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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Accompanying the document

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

44rd Annual Report from the Commission to European Parliament and the Council on the EU's Anti-Dumping, Anti-Subsidy and Safeguard activities and the Use of Trade Defence Instruments by Third Countries targeting the EU in 2025

{COM(2026) 475 final}

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE LEGISLATION

1.1. Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy

1.1.1. The international framework

Unfair trading practices such as dumping and the granting of subsidies were identified as a threat to open markets as early as 1947, when the first GATT agreement was signed. The agreement contained specific provisions allowing GATT members to act against these practices if they caused material injury to the domestic industry of a GATT member. Today's globalised trade environment is characterised by quicker and cheaper communication and transportation, as well as the coexistence of different models of economic governance. In such a world, trade defence instruments are more relevant than ever as trade distortions that underlie the application of these instruments are widespread.

Since the beginning of the GATT in 1947, considerable efforts have been made to harmonise the rules relating to trade defence instruments. During the last GATT round (the « Uruguay Round »), which led to the creation of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the detailed Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidy Agreements, much of the attention has been focused on the procedural and material conditions to be fulfilled before measures can be adopted. The EU played an active role in the negotiation of these agreements, which are reflected in its own legislation. In this sense, the EU applies its anti-dumping (AD) and anti-subsidy (AS) legislation in a rigorous and consistent manner. Unfortunately, many WTO Members lack this type of restraint, thereby affecting negatively also EU operators. The role that the EU plays as a prudent but determined user has therefore also an exemplary function at WTO level. Against this backdrop, the EU continues to play a leading active role in any efforts to update the WTO rulebook.

1.1.2. The EU legislation

The EU's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy legislation was first enacted in 1968 and has since been modified several times. The current basic texts**,** which form the legal basis of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations in the EU, entered into force in March 1996 and October 1997 respectively. These are in line with the Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidy Agreements adopted during the GATT/WTO negotiations. These texts were codified in 2016 to reflect changes previously made. The basic texts are:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union – Codified Version[1],
- Regulation (EU) 2016/1037 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Union – Codified Version[2].

These regulations will overall be referred to as the "basic anti-dumping (AD) Regulation" and the "basic anti-subsidy (AS) Regulation". Both regulations were last modified by Regulation (EU) 2017/2321 of 12 December 2017[3], Regulation (EU) 2018/825 of 30 May 2018[4] and Regulation (EU) 2020/1173 of 4 June 2020[5].

The EU's legislation contains a number of provisions aimed at ensuring a balanced application of the EU's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy rules on all interested parties. These provisions include the "EU interest test" and the "lesser duty rule", which go beyond the Union's WTO obligations.

The EU interest test is a public interest clause and provides that measures cannot be applied if it is established that they are contrary to the overall economic interest of the EU. This requires an analysis of all the economic interests involved, including those of the EU industry and its suppliers, downstream users, consumers and traders of the product concerned.

The lesser duty rule used to require that the measures imposed by the EU be always lower than the dumping or subsidy margin, if a lower duty rate was sufficient to remove the injury suffered by the EU industry. Such

1 OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p.21.
2 OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p.55.
3 OJ L 338, 19.12.2017, p.1.
4 OJ L 143, 07.06.2018, p.1.
5 OJ L 259, 10.08.2020, p. 1.

a “no-injury” rate is usually determined by comparing import prices under investigation with the cost of production of the EU industry and a reasonable profit margin. Since the 2018 amendments to the basic Regulations, the lesser duty rule does not apply, in principle, in anti-subsidy investigations, which means anti-subsidy measures will fully offset the subsidies that an exporter has received. Also, since 2018, in anti-dumping investigations, the application of the lesser duty rule may be modulated under certain conditions relating to evidence of significant raw material distortions in the exporting country.

This practice reflects the increased attention of the EU to tackle unfair and injurious subsidisation and artificial distortions by third countries. The EU is one of the few investigating authorities on a worldwide level that applies the lesser duty rule in such a coherent and comprehensive way. The Commission presented a review and evaluation of the modulation of the lesser duty rule to the Council and the European Parliament in 2023[6].

1.2. Safeguards

1.2.1. The international framework

The principle of liberalisation of imports was set under the GATT 1947 and strengthened under the 1994 WTO Agreements. As safeguard measures consist of the unilateral withdrawal or suspension of a tariff concession or of other trade liberalisation obligations formerly agreed, they must be considered as an exception to this principle. Article XIX GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards do not only impose strict conditions for the application of this "escape clause", but also put in place a multilateral control mechanism under the WTO Committee on Safeguards.

Under WTO rules, safeguard action must be viewed as a temporary defence measure that applies to all imports of the product covered by a measure, irrespective of origin. As regards non-WTO members, safeguard measures may be selective and apply to products originating in a specific country. WTO Accession Protocols may also provide for such selective safeguard mechanisms, as was the case in the Protocol of Accession of the People’s Republic of China (PRC), although the provision has now expired.

Definitive WTO safeguards should only be adopted after a comprehensive investigation that provides evidence of the existence of a) unforeseen developments leading to b) increased imports, c) the existence of a serious injury or a threat of injury for EU producers and d) a causal link between the imports and the injury.

Moreover, FTAs concluded by the Union with third countries often include a ‘bilateral safeguard clause’, i.e., a provision that allows for the temporary suspension of tariff concessions made under the FTA.

