



Australian Government
Department of Industry,
Innovation and Science

Anti-Dumping
Commission

Received

Anti-Dumping Commission 20/08/2020

Application for a
review of
anti-dumping measures
applying to steel reinforcing bar
exported to Australia from the
Republic of Korea, Republic of
Singapore, Taiwan (except Power
Steel Co. Ltd) and Kingdom of Spain
(except Nervacero S.A)

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 269ZA OF THE *CUSTOMS ACT 1901*
FOR A REVIEW OF ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

In accordance with section 269ZA of the *Customs Act 1901* (the Act), I request that the Anti-Dumping Commissioner initiate a review of anti-dumping measures in respect of the goods the subject of this application to:

1. **revise the level of the measures** because one or more of the variable factors relevant to the taking of measures have changed (a variable factors review)

In this case the factors that I consider have changed are:

- normal value
 export price
 non injurious price
 subsidy

The variable factors review is in relation to:

- a particular exporter (*if so provide name and country details*)
 exporters generally

or

2. **revoke the measures** because the anti-dumping measures are no longer warranted (a revocation review)

In this case the measure I consider should be revoked is:

- the dumping duty notice
 the countervailing duty notice
 the undertaking

The revocation review is in relation to:

- a particular exporter (*if so provide name and country details*)
 exporters generally

NOTE

Where seeking variable factors review as well as a revocation review, indicate this in *both* 1 and 2 above.

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DECLARATION

I believe that the information contained in this application:

- provides reasonable grounds for review of the anti-dumping measure; and
- is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: [REDACTED]

Name: [REDACTED]

Position: [REDACTED]

Company: **INFRABUILD (NEWCASTLE) PTY LTD**

ABN: **50 623 285 718**

Date: **20 August 2020**

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Signature requirements

Where the application is made:

By a company - the application must be signed by a director, servant or agent acting with the authority of the body corporate.

By a joint venture - a director, employee, agent of each joint venturer must sign the application. Where a joint venturer is not a company, the principal of that joint venturer must sign the application form.

On behalf of a trust - a trustee of the trust must sign the application.

By a sole trader - the sole trader must sign the application.

In any other case - contact the Commission's client support section for advice.

Assistance with the application

The Anti-Dumping Commission has published guidelines to assist applicants with the completion of this application. Please refer to the '*Instructions and guidelines for applicants: Application for review or revocation of measures*' on the Commission's website.

The Commission's client support section can provide information about dumping and countervailing procedures and the information required by the application form. Contact the team on:

Phone: 13 28 46 or +61 2 6213 6000 (outside Australia)

Fax: (03) 8539 2499 or +61 3 8539 2499 (outside Australia)

Email: clientsupport@adcommission.gov.au

Other information is available from the Commission's website at www.adcommission.gov.au.

Small and medium enterprises (i.e., those with less than 200 full-time staff, which are independently operated and which are not a related body corporate for the purposes of the *Corporations Act 2001*), may obtain assistance, at no charge, from the International Trade Remedies Advisory (ITRA) Service. For more information on the ITRA Service, visit www.business.gov.au or telephone the ITRA Service Hotline on +61 2 6213 7267.

Review Period

The review period is *generally* the 12 month period preceding the initiation date and ending on the most recently completed month or quarter.

For the purposes of information requested in this application, please consider the review period as the 12 month period ending on the most recently completed quarter prior to the date that you submit the application.

The actual review period will be set by the Commissioner if a review is initiated, and may differ to that used by the applicant in the application form.

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Required information

1. Provide details of the name, street and postal address, of the applicant seeking the review.

Applicant details:-

Name: INFRABUILD (NEWCASTLE) PTY LTD (**InfraBuild Steel**)

Street address: Level 28, 88 Phillip Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Postal address: LOCKED BAG 3050, ARTARMON NSW 1570

2. Provide details of the name of a contact person, including their position, telephone number and facsimile number, and e-mail address.

Contact person for applicant:-

Full name: [REDACTED]

Position: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: N/A

Email address: [REDACTED]

3. Name other parties supporting this application.

The applicant, INFRABUILD (NEWCASTLE) PTY LTD; formerly LIBERTY ONESTEEL (NEWCASTLE) PTY LTD; ABN 50 623 285 718, is a proprietary company and manufactures and sells like goods to the goods the subject of the anti-dumping measures.

There are two further producers in Australia of like goods, both of whom are related to the applicant, namely:

- INFRABUILD NSW PTY LTD (formerly, ONESTEEL NSW PTY LIMITED), ABN 59 003 312 892; and
- THE AUSTRALIAN STEEL COMPANY (OPERATIONS) PTY LTD, ABN 89 069 426 955.

Collectively, the applicant and the other two related producers of the like goods in Australia are known as '**InfraBuild Steel**', formerly known as

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'Liberty Steel'.

The other two related Australian manufacturers share the same registered address and telephone contact details listed above as that for the applicant and support this application.

4. Describe your interest as an affected party (e.g. are you concerned with the exportation of the goods, the importation of the goods, or part of the Australian industry, or acting on behalf of the Government of an exporting country).

The applicant is a person representing a portion of the Australian industry producing like goods to the goods covered by the dumping duty notice the subject of this review application.

5. Provide details of the current anti-dumping measure(s) the subject of this review application and the goods subject to the measure(s), including:

The goods subject to the measures are:

Hot-rolled deformed steel reinforcing bar whether or not in coil form, commonly identified as rebar or debar, in various diameters up to and including 50 millimetres, containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process.

The goods covered by this application include all steel reinforcing bar meeting the above description of the goods regardless of the particular grade or alloy content or coating.

Goods excluded from this application are plain round bar, stainless steel and reinforcing mesh.

- tariff classification

Goods identified as steel reinforcing bar, as described above, are generally classified to the following tariff subheadings in schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1995:

- 7213.10.00 statistical code 42;
- 7214.20.00 statistical code 47;
- 7227.90.10 statistical code 69;

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- 7227.90.90 statistical code 01, 02 and 04;
- 7228.30.10 statistical code 70;
- 7228.30.90 statistical code 40; and
- 7228.60.10 statistical code 72.

- the countries and/or companies

Republic of Korea (**Korea**), Republic of Singapore (**Singapore**), Taiwan (except Power Steel Co. Ltd) and Kingdom of Spain (**Spain**) (except Nervacero S.A)

- specified date of publication of the measure

The anti-dumping measures were initially imposed by public notice (a dumping duty notice) on **19 November 2015** by the then Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science following consideration of *Anti-Dumping Report No. 264*.

6. If you are an exporter of the goods the subject of this application please answer the following questions:

- Have you exported the goods to Australia during the review period?
 - If yes, what was the total quantity and total value of the goods exported to Australia during the review period?
- Have you previously (prior to the review period) exported the goods to Australia?
 - If yes, please provide the total quantity and total value of the goods exported to Australia each year during the three years prior to the review period.
- Have you exported like goods to countries other than Australia during the review period?
 - If yes, please provide the total quantity and total value of exports of the goods to each other country during the review period. Please indicate if any of the sales are to a related party.

NB: In relation to the goods the subject of this application, 'like goods' means goods that are identical in all respects to the goods the subject of this application or, although not alike in all respects to the goods the subject of this application, have characteristics closely resembling those goods (s 269T(1) refers).

NB: Please note you must provide this information if you are an exporter of the goods the subject of the application. If you are not an exporter of the goods, you may choose to provide information relevant to this question.

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InfraBuild Steel is not an exporter of the goods the subject of the application.

