

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3071 OF 2025

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

NOTICE OF INITIATION OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGED DUMPING OF FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, CLAD, PLATED OR COATED, WITH ALUMINIUM-ZINC ALLOYS, OF A THICKNESS OF LESS THAN 0.45MM, CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADINGS 7210.61.20 AND 7210.61.30 AND FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, OTHERWISE PLATED OR COATED WITH ZINC, OF A THICKNESS OF LESS THAN 0,45MM, CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADINGS 7225.92.25 AND 7225.92.35 ORIGINATING IN OR IMPORTED FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa ("the Commission") decided to proceed with an investigation into the alleged dumping of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated, with aluminium-zinc alloys, of a thickness of less than 0.45mm, classifiable under tariff subheadings 7210.61.20 and 7210.61.30 and flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, otherwise plated or coated with zinc, of a thickness of less than 0,45mm, classifiable under tariff subheadings 7225.92.25 and 7225.92.35 ("thin gauge corrosion resistant steel coil" or "the subject product") originating in or imported from the People's Republic of China ("China").

THE APPLICANT

The Application was lodged by ArcelorMittal South Africa Ltd ("AMSA") and SAFAL Steel (Pty) Ltd ("SAFAL") ("the Applicant"). The Applicant submitted an application to the Commission alleging that thin gauge corrosion resistant steel coil originating in or imported from China is being dumped into the Southern African Customs Union ("SACU"), causing material injury to the SACU market. The Applicant submitted sufficient evidence and established a *prima facie* case to enable the Commission to arrive to a reasonable

conclusion that an investigation should be initiated based on dumping, material injury and a causal link between the alleged dumped imports and the material injury experienced by the SACU Industry.

THE PRODUCT

The product allegedly being dumped is flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated, with aluminium-zinc alloys, of a thickness of less than 0.45mm, classifiable under tariff subheadings 7210.61.20 and 7210.61.30 and flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, otherwise plated or coated with zinc, of a thickness of less than 0,45mm, classifiable under tariff subheadings 7225.92.25 and 7225.92.35 originating in or imported from China.

THE ALLEGATION OF DUMPING

The allegation of dumping is based on the comparison between the normal value and the export price from China.

The normal value for China was determined based on sales of the subject product to third countries i.e., the UK and Germany. The normal value for the UK and Germany were adjusted for the anti-dumping duties that is currently in place against corrosion resistant steel coil from China. Additionally, the normal value was adjusted for freight, port handling and clearance costs.

The export prices were determined based on import statistics from the South African Revenue Services ("SARS"). These prices were adjusted with 5 percent of the average ex-factory price. On this basis, the Commission found that there was *prima facie* proof of dumping of the subject product from China. The dumping margin was calculated as follows:

Country	Dumping margin
China	52.61%

2

THE ALLEGATION OF MATERIAL INJURY AND CAUSAL LINK

The Applicant submitted evidence indicating that it experienced material injury in the form of price depression, price suppression, price undercutting, a decline in sales volumes, a decline in profit to losses, a decline in output volumes, a decline in market share, a decline in productivity, a decline in return on investment, a decline in capacity utilisation, a decline in cash flows, a decline in growth and an increase in inventories. Furthermore, the applicant provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the material injury experienced by it can be linked to the alleged dumped imports.

On this basis the Commission found that there was *prima facie* proof of material injury and a causal link between the imported product and the material injury experienced by the SACU Industry.

PERIOD OF INVESTIGATION

The period of investigation for purposes of determining the dumping margin is 01 September 2023 to 31 August 2024. The period of investigation for purposes of determining material injury is 01 September 2021 to 31 August 2024.

PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK

Having decided that there is sufficient evidence and a *prima facie* case to justify the initiation of an investigation, the Commission has begun an investigation in terms of section 16 of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (the ITA Act). The Commission will conduct its investigation in accordance with the relevant sections of the ITA Act and the Anti-Dumping Regulations of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ADR). Both the ITA Act and the ADR are available on the Commission's website (www.itac.org.za) or from the Trade Remedies section, on request.

In order to obtain the information, it deems necessary for its investigation, the Commission will send non-confidential versions of the application and questionnaires to all known importers and exporters and known representative associations. The trade representatives of the exporting countries have also been notified. Importers, exporters and other interested parties are invited to contact the Commission as soon as possible in order to determine whether they have been listed and were furnished with the relevant documentation. If not, they should immediately ensure that they are sent copies. The questionnaire has to be completed, and any other representations must be made within the time limit set out below.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Please note that if any information is considered to be confidential then a non-confidential version of the information must be submitted for the public file, simultaneously with the confidential version. In submitting a non-confidential version, the following rules are strictly applicable, and parties must indicate:

- where confidential information has been omitted and the nature of such information;
- reasons for such confidentiality;
- a summary of the confidential information which permits a reasonable understanding of the substance of the confidential information; and
- In exceptional cases, where information is not susceptible to summary, a sworn affidavit setting out the reasons why it is impossible to comply should be provided.

