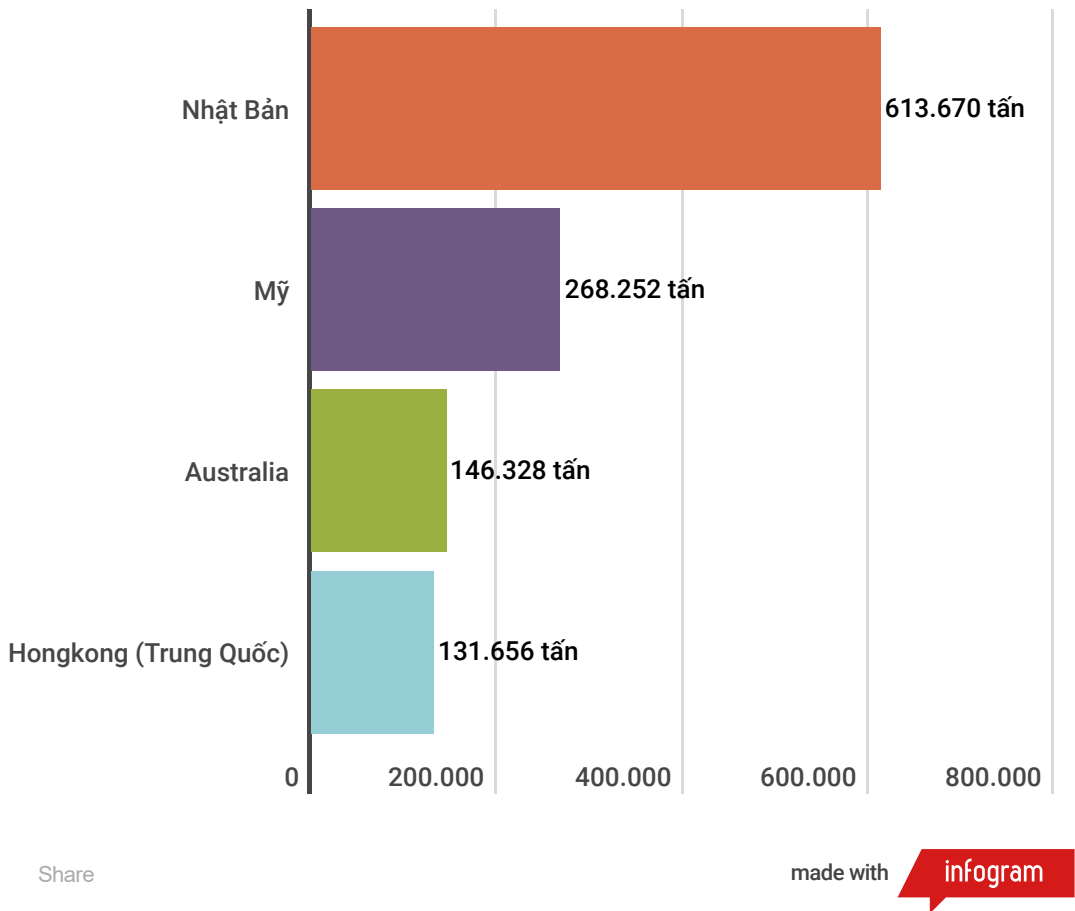
In order to gradually adjust steel supply, stabilize steel prices and steel prices, avoid speculation and price pressure to profit from steel products, in early February 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Trade coordinated with other ministries, 724/BCT-CN dated February 5, 2021 to report to the Government and propose to direct relevant agencies a number of solutions to stabilize domestic steel supply-demand and price in the year. 2021.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade has directed units and agencies under the ministry to review and implement the construction of technical barriers and quality standards to create a healthy competitive environment and ensure the interests of consumers; Actively implement trade remedies for steel products in accordance with international trade regulations and laws.

In addition, the Ministry of Industry and Trade continues to monitor and promptly handle the anti-dumping of a number of steel products imported into Vietnam's market as well as deal with anti-dumping lawsuits from other countries. with Vietnam's export steel products in order to minimize damage to steel manufacturing enterprises.

The Ministry will strengthen market management to prevent and promptly handle the phenomena of speculation to increase steel prices, manipulate steel prices in the market, and trade frauds, causing loss of State budget revenue and affecting the economy. consumers; Promulgating export control policies for domestic steels in demand. At the same time, removing difficulties for steel production investment projects to be put into operation soon.