7. Provide the names, addresses, telephone numbers and facsimile numbers of other parties likely to have an interest in this matter e.g. Australian manufacturers, importers, exporters and/or users.

Importers:-

Name: DITH AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: Not known

Name: MACSTEEL INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: Not known

Name: SANWA PTY LTD

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: [REDACTED]

Name: BEST BAR PTY LTD

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: [REDACTED]

Exporters:-

Name: DAEHAN STEEL CO., LTD (Daehan)

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: [REDACTED]

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Name: NATSTEEL HOLDINGS PTE. LTD. (**Natsteel**)

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: [REDACTED]

Name: COMPAÑÍA ESPAÑOLA DE LAMINACIÓN, S.L. (**Celsa Barcelona**)

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: [REDACTED]

Name: WEI CHIH STEEL INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (**Wei Chih**)

Address: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Facsimile number: [REDACTED]

Applications for review of variable factors

If you are applying for a variable factors review (in box 1 above) provide a detailed statement setting out your reasons. Include information about:

- the factor(s) you wish to have reviewed;
- the amount by which that factor is likely to have changed since anti-dumping measures were last imposed, and evidence in support; and
- in your opinion the causes of the change and whether these causes are likely to persist.

Elaboration of the reasons for applying for a variable factors review can be found at [Appendix A](#), attached.

In summary, InfraBuild Steel considers that:

- the ascertained normal values are estimated to have changed as follows:
 - for exporters of the goods from Korea, increased by up to 0.3 per cent in the likely review period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) since the last review of this variable factor (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018),
 - for exporters of the goods from Taiwan (except Power Steel), decreased by up to 7.9 per cent in the likely review period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) since the last review of this

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- variable factor (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018),
 - for exporters of the goods from Spain (except Nervacero S.A.), decreased by up to 10.9 per cent in the likely review period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) since the last review of this variable factor (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014), and
 - for exporters of the goods from Singapore, decreased by up to 4.1 per cent in the likely review period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) since the last review of this variable factor (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014);
- the ascertained export prices are estimated to have changed as follows:
 - for exporters of the goods from Korea, decreased by up to 2.9 per cent in the likely review period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) since the last review of this variable factor (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018),
 - for exporters of the goods from Taiwan (except Power Steel), decreased by up to 29.7 per cent in the likely review period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) since the last review of this variable factor (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018),
 - for exporters of the goods from Spain (except Nervacero S.A.), decreased by up to 11.0 per cent in the likely review period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) since the last review of this variable factor (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014), and
 - for exporters of the goods from Singapore, decreased by up to 10.9 per cent in the likely review period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) since the last review of this variable factor (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014); and
- the changes to these variable factors reflect the onset of negative market conditions in 2020, and are, therefore, likely to persist.

Application for a revocation review

If you are applying for a revocation review (in box 2 above), provide a detailed statement setting out your reasons.

Include evidence in support of your view that there are reasonable grounds for asserting that the measures are no longer warranted. Refer to the '*Instructions and guidelines for applicants: Application for review or revocation of measures*' as part of preparing your response. If you consider anti-dumping measures are no longer warranted because of:

- *no dumping or no subsidisation*: provide evidence that there is no dumping, or no subsidy, and why dumping or subsidisation is unlikely to recur if measures were revoked.

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- *no injury*: provide evidence that there is no current injury, and there is unlikely to be a recurrence of injury if the measures were to be revoked.

This section is not applicable as InfraBuild Steel is not applying for a revocation review.

Lodgement of the application

In accordance with subsection 269SMS(2) of the Act, this application, together with the supporting evidence, must be lodged by either:

- preferably, email, using the email address clientsupport@adcommission.gov.au, or
- post to:

The Commissioner of the Anti-Dumping Commission
GPO Box 2013
Canberra ACT 2601, or
- facsimile, using the number (03) 8539 2499 (or +61 3 8539 2499 if outside Australia)

Public Record

During a review all interested parties are given the opportunity to defend their interests, by making a submission. The Commission maintains a public record of these submissions. The public record is available on the Commission's website at www.adcommission.gov.au.

At the time of making the application both a confidential version (for official use only) and non-confidential version (public record) of the application must be submitted. Please ensure each page of the application is clearly marked "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" or "PUBLIC RECORD". The non-confidential application should enable a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information submitted in confidence, clearly showing the reasons for seeking the review, or, if those reasons cannot be summarised, a statement of reasons why summarisation is not possible. If you cannot provide a non-confidential version, contact the Commission's client support section for advice.

APPENDIX A

**STATEMENT SETTING OUT REASONS FOR APPLYING FOR A VARIABLE
FACTORS REVIEW**

1. The factor(s) you wish to have reviewed

InfraBuild Steel wishes to have the following variable factors reviewed:

- (i) the ascertained normal values; and
- (ii) the ascertained export prices.

2. The amount by which that factor is likely to have changed since anti-dumping measures were last imposed, and evidence in support

