

Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties Manual

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This manual provides a guide to the interpretation of the law governing all aspects of the anti-dumping/countervailing duty procedure and should be read in conjunction with the relevant regulations.

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Nenagh

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Type and duration of Anti-dumping duty (ADD) and/or Countervailing duty (CD)	3
3.	Notification	4
4.	Registration and backdated Anti-dumping duty	4
5.	Consequences of ADD and/or CD for VAT	5
6.	Rates of Duty	5
7.	Circumvention	6
8.	Checks on goods	6
9.	Provisions applicable to named companies	8
10.	Adjustment of the free-at-union-frontier price where credit terms other than 30 days apply	8
11.	Goods imported from Turkey	10
12.	Entry and Accounting instructions	10
13.	Postal importations	13
14.	Quantitative restrictions/surveillance	13
15.	Risks	13
16.	Tariff	14
17.	Cases of doubt or difficulty	14
	Anti-dumping Notification No. 47/05	15

1. Introduction

Anti-dumping duty (ADD) and/or Countervailing duty (CD) are import duties imposed in addition to, and independent of, any other duty to which imported goods are liable and they apply across the European Union (the “Union”). This Manual describes these duties and provides a guide for staff on how to deal with the issues associated with them.

Type of duty – Description

ADD	Imposed to provide protection to Union industry against the dumping of goods from non-Union countries at prices that are substantially lower than the normal commercial value.
CD	Levied when Government subsidies in the country of origin or export are deemed to have resulted in goods being imported into the Union at prices substantially lower than the normal commercial value.

It is possible to have both ADD and CD on the same product.

ADD and/or CD do not apply to goods (irrespective of country of origin), which are in free circulation in the Union. However, there is provision whereby ADD and/or CD may be imposed on products that are assembled or produced in the Union from components imported from outside the Union. In such cases, special instructions will issue.

2. Type and duration of Anti-dumping duty (ADD) and/or Countervailing duty (CD)

ADD and/or CD are imposed either provisionally or definitively. In each case specific circumstances apply, and these are summarised in the following table.

Provisional	Imposed when preliminary investigations indicate that dumping has occurred. They usually last for a maximum period of 9 months and provide protection to Union industry while a full investigation is conducted.
Definitive	Normally last for 5 years and are imposed if a full investigation of the facts confirms earlier findings of dumping or subsidies.

3. Notification

A Regulation or Decision (published in the Official Journal of the European Union) will govern each ADD and/or CD measure. Once the measure is scheduled to come into effect, it is integrated into TARIC. This automatically results in the AIS system being updated to take full account of it. In addition, details relating to the ADD and/or CD measure(s) imposed (whether provisional or definitive), amended or withdrawn will be notified to staff via RevNet. A sample Notification is attached for information ([see page 15](#)).

4. Registration and backdated Anti-dumping duty

Registration is provided for in Article 14(5) of [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1036](#). Imports of products subject to a Registration measure can become liable to anti-dumping duty retrospectively.

The measure is used where there is a risk that stockpiles of the products under investigation may be imported prior to the conclusion of the investigation, thus avoiding any anti-dumping duty that may be imposed. When the Regulation or Decision introducing a Registration is published the products concerned are identified on TARIC so that potential importers are aware of the possibility that anti-dumping could be applied retrospectively, up to a maximum of 9 months after goods clear customs.

To ensure that importers do not inadvertently import products subject to Registration without being aware of the possibility of the retrospective application of anti-dumping duty, all relevant import declarations should be orange routed. As part of the documentary check, officers must obtain, by e-mail or otherwise, a written declaration from the importer (not their agent or representative) along the following lines:

I am aware that the products declared on import declaration reference are subject to an Anti-Dumping Duty and/or Countervailing Duty Registration Measure and that I may be required to pay Anti-Dumping Duty and/or Countervailing Duty on them within the next 9 months.

SIGNED: _____

Capacity:

Date:

This declaration should be filed by the officer so that it can be retrieved if anti-dumping duty needs to be retrospectively collected. The way to collect such duty is to ask the importer to submit a correct amended import declaration in AIS. The procedures to collect customs duties as presented in the Tax and Duty Manual (TDM) [Collection of Customs Debt](#) should be followed.

It is crucial that Customs Import Stations put the necessary arrangements in place to monitor all imports of Registered products, so that those which do become subject to backdated anti-dumping duty do not get overlooked. IBI reports and the Anti-Dumping Notifications published on RevNet should help in this regard.