- Import of iron and steel scrap in the first 3 months of 2021:



On May 11, 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued Document No. 2612/BCT-CN to the Vietnam Steel Association and large domestic enterprises and steel manufacturers; including some contents related to the direction of Deputy Prime Minister Le Minh Khai on stabilizing the steel market.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the units review and consider issues related to input materials, reduce production costs in order to lower product costs, take measures to increase steel production capacity to meet the maximum demand. domestic demand, restricting the export of domestic steel products and products that are in demand.

Conduct a review of distribution agents in supplying goods to consumers and consumers, avoiding the phenomenon of hoarding, price pushing and unfair competition.

Currently, the Ministry of Industry and Trade continues to coordinate with relevant agencies and units to conduct research on measures to promote and increase the production capacity of finished steel products in the country, basically meeting the domestic demand according to the regulations of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. accordance with the direction of the Government in Document No. 3025/VPCP-KTTH dated May 8 of the Government Office.

In addition, the Ministry always closely follows businesses, according to which businesses have problems with policies and guidelines, the Ministry will be ready to directly solve them as soon as possible.

- Thank you very much.

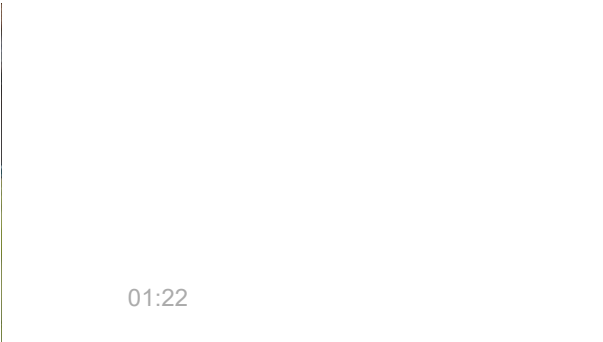
Duc Duy (Vietnam+)



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Ông Vũ Xuân Cường được bầu giữ chức Chủ tịch HĐND tỉnh Lào Cai

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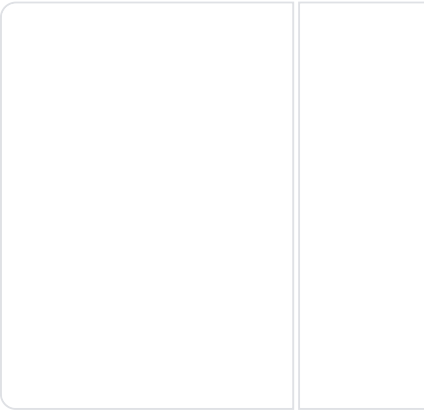
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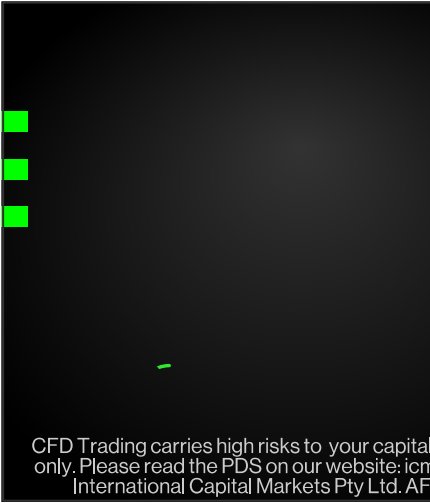


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KINH TẾ

Giá thép ‘phi mã’ ảnh hưởng tới ngành xây dựng: Nhà quản lý làm gì?

Các bộ, ngành, địa phương cần bám sát diễn biến của thị trường để có giải pháp khắc phục, giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực của biến động giá thép đến các hoạt động đầu tư xây dựng.

Hùng Võ (Vietnam+) - 14/05/2021 09:40 GMT+7



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Ảnh minh họa. (Nguồn: TTXVN)

Trước tình hình giá thép đang tiếp tục có xu hướng diễn biến phức tạp, [Bộ Xây dựng](#) đã có công văn gửi các cơ quan liên quan đề nghị thực hiện các giải pháp để giảm thiểu [biến động giá thép](#) đến hoạt động xây dựng; tránh bị tác động bởi các [hiện tượng đầu cơ](#), thổi giá.

Giá thép tăng không theo quy luật

Theo Bộ Xây dựng, thời gian gần đây, dịch bệnh COVID-19 tiếp tục có những diễn biến phức tạp, khó lường và giá một số vật liệu xây dựng chủ yếu có xu hướng tăng cao, nhất là giá thép tăng đột biến, không theo quy luật tăng giá thông thường. Điều này đã tác động tiêu cực đến các hoạt động đầu tư xây dựng.