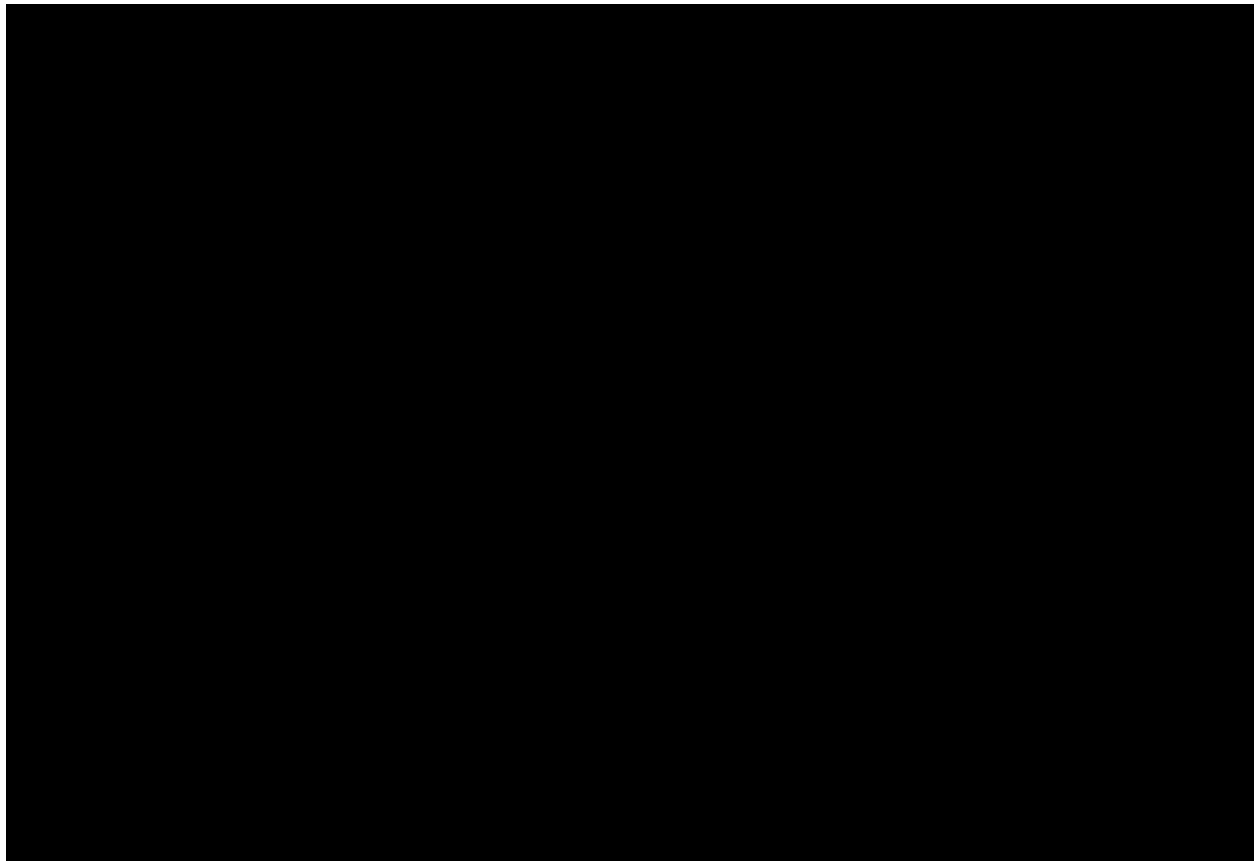
(a) SOUTH KOREA

(i) Ascertained normal values

In *Review of Measures No. 489 (REV 489)*, Daehan Steel Co., Ltd. (**Daehan**) was the only exporter of the goods from South Korea. The normal value ascertained for this exporter in the review was determined under subsection 269TAC(1). For uncooperative and all other exporters from South Korea, the normal value was established under subsection 269TAC(6) using using Daehan's normal value for the entire review period, excluding any favourable downward adjustments. In other words, the normal value for all other exporters from South Korea was established by reference to the normal value determined for Daehan. Therefore, changes to the normal value for Daehan will result in changes to the country rate for 'other' exporters from South Korea.

Published sales information is available for domestic sellers of like goods to the goods in South Korea. Movements in the domestic sales price for like goods (expressed in KRW/t) since the review period for REV 489 (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)¹ is illustrated in **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(a)(i)** (below).

¹ The date of sale for domestic sales for the review period are adjusted to account for the one-month lead time between the date of export and the date of arrival for home consumption in Australia. That is to say that a domestic sale in May 2018 is comparable to an export sale entered for home consumption in June 2018.



CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(a)(i) Median monthly movements in domestic sales prices in South Korea for like goods (KRW/t) since June 2017 (Source: CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 1)

Daehan and all other exporters from South Korea

The dumping duty notice applying to the goods exported to Australia from South Korea by Daehan and all other exporters remains subject to the normal values ascertained in REV 489, as amended following *ADRP Report No. 108*.

Conclusion – Change in ascertained normal value

Given the movements in domestic selling prices in South Korea for the like goods (as expressed in KRW/t) since the review period for REV 489 (refer **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(a)(i)** (above)), the industry applicant considers that the ascertained normal values for Daehan and all other exporters will have changed, specifically, it is likely to have increased by 0.3 per cent since this variable factor was last ascertained.

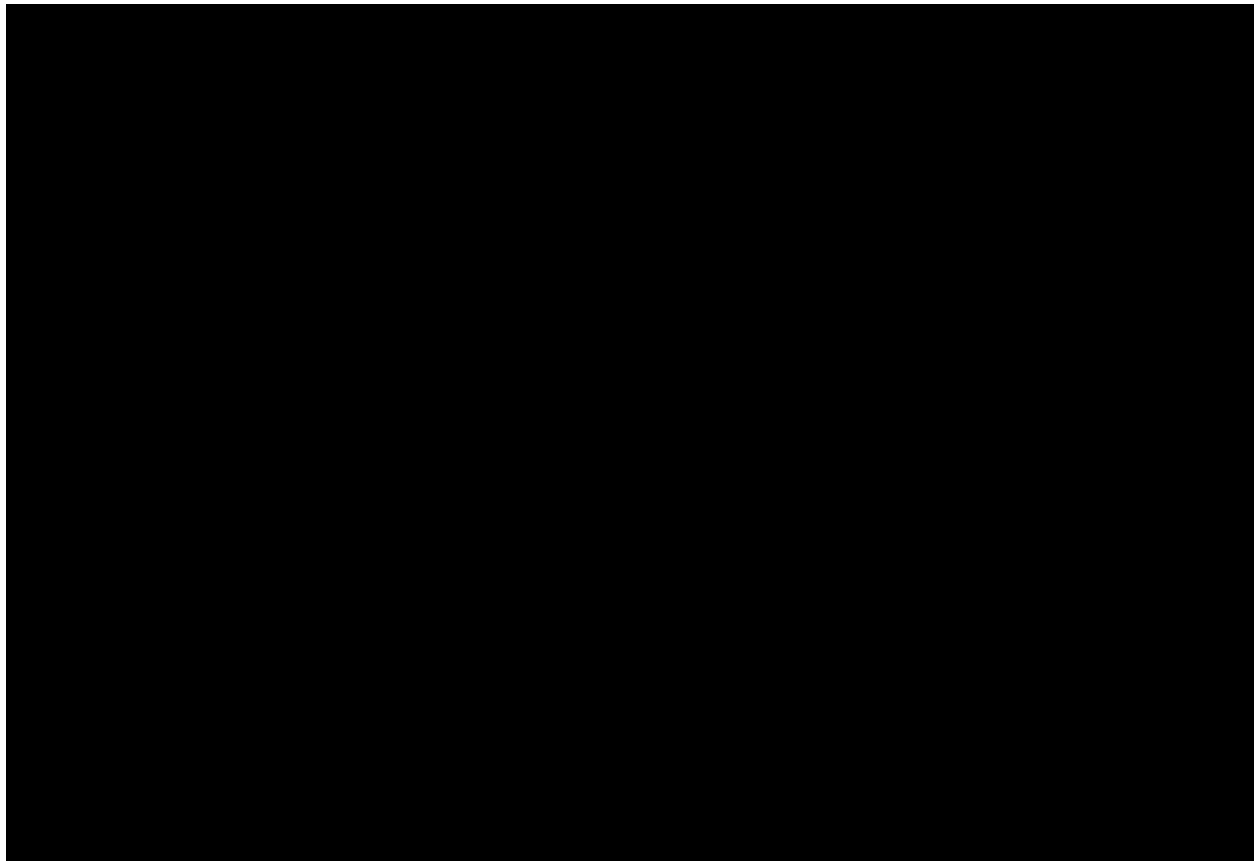
(ii) Ascertained export prices

As noted above, in REV 489, Daehan was the only cooperative exporter of the goods from South Korea. For the goods that were exported to Australia otherwise than by the importer and were purchased in arms length transactions by the importer from the exporter, the Commission calculated the export price under subsection 269TAB(1)(a), being the price paid by the importer to the exporter less transport and other costs arising after exportation. For other export sales where there was an intermediary involved between the exporter and importer, the Commission calculated the export price under subsection 269TAB(1)(c) based on all the circumstances of exportation, and using the price between Daehan and the intermediaries involved in the sale to Australia.

In REV 489, the Commission identified only one exporter from South Korea during the review period. After having regard to all relevant information, the export price for all other exporters was established in accordance with subsection 269TAB(3), using Daehan's export price for the entire review period, excluding any part of that price that relates to post-exportation charges. In other words, the export price for all other exporters from South Korea was established by reference to the export price determined for Daehan. Therefore, changes to the export price for Daehan will result in changes to the country rate for 'other' exporters from South Korea.

Published sales information is available for export sales of rebar from South Korea to Australia. Movements in the export sales price for the goods (expressed in KRW/t) since the review period for REV 489 (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)² is illustrated in **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(a)(ii)** (below).

² As the published sales information relates to export sales, the date of entry is the date of export, not the date of import in Australia. Therefore, entries are adjusted to account for the one-month lead time between the date of export and the date of arrival for home consumption in Australia. That is to say that an export sale in May 2018 is treated as having been entered for home consumption in Australia in June 2018.



CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(a)(ii) Average monthly movements in export sales prices for rebar exported from South Korea to Australia (KRW/t) since June 2017 (Source: CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 2.1)

Daehan and all other exporters from South Korea

The dumping duty notice applying to the goods exported to Australia from South Korea by Daehan and all other exporters remains subject to the export prices ascertained in REV 489, as amended following *ADRP Report No. 108*.

Conclusion – change in ascertained export price

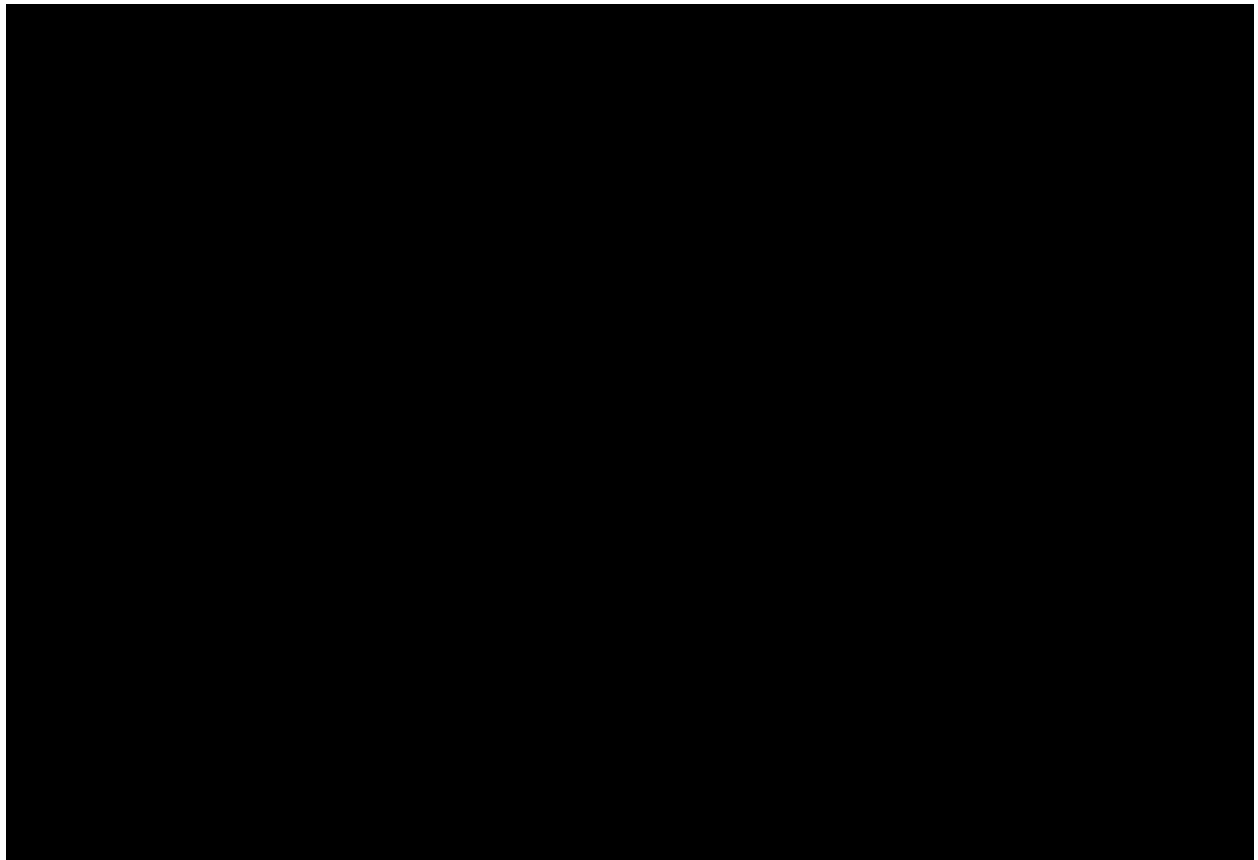
Given the movements in export sales prices for rebar exported from South Korea to Australia (as expressed in KRW/t) since the review period for REV 489 (refer **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(a)(ii)** (above)), the industry applicant considers that the ascertained export prices for Daehan and all other exporters will have changed, specifically, it is likely to have **decreased by 2.9 per cent** on a weighted average basis since this variable factor was last ascertained.

(b) TAIWAN (except Power Steel Co., Ltd)

(i) Ascertained normal values

In REV 489, Wei Chih Steel Industrial Co., Ltd (**Wei Chih**) was the only exporter of the goods from Taiwan. The normal value ascertained for this exporter in the review was determined under subsection 269TAC(1). For uncooperative and all other exporters from Taiwan, the normal value was established under subsection 269TAC(6) using using Wei Chih's normal value for the entire review period, excluding any favourable downward adjustments. In other words, the normal value for all other exporters from Taiwan was established by reference to the normal value determined for Wei Chih. Therefore, changes to the normal value for Wei Chih will result in changes to the country rate for 'other' exporters from Taiwan.

Published sales information is available for domestic sellers of like goods to the goods in Taiwan. Movements in the domestic sales price for like goods (expressed in NTD/t) since the review period for REV 489 (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)³ is illustrated in **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(b)(i)** (below).



³ The date of sale for domestic sales for the review period are adjusted to account for the one-month lead time between the date of export and the date of arrival for home consumption in Australia. That is to say that a domestic sale in May 2018 is comparable to an export sale entered for home consumption in June 2018.

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(b)(i) Median monthly movements in domestic sales prices in Taiwan for like goods (NTD/t) since June 2017 (Source: CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 1)

Wei Chih and all other exporters from Taiwan (except Power Steel Co., Ltd)

The dumping duty notice applying to the goods exported to Australia from Taiwan by Wei Chih and all other exporters remains subject to the normal values ascertained in REV 489, as amended following *ADRP Report No. 108*.

Conclusion – Change in ascertained normal value

Given the movements in domestic selling prices in Taiwan for the like goods (as expressed in NTD/t) since the review period for REV 489 (refer **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(b)(i)** (above)), the industry applicant considers that the ascertained normal values for Wei Chih and all other exporters will have changed, specifically, it is likely to have **decreased by 7.9 per cent** since this variable factor was last ascertained.