5. Consequences of ADD and/or CD for VAT

The value of goods for VAT at importation includes, in addition to customs duty, any ADD and/or CD chargeable, whether provisional or definitive.

6. Rates of Duty

The Regulation or Decision will specify the way the ADD or CD is to be calculated, the country of export and/or the country of origin and the manufacturer/producer/exporter involved. Each of these considerations is described below.

- (i) ADD and/or CD may be applied on an *ad valorem*, variable, or specific basis. (*Ad valorem* means as a specific percentage of the value of the goods.)

In the case of *ad valorem*, the duty is expressed as a percentage of the net free-at-Union-frontier price before duty i.e. the price (also referred to as the “C.I.F. Union frontier”) including the cost, insurance and freight charges incurred up to the point of entry to the Union.

In the case of a variable duty, the amount involved is normally expressed as being:

- (a) the amount by which the net free-at-Union-frontier price before duty is less than a specified Union price; or
- (b) the amount by which the price to the first purchaser in the Union is less than the normal value in the exporting country or country of origin of the imported goods.

In some instances, the rate of duty is expressed both as *ad valorem* and a variable duty, in which case the higher of the two amounts will apply. A Minimum Import Price may also be applied in some cases below which duty automatically becomes payable.

In the case of a specific duty, the rate is shown as a fixed amount (expressed in Euro) per tonne or other unit of quantity.

- (ii) The rate of duty imposed on goods may vary depending on the exporting country or the country of origin of the goods. Any importer seeking to declare goods at a lower rate on these grounds must provide supporting documentary evidence (see paragraph 8 below). In the absence of such proof, the higher rate of duty is to be applied.

- (iii) Similarly, the rate of duty imposed on goods may vary as between one manufacturer/ producer/exporter and another or goods may be excluded altogether from the scope of the duty because they were manufactured/produced and/or exported by certain specified companies ([see paragraph 9](#)). In such cases, appropriate documentary evidence in the form of an invoice from the company concerned, bearing a certificate signed by a Director or the Company Secretary, to the effect that the goods were manufactured/produced and/or exported by that company, must be produced.

7. Circumvention

Circumvention takes place when the normal pattern of trade between an exporting country and the Union is altered specifically to avoid paying ADD and/or CD. In this regard, it should be noted that goods exported from one country do not necessarily originate in that country so particular attention needs to be paid to this country of origin issue. For example, ADD and/or CD may apply to bicycles from China. To avoid this, traders may send the parts to Cambodia for simple processing and then claim Cambodian origin. Risk factors are considered in more detail in Section 15 below.

8. Checks on goods

Non-preferential origin rules determine the country of origin of goods for the application of commercial policy measures such as anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

The non-preferential origin of the goods is a mandatory element of the declaration for release for free circulation.

The declarant is responsible for the correct non-preferential origin determination and should hold the information on the processing that has taken place in the last country of production of the goods declared for release for free circulation in the EU.

Proof of non-preferential origin is all evidence submitted to support the declared origin. The EU advises that Customs authorities should not request a non-preferential certificate of origin issued in a third country as a proof of the origin.

Non-preferential origin relates to origin other than preferential origin. (Preferential origin is defined in Free Trade Agreements). The various EU legal and FTA provisions around preferential origin certs/documents on preferential origin do not apply for non-preferential origin. Therefore, preferential origin certs are not binding for non-preferential origin, although they may be used as supporting evidence.

Further information on non-preferential origin is found at:

[Non-preferential origin](#)

Where non-liability to an anti-dumping or countervailing duty or a reduced rate of duty is claimed on the grounds of non-preferential origin, appropriate evidence showing the actual country of origin must be produced in support of such claims and the import declaration should include the appropriate codes in AIS Data Element 2/3 'Documents produced, certificates and authorisations, additional references' - see paragraph 2.8 in [AIS Code Lists](#)

Such evidence might take one of the following forms:

- (i) a properly completed form prescribed in the respective preferential trade agreement between the Union and the country in question and arrangements for the purpose of claiming preferential rates of duty, for example a Movement Certificates EUR.1 or origin/invoice declaration; or
- (ii) a non-preferential Certificate of Origin as provided in Article 61 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (UCC) and Article 57 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447

If the import declaration is selected for a documentary check, staff must satisfy themselves that the country of origin stated on the entry agrees with that given on the Certificate of Origin form. If the evidence of origin is acceptable and staff are satisfied that there are no grounds for suspicion, all copies of the entry are to be noted "Evidence of origin produced, exemption allowed".

