

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002084/25
to the Commission
Ralf Seekatz (PPE)
(23 May 2025)**

Subject: Consequences of the anti-dumping case brought by Imerys S.A. (C/2024/7049)

On 9 October 2024, the French company Imerys S.A. lodged a request with the Commission to initiate anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of molten aluminium oxide (artificial corundum) from the People's Republic of China. The anti-dumping investigation was initiated and announced on 21 November 2024. Imports of aluminium from the People's Republic of China be subject to must now be registered with customs authorities.

1. How will the Commission ensure that Imerys S.A. does not use the anti-dumping case solely to gain a monopoly position within the abrasives industry?
2. How does the Commission intend to stop all other EU companies in the abrasives industry from suffering massive competitive disadvantages as a result of the imposition of an anti-dumping duty?
3. How much did the possibility of other EU companies in the abrasives industry relocating to other EU countries as a result of the imposition of an anti-dumping duty weigh in the Commission's decision-making?

Submitted: 23.5.2025

**Answer given by Mr Šefčovič on behalf of the European Commission
(9 July 2025)**

For the Commission to impose measures, the investigation assesses if there is dumping which is causing material injury to the EU industry and if imposing measures would be against the EU's interest.

As part of the assessment of the EU interest, the Commission considers carefully the interests of all interested parties which includes the users of the product under investigation.

The objective is to restore a level playing field, not to exclude legitimate competition from the market or to favour individual companies. Investigations are evidence-based and conducted in line with the relevant legislation, ensuring that the instrument is not used to distort competition or facilitate market monopolisation by any individual company.

In the EU interest assessment, the interests of the stakeholders concerned, including users, importers, and consumers are considered. In this context, representations from companies importing and using fused alumina, such as the abrasives industry, are taken into consideration to decide if any anti-dumping measures are warranted.

However, the scope of the Commission's current anti-dumping investigation remains limited to imports of fused alumina originating in China. Imports of downstream products, including abrasives materials, do not fall within that scope.

An investigation into downstream products from China would require the submission of a substantiated complaint in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 ⁽¹⁾.

The relocation of companies within the EU does not fall within the scope of the investigation. The EU interest test concerns the overall economic impact of the measures on the EU as a whole, rather than on individual Member States.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/1036/oj/eng>.