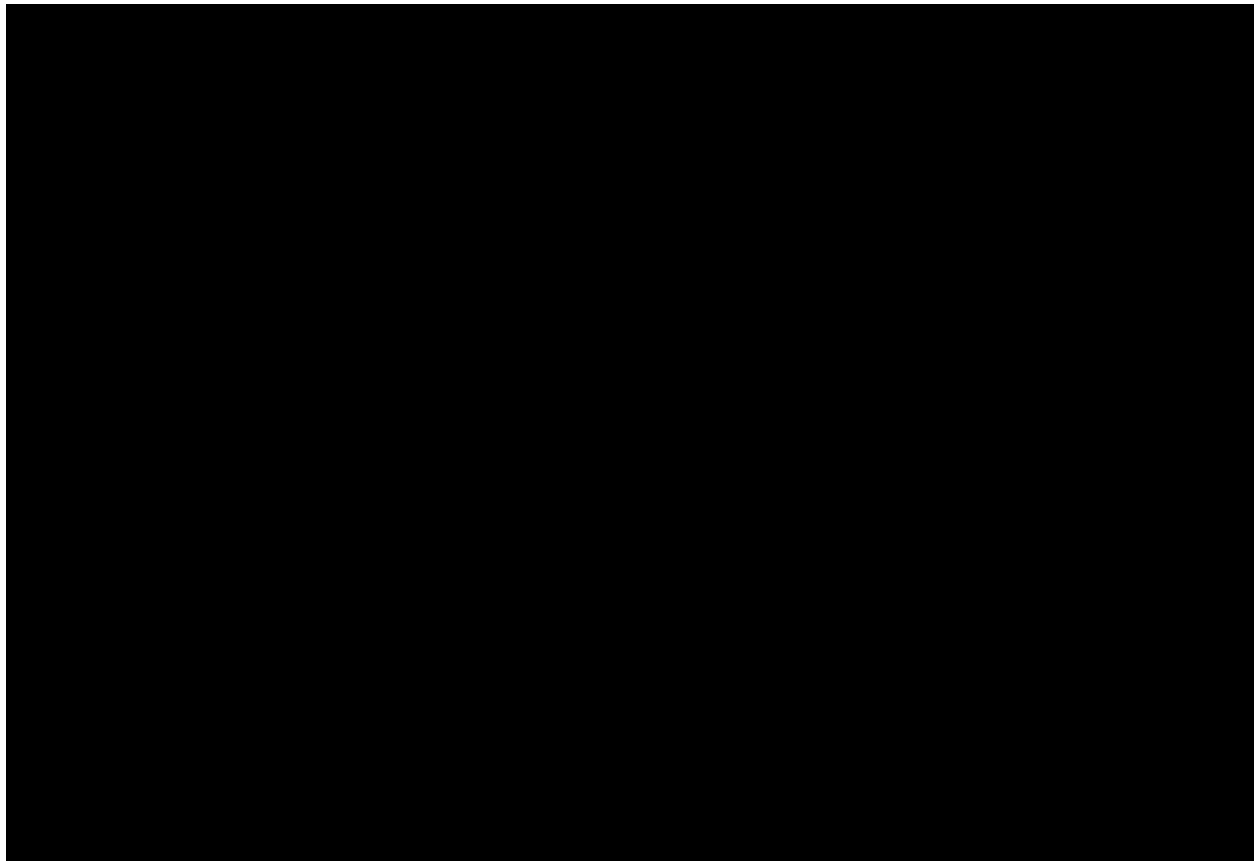
(ii) Ascertained export prices

As noted above, in REV 489, Wei Chih was the only exporter of the goods from Taiwan. The Commission calculated the export price for Wei Chih under subsection 269TAB(1)(a), being the price paid by the importer to the exporter less transport and other costs arising after exportation.

In REV 489, the Commission identified only one exporter from Taiwan during the review period. After having regard to all relevant information, the export price for all other exporters was established in accordance with subsection 269TAB(3), using Wei Chih's export price for the entire review period, excluding any part of that price that relates to post-exportation charges. In other words, the export price for all other exporters from Taiwan was established by reference to the export price determined for Wei Chih. Therefore, changes to the export price for Wei Chih will result in changes to the country rate for 'other' exporters from Taiwan.

Published sales information is available for export sales of rebar from Taiwan to Australia. Movements in the export sales price for the goods (expressed in NTD/t) since

the review period for REV 489 (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)⁴ is illustrated in **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(b)(ii)** (below).



CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(b)(ii) Average monthly movements in export sales prices for rebar exported from Taiwan to Australia (NTD/t) since June 2017 (Source: CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 2.2)

Wei Chih and all other exporters from Taiwan (except Power Steel Co., Ltd)

The dumping duty notice applying to the goods exported to Australia from Taiwan by Wei Chih and all other exporters remains subject to the normal values ascertained in REV 489, as amended following *ADRP Report No. 108*.

Conclusion – change in ascertained export price

Given the movements in export sales prices for rebar exported from Taiwan to Australia (as expressed in NTD/t) since the review period for REV 489 (refer **CONFIDENTIAL**

⁴ As the published sales information relates to export sales, the date of entry is the date of export, not the date of import in Australia. Therefore, entries are adjusted to account for the one-month lead time between the date of export and the date of arrival for home consumption in Australia. That is to say that an export sale in May 2018 is treated as having been entered for home consumption in Australia in June 2018.

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FIGURE 2(b)(ii) (above)), the industry applicant considers that the ascertained export price for Wei Chih and all other exporters will have changed, specifically, it is likely to have **decreased by 29.7 per cent** on a weighted average basis since this variable factor was last ascertained.

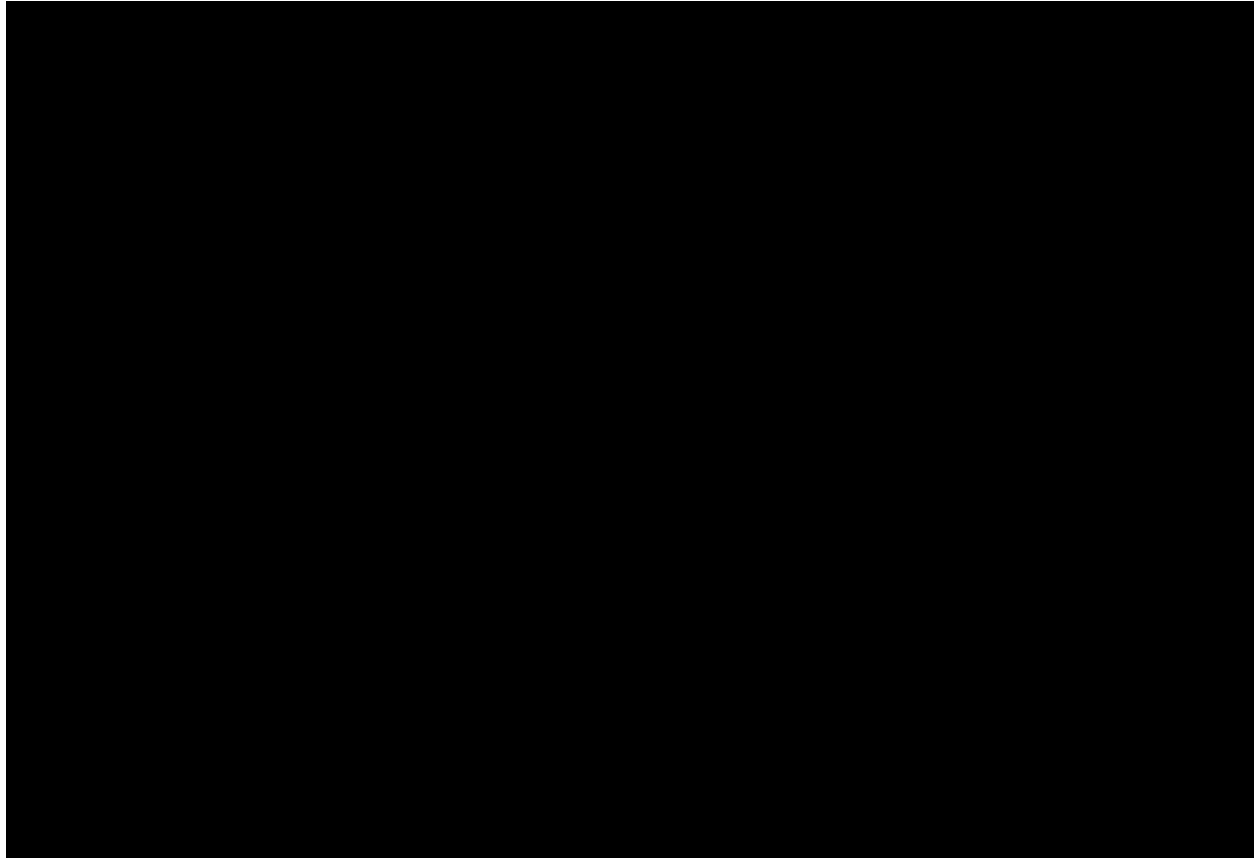
(c) SPAIN (except Nervacero S.A.)