Where, during documentary checks, there are grounds for suspicion that the Certificates of Origin or alternative documentation produced are incorrect the goods should be selected for a physical examination. In addition, where there is reasonable doubt about the authenticity of an EUR1 or origin/invoice declaration, these documents may be forwarded to the National Policy and Operations Branch, Customs Division, Nenagh for verification.

Where goods are selected for physical examination, they are to be examined in accordance with the standing instructions set out in the Customs Import Procedures Manual. In the examination of goods, attention is to be given to the values declared. Details of the examination conducted should be sufficiently clear, particularly where the duty is a specific duty or is by reference to an effective price, to enable a belated production of evidence of origin or other claims for relief to be dealt with.

When examining goods for which exemption is claimed on the grounds of origin, staff must satisfy themselves that shipping marks on packages and any indication of origin on the goods or internal containers are consistent with the declared country of origin or export (as the case may be) of the goods. If satisfied, staff should note the entry accordingly. Attention is to be given to goods consigned from a country not specified for the duty, but which have been transhipped or have passed in transit through one of the specified countries.

In all cases involving doubt or suspicion on the part of staff, the duty at risk should be secured in the first instance. The Assistant Principal should consider all aspects of the case and decide whether to release or to detain the goods. Cases involving detention of goods

should be dealt with under the standing instructions ([see the TDM Enforcement Procedures](#)).

Cases of suspected fraud should be referred to the National Investigations and Operations Branch A, Investigations and Prosecutions Division, Ashtowngate, Dublin 15 with a copy being forwarded to the National Policy and Operations Branch, Nenagh.

9. Provisions applicable to named companies

Any ADD and/or CD provisions (e.g. a full or reduced rate of duty or exclusion from a particular duty) applied to a named company at a specific address is to be taken as applying also to any branch of that company operating under the same name at a different address in the same country.

10. Adjustment of the free-at-union-frontier price where credit terms other than 30 days apply

The measures imposing an ADD and/or CD may provide for an adjustment to be made to the net free-at-Union-frontier price before duty, to take account of an advantage or a disadvantage accruing to an importer as a result of a variation from the normal period of credit for payment of the goods. In this context, the norm is deemed to be 30 days. Where a norm of other than 30 days is to be applied, the specific instructions (i.e. Notification on RevNet) will indicate the period of credit for payment for the goods in question. In assessing the amount of ADD and/or CD payable, the free-at-Union-frontier price is to be taken as net if the actual conditions of sale provide that payment for the goods is to be made **within** 30 days from the date of introduction into the customs territory of the Union.

In other cases, the following provisions apply:

- (i) in the case of an ad valorem duty, for each increase or reduction of one full month in the period for payment, the free-at-Union-frontier price is to be increased or reduced by 1% respectively; and
- (ii) in the case of a variable duty, for each increase or reduction of one full month in the period for payment, the free-at-Union-frontier price is to be reduced or increased by 1% respectively.

A fraction of a month should be ignored for the purposes of determining an increase or reduction in the price.

The following are examples of how to calculate the amount of duty payable in the circumstances referred to above:

Example 1 - Ad Valorem duty

- (a) Where payment required within 30 days
Free-at-Union-frontier price = €100.00

Rate of ADD and/or CD	=10%
ADD and/or CD payable	= € 10.00

- (b) Where payment not required for 3 months

Free-at-Union-frontier price	= €100.00
Adjusted upwards by 2%	= €102.00
ADD and/or CD payable	= € 10.20

- (c) Where immediate payment is required

Free-at-Union-frontier price	= €100.00
Adjusted downwards by 1%	= € 99.00
ADD and/or CD payable	= € 9.90

Example 2 - Variable Duty

- (a) Where payment required within 30 days

Union specified price	= €110.00
Free-at-Union-frontier price	= €100.00
ADD and/or CD payable	= € 10.00

- (b) Where payment not required for 3 months

Union specified price	= €110.00
Free-at-Union-frontier price	= €100.00
Adjusted downwards by 2%	= € 98.00
ADD and/or CD payable	= € 12.00

- (c) Where immediate payment is required

Union specified price	= €110.00
Free-at-Union-frontier price	= €100.00
Adjusted upwards by 1%	= €101.00
ADD and/or CD payable	= € 9.00

11. Goods imported from Turkey

In accordance with Decision 1/95 of the EC-Turkey Association Council, Turkey does not collect any import or export customs duties or charges, including ADD and/or CD, on goods that are put into free circulation in that country and then introduced into the Union market. To address this situation a note has been included on a product-by-product basis in the EU TARIC, concerning industrial products which states: "Anti-dumping measures continue to apply to goods originating in the countries concerned even if imported from Turkey". It is important that staff exercise vigilance in these cases. In this regard, staff should note that goods originating in specific third countries, which are subject to ADD and/or CD, are still liable to such duties when imported into the Union from Turkey. Accordingly, staff should monitor the origin of goods imported from Turkey with a view to ensuring that they are not liable to ADD and/or CD.

