

Dumping Commodity Register

Steel Pallet Racking

Goods Exported from:

Country	Measure	Date Measures Imposed	Date Measures Expire	Last Anti-Dumping Notice	
CHINA	IDD	8-May-2019	8-May-2029	2024/010	
MALAYSIA	IDD	8-May-2019	8-May-2029	2024/019	

Contents

1. What is the function of the Dumping Commodity Register (DCR)?	3
2. What types of steel pallet racking are subject to anti-dumping measures?	3
3. What tariff classifications and statistical codes are covered by the anti-dumping measures?	4
4. How much Interim Dumping Duty (IDD will an importer have to pay?	4
5. What is the dumping export price (DXP) and how do I calculate it?	5
6. What Dumping Specification Number (DSN) do I use and what are the rates for my exporter?	6
7. How do I find out the confidential rate and ascertained export price for my exporter?	8
8. What information is needed to complete an import declaration for goods subject to measures?	8
9. What are the duty assessment importation and application period dates?	8
10. What are the key reports and notices linked to the measures on steel pallet racking?	9

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 <u>Cases page</u> on the website for any current investigation information for this commodity.

2. What types of steel pallet racking are subject to anti-dumping measures?

The goods subject to measures include:

Steel Pallet racking, or parts thereof, assembled or unassembled, of dimensions that can be adjusted as required (with or without locking tabs and/or slots, and/or bolted or clamped connections), including any of the following - beams, uprights (up to 12m) and brace (with or without nuts and bolts).

Further Information

The goods are adjustable static racking structures capable of carrying and storing product loads, and components used to make static racking structures.

Adjustable racking is a structure typically made from cold-formed or hot rolled steel structural members and includes components such as plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like. Welding, bolting or clipping are the typical methods to assemble them. It may be racking installed within a building.

A typical storage configuration comprises upright frames perpendicular to the aisles and independently adjustable, positive locking beams parallel to the aisle, spanning between the upright frames, and brace designed to support unit load actions. The racking layout and components used are designed to get the best efficiency for the shape and volume of the items stored. The applicable Australian Standard is AS4084-2012.

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

- All components or parts of steel pallet racking, other than beams, uprights and braces.
 (Ministerial Exemption Instrument No 1 of 2019)
- For more information about the description of the goods subject to measures, refer to Final report REP 441 and REP 61

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
7308.90.00	58

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 <u>Working Tariff page</u> 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 \times 10\% = 100

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 **Malaysia** entered for home consumption on or after **9 May 2024**:

Exporter Name	CCID	DSN	Measure	Measure Type	Effective Rate of Duty	Export Price terms
CHINA						
Jiangsu Jracking Industry Ltd supplied directly or through: Jracking (China) Storage Systems Ltd Jracking (China) Storage Solutions	CFP7479333L CFG6997996E CFW6474779G CFL4949697N	137	IDD	Ad Valorem	60.1%	FOB, cash
Dexion (Shanghai) Logistics Equipment Co. Ltd supplied directly or through: Dexion (Australia) Pty Ltd; or INGKA Procurement AB	CEE7974373H CCX9663977L CFP3369679Y CCH7439664J CFX7749644M	138	IDD	Ad Valorem	33.7%	EXW, cash
SSI Schaefer System International (Kunshan) Co. Ltd	CEM4763376G CCL4663367R	139	IDD	Ad Valorem	72.7%	EXW, cash
Danyang Hengcheng Metal Products Co. Ltd	CFP7477997A	140	IDD	Ad Valorem	60.1%	FOB, cash
Jiangsu NOVA Logistics System Co. Ltd; also known as; Jiangsu NOVA Intelligent Logistics Equipment Co., Ltd. supplied directly or through: New Solid International Corp	CCM6699666R CEJ3744494M CEA4977697H CCJ4676733X CFL6963347G CFP4494774A	141	IDD	Ad Valorem	77.0%	EXW, cash
Nanjing Inform Storage Equipment (Group) Co. Ltd	CCW4469644G	142	IDD	Ad Valorem	77.0%	EXW, cash
Changzhou Tianyue Storage Equipment Co. Ltd supplied directly or through: Suzhou (China) Sunshine Hardware & Equipment Imp. & Exp. Co.Ltd	CFP7477994G CCT6697669J	143	IDD	Ad Valorem	78.6%	EXW, cash
All Other Exporters	144	IDD	Ad Valorem	110.3%	EXW, cash	

Exporter Name	CCID	DSN	Measure	Measure Type	Effective Rate of Duty	Export Price terms
CHINA (Cont'd)						
All Other Exporters		144	IDD	Ad Valorem	110.3%	EXW, cash
MALAYSIA						
Schaefer Systems International SDN. BHD supplied directly or through: Schaefer Systems International Pte Ltd (Singapore)	CCK7376667J CFJ4676974T CCC9437464J	145	IDD	Ad Valorem	4.6%	FOB, cash
All Other Exporters		146	IDD	Ad Valorem	4.8%	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:

- o 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
- o 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 **Malaysia** are:

Importation Period	Application Period		
8 May 2023 – 7 November 2023	8 November 2023 – 7 May 2024		
8 November 2023 – 7 May 2024	8 May 2024 – 7 November 2024		
8 May 2023 – 7 November 2023	8 November 2023 – 7 May 2024		
8 November 2023 – 7 May 2024	8 May 2024 – 7 November 2024		
8 May 2024 – 7 November 2024	8 November 2024 – 7 May 2025		
8 November 2024 – 7 May 2025	8 May 2025 – 7 November 2025		
8 May 2025 – 7 November 2025	8 November 2025 – 7 May 2026		
8 November 2025 – 7 May 2026	8 May 2026 – 7 November 2026		
8 May 2026 – 7 November 2026	8 November 2026 – 7 May 2027		
8 November 2026 – 7 May 2027	8 May 2027 – 7 November 2027		
8 May 2027 – 7 November 2027	8 November 2027 – 7 May 2028		
8 November 2027 – 7 May 2028	8 May 2028 – 7 November 2028		
8 May 2028 – 7 November 2028	8 November 2028 – 7 May 2029		
8 November 2028 – 7 May 2029	8 May 2029 – 7 November 2029		

^{*}Applications must be received by the commission as per Anti-Dumping Notice 2024/075.

More information about duty assessments is available on the <u>Anti-Dumping Commission website</u>.

10. What are the key reports and notices linked to the measures on steel pallet racking?

Date	Description	Report	ADN
Published			
8 May 2019	Measures imposed on China and Malaysia	Final Report REP 441	2019/45
9 April 2024	Measures amended due to Continuation 617	Final Report REP 617	2024/019