



Australian Government
**Department of Industry,
Science and Resources**

**Anti-Dumping
Commission**

Dumping Commodity Register

Precision Pipe and Tube Steel

Goods Exported from:

Country	Measure	Date Measures Imposed	Date Measures Expire	Last Anti-Dumping Notice
CHINA	IDD & ICD	28-September-2021	28-September-2026	2021/109 2021/110
KOREA	IDD	28-September-2021	28-September-2026	2021/109

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1. What is the function of the Dumping Commodity Register (DCR)?

The Anti-Dumping Commission (ADC) is committed to supporting importers, practitioners and users of the anti-dumping system through providing accessible and up to date information in the DCR.

DCRs provide importers and licensed customs brokers with general guidance and the necessary information to use when lodging an import declaration to clear goods subject to anti-dumping measures.

It is outside the role of the Commission to provide advice on whether specific goods are exempted from or subject to anti-dumping measures. Importers or their agents are required to provide self-assessed information, regarding the goods being imported, in the import declaration.

Interested parties should obtain their own independent professional advice in making any decisions in relation to importing and/or declaring goods subject to anti-dumping measures.

DCRs notify the outcomes of finalised investigations and should be read in conjunction with any relevant current investigations, such as reviews and inquiries. Refer to the [Cases page](#) on the website for any current investigation information for this commodity.

2. What types of precision pipe and tube steel are subject to anti-dumping measures?

The goods subject to measures include:

Certain electric resistance welded pipe and tube made of carbon steel, whether or not including alloys, comprising circular, rectangular and square hollow sections in metallic coated and non-metallic coated finishes. Metallic finish types for the goods include galvanised and aluminised. Non-metallic finishes include hot-rolled and cold-rolled.

Sizes

- Circular products - equal to or less than 21 millimetres (“mm”) in outside diameter. Also included are air heater tubes to Australian Standard (AS) 2556, up to and including 101.6 mm outside diameter.
- Rectangular and square products - with a nominal thickness of less than 1.6 mm (being a perimeter up to and including 260 mm).

Included within the goods are end-configurations such as plain, square-faced and other (e.g. threaded, swaged and shouldered). The goods include all electric resistance welded pipe and tube made of steel meeting the above description of the goods (and inclusions), including whether the pipe or tube meets a specific structural standard or is used in structural applications.

The following are ***excluded*** from measures, exemption type “GOODS” applies:

- Oval and other shaped hollow sections which are not circular, rectangular or square, are excluded from the goods.

[Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 4 of 2021](#) effective from 2 June 2021 exempts the following:

- Air heater tubes to the Australian Standard (AS) 2556, up to and including 101.6 mm outside diameter.

[Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 1 of 2022](#) effective from 29 September 2021 exempts the following:

- Curtain rods that have a 16 mm outside diameter and a 0.4 mm gauge/wall thickness. They come in both powder-coated (Black/White/Ivory) and electroplated (Brushed Chrome).
- The curtain rods come in lengths 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 and 3.0 metres, and are individually heat/shrink wrapped and labelled.
- The curtain rods are made of A class hot-rolled strip metal comprising of 0.12% Carbon and are made using a roll forming process and a longitudinal welding technique.

For more information about the Ministerial Exemption Instrument please refer to [EX0086](#)

[Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 3 of 2022](#) effective from 4 November 2021 exempts the following:

TUBES, WELDED, non alloy steel, being EITHER of the following:

- single wall resistance welded to specification SAE J526, having ALL of the following:
 - (i) carbon content NOT greater than 0.13%;
 - (ii) outside diameter NOT greater than 11.50 mm;
 - (iii) wall thickness NOT less than 0.5 mm and NOT greater than 1.0 mm;
- (b) double wall copper brazed to specification SAE J527, having ALL of the following:
 - (i) carbon content NOT greater than 0.13%;
 - (ii) outside diameter NOT greater than 13 mm;
 - (iii) wall thickness NOT less than 0.5 mm and NOT greater than 1.0 mm.

For more information about the Ministerial Exemption Instrument please refer to [EX0090](#)

[Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 4 of 2022](#) effective from 21 December 2021 exempts the following:

Chrome plated steel tube in 16mm and 19mm outside diameters.