12. Entry and Accounting instructions

(i) Accounting for ADD and/or CD

The amount payable is to be set out separately and clearly on the import declaration and the duty brought to account in the normal way. The category of ADD should be clearly indicated in AIS Data Element 4/6 'Calculation of taxes – Payable tax amount' of the import declaration using the following codes:

Provisional ADD - A35;

Definitive ADD - A30;

Provisional Countervailing duty - A45;

Definitive Countervailing duty - A 40

A Report of all these is available at station level.

(ii) Review of all provisional duty payments

On the revocation of a provisional duty or on the imposition of a definitive ADD/CD replacing the provisional duty, National Policy and Operations Branch Nenagh will issue an Anti-Dumping Notification outlining the position. **Following issue of this notification, Officers must re-visit all the relevant import declarations for their import station where provisional duty has been paid and take appropriate action as outlined below.** In this regard, details of the relevant import declarations may be obtained from the appropriate Station Report which will be available via IBI. Different scenarios may occur and the necessary steps to take in each of these are described in the following paragraphs.

Any adjustment in the amount of the provisional duty should be processed through an amendment in AIS. The importer will be required to amend the declaration. If this results in a refund situation, he or she will receive a message to complete a refund application. All this will be completed through AIS.

- (a) Provisional ADD/CD is revoked and not made definitive
- If a payment has been made in respect of a provisional ADD/CD and the provisional duty is subsequently revoked and a corresponding definitive ADD/CD is not imposed, there will be no automatic crediting to the payer's account.
 - The declarant should amend the entry in AIS by inputting a corrected import declaration to cancel the tax type "provisional". The automated reassessment process links to rates governed by measures in TARIC.
 - Any amendment to a declaration that results in a refund will prompt AIS to send a request to the trader to complete an application for a refund. This will include all ADD/CD, customs duty and VAT. All this will be processed through AIS.
- (b) A definitive ADD/CD at a rate lower than the provisional rate of duty is imposed
- Where a definitive ADD/CD at a rate lower than the provisional rate of duty is imposed, duty is to be re-assessed at the definitive rate.
 - As at (a) above, this is done through amending the AIS entry by changing the tax type from "provisional" to "definitive".
 - An amended declaration that results in a refund will prompt AIS to send a request to the trader to complete an application for a refund and this will include all ADD/CD, customs duty and VAT.
- (c) The definitive ADD/CD imposed is at a higher rate than the provisional rate of duty
- Where the definitive ADD/CD imposed is at a higher rate than the provisional rate of duty, the difference between the definitive duty and the provisional duty **for the period of application of the latter** is **not** to be collected.
- (d) The definitive ADD/CD is imposed at the same rate as the provisional rate of duty
- The provisional payment is to be re-designated as a definitive payment by inputting an amended AIS declaration.

(iii) Cases involving other Customs Procedures

In cases where other Customs Procedures are involved, specific arrangements apply as set out below.

(a) Warehousing

ADD and/or CD is not payable until the goods concerned are released into free circulation. Goods are liable to the rate in force at the time of their removal from the warehouse. Please refer to Instruction Manual on Customs Warehousing.

(b) Inward Processing (IP)

Under IP goods may be imported, processed and then re-exported or declared for free circulation. Importers may claim relief from ADD and/or CD under IP arrangements in the same way as relief from other customs duties, but only where IP goods are re-exported outside the Union. Relief from ADD and/or CD is not available if IP goods are declared for free circulation in the EU.

Please refer to the TDM [Instruction Manual on Inward Processing](#).

(c) Outward Processing (OP)

Where goods entered to OP are liable to ADD and/or CD, the duty is chargeable on the compensating product(s) but is not to be included in the amount to be deducted in respect of the exported goods. For information on OP, please refer to Instruction Manual on Outward Processing.

(d) End-Use

If goods entered to End Use relief are liable to ADD and/or CD, then the ADD and/or CD must be charged notwithstanding the end use. (End-use relief only applies to customs duty – all other duties such as ADD, CD, Excise and/or VAT, as appropriate remain payable.) For information on End-use, please see Instruction Manual on End-Use Procedure.