Khảo sát thị trường cho thấy trong tháng 1/2021, một số doanh nghiệp sản xuất kinh doanh thép đã thông báo điều chỉnh tăng giá bán khoảng từ 300-900 đồng/kg tùy theo chủng loại và nhà sản xuất. Việc điều chỉnh này trên thực tế đã khiến lượng sản phẩm tiêu thụ tại các cửa hàng vật liệu xây dựng giảm mạnh.

Trong tháng 4/2021, giá thép tiếp tục tăng lên khoảng 1.600-1.700 đồng/kg tùy từng chủng loại. Hiện nay, giá bán tại các nhà máy sản xuất thép ở mức khoảng từ 16.200-17.800 đồng/kg tùy chủng loại và nhà sản xuất. Đây là giá giao tại nhà máy, chưa bao gồm 10% thuế VAT, chiết khấu bán hàng...

Gần đây nhất, ngày 12/5, ba thương hiệu thép nổi tiếng là Hòa Phát, Việt Úc, Việt Đức cũng đã có thông báo tăng thêm 500 đồng/kg.

[\[Bộ Tài chính: Giảm thuế nhập khẩu ưu đãi với thép cần cân nhắc\]](#)

Căn cứ tình hình thực tế, Hiệp hội Nhà thầu xây dựng Việt Nam (VACC) nhận định nhà thầu xây dựng cả nước đang đứng trước nguy cơ “vỡ trận,” phá sản do [tình hình giá thép](#) tăng đột biến trong quý 1, đặc biệt ở tháng 4.

Tại Nghị định số 10/2021/NĐ -CP ngày 9/2/2021 của Chính phủ về quản lý chi phí đầu tư xây dựng quy định: “Ủy ban Nhân dân cấp tỉnh phân cấp, ủy quyền cho Sở Xây dựng công bố giá các loại vật liệu xây dựng, thiết bị công trình trên địa bàn tỉnh theo định kỳ hàng quý hoặc sớm hơn khi cần thiết.”



Ảnh minh họa. (Nguồn: TTXVN)

Tuy nhiên, theo Bộ Xây dựng, tại một số địa phương, việc công bố giá vật liệu xây dựng còn chậm, biến động giá thép và giá một số vật liệu xây dựng chưa được cập nhật kịp thời hoặc đã được cập nhật trong công bố giá vật liệu xây dựng của địa phương nhưng chưa bám sát diễn biến thị trường.

Ngăn chặn đầu cơ, thổi giá

Nhằm giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực, Bộ Xây dựng đề nghị Ủy ban Nhân dân các địa phương chỉ đạo Sở Xây dựng chủ trì, phối hợp với các cơ quan liên quan theo dõi, bám sát diễn biến của thị trường. Đơn vị này phải kịp thời cập nhật, điều chỉnh công bố giá vật liệu xây dựng, chỉ số giá xây dựng cho phù hợp mặt bằng giá thị trường, lưu ý tránh bị tác động của các hiện tượng đầu cơ, thổi giá.

Đối với các loại vật liệu có biến động giá lớn, trong trường hợp cần thiết Sở Xây dựng cần công bố giá vật liệu xây dựng hàng tháng hoặc sớm hơn, đáp ứng yêu cầu quản lý chi phí đầu tư xây dựng, hợp đồng xây dựng trên địa bàn.

Bộ Xây dựng cũng đề nghị các bộ quản lý công trình xây dựng chuyên ngành, Ủy ban Quản lý vốn nhà nước tại doanh nghiệp, Ủy ban Nhân dân các tỉnh, thành phố chỉ đạo các đơn vị có liên quan đánh giá tác động của dịch COVID-19 và biến động giá một số vật liệu xây dựng chủ yếu, nhất là giá thép, đến tình hình thực hiện các dự án đầu tư xây dựng sử dụng vốn đầu tư công, vốn nhà nước ngoài đầu tư công, các dự án PPP thuộc phạm vi quản lý.

Các bộ, ngành và các địa phương lưu ý tới các vấn đề phát sinh liên quan đến công tác quản lý chi phí đầu tư xây dựng, hợp đồng xây dựng; tập trung đánh giá số lượng dự án, hợp đồng xây dựng bị ảnh hưởng (phân định theo từng hình thức giá hợp đồng) và giá trị bị ảnh hưởng của từng dự án, hợp đồng xây dựng; dự báo, xây dựng các kịch bản ảnh hưởng của việc tăng giá thép đến mức tăng tổng mức đầu tư và khả năng đáp ứng nguồn vốn thực hiện...