For more information about the Ministerial Exemption Instrument please refer to [EX0091](#)

[Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 1 of 2024](#) effective from 20 December 2022 exempts the following:

Curtain rods that have a 16 mm outside diameter and a 0.4 mm gauge/wall thickness. They come in powder-coated colours – White, Ivory and Black.

The curtain rods come in lengths 1metre and 3.5 metres and are individually heat/shrink wrapped and labelled.

The curtain rods are made of A class hot-rolled strip metal comprising of 0.12% carbon and are made using a roll forming process and a longitudinal welding technique.

For more information about the description of the goods subject to measures, refer to Final report [EX0097](#)

Please Note:

- When importing goods into the country importers are required to self-assess whether the goods meet the goods description outlined above and whether the anti-dumping measures description apply.
- Anti-Dumping Commission is not in a position to provide advice on whether certain goods meet the description above.
- The use of exemption types is subject to monitoring by the Anti-Dumping Commission and the Australian Border Force.

3. What tariff classifications and statistical codes are covered by the anti-dumping measures?

Goods subject to measures should be classified using the classification and associated statistical codes below:

Tariff Classification	Statistical code
7306.30.00	30
7306.50.00	45
7306.61.00	21

These tariff classifications and statistical codes may apply to goods which are not subject to measures, may change because of amendments to the Working Tariff or the subject goods may be imported under tariff classification numbers that are not listed.

The listing of this tariff classification and statistical code is for convenience or reference only and does not form part of the goods description. Please refer to the goods description for authoritative detail regarding goods subject to measures.

Where importers are unclear on the correct tariff classification of their goods, it is recommended they check the [Working Tariff page](#) on the ABF website or contact the ABF on 131 881.

4. How much Interim Dumping Duty (IDD) will an importer have to pay?**IDD (Ad Valorem)**

IDD is in the form of an ad valorem measure. The total IDD liability is calculated by multiplying the dumping export price (DXP) by the applicable IDD ad valorem duty rate.

Example of how to calculate the IDD liability**Ad valorem measure**

The following is an **example** of how to calculate the IDD liability.

- DXP = AUD \$1,000 (Free-On-Board (FOB), cash)
- IDD ad valorem rate = 10%

Total IDD liability

The DXP (\$1,000) multiplied by the IDD ad valorem rate (10%) - \$1,000 x 10% = \$100

ICD – only ‘all other exporters’ from China

The ICD liability is calculated by multiplying the DXP by the ICD ad valorem duty rate.

5. What is the dumping export price (DXP) and how do I calculate it?

The DXP refers to the actual export price of the exported goods. The DXP should reflect the total export (invoice) price of the goods being entered, not the unit price of the goods.

The DXP should be recorded on the relevant Full Import Declaration for the goods in the same terms as the export terms for the goods. Calculating the DXP may involve adjusting the actual export invoice price of the goods to the terms specified.

For example, if the export terms are “FOB, cash” and the actual invoice terms of the goods are “CIF, 60 days, packed”, the following adjustments will need to be made in order to calculate the DXP at FOB, cash level.

- step 1 - an adjustment for interest on credit terms will need to be made; and
- step 2 - the overseas freight and insurance components will need to be subtracted from the export invoice price.

Where suitable evidence cannot be proffered by the importer of the interest rate, then 1.0% per month (0.033% per day) should be applied to the actual invoice price credit terms.

An example of adjusting for credit and incoterms is provided below:

- Invoice terms = CIF, 60 days
- Specified terms = FOB, cash
- Marine insurance and ocean freight amount = \$100

Step 1 - adjust for credit terms

1. 1% per month interest rate should be applied to the invoiced price credit terms (i.e. 30 days = 1%)
2. If the invoiced CIF, 60 days price is \$1,000, then the CIF, cash price = \$980 (\$1,000 less 2%)

Step 2 - adjust for incoterms

3. Adjust for freight and insurance to calculate DXP at FOB, cash equivalent
4. CIF, cash price of \$980 minus freight and insurance amount of \$100 = \$880

The DXP price = \$880 FOB, cash.