(iv) Other Repayments of Duty

All incidents in which duty must be refunded should be preceded by an amendment to the declaration that will in turn prompt the trader to apply for a refund through AIS.

13. Postal importations

Goods dealt with on Import Duty Schedules are to be charged with ADD and/or CD only where they were posted in the country of export or origin specified for the duty, unless there are grounds for suspicion that goods posted from elsewhere are within the scope of the duty. Duty is to be shown in the same manner as VAT, the item being noted "P.D." (Provisional ADD), "A.D." (Definitive ADD), "P.C.D." (Provisional CD) or "C.D.", as appropriate.

Applications for reassessment or refund (e.g. on the grounds that the goods, did not, in fact, originate in the specified country) are to be dealt with under the standing instructions as set out in the Customs Import Procedures Instructions.

14. Quantitative restrictions/surveillance

Goods affected by ADD and/or CD may also be subject to quantitative restriction or surveillance measures which are usually applied on a Union-wide basis. The AIS System will automatically highlight the existence of such measures.

15. Risks

Many ADD and/or CD measures are specifically intended to prevent cheap imports from countries with lower material and labour costs, particularly the Far East and Eastern Europe, from damaging Union industry. For this reason, goods from these regions often attract high rates of ADD and/or CD. The free-at-Union-frontier price for such goods is often considerably lower than for equivalent goods produced in the Union. As such, the risk of deliberate mis-description to a commodity code with a lower or NIL rate of ADD and/or CD must be regarded as high.

ADD and/or CD risks from all sources must be assessed by staff dealing with consignments potentially liable to the duty, in consultation as required with the National Profiling Centre. The following list, which is not exhaustive, describes the principal risks:

- (i) goods misdescribed by traders to avoid a tariff heading that attracts ADD and/or CD;
- (ii) incorrect Country of Origin declared by the trader to avoid ADD and/or CD;
- (iii) incorrect Country of Consignment declared by trader to avoid ADD and/or CD;
- (iv) technical specification of goods misdescribed to avoid ADD and/or CD within a specific tariff heading or to obtain a lower rate;
- (v) incorrect supplier's name given to avoid ADD and/or CD, or to obtain a lower rate;

- (vi) components imported for assembly in the Union to avoid ADD and/or CD on finished article. The components could be liable to ADD and/or CD if the assembled article enters the Union;
- (vii) goods overvalued on invoice in order to exceed a Minimum Import Price (MIP) to avoid ADD and/or CD; and
- (viii) under-declaration of weight when ADD and/or CD is levied at a specific rate based on import weight.

16. Tariff

Where an ADD and/or CD exists, full details are available on TARIC, the European Commission TARIC Consultation Database, by inputting the relevant TARIC code and selecting the relevant country of origin. Details of the rates applicable, companies qualifying for special rates and other conditions that may apply will be displayed. [TARIC](#) is an online database.

17. Cases of doubt or difficulty

Assistance with cases of doubt or difficulty, which can't be resolved locally, is available from National Policy and Operations Branch, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, telephone: (067) 63427 or e-mail: origin&valuationsection@revenue.ie

Anti-dumping Notification No. 47/05

Re: Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty

Product: trichloroisocyanuric acid

Taric Code: 2933 69 80 70, 3808 40 20 20

Origin: China, United States of America

Commission Regulation (EC) No.: 1631/2005

(This Regulation may be accessed by clicking on the link below)

[Council Regulation \(EC\) 1631/2005](#)

Effective: 8 October, 2005

Please note that a definitive anti-dumping duty is imposed on imports of trichloroisocyanuric acid and preparations thereof, also referred to as 'syclosene' under the international non-proprietary name (INN). These measures will be incorporated into TARIC from the above date.

The rate of duty for products manufactured by the companies listed below shall be as follows:

Country	Company	Anti-dumping duty rate	TARIC additional code
PRC	Company A Name	8.1%	A604
	Company B Name	7.3%	A628
	Company C Name	14.1%	A629
	Company D Name	40.5%	A627
	All other companies	42.6%	A999
USA	Company D Name	7.4%	A594
	Company E Name	8.1%	A596
	All other companies	25.0%	A999

The application of the individual duty rates specified for the companies mentioned above shall be conditional upon presentation of a valid commercial invoice. If no such invoice is presented, the duty rate applicable to all other companies shall apply.

Enquires concerning this notification can be made to:

National Policy and Operations Branch, **Nenagh**

Email: origin&valuationsection@revenue.ie