1.2.2. The EU legislation

The above-mentioned WTO principles are reflected in the relevant EU regulations, except for the “unforeseen development requirement” (which is not found explicitly in the EU legislation nor in the WTO Agreement on Safeguards but has been confirmed as a self-standing condition by WTO jurisprudence, as per Article XIX of GATT 1994). Additionally, the adoption of measures in the EU requires an analysis of all interests concerned, i.e., the impact of the measures on producers, users and consumers. In other words, safeguard action can only be taken when it is in the EU’s interest to do so. The current EU safeguard instruments are covered by the following regulations:

- Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports (codification);[7]
- Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries (recast);[8]
- Regulation (EU) 2019/287 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 February 2019 implementing bilateral safeguard clauses and other mechanisms allowing for the temporary withdrawal of preferences in certain trade agreements concluded between the European Union and third countries;[9]

6 COM/2023/294 final

7 OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p.16.
8 OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p.33.
9 OJ L 53, 22.2.2019, p.1.

- Regulation (EU) 2015/936 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 June 2015 on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific EU import rules (recast).[10]

The first two regulations are referred to as the "basic safeguard Regulation(s)".

2. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ANTI-DUMPING, ANTI-SUBSIDY AND SAFEGUARD INVESTIGATIONS AND MEASURES

The number of new investigations initiated in 2025 remained close to the record number initiated the previous year, with 32 initiations compared to 33 in 2024.

The number of measures imposed in 2025 was significantly more than the previous year. The Commission imposed 26 definitive measures in new cases compared to 7 in 2024.[11] At the same time, 3 new investigations were terminated without the imposition of measures.

As to the reviews initiated during 2025, the total was lower than in 2024, with 21 initiations compared to 30 the previous year. These included 18 expiry reviews, 1 interim review, 1 other review and 1 anti-circumvention investigation. The Commission concluded 26 reviews in 2024. Below are details on new investigations and review investigations.

2.1. Measures in place

At the end of 2025, the EU had 220 definitive trade defence measures in place. These were composed of 147 anti-dumping measures (which were extended[12] in 39 cases) and 25 countervailing measures (extended in 7 cases)[13] and 2 safeguard measures. The anti-dumping measures cover 105 products from 19 countries (see Annex O). The countervailing measures cover 19 products from 8 countries (see Annex P).

Regarding the definitive anti-dumping measures in force at the end of 2025, the countries and territories concerned were the PRC (121 measures), Russia (13 measures), Indonesia (8 measures), and India and US (6 measures each) and Korea (5 measures), Egypt, Taiwan, Türkiye (4 measures each), Thailand (3 measures) Belarus, Brazil and Japan (2 measures each), Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad & Tobago, Vietnam (1 measure each).

Regarding the anti-subsidy measures in place, the countries concerned were the PRC (14 measures), India and Indonesia (5 measures each), Egypt (3 measures), US (2 measures) and Argentina, Morocco, and Türkiye (1 measure each).

2.2. New investigations

In the 5-year period between 2021 and 2025, the Commission initiated 96 new investigations on imports from 17 countries including one *erga omnes* safeguard investigation.

The main sectors concerned were chemicals with 32 investigations and iron and steel with 26 investigations and. A breakdown of the sectors concerned is in Annex B (A).

The countries concerned by initiations are the PRC – 51; India – 8; Türkiye – 5; Korea – 4; Egypt, Indonesia, Taiwan and Vietnam – 3 each, Brazil, Japan, Morocco, Russia, Thailand and USA - 2 each; Bahrain, Mexico and Saudi Arabia - 1 each and the safeguard investigation being *erga omnes*. A table showing all the investigations initiated over the last 5 years broken down by country of export is available at Annex B (B).

Table 1 below provides statistical information on the developments regarding new investigations for the years 2021-2025.

TABLE 1

[10] OJ L 160, 25.6.2015, p.1.
[11] Not including safeguard measures.
[12] Measures were extended to other third countries or products if circumvention was found.
[13] The measures are counted per product and country concerned.

Evolution of new anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguard investigations during the period 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New investigations initiated during the period	**14**	**5**	**12**	**33**	**32**
New investigations concluded :					
- by imposition of definitive duty or acceptance of undertakings	12	11	6	7	27
- terminations[14]	1	1	1	1	3
Total new investigations concluded during the period	**13**	**12**	**7**	**8**	**30**
Provisional measures imposed	10	3	5	10	27

2.3. Review investigations

Anti-dumping measures, including price undertakings, may be subject, under the basic AD Regulation, to five different types of reviews: expiry reviews (Article 11(2)), interim reviews (Article 11(3)), newcomer investigations (Article 11(4)), absorption investigations (Article 12) and anti-circumvention investigations (Article 13). The Commission also carries out "other" reviews consisting in re-opening of investigations to implement court rulings.

Anti-subsidy measures may also be subject, under the basic AS Regulation, to five different types of reviews: expiry reviews (Article 18), interim reviews (Article 19), absorption investigations (Article 19(3)), accelerated reviews (Article 20) and anti-circumvention investigations (Article 23). In addition, here also, the Commission can re-open investigations to implement court rulings.

Reviews continue to represent a major part of the work of the Commission's TDI services. In the period from 2021 to 2025, the Commission initiated 152 review investigations. These reviews represented 61% of all anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations initiated in that period.

In 2025, the Commission initiated 21 reviews. These comprised 18 expiry reviews (compared to 21 in 2024), 1 interim review, 1 other review and 1 anti-circumvention investigation (counted per product and country of alleged circumvention practice). At the same time, the Commission concluded 25 reviews – 18 of which were expiry reviews.