A sworn affidavit is defined as a written sworn statement of fact voluntarily made by an affiant or deponent under an oath or affirmation administered by a person authorized to do so by law. Such statement is witnessed as to the authenticity of the affiant's signature by a taker of oaths, such as a notary public or commissioner of oaths. An affidavit is a type of verified statement or showing, or in other words, it contains verification, meaning it is under oath or penalty of perjury, and this serves as evidence to its veracity and is required for court proceedings.

This rule applies to all parties and to all correspondence with and submissions to the

Commission, which unless indicated to be confidential and filed together with a non-confidential version, will be placed on the public file and be made available to other interested parties.

If a party considers that any document of another party, on which that party is submitting representations, does not comply with the above rules and that such deficiency affects that party's ability to make meaningful representations, the details of the deficiency and the reasons why that party's rights are so affected must be submitted to the Commission in writing forthwith (and at the latest 14 days prior to the date on which that party's submission is due). Failure to do so timeously will seriously hamper the proper administration of the investigation, and such party will not be able to subsequently claim an inability to make meaningful representations on the basis of the failure of such other party to meet the requirements.

Subsection 33(1) of the ITA Act provides that any person claiming confidentiality of information should identify whether such information is *confidential by nature* or is *otherwise confidential* and, any such claims must be supported by a written statement, in each case, setting out how the information satisfies the requirements of the claim to confidentiality. In the alternative, a sworn statement should be made setting out reasons why it is impossible to comply with these requirements.

Section 2.3 of the ADR provides as follows:

"The following list indicates "information that is by nature confidential" as per section 33(1) (a) of the Main Act, read with section 36 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000):

- (a) management accounts;*
- (b) financial accounts of a private company;*
- (c) actual and individual sales prices;*
- (d) actual costs, including cost of production and importation cost;*
- (e) actual sales volumes;*
- (f) individual sales prices;*
- (g) information, the release of which could have serious consequences for the person that provided such information; and*

(h) information that would be of significant competitive advantage to a competitor;

Provided that a party submitting such information indicates it to be confidential.”

ADDRESS

The response to the questionnaire and any information regarding this matter and any arguments concerning the allegation of dumping and the resulting material injury and threat of material injury must be submitted in writing to the following address:

Physical address

Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I
International Trade Administration Commission
Block E – The DTI Campus
77 Meintjies Street
SUNNYSIDE
PRETORIA
SOUTH AFRICA

Postal address

Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I
Private Bag X753
PRETORIA
0001
SOUTH AFRICA

PROCEDURES AND TIME LIMITS

All responses, including non-confidential copies of the responses, should be received by the Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I not later than 30 days from the date hereof, or from the date on which the letter accompanying the abovementioned questionnaire was received. The said letter shall be deemed to have been received seven days after the day of its dispatch.

Late submissions will not be accepted except with the prior written consent of the Commission. The Commission will give due consideration to written requests for an extension of not more than 14 days on good cause shown (properly motivated and substantiated), if received prior to the expiry of the original 30-day period. Merely citing

insufficient time is not an acceptable reason for extension. Please note that the Commission will not consider requests for extension by the Embassies on behalf of exporters.

The information submitted by any party may need to be verified by the Investigating Officers in order for the Commission to take such information into consideration. The Commission may verify the information at the premises of the party submitting the information, within a short period after the submission of the information to the Commission. Parties should therefore ensure that the information submitted will subsequently be available for verification. It is planned to do the verification of the information submitted by the exporters within three to five weeks subsequent to submission of the information. This period will only be extended if it is not feasible for the Commission to do it within this time period or upon good cause shown, and with the prior written consent of the Commission, which should be requested at the time of the submission. It should be noted that unavailability of, or inconvenience to consultants will not be considered to be good cause.

Parties should also ensure when they engage consultants that they will be available at the requisite times, to ensure compliance with the above time frames. Parties should also ensure that all the information requested in the applicable questionnaire is provided in the specified detail and format. The questionnaires are designed to ensure that the Commission is provided with all the information required to make a determination in accordance with the rules of the ADR. The Commission may therefore refuse to verify information that is incomplete or does not comply with the format in the questionnaire, unless the Commission has agreed in writing to a deviation from the required format. A failure to submit an adequate non-confidential version of the response that complies with the rules set out above under the heading *Confidential Information* will be regarded as an incomplete submission.

Parties, who experience difficulty in furnishing the information required, or submitting in the format required, are therefore urged to make written applications to the Commission at an early stage for permission to deviate from the questionnaire or provide the information in an alternative format that can satisfy the Commission's requirements. The Commission will give due consideration to such a request on good cause shown.

Any interested party may request an oral hearing at any stage of the investigation in accordance with Section 5 of the ADR, provided that the party indicates reasons for not relying on written submission only. The Commission may refuse an oral hearing if granting such hearing will unduly delay the finalisation of a determination. Parties requesting an oral hearing shall provide the Commission with a detailed agenda for, and a detailed version, including a non-confidential version, of the information to be discussed at the oral hearing at the time of the request.

If the required information and arguments are not received in a satisfactory form within the time limit specified above, or if verification of the information cannot take place, the Commission may disregard the information submitted and make a finding on the basis of the facts available to it.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact the following investigating officers: Mr Busman Makakola at BMakakola@itac.org.za, Ms Mosa Sebe at Msebe@itac.org.za and Mr Brian Same at BSame@itac.org.za.