

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-001590/25
to the Commission
Asger Christensen (Renew)
(22 April 2025)**

Subject: Lysine 1

1. Does the Commission agree that lysine is a feed additive that is necessary for livestock health and growth, as well as for reducing soya consumption, nitrogen emissions and, potentially, consumption of antibiotics?
2. Does the Commission similarly agree that no additional costs should be imposed on European livestock production and that access to lysine at competitive prices is vital?
3. EU self-sufficiency in lysine is low: only one firm produces about 20% of what is consumed. Accordingly, can the Commission say whether anti-dumping duties on lysine from China have resulted in higher production costs in the EU, alternative markets being unable to meet demand?

Submitted: 22.4.2025

**Answer given by Mr Várhelyi on behalf of the European Commission
(4 July 2025)**

Lysine is an amino acid which can be included as an active substance in feed additives. 26 lysine-based feed additives are currently authorised to be placed on the EU market, all of them in the category of ‘nutritional additives’, and the functional group of ‘amino acids, their salts and analogues’. The purpose of these additives is to satisfy the nutritional needs of animals, thereby contributing to keeping animals in good health.

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

Security of supply for such agricultural inputs is part of a wider reflection whereby, as clearly highlighted by the Commission’s Vision for Agriculture and Food ⁽¹⁾, the EU develops an assertive policy response in favour of our strategic autonomy and food sovereignty. Ensuring the survival of the sole remaining Union producer of lysine serves those objectives.

In the EU interest analysis of the anti-dumping investigation you refer to, the Commission has provisionally concluded that the imposition of anti-dumping measures is unlikely to seriously affect the quantitative supply of lysine to EU users. The Commission has reasonable grounds to ascertain itself that no shortage of supply will occur in the future.

The Commission has also provisionally concluded that it would result in an increase in the production cost of animal feed well below 1% and prices of animal livestock products will therefore hardly be affected by measures.

Finally, the imposition of anti-dumping duties is likely to lower the production cost of lysine in the EU, as it is expected to result in increased sales and, thus, production volumes and less fixed costs per unit.

⁽¹⁾ COM(2025) 75 final.