Đối với các tổ chức như: Tổng hội Xây dựng Việt Nam, Hiệp hội các nhà thầu xây dựng Việt Nam, Hội Kinh tế Xây dựng Việt Nam, Bộ Xây dựng đề nghị tổng hợp, cung cấp các thông tin và kiến nghị của các nhà thầu xây dựng (nếu có) liên quan đến các nội dung trên và đề xuất các giải pháp để tháo gỡ.

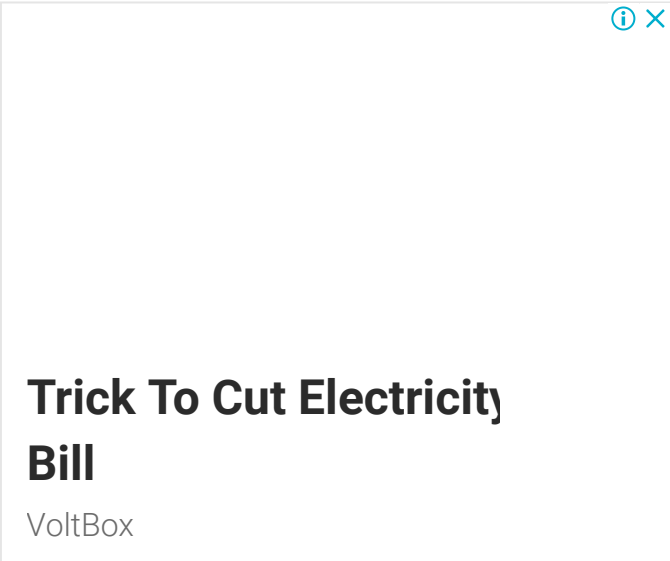
Các bộ quản lý công trình xây dựng chuyên ngành, Ủy ban Quản lý vốn nhà nước tại doanh nghiệp, Ủy ban Nhân dân các tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc Trung ương, Tổng hội và các Hiệp hội chỉ đạo các đơn vị có liên quan khẩn trương thực hiện các nội dung nêu trên; có ý kiến gửi về Bộ Xây dựng trước ngày 20/5 tới để Bộ Xây dựng tổng hợp, báo cáo Chính phủ./.

Hùng Võ (Vietnam+)



[Tình Hình Giá Thép](#)[Biến Động Giá Thép](#)[Hiện Tượng Đầu Cơ](#)[Bộ Xây Dựng](#)[Hoạt Động Đầu Tư Xây Dựng](#)

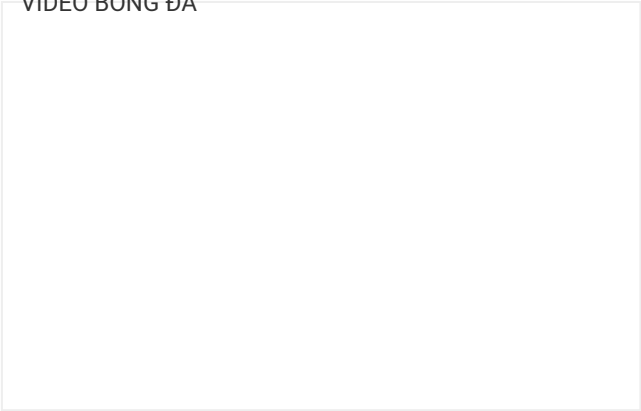
QUẢNG CÁO



Trick To Cut Electricity Bill

VoltBox

VIDEO BÓNG ĐÁ



BẦU CỬ QUỐC HỘI XV



Bà Cao Thị Hòa An được bầu làm Chủ tịch HĐND tỉnh Phú Yên
17:34, 15/06/2021



Ông Vũ Xuân Cường được bầu giữ chức Chủ tịch HĐND tỉnh Lào Cai
17:28, 15/06/2021



Ninh Bình: Đại biểu trúng cử cần thực hiện ngay chương trình hành động
16:02, 15/06/2021

XEM THÊM


TIN ĐỌC NHIỀU



1

'Google Map Việt Nam' chấp cánh nhờ mô hình vườn ươm của Viet Solution

2

 Bắc Giang: Doanh nghiệp đảm bảo vừa sản xuất vừa phòng chống dịch

3

Dùng sinh trắc học, Tổng đài VPBank nhận dạng khách hàng trong 12 giây

4 **Lần đầu công bố tài liệu hướng dẫn chuyển đổi số cho doanh nghiệp**

5 **Hãng bay Việt chuyển hướng 'cống' hàng hóa để sống sót trước COVID-19**

TIN VIDEO



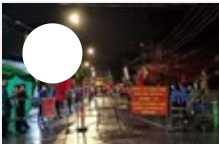
Highlights trận Việt Nam-UAE: Tinh thần không bỏ cuộc tạo nên lịch sử