(i) Ascertained normal values

In *Review of Measures No. 380 (REV 380)*, the variable factors applicable to Compañía Española de Laminación, S.L (**Celsa Barcelona**) was reviewed. The normal value ascertained for this exporter in the review was determined under subsection 269TAC(1). For uncooperative and all other exporters from Spain (except Nervacero S.A.), the normal value was previously established in the course of *Dumping Investigation No. 264 (INV 264)* under subsection 269TAC(6) using the highest weighted average normal value from the quarter of the investigation period with the greatest dumping margin from the cooperating exporters. In other words, the normal value for all other exporters from Spain was established, in part, by reference to the normal value determined for Celsa Barcelona. Therefore, changes to the normal value for Celsa Barcelona will result in changes to the country rate for 'other' exporters from Spain.

Published sales information is available for domestic sellers of like goods to the goods in Spain. Movements in the domestic sales price for like goods (expressed in EUR/t) since the review period for REV 380 (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014)⁵ is illustrated in **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(c)(i)** (below).

⁵ The date of sale for domestic sales for the review period are adjusted to account for the one-month lead time between the date of export and the date of arrival for home consumption in Australia. That is to say that a domestic sale in May 2018 is comparable to an export sale entered for home consumption in June 2018.



CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(c)(i) Median monthly movements in domestic sales prices in Spain for like goods (EUR/t) since June 2013 (Source: CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 1)

Celsa Barcelona and all other exporters from Spain (except Nervacero S.A.)

The dumping duty notice applying to the goods exported to Australia from Spain by Celsa Barcelona and all other exporters remains subject to the normal values ascertained in REV 380.

Conclusion – Change in ascertained normal value

Given the movements in domestic selling prices in Spain for the like goods (as expressed in EUR/t) since the review period for REV 380 (refer **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(c)(i)** (above)), the industry applicant considers that the ascertained normal values for Celsa Barcelona and all other exporters will have changed, specifically, it is likely to have decreased by 10.9 per cent since this variable factor was last ascertained.

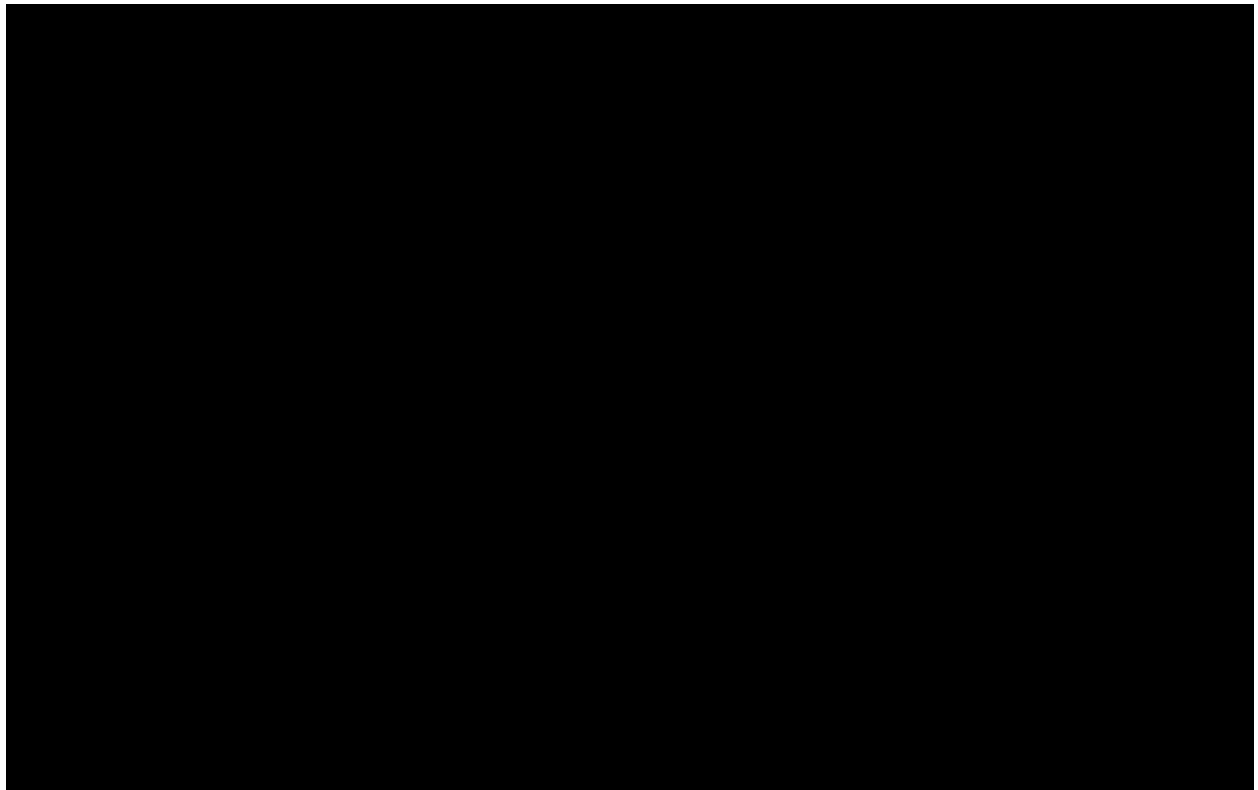
(ii) Ascertained export prices

As noted above, in REV 380, the variable factors applicable to Celsa Barcelona were reviewed. The Commission calculated the export price for Celsa Barcelona under subsection 269TAB(1)(a), using the invoiced price less any part of the price that represents a charge in respect of transport of the goods or in respect of any other matter arising after exportation.

In INV 264 the Commission established the export price for uncooperative exporters from Spain in accordance with subsection 269TAB(3), using the lowest weighted average export price from the quarter of the investigation period with the greatest dumping margin from the cooperating exporters, excluding any part of that price that relates to post-exportation charges. In other words, the export price for all other exporters from Spain (except Nervacero S.A.) was established, in part, by reference to the export price determined for Celsa Barcelona. Therefore, changes to the export price for Celsa Barcelona will result in changes to the country rate for 'other' exporters from Spain.

Published sales information is available for export sales of rebar from Spain to Australia. Movements in the export sales price for the goods (expressed in EUR/t) since the investigation period for INV 264 (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014)⁶ is illustrated in **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(c)(ii)** (below).

⁶ As the published sales information relates to export sales, the date of entry is the date of export, not the date of import in Australia. Therefore, entries are adjusted to account for the one-month lead time between the date of export and the date of arrival for home consumption in Australia. That is to say that an export sale in May 2018 is treated as having been entered for home consumption in Australia in June 2018.



CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(c)(ii) Average monthly movements in export sales prices for rebar exported from Spain to Australia (EUR/t) since June 2013 (Source: CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 2.4)

Celsa Barcelona and all other exporters from Spain (except Nervacero S.A.)

The dumping duty notice applying to the goods exported to Australia from Spain by Celsa Barcelona remains subject to the normal values ascertained in REV 380, and the dumping duty notice applying to goods exported to Australia from Spain by all other exporters (except Nervacero S.A.) remains subject to the normal values ascertained in INV 264.