6. What Dumping Specification Number (DSN) do I use and what are the rates for my exporter?

The following DSNs apply to goods exported from **China** and **Korea** entered for home consumption on or after **29 September 2021**:

Exporter Name	CCID	DSN	Measure	Measure Type	ICD Ad Valorem Rate	IDD Ad Valorem Rate	Export Price terms
CHINA							
Dalian Steelforce Hi Tech Co., Ltd	CCJ9649694M CGK7939746E	303	IDD	Ad Valorem	N/A	2.9%	FOB, 90 days
Yantai Aoxin International Trade Co., Ltd	CFC6364746Y	304	IDD	Ad Valorem	N/A	19.7%	FOB, 90 days
All Other Exporters		305	IDD & ICD	Ad Valorem	42.7%	19.7%	FOB, 90 days
KOREA							
All Exporters		306	IDD	Ad Valorem	N/A	6.2%	FOB, cash

Please Note:

- As the measure type is ad valorem there are no confidential instructions. The applicable IDD rate is listed in the table above.

7. How do I find out the confidential rate and ascertained export price for my exporter?

The IDD ad valorem rate, floor price and the AEP for each DSN are considered confidential and will not be published. Importers of these goods may be provided with the confidential IDD and the AEP, however the onus is on the importer to substantiate their commercial relationship with an exporter/supplier of their goods by providing evidence of:

- A previous trading history with a nominated exporter/supplier of the goods. Evidence of a trading history would take the form of at least commercial invoices, packing list and bills of lading from previous shipments. Additional documentation may be requested by the Commission; or
- In the absence of a trading history, an offer or a quotation from an exporter/supplier of goods subject to dumping/countervailing measures. The offer or quotation must be on the exporter/supplier's company letterhead.

Requests and evidence should be sent to clientsupport@adcommission.gov.au

Please note:

- Any requests for the confidential information that do not include sufficient evidence as outlined above will be rejected.
- Only as much of the confidential information as is necessary to enter the goods will be provided.

8. What information is needed to complete an import declaration for goods subject to measures?

The information required by an importer or Customs broker to complete an import declaration for goods subject to IDD/ICD is:

- DXP;
- Dumping Specification Number (DSN) or exemption type (where appropriate);
- Country (this is usually country of origin or export country);
- Tariff classification and statistical code;
- Exporter / supplier; and
- Quantity.

Please see tables in Question 6 to determine which DSN applies to the exporter of your goods.

9. What are the duty assessment importation and application period dates?

An importer of goods on which an IDD has been paid, may lodge an application with the Commissioner requesting that the Parliamentary Secretary make an assessment of the final liability of those goods to duty.

This usually occurs when an importer considers that the IDD paid in respect of goods exceed the total amount payable (i.e. importers consider they are entitled to a refund of duties). In relation to IDD, an importer may consider that the dumping margin for the goods is now less than it was during the investigation period, or that its exporter is no longer dumping, and as a result it has paid more duty than it should have paid.

There are a series of time frames fixed by legislation that govern the duty assessment system (referred to as importation periods).

The duty assessment importation periods and application dates for **China** and **Korea** are:

Importation Period	Application Period
28 September 2021 – 27 March 2022	28 March 2022 – 27 September 2022
28 March 2022 – 27 September 2022	28 September 2022 – 27 March 2023
28 September 2022 – 27 March 2023	28 March 2023 – 27 September 2023
28 March 2023 – 27 September 2023	28 September 2023 – 27 March 2024
28 September 2023 – 27 March 2024	28 March 2024 – 27 September 2024
28 March 2024 – 27 September 2024	28 September 2024 – 27 March 2025
28 September 2024 – 27 March 2025	28 March 2025 – 27 September 2025
28 March 2025 – 27 September 2025	28 September 2025 – 27 March 2026
28 September 2025 – 27 March 2026	28 March 2026 – 27 September 2026
28 March 2026 – 28 September 2026	29 September 2026 – 27 March 2027

*Applications must be received by the commission as per [Anti-Dumping Notice 2024/075](#).

More information about duty assessments is available on the [Anti-Dumping Commission website](#).

10. DCR changes including links to key reports and notices for measures on Precision Pipe and Tube Steel?

Date Published	Description	Report	ADN
28 Sep 2021	Measures imposed on China and Korea	Final Report REP 550	2021/109 2021/110
9 Aug 2022	Certain goods exempted from measures following Exemption Inquiry	Final report EX0086	2022/066