An overview of the review investigations in 2025 can be found in Annexes F to K. Table 2 below provides statistical information for the years 2021 – 2025.

TABLE 2
Reviews of anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguard investigations during the period 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2025[15]

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Reviews initiated during the period	**28**	**41**	**31**	**31**	**21**
Expiry reviews concluded:					
• by confirmation of measures	15	18	23	11	18
• by termination[3] / repeal of measures	1	0	1	0	0
Other types of reviews concluded:					
• by confirmation / amendment / re-imposition / extension of measures (dependent on kind of review)	3	13	16	9	7
• by termination[3] / repeal of measures	2	8	2	6	0
Total reviews concluded during the period[16]	**21**	**39**	**42**	**26**	**25**

[14] Investigations might be terminated for reasons such as the withdrawal of the complaint, *de minimis* dumping or injury, lack of causal link etc.

[15] A case concerning several countries, but the same product is accounted as separate investigation/proceeding per country involved. The table includes reopenings of investigations ('other' reviews).

[16] Investigations which were conducted and concluded under the specific provisions of the regulation imposing the original measures are not counted as there was no publication of the initiation.

3. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN 2025

3.1. New investigations

3.1.1. Initiations

In 2025, the Commission initiated 30 new anti-dumping and 2 new anti-subsidy investigations. No new safeguard investigation was initiated. The new investigations included 12 in the chemicals sector, 9 in the iron and steel sector and 3 initiations concerning plastics and rubber sector, while 2 concerned textiles and 2 concerned wood and paper. The investigations concerned 15 different countries, with 15 of the investigations concerning imports from the PRC. Details of the investigations are given in Annexes A and B.

The list of cases initiated in 2025 can be found below, together with the names of the complainants. More information can be obtained from the Official Journals - publications reference in Annex A.

Product **All AD unless indicated as AS or SFG**	**Origin**	**Complainant**
1,4-Butanediol (BDO)	Saudi Arabia People's Republic of China United States of America	INEOS Solvents SA
Adipic acid	People's Republic of China	LANXESS Deutschland GmbH and Radici Chimica S.p.A
Benzyl Alcohol	People's Republic of China	LANXESS Deutschland GmbH, LANXESS Chemical B.V. and Vynova Advanced Organics Maastricht B.V.
Cast iron articles	Türkiye India	Eurofonte
Certain alkyl phosphonic acids and their sodium salts	People's Republic of China	LANXESS Deutschland GmbH
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	India Vietnam Japan Turkiye Taiwan	EUROFER
Continuous filament glass fibre products	Egypt Thailand Bahrain	Glass Fibre Europe "GFE"
Lightweight thermal paper - AS	People's Republic of China	European Thermal Paper Association
Mobile cranes	People's Republic of China	LiebherrWerk Ehingen GmbH and Liebherr-Werk Nenzing GmbH , Tadano Demag GmbH and Tadano Faun GmbH, Manitowoc Crane Group Germany GmbH and Sennebogen Maschinenfabrik GmbH

Passenger car and light lorry tyres - AS	People's Republic of China	Coalition Against Unfair Tyre Imports
Pea protein	People's Republic of China	Ad Hoc Coalition of Union Pea Protein Producers
PET Spunbond	People's Republic of China	Freudenberg Performance Materials and Johns Manville
Phosphorous acid	People's Republic of China	ICL Europe Coöperatief U.A
Pneumatic tyres (new), of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars, buses or lorries	People's Republic of China	The Coalition Against Unfair Tyre Imports
Polyamide yarns	People's Republic of China	Ad Hoc Coalition of European Producers of Yarns of Polyamide
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Vietnam	PET Europe
Robot lawn mowers (RLM)	People's Republic of China	Husqvarna Manufacturing CZ s.r.o.
Sodium benzoate	People's Republic of China	LANXESS Chemical B.V
Softwood plywood	Brazil	Softwood Plywood Consortium
Terephthalic acid	Republic of Korea Mexico	INEOS Aromatics
UREA	Russian Federation	Fertilizers Europe
Welding wire	People's Republic of China	ELBOR S.p.a. Electroda Zagreb d.d., Electro Portugal Lda., Hermann Fliess & Co. GmbH, Italfil Spa, Multimet Sp. z o.o., S.I.A.T. Società Italiana Acciai Trafilati S.p.A., and Westfälische Drahtindustrie GmbH

3.1.2. Provisional measures

In 2025, 27 provisional anti-dumping duties were imposed and no provisional anti-subsidy measures.[17]

The list of cases where provisional measures were imposed during 2025 can be found below, together with the measures imposed. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal publications to which reference is given in Annex C.

[17] Anti-subsidy investigations often run in parallel to anti-dumping investigations, where the provisional anti-dumping duty already provides some relief to the Union industry.