Conclusion – change in ascertained export price

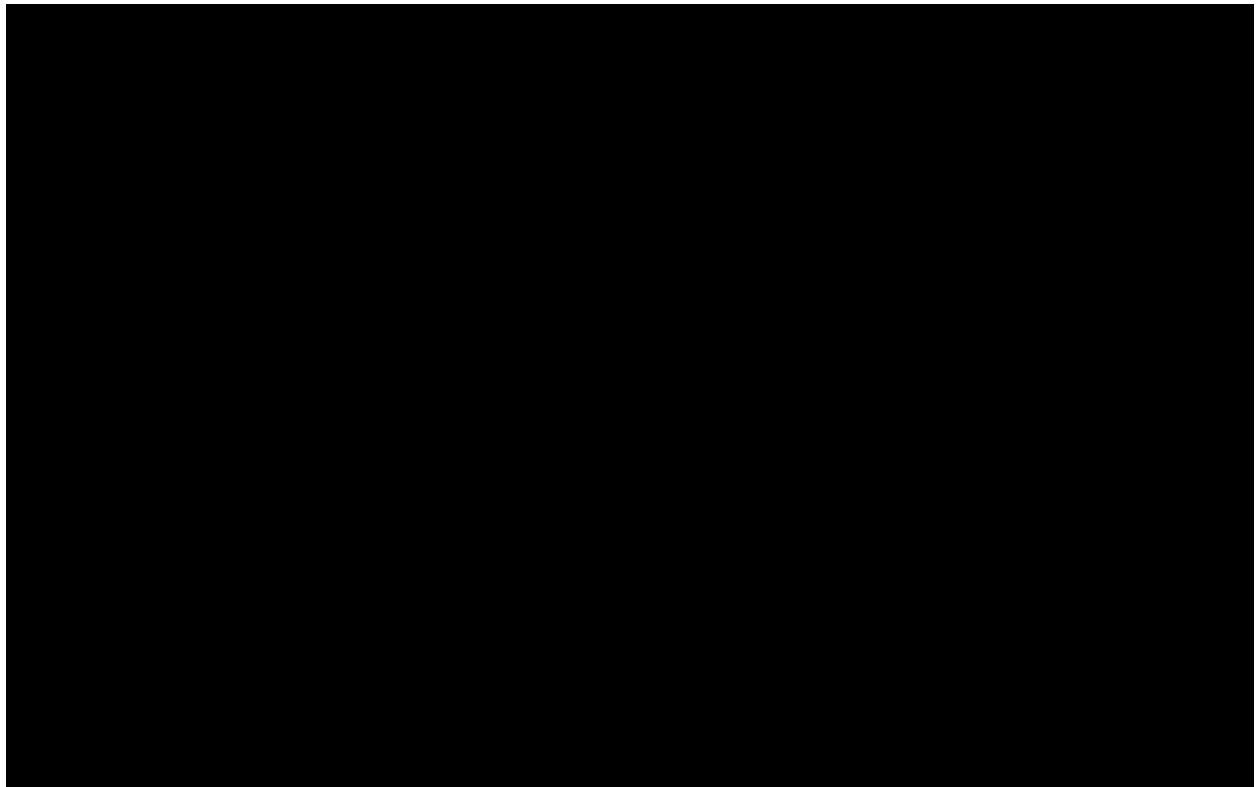
Given the movements in export sales prices for rebar exported from Spain to Australia (as expressed in EUR/t) since the review period for REV 380 (refer **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(c)(ii)** (above)), the industry applicant considers that the ascertained export price for Celsa Barcelona and all other exporters will have changed, specifically, it is likely to have decreased by 11.0 per cent on a weighted average basis since this variable factor was last ascertained.

(d) SINGAPORE

(i) Ascertained normal values

In INV 264, Natsteel Holdings Pte Ltd (**Natsteel**) was the only exporter of the goods from Singapore. The normal value ascertained for this exporter in the course of the investigation was determined under subsection 269TAC(1). As Natsteel was the only exporter, the Commission recommended that Natsteel's dumping margin apply as an 'All Other' rate for Singapore. Therefore, changes to the normal value for Natsteel will result in changes to the country rate for 'other' exporters from Singapore.

Published sales information is available for domestic sellers of like goods to the goods in Singapore. Movements in the domestic sales price for like goods (expressed in SGD/t) since the original investigation period for INV 264 (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014)⁷ is illustrated in **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(d)(i)** (below).



CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(d)(i) Average monthly movements in domestic sales prices in Singapore for like goods (SGD/t) since June 2013 (Source: CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 1.1)

⁷ The date of sale for domestic sales for the review period are adjusted to account for the one-month lead time between the date of export and the date of arrival for home consumption in Australia. That is to say that a domestic sale in May 2018 is comparable to an export sale entered for home consumption in June 2018.

Natsteel and all other exporters from Singapore

The dumping duty notice applying to the goods exported to Australia from Singapore by Natsteel and all other exporters remains subject to the normal values ascertained in INV 264.

Conclusion – Change in ascertained normal value

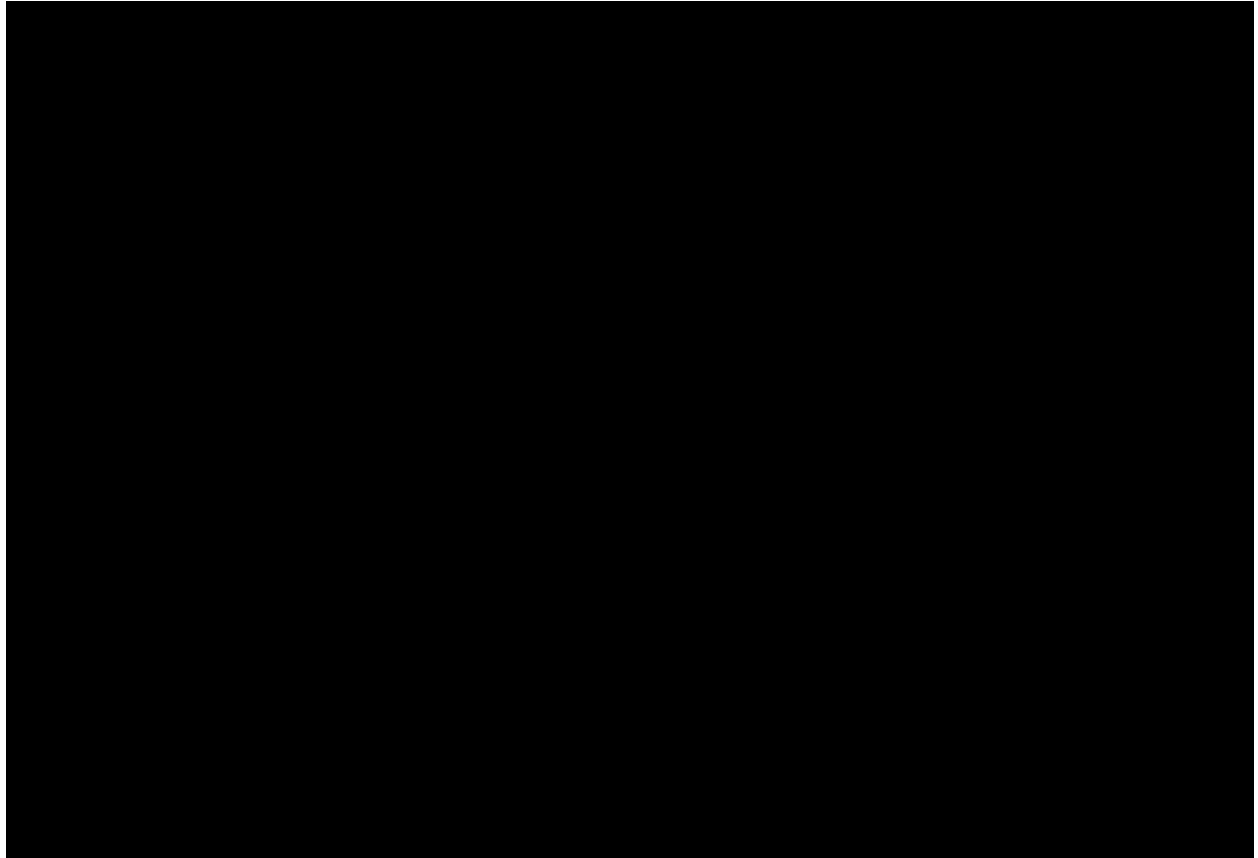
Given the movements in domestic selling prices in Singapore for the like goods (as expressed in SGD/t) since the original investigation period for INV 264 (refer **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(d)(i)** (above)), the industry applicant considers that the ascertained normal values for Natsteel and all other exporters will have changed, specifically, it is likely to have **decreased by 4.1 per cent** since this variable factor was last ascertained.

