Australian Government
Anti-Dumping Review Panel

Customs Act 1901

Notice under section 269ZZI

Certain flat rolled steel products exported to Australia from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea

The Anti-Dumping Review Panel (Review Panel) received applications from Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd (Baoshan) and Baosteel Zhanjiang Iron & Steel Co., Ltd (Zhanjiang) seeking a review of the decision of the Minister for Industry and Innovation and Minister for Science under sections 269TG(1) and (2) of the *Customs Act 1901* (the Act) concerning certain flat rolled steel products exported to Australia from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea (the Reviewable Decision).

The Reviewable Decision was published on the Australian Trade Remedies Commission (Commission) website on 24 September 2026 (ADN 2026/103 refers).

The Review Panel is satisfied that the following grounds are reasonable grounds for the Reviewable Decision not being the correct or preferable decision:

Baoshan:

Ground 1: The Minister erred in applying the Brazilian steel slab benchmark adjustment to the whole of Baoshan's recorded cost of steel slab, including the cost of iron ore, when the Commission found that Baoshan's iron ore came for the most part from private overseas mining companies, verified through a documented supply chain analysis that the price Baoshan paid was fully transferred to it from the originating supplier, and found that Baoshan received no iron ore at less than adequate remuneration.

Ground 2: The Minister erred in constructing Baoshan's cost of steel slab using a benchmark derived from MEPS Brazilian and Chinese steel slab prices indices, rather than the verified steel slab production costs of POSCO, a cooperating Korean producer in the same investigation and investigation period.

Ground 3: The Minister erred in accepting the finding in REP 688 that dumped goods caused material injury to the Australian industry, when the Commission found no coincidence in the investigation period, found that goods which were not dumped

were sold at similar prices and contributed to the injury, and did not separate and distinguish the injury caused by those goods, by the contraction in the Australian market and by falling global prices, as s 269TAE(2A) of the Act requires.

Zhanjiang:

Ground 1: The Minister erred in applying the Brazilian steel slab benchmark adjustment to the whole of Zhanjiang's recorded cost of steel slab, including the cost of iron ore, when the Commission assessed Zhanjiang jointly with its parent, Baoshan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd, found that the exporter's iron ore came for the most part from private overseas suppliers at prices fully transferred to them, validated that finding through a supply chain analysis of Baoshan which it relied on for the other cooperating exporters, and found that no cooperating exporter received iron ore at less than adequate remuneration.

Ground 2: The Minister erred in constructing Zhanjiang's cost of steel slab using a benchmark derived from MEPS Brazilian and Chinese steel slab prices indices, rather than the verified steel slab production costs of POSCO, a cooperating Korean producer in the same investigation and investigation period.

Ground 3: The Minister erred in accepting the finding in REP 688 that dumped goods caused material injury to the Australian industry, when the Commission found no coincidence in the investigation period, found that goods which were not dumped were sold at similar prices and contributed to the injury, and did not separate and distinguish the injury caused by those goods, by the contraction in the Australian market and by falling global prices, as s 269TAE(2A) of the Act requires.

The Review Panel proposes to conduct a review of the Reviewable Decision in relation to the above grounds.

The goods to which these applications relate are:

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

Further information concerning the specification of the goods and exclusions is provided below.

Plate steel is typically produced in one of two ways:

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

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

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

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

Goods excluded are:

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

Submissions

Interested parties have **30 days** after the date on which this notice is published to provide the Review Panel with a submission. Your submission should indicate your eligibility to make a submission as either an interested party to the Reviewable Decision or as one of the specified entities under section 269ZZJ of the Act.

If your submission contains confidential information, you must provide a public version that can be published on the Review Panel website. Failure to do so will result in your submission not being considered. All information that is confidential or commercially sensitive must be highlighted in yellow in the confidential version of your submission.

You may either email your submission to ADRP@industry.gov.au or mail the submission to:

Anti-Dumping Review Panel Secretariat
GPO Box 2013
Canberra City ACT 2601

Persons wishing to make further inquiries about this review should telephone (02) 6276 1781. Copies of the applications for review, which set out the grounds for seeking review in full, and other documents are available on the public record of the review at www.adreviewpanel.gov.au

Interested parties may wish to subscribe to receive email updates when new content is published on the Review Panel website (above) in relation to this and other reviews. Information on how to subscribe is on the Review Panel website in the section 'Subscribe for updates'.

The reports of the original investigation are available on the ADC website at www.industry.gov.au/australian-trade-remedies-commission

Jaclyne Fisher OAM
Panel Member
Anti-Dumping Review Panel
18 November 2026