Product	Origin	Level of measure
Tinplate	People's Republic of China	AD 14,1% - 62,6%
Lysine	People's Republic of China	AD 58,3% - 84,8%
Multilayered Wood Flooring (MWF)	People's Republic of China	AD 42,3% - 49,2%
Decor paper	People's Republic of China	AD 31% – 34,9%
Epoxy resins	People's Republic of China Taiwan Thailand	AD 24,2% - 40,8% AD 10,8% - 11% AD 32,1%
Glyoxylic acid	People's Republic of China	AD 27,2% - 280,3%
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Egypt Japan Vietnam	AD 12,8% AD 6,9% --31,1% AD 12,1%
Steel Track Shoes (STS)	People's Republic of China	AD 62,5%
Hardwood plywood	People's Republic of China	AD 25,1% - 62,4%
Screws without Heads	People's Republic of China	AD 62,3% - 80,7%
Choline Chloride	People's Republic of China	AD 95,4% - 120,8%
Fused alumina	People's Republic of China	AD 111,9% - 136,3%
High pressure seamless steel cylinders	People's Republic of China	AD 63,2% – 118%
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	People's Republic of China	AD 37,5% - 54,3%
Barium carbonate	India People's Republic of China	AD 4,6% AD 72,6% - 83,9%
Valine	People's Republic of China	AD 32,2% - 53,9%

Candles	People's Republic of China	AD 10,6% - 70,9%
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Resins	Republic of Korea Taiwan	AD 3,7% - 5,8% AD 10,8% - 21,7%
Softwood plywood	Brazil	AD 5,4%
Adipic acid	People's Republic of China	AD 26,6% - 46,8%
Phosphorous acid	People's Republic of China	AD 122,8%

3.1.3. Definitive measures

During 2025, definitive duties were imposed in 23 anti-dumping, 3 anti-subsidy and 1 safeguard investigations. The list of cases where definitive measures were imposed can be found below, together with the range of the duties imposed. More information can be obtained from the Official Journals referred to in Annex D.

Product	Origin	Type[18] and Level of measure
Titanium dioxide	People's Republic of China	AD 11,4% - 32,3%
Mobile access equipment	People's Republic of China	AD 6,4% - 54,9%
Polyvinyl Chloride	Egypt United States of America	AD 58% - 77% AD 74,2% - 100,1%
Erythritol	People's Republic of China	AD 34,4% - 233,3%
Biodiesel	People's Republic of China	AD 10% - 35,6%
Glass fibre yarns	People's Republic of China	AD 26,3%
Tinplate	People's Republic of China	AD 24,5% - 46,7%
Vanillin	People's Republic of China	AD 131,1%
Lysine	People's Republic of China	AD 47,7% – 58,2%
Multilayered Wood Flooring (MWF)	People's Republic of China	AD 21,3% - 36,1%

[18] AD (anti-dumping) – AS (anti-subsidy) – SFG (safeguard)

Epoxy resins	People's Republic of China Taiwan Thailand	AD 17,3% - 33,% AD 10,8% - 11% AD 29,9%
Decor paper	People's Republic of China	AD 26,4% - 26,9%
Glyoxylic acid	People's Republic of China	AD 29,2% - 124,9%
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Egypt Japan Vietnam	AD 11,7% AD 6,9% - 30% AD 12,1%
Steel Track Shoes (STS)	People's Republic of China	AD 62,5%
Screws without Heads	People's Republic of China	AD 54,7% - 72,3%
Hardwood plywood	People's Republic of China	AD 43,3% - 86,8%
Choline Chloride	People's Republic of China	AD 90% - 115,9%
Aluminium road wheels	Morocco	AS 31,4%
Mobile access equipment	People's Republic of China	AS 7,3% - 14,2%
Optical fibre cables (OFC)	India	AS 3,7% - 8,1%
Ferro-alloys	Erga omnes	SFG Tariff quota

3.1.4 Details of individual cases with application of new measures

<u>Certain aluminium road wheels originating in Morocco</u>

On 16 February 2024, the Commission initiated an anti-subsidy investigation regarding imports of certain aluminium road wheels ('ARW') originating in Morocco, following a complaint lodged by the Association of European Wheel Manufacturers on behalf of the industry of certain aluminium road wheels.

The product concerned was defined as aluminium road wheels of the motor vehicles, whether or not with their accessories and whether or not fitted with tyres.

The investigation of subsidisation and injury covered the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 ('the investigation period' or 'IP'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the investigation period ('the period considered').

Sampling

Since sampling replies were received from the only two known exporting producers in Morocco sampling was not necessary.

Three Union producers representing almost 27 % of the total production volume of the known Union producers of the like product, were sampled at initiation. The sample ensured a good geographical spread.

Subsidy

The investigation found that the Moroccan government was supporting its automotive sector through subsidies, including grants, loans at preferential rates, and tax exemptions/reductions. In addition to the subsidies granted directly by the Government of Morocco ('GOM'), the investigation found that one of the Moroccan exporting producers of the product under investigation (DIKA Morocco Africa S.A. ('DMA') and its related companies, together referred to as the 'Dicastal group') also benefited from subsidies in the context of the cooperation between the GOM and the Government of the People's Republic of China ('GOC') to support investments in Morocco as a part of the 'One Belt One Road' initiative.

The investigation confirmed that the conditions for attributing the provision of a financial support by the GOC to the Dicastal group's activities in Morocco to the GOM as the government of the country of exports were fulfilled. This conclusion was based on the fact that through its actions the GOM allowed DMA to benefit from the GOC's support in the context of the 'One Belt One Road' initiative. In particular, the investigation revealed that there was an established cooperation framework between the GOM and the GOC, and that GOM had mechanisms in place to ensure the provision of the financial support by the GOC and the power to monitor compliance with the investment agreement. As confirmed by the case law of the Court of Justice, "a subsidy may take the form of a foreign investment, made by the government of a given third country, in one or more undertakings established in another third country, provided that the conduct of that government permits the inference that they granted that financial contribution to that undertaking or those undertakings, by formally granting it to them or by allowing them in practice to benefit from it".