(ii) Ascertained export prices

As noted above, in INV 264, Natsteel was the only exporter of the goods from Singapore. As such the Commission recommended in INV 264 that Natsteel's dumping margin apply as an 'All Other' rate for Singapore. In other words, the export price for all other exporters from Singapore was established by reference to the export price determined for Natsteel. Therefore, changes to the export price for Natsteel will result in changes to the country rate for 'other' exporters from Singapore.

Published sales information is available for export sales of rebar from Singapore to Australia. Movements in the export sales price for the goods (expressed in SGD/t) since the original investigation period for INV 264 (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014)⁸ is illustrated in **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(d)(ii)** (below).

⁸ As the published sales information relates to export sales, the date of entry is the date of export, not the date of import in Australia. Therefore, entries are adjusted to account for the one-month lead time between the date of export and the date of arrival for home consumption in Australia. That is to say that an export sale in May 2018 is treated as having been entered for home consumption in Australia in June 2018.



CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(d)(ii) Average monthly movements in export sales prices for rebar exported from Singapore to Australia (SGD/t) since June 2017 (Source: CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 2.3)

Natsteel and all other exporters from Singapore

The dumping duty notice applying to the goods exported to Australia from Singapore by Natsteel and all other exporters remains subject to the export prices ascertained in INV 264.

Conclusion – change in ascertained export price

Given the movement in the export sales price for rebar exported from Singapore to Australia (as expressed in SGD/t) since the original investigation period for INV 264 (refer **CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE 2(d)(ii)** (above)), the industry applicant considers that the ascertained export price for Natsteel and all other exporters will have changed, specifically, it is likely to have **decreased by 10.9 per cent** on a weighted average basis since this variable factor was last ascertained.

3. In your opinion the causes of the change and whether these causes are likely to persist

The changes to the variable factors observed in section 2, above, reflect the onset of negative market conditions in 2020, and are, therefore, likely to persist.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (**OECD**), steel market conditions have turned negative in 2020 and are facing contraction in the short and the medium term. Weakening economic conditions, increasing global trade restrictions, new capacity investments, the persistence of excess capacity all pose downside risks, and the evolving impact from the COVID-19 pandemic are all likely to have an impact on the steel industry.⁹ According to the World Steel Association (**WorldSteel**), global steel growth rates in 2019 and 2020 are expected to slow down with a slowing global economy. Uncertainties over the trade environment and volatility in the financial markets could pose downside risks to this forecast.¹⁰

In its Short Range Outlook (**SRO**) for 2020 and 2021, WorldSteel forecasts that steel demand will contract by 6.4% in 2020, dropping to 1,654 million MT (**metric tonnes**) due to the COVID-19 crisis. In 2021 steel demand is expected to recover to 1,717 million MT, an increase of 3.8 % over 2020.¹¹

Global demand for rebar is also forecasted to slow. The International Rebar Producers and Exporters Association (**IREPAS**) said surplus supply and inadequate demand is set to dominate the steel long products markets, due to both the coronavirus outbreak and geopolitical issues.¹² This forecast is consistent with a slowing global construction sector, with WorldSteel forecasting global construction growth to slow due to the construction industry in some countries suffering an abrupt halt of projects due to supply chain disruptions and a shortage of workers during the pandemic lockdown period. However, it is expected that the decline in the construction industry will be less severe than during the financial crisis.

Nevertheless, WorldSteel considers that new construction project starts have also worsened due to the deteriorated balance sheets of consumers and businesses. Similarly, government attempts to put a focus on new construction projects in an effort

⁹ <https://www.oecd.org/sti/ind/steel-market-developments-Q2-2020.pdf> at p. 6 (accessed on 30 May 2020)

¹⁰ <https://www.worldsteel.org/en/dam/jcr:96d7a585-e6b2-4d63-b943-4cd9ab621a91/World%2520Steel%2520in%2520Figures%25202019.pdf> at p. 3 (accessed on 30 May 2020)

¹¹ <https://www.worldsteel.org/media-centre/press-releases/2020/worldsteel-short-range-outlook-june-2020.html> (accessed, 5 June 2020)

¹² https://www.steelbb.com/?PageID=157&article_id=186254 (accessed on 30 May 2020).

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to support demand may be hindered by significantly worsened government balance sheets that will confine their ability to carry out public infrastructure investments.¹³

Global steelmaking capacity (in nominal crude terms) decreased from 2015 to 2018, but information available to the OECD (as of December 2019) suggests that capacity increased in 2019 for the first time since 2014. The net capacity change in 2019, taking into account new capacity additions and closures, brings current global steelmaking capacity up to 2,362.5 million MT, representing a 1.5% increase from the level at the end of 2018.¹⁴ Most of the capacity additions in 2019 took place in Asia, where an additional 30.4 million MT of capacity came on stream.¹⁵

The gap between global steelmaking capacity and production narrowed between 2016 and 2019 as a result of the decrease in global crude steelmaking capacity (i.e. by -0.2% from 2016 to 2019) and the gradual increase in steel production (an increase of 13.6% in the same period). In 2019, global capacity was 2,362.5 million MT and production was 1,848.5 million MT, therefore the gap between capacity and production has decreased to 513.9 million MT in 2019, from 520 million MT in 2018. WorldSteel production as a share of capacity has improved slightly, from 77.7% in 2018 to approximately 78.2% in 2019.¹⁶

The Commission acknowledged the direct link between excess capacity and dumping in its 2016 *Analysis of Steel and Aluminum Report*.

the OECD has highlighted that 'excess capacity in one region can displace production in other regions, thus harming producers in those markets', including through 'unfair trade practices such as dumping'.¹⁷

Excess capacity—a problem that afflicts the steel industry during every downturn in the business cycle—is a significant issue for the sector.¹⁸

Conclusion – cause of change are likely to persist

Therefore, in light of the global downturn, InfraBuild Steel expects the causes of the change to the variable factors identified are likely to persist.

¹³ <https://www.worldsteel.org/media-centre/press-releases/2020/worldsteel-short-range-outlook-june-2020.html> (accessed, 5 June 2020)

¹⁴ <https://www.oecd.org/sti/ind/steel-market-developments-Q2-2020.pdf> at p. 24 (accessed on 30 May 2020)

¹⁵ <https://www.oecd.org/sti/ind/steel-market-developments-Q2-2020.pdf> at p. 24 (accessed on 30 May 2020)

¹⁶ <https://www.oecd.org/sti/ind/steel-market-developments-Q2-2020.pdf> at p. 24 (accessed on 30 May 2020)

¹⁷ https://www.industry.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-05/analysis_steel_aluminium_report_-_august_2016.pdf at p. 5.

¹⁸ *ibid.*, p. 12.