

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000457/25
to the Commission**

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(3 February 2025)

Subject: Anti-dumping duties on Chinese lysine

Since 15 January 2025, high anti-dumping duties have been imposed on Chinese lysine imports. Lysine is an essential amino acid, which is of particular importance in the diet of pigs. Hardly any companies in the EU offer this raw material, yet it is a key component of high-quality animal feed. According to experts, the EU relies on China for up to 70% of its lysine demand. A secure and reliable supply of the amino acid is vital for EU agriculture.

1. To what extent could EU companies source lysine from EU producers to meet the needs of the EU market, and how dependent is the EU on China according to the Commission's official calculations?
2. Are there ambitions to classify lysine and other essential feed additives as 'critical raw materials'?
3. What steps will the Commission take in the coming months to guarantee and increase the security of supply and competitiveness of the feed industry?

Submitted: 3.2.2025

Answer given by Mr Šefčovič on behalf of the European Commission
(8 April 2025)

The Commission is aware of the concerns regarding a reliable supply of lysine to the EU market and its importance as essential amino acid to complement the diets of farmed animals.

It was established during the investigation that the EU producer is currently able to supply about 20% of the EU market under the normal conditions of competition, whilst large volumes are still sourced from third countries other than China (Indonesia, United States, South Korea, Brazil).

The overwhelming and further increasing presence of Chinese imports on the EU market made it impossible for the EU industry to increase its production capacity.

The Commission explained in Regulation 2025/74 of 13 January 2025 ⁽¹⁾ that the purpose of anti-dumping duties is not to close the EU market for imports from China, but rather to tackle unfair market practices and restore the level playing field, precisely allowing for the normal functioning of the market.

Lysine and other feed additives do not fall under the definition of raw material ⁽²⁾ as laid in Regulation 2024/1252 and could therefore not be classified as such. Furthermore, actions that are applicable to critical raw materials would not address the concerns discussed.

In the EU interest analysis, the Commission has provisionally concluded that the imposition of any anti-dumping measures is unlikely to seriously affect the situation of the users.

The investigation has now entered its second phase, in which the Commission will analyse the comments provided by interested parties and may amend its determinations accordingly, if needed.

The impact of measures on the feed industry will thus be further analysed. So far, the Commission has reasonable grounds to ascertain itself that no shortage of supply will occur in the future.

⁽¹⁾ ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2025/74/oj

⁽²⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02024R1252-20240503#art_2