In line with such interpretation, the Commission concluded that certain subsidy programmes such as preferential financing and the direct transfer of funds for the provision of raw materials provided in the context of the cooperation between GOC and GOM are attributable to the GOM. In particular, the Commission found that CITIC Dicastal, one of the Chinese entities of the Dicastal group, received support by the GOC in China in the form of grants and preferential loans received from the GOC and from Chinese banks and financial institutions acting as a public body. CITIC Dicastal signed an investment agreement with the GOM on behalf of the GOC to implement the project to build a plant to manufacture aluminium wheels in the context of the close cooperation between the GOC and the GOM. CITIC Dicastal then provided funding under the investment agreement to DMA via several intermediate entities thereby controlling that these entities indeed channelled the funds to DMA and thus acting as the grantor of the financial contribution and ultimately project owner under the investment agreement with the GOM. The investigation also confirmed that CITIC Dicastal acted as a public body within the meaning of Article 3(1)(a) read in conjunction with Article 2(b) of the basic Regulation when providing the financial contributions to DMA via the related entities.

As regards the direct transfer of funds for the provision of raw materials, the Commission found that DMA procured aluminium ingots, the main raw material for the production of ARW, from one of CITIC Dicastal's related entities in China under preferential conditions (i.e., DMA had not bene asked to pay for the ingots despite exceeding the agreed payment term of 90 days and the price charged was artificially and significantly lower than the market price). The Commission concluded that CITIC Dicastal, acting as a public body of the GOC, provided a financial contribution through its related entities to DMA. Additionally, Dicastal group's financial institutions GOC owned banks were also found to have acted as a public bodies when providing loans to CITIC Dicastal.

Injury and causation

Almost all indicators showed a negative trend. Key economic indicators such as profitability, cash flow, return on investment and market share showed significant deterioration during the period considered. This deterioration prevented Union industry from raising capital, ultimately hindering its growth and even jeopardizing its survival.

Import volumes from the country concerned increased substantially during the period considered, with their market share rising from 2 % in 2020 to 9 % during the investigation period. The average price of the imported product was approximately 16 % lower than the Union price. This growth in both market share and volume of imports from the country concerned was particularly significant taken that the imports were already subject to anti-dumping duties.

During the period considered, even though the average sales price in the Union increased, the average cost of production rose by 67 % which outweighed the benefits of the price increase. This led to a deterioration in profitability. Price pressure from subsidised imports at lower prices led to losses starting in 2021, which worsened throughout the investigation period. Union industry had lost market share, cash flow trends and return on investments were negative, which undermined the Union industry's ability to self-finance its operations. The Commission therefore concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 8(4) of the basic Regulation

The Commission concluded that there was a causal link between the injury suffered by the Union industry and the Moroccan imports and that other factors, considered individually or collectively, did not attenuate the causal link between the subsidised imports and the material injury.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission examined if it was in the Union interest to impose countervailing measures by analysing the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers, and users. Despite the claims of a potential negative impact on car manufacturers, measures would still not be disproportionate as the negative impact would not outweigh the positive effects for the Union producers. The Commission therefore concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of aluminium road wheels originating in Morocco.

On 14 March 2025, the Commission imposed countervailing duties on imports of aluminium road wheels from Morocco. The duties imposed range from 5,6% for the exporting producer benefitting purely from the Moroccan subsidies to 31,4% for the producer benefitting from both Moroccan and Chinese financial contributions under the 'One Belt One Road' initiative. As the level of cooperation in this investigation was high, the Commission found it appropriate to set the residual duty rate at a level of the cooperating company with the highest subsidy rate (i.e., DMA). However, as the situation of DMA was rather unusual and the Commission did not find any evidence of similar subsidisation by the GOM in cooperation with the GOC or other third country governments as regards the other sampled cooperating exporting producer, the Commission also found it appropriate to deduct the subsidy amounts linked to the GOM-GOC cooperation from the residual duty rate. The result was that the residual duty rate was therefore established at the rate established for the other sampled cooperating producer (5,6%).

On 29 April 2025, the Commission corrected the level of the residual duty rate. It considered that the current residual duty rate did not account for the possibility that a new Moroccan exporting producer who would be subject to that rate could also be benefiting from support provided by the GOC and attributable to the GOM in the context of the cooperation between the GOC and the GOM. The Commission therefore found it more appropriate to set the residual duty rate at the level of the whole subsidy amount available in Morocco for such possible future exporting producer. As a result, the residual duty rate was set at 31,4%.

The countervailing duties come on top of the anti-dumping duties imposed on the same product from Morocco on 12 January 2023 (the latter ranging from 9% to 17,5%).

<u>Epoxy resins originating in the People's Republic of China, Thailand and Taiwan</u>

On 1 July 2024, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation regarding imports of epoxy resins originating in China, Thailand, Korea and Taiwan, following a complaint lodged by the *Ad Hoc* Coalition of Epoxy Resin producers on behalf of the European industry of epoxy resins.