Lửa cháy ngút trời trong vụ hỏa hoạn làm 6 người tử vong ở Nghệ An



Quỹ vaccine phòng COVID-19 đã nhận được 5.080 tỷ đồng

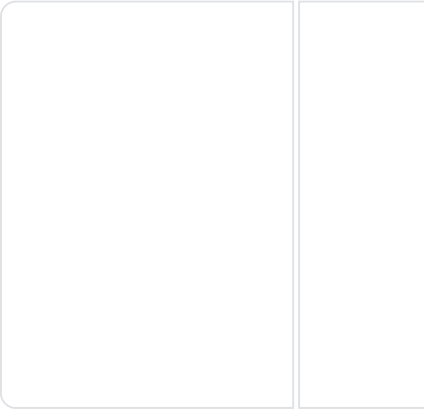


Nhìn lại 40 ngày thần tốc chống dịch COVID-19 tại Bắc Ninh



Cristiano Ronaldo bức tức vì thấy chai Coca ở bàn họp báo

QUẢNG CÁO



NIXON® Official S
Nixon

CÓ THỂ BẠN QUAN TÂM



'Vào vòng loại thứ ba là niềm tự hào' của tuyển Việt Nam

Ông Lư Đình Tuấn cho biết toàn đội sẽ mang tinh thần, hình ảnh Việt Nam, bóng đá Việt Nam ra châu Á đồng thời giúp cho tinh thần Việt Nam chống dịch COVID-19.



CHÍNH TRỊ
Việt Nam kêu gọi các bên chấp nhận đề xuất hòa bình cho Yemen

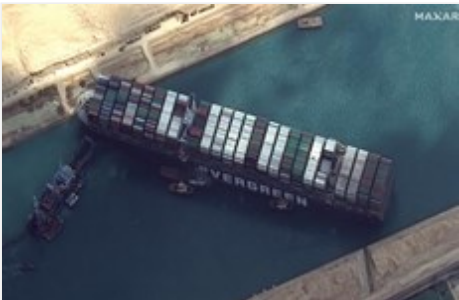


TRUYỀN THÔNG
Chủ tịch Quốc hội: Báo chí đưa “hơi thở cuộc sống” vào nghị trường

XEM THÊM



DOANH NGHIỆP
Nhà sản xuất máy bay Airbus hoan nghênh thỏa thuận 'đình chiến' Mỹ-EU
Giám đốc Thương mại của Airbus nhấn mạnh bất cứ điều gì tạo một sân chơi công bằng trong ngành này và tránh được sự đối đầu tồi tệ về thuế quan mà không bên nào thắng đều là tin tốt.



CHÂU PHI
“Cơn ác mộng” Ever Given vẫn chưa chấm dứt với nhiều công ty liên quan
Con tàu Ever Given không còn chắn ngang Kênh đào Suez nữa, nhưng câu chuyện lại chưa kết thúc ở đó với các công ty bị dính vào cuộc chiến pháp lý kéo dài liên quan đến sự kiện trên,



KINH TẾ
Đà Nẵng lấy người dân và doanh nghiệp làm trung tâm phát triển kinh tế
Chủ tịch UBND thành phố Đà Nẵng trả lời phỏng vấn TTXVN về bài viết của Tổng Bí thư “Một số vấn đề lý luận và thực tiễn về chủ nghĩa xã hội và con đường đi lên chủ nghĩa xã hội ở Việt Nam”.



KINH TẾ
Sản xuất công nghiệp của Long An tăng 7,5% trong 6 tháng
Long An có 50/73 nhóm ngành sản phẩm công nghiệp có tốc độ tăng như thức ăn gia súc, thức ăn thủy sản, sản xuất bia đóng chai, sản xuất sợi tự nhiên, sản xuất giày dép, sơn, sản phẩm plastic.

ASEAN
Thủ tướng Malaysia công bố Kế hoạch khôi phục quốc gia hậu COVID-19
Kế hoạch khôi phục quốc gia là kế hoạch đưa đất nước thoát khỏi cuộc khủng hoảng kinh tế và sức khỏe do đại dịch COVID-19 gây ra, được xây dựng dựa trên những dữ liệu và cơ sở khoa học.



QUẢNG CÁO



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