The product concerned was defined as products containing more than 35 % by weight of epoxy resins, also known as epoxide resins or polyepoxides, which are polymers or prepolymers containing reactive epoxy groups, based on epichlorohydrin and an aliphatic or aromatic alcoholic component (such as BPA), in solid, semi-solid or liquid forms, having all types of grade, purity, molecule weight or molecular structure, whether or not containing modifiers, curing agents, or additives, so long as the curing agents have not chemically reacted so as to cure the epoxy resin or convert it into a different product no longer containing epoxy groups. Certain products, such as blends of epoxy resins with other materials, were excluded from the product scope.

The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 ('the investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the investigation period ('the period considered').

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of two groups (out of ten companies/groups that came forward) representing around 80 % of Chinese imports during the investigation period, on the basis of the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available. In addition, the Commission selected a sampled of two (out of four) Korean exporting producers with the largest quantity of exports to the Union. They represented over 90 % of the total export volume from Korea to the Union during the investigation period. Given that there were only one Thai and two Taiwanese exporting producers known to the Commission at the initiation of the investigation, sampling was necessary for Thailand and Taiwan.

For Union producers, the Commission selected a sample based on the largest representative production and sales volume in the Union during the investigation period. The sample consisted of two Union producers, Westlake and Blue Cube/Olin, accounting for around 60 % of the total Union production.

Only two unrelated importers, Cortex and Comexim, provided the requested information and agreed to be included in the sample. Therefore, the Commission decided that sampling was not necessary for unrelated importers.

Dumping

China

The investigation was initiated in accordance with Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as there was evidence of the existence of significant distortions in China for the production of epoxy resins.

The distortions found in the chemical sector in general, and in the epoxy sector in particular. Those distortions included strong presence and influence of the government as the sector is served to a significant extend by enterprises operating under the ownership, control or policy supervision or guidance of state authorities. While information to establish the actual proportion of public and private enterprises was not available, the Commission found that several producers were directly controlled by the State. In addition, China's intervention in its economy in general as well as in the sector of the product concerned showed that prices and costs of the product concerned, including the costs of raw materials, energy and labour, are not the result of free market forces because they are affected by substantial government intervention within the meaning of Article 2(6a)(b) of the basic Regulation. The Commission found, for example, members of the CCP acting as chairman and members of the board of directors of an exporting producer. As a result of the existence of these distortions, the normal value was constructed based on undistorted prices and costs in a representative country, which in this case was Thailand.[19]

The Commission constructed the normal value per product type on an ex-works basis, by first establishing the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in the representative country. These undistorted unit costs were then applied to the actual consumption of the individual factors of production of the cooperating exporting producers. To the costs of manufacturing, the Commission added manufacturing overheads, expressed as a percentage of the costs actually incurred for each exporting producer to establish an undistorted cost of manufacturing. Finally, readily available SG&A and profit from one Thai producer were applied to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

The Chinese sampled exporting producers exported to the Union directly to independent customers. Therefore, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the sampled exporting producers on an ex-works basis. Adjustments were made for transport, customs duty, insurance, handling, loading costs, credit costs and bank charges.

The dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged from 17,3% to 33%.

Thailand

The normal value for the majority of product types exported to the Union by the sole exporting producer from Thailand, Aditya Birla Chemicals (Thailand), was based on actual domestic prices. The Commission constructed normal value for the remaining types, which were sold in insufficient quantities in the domestic market.

The Thai exporting producer exported to the Union both directly and through a related importer. The related importer imported the product concerned and either (i) resold it or (ii) further processed it before reselling it. For the direct sales, the export price was established on the basis of prices actually paid or payable, in

[19] In addition, in the absence of appropriate benchmarks in Thailand, for two factors of production (epichlorohydrin (ECH) and caustic soda), imports into Malaysia were used to establish an undistorted benchmark for China.

accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. For exports via related importer in the Union, the export price was constructed under Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation. For the exports that were processed by the related importer, in addition to the SG&A costs and for a profit, adjustments were made for processing costs.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the exporting producers/groups on an ex-works basis. Adjustments were made for freight, insurance, handling and loading expenses, packing, commission, credit costs and bank charges, transport, warehousing costs, customs duties, insurance, commission, products sold in kits, conversion costs.

The dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid, was established at 32,8%.

Taiwan

For both Taiwanese producers, the normal value for the majority of product types exported to the Union was based on actual domestic price. Where there were no domestic sales of a product type of the like product, normal value was constructed based on the companies' costs, SG&A and profits.

One Taiwanese exporting producer exported to the Union directly, in which case the export price was established on the basis of prices actually paid or payable, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. The other exporting producer exported to the Union directly and through a related importer located in the Union. For those exports via a related importer, the export price was constructed on the basis of the price the imports were first resold to an independent buyer, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the exporting producers/groups on an ex-works basis. Adjustments were made for freight, insurance, handling, loading and ancillary expenses, credit costs, packing costs, sea freight, sea insurance, custom broker fee, trade promotion fee, customs duty, commission, and bank charges.

The dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged from 10,8% to 11%.

Korea

For both Korean exporting producers, the normal value for the majority of product types exported to the Union was based on actual domestic prices. The normal value for the remaining types was constructed, since no domestic sale for these product types existed at any of the two sampled exporting producers and no other information on the prices of the relevant product types was available to the Commission.

Both Korean exporting producers/groups had sales to the Union either directly, or through a related company. The export price was established in accordance with Article 2(8) for direct sales. As regards the export sales via the related importer, export prices were determined in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation, based on prices at which the goods were first re-sold to an unrelated customer in the Union.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the exporting producers/groups on an *ex-works* basis. Adjustments were made for transport, insurance, handling and loading expenses, credit costs, duty drawback, packing expenses, credit costs, bank charges and commissions.

The Commission found that one of the sampled companies not to be dumping and the other's margin to be 2,4%. The Commission examined whether the country-wide level of dumping for Korea was found to be above the *de minimis* 2 % level as provided in Article 9(3) of the basic Regulation. As explained above, there were only four Korean producers and the sampled companies accounted for 90% of total exports, the Commission considered appropriate to extrapolate the results of the sample, including the company with no dumping, to estimate the level of dumping of the non-sampled companies. The amount of dumping in the sample, expressed as a percentage of the CIF value of exports of the sample, was below 0 %. Therefore, no countrywide dumping margin was established for the Republic of Korea.

Injury and causation

The main macro-indicators showed a negative trend during the period considered: Union production volume dropped by 39 %, capacity utilisation by 34 %, Union sales volume by 31 % and productivity by 40 %. While the said indicators showed a positive trend in 2021 compared to 2020, they then kept declining dramatically for the remainder of the period considered.

Micro-indicators presented a similar picture. Profitability of sales in the Union was positive between 2021 and 2022 but started declining thereafter, resulting in the Union industry becoming loss-making in 2023 and in the investigation period. Similarly, cash flow that had been positive between 2020 and 2022 became negative in 2023 and the investigation period. Year-end closing stocks as a percentage of production climbed over 15 % in the second part of the period considered, when the impact of the increasing imports from the countries concerned was already felt by the Union industry.

Import volumes by the countries concerned increased more than four times over the period considered. In a context of a decrease in annual consumption by 43 031 tonnes in the period considered, annual imports from the countries concerned increased by 44 023 tonnes over the same period, which resulted in the exporters increasing their combined market share from 3,5 % in 2020 to 16,9 % in the investigation period as their prices significantly undercut the Union industry's prices from 2021 onwards. During the investigation period, the undercutting margins of the exporters from the countries concerned were significant and ranged between 20-28 %. The low-priced dumped imports from the countries concerned also caused significant price depression to the Union industry. As a result, the Union industry was unable to sell at prices covering their cost of production and became loss-making in 2023 and in the investigation period.

Throughout the period considered net investments decreased by 16 % and the return on investment as well as the cash flow became negative starting from 2023, even though the number of employees increased during the period considered by 2 %, the productivity decreased by 40 % over the same period, resulting in a higher labour cost per tonne of epoxy resin produced.

On that basis, the Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.

On causation, the Commission concluded that the dumped imports from the countries concerned caused material injury to the Union industry and that the other factors, considered individually or collectively, did not attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the material injury. The injury consisted of reduced market share, production, production capacity utilisation, productivity, profitability, closing stocks, cash flow and return on investments, as well as price depression. In this case, the Commission analysed the following other factors: imports from other third countries including Korea, export performance of the Union producers, effects of the energy crisis and the increased cost of production, decline in the Union consumption and business decisions of the Union producers.

Level of measures

The Commission determined the injury margin level on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average import price of the sampled cooperating exporting producers in the countries concerned as established for the price undercutting calculations, with the weighted average non-injurious price of the like product sold by the sampled Union producers on the Union market during the investigation period. Any difference resulting from this comparison was expressed as a percentage of the weighted average import CIF value.

For all countries concerned, the injury margins were higher than the dumping margins, ranging from 116% to 118,9% for China and 96,5% to 105,8 for Taiwan, and 71% for Thailand. Therefore, all duties were established at the level of the dumping margins.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission carefully analysed if it was in the Union interest to impose anti-dumping measures by examining the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers, and users. It concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of epoxy resins originating in China, Taiwan and Thailand.

On 28 July 2025, the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on epoxy resins from People's Republic of China, Thailand and Taiwan, and terminated the investigation vis-à-vis Korea. Definitive anti-dumping duties ranged between 17,3% and 33% for China, 10,8% and 11% for Taiwan and 29,9% for Thailand.

Registration and retroactive collection

On 25 October 2024 the Commission decided that the imports of the product concerned from China, Taiwan and Thailand should be made subject to registration for the purpose of collecting duties retroactively, if definitive duties were imposed and the necessary conditions for retroactive collection were fulfilled. At definitive stage, however, the Commission concluded that dumped imports had not substantially increased after the initiation of the investigation. Therefore, the retroactive collection of the duties was not justified.

Titanium dioxide imports originating in the People's Republic of China

On 13 November 2023, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation regarding imports of Titanium dioxide originating in the People's Republic of China, based on a complaint lodged on 29 September 2023 by the European Titanium Dioxide Ad Hoc Coalition.

The product subject to the anti-dumping investigation is titanium dioxide ('TiO_2'), an inorganic chemical in the form of fine white powder having the chemical formula TiO_2. The product is used in a range of industrial and consumer products such as paints, coatings, paper, plastics, rubber, textiles, pharmaceutical products, to give whiteness, brightness, and/or opacity to the product.

The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023 ('the investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the investigation period ('the period considered').

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of seven companies belonging to two separate corporate groups on the basis of the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available. The Commission selected a sample of three known Union producers aaccounting for 50 % of the total production in the Union and 65 % of the sales volume to unrelated customers in the Union. Only one unrelated importer replied to the questionnaire, so the Commission decided that sampling of unrelated importers was not necessary.

Two requests for individual examination were received; however, the requesting producers did not fill out the dedicated questionnaire for the exporting producers within the deadline specified in the Notice of initiation. Therefore, the requests for individual examination could not be considered.

Dumping

The investigation was initiated in accordance with Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as there was evidence of the existence of significant distortions in China for the production of TiO_2.

The distortions found in the TiO_2 sector included strong presence and influence of the government as the sector is being served to a significant extend by enterprises operating under the ownership, control or policy supervision or guidance of state authorities. China's intervention in its economy in general as well as in the sector of the product concerned showed that prices and costs of the product concerned, including the costs of raw materials, energy and labour, are not the result of free market forces because they are affected by substantial government intervention within the meaning of Article 2(6a)(b) of the basic Regulation. The lack, discriminatory application or inadequate enforcement of bankruptcy, corporate or property laws also exists in the TiO_2 sector in China. In addition, the system of plans applicable in the chemical sector generated distortions in the sector.

As a result of the existence of these distortions, the normal value was constructed based on undistorted prices and costs in a representative country, which in this case was Brazil.

The Commission constructed the normal value per product type on an ex-works basis, by first establishing the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in the representative country. These undistorted unit costs were then applied to the actual consumption of the individual factors of production of the cooperating exporting producers. To the costs of manufacturing, the Commission added manufacturing overheads, expressed as a percentage of the costs actually incurred for each exporting producer to establish an undistorted cost of manufacturing. Finally, readily available SG&A and profit from one Brazilian producer were applied to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

The sampled exporting producers exported to the Union either directly to independent customers or through related traders. For those exports of the product concerned directly to independent customers in the Union, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the sampled exporting producers on an ex-works basis. Adjustments were made for transport, insurance, handling, loading costs, customs duty, credit costs and bank charges. For one sampled exporting producer, exports to the Union were made via a related traders located outside the Union. The Commission found that the functions of these traders were similar to those of an agent working on a commission basis. Consequently, an adjustment under Article 2(10)(i) was made for sales through the related trading companies.

For the sampled exporting producers, the Commission compared the weighted average normal value of each type of the like product with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product concerned. The dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged from 11,4% to 32,3%.

Injury and causation

All the main injury indicators showed a negative trend during the period considered and, although the situation of the Union industry temporarily improved in 2021, the injury indicators declined in 2022 and then sharply declined in the investigation period.

The production volume of the Union industry decreased by 31 % and its sales volume decreased by 25 % between 2020 and the investigation period. This decrease was more significant than the decrease of the Union consumption, which decreased by 22 % during the period considered. Consequently, the market share of the Union industry dropped from 49 % in 2020 to 47 % in the investigation period with a temporary increase in 2021 and beginning of 2022.

Chinese imports increased in volume by 17 % during the period considered and the Chinese market share increased from 15 % in 2020 to 22 % in the investigation period. Imports from China temporarily dropped by 5 % in volume due to the shipping crisis between 2020 and 2021. Being temporarily shielded from cheap imports from China, and with increasing demand during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Union industry could increase its sales quantities and sales prices, achieving unexpectedly high profits in 2021. However, this positive trend was due to exceptional circumstances, and it was reversed by the investigation period, when the sales quantities of the Union industry dropped significantly (by 38 percentage points between 2021 and the investigation period) and its profitability plummeted (from 10 % in 2021 to -12 % in the investigation period).

In addition, the Union industry was faced with a significant increase in the cost of production, which rose by 71 % over the period considered. The increase in cost was driven mainly by higher costs of the principal raw materials and energy. The Union industry, however, could not increase their sales prices sufficiently to offset this major cost increase. Their sales prices increased only by 31 % over the period considered. The prices peaked in 2022, but markedly decreased in the investigation period, despite the costs of production continuing to rise. As a result, the Union industry became loss making in the investigation period. Similar negative effects are seen in cash flow and return on investment.

The Commission therefore concluded that, although the extraordinary circumstances in 2021 allowed the Union industry to perform well, in the shrinking market of 2022 and the investigation period, Chinese imports were increasing and gaining market share, supressing the Union industry's prices, while its costs of production was increasing. This is particularly evident in the investigation period, when the prices of Chinese imports decreased by one quarter compared to 2022.

On causation, the Commission concluded that the dumped imports from the country concerned caused material injury to the Union industry and that the other factors, considered individually or collectively, did not attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the material injury. The injury consists mainly of loss of market share, price undercutting and suppression and falling profitability, return on investment and cash flow.

Level of measures

The complainants provided sufficient evidence that there may be raw material distortions in the country concerned regarding the product under investigation within the meaning of Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation. Therefore, in accordance with Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation, this investigation examined the alleged distortions to assess whether, if relevant, a duty lower than the margin of dumping would be sufficient to remove injury.

However, as the margins adequate to remove injury were higher than the dumping margins, this question became moot as the duties had to be capped by the dumping margins.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission examined if it was in the Union interest to impose anti-dumping measures by examining the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers, and users. It was concluded that the imposition of measures would stop the surge of Chinese imports at very low prices and therefore imposing measures would be in the interest of the Union industry.

However, to limit any possible serious impact on the users that are heavily dependent on TiO2 in their production and in order to mitigate the possible serious adverse effects that anti-dumping duties might have on a large number of such users, while at the same time ensuring protection to the Union industry exposed to the injurious effects of dumped imports from China, the Commission considered modulation of duties. In particular, the Commission considered that the imposition of duties in the form of specific duties will soften the impact of the duties on the users as, in a rising market, the share of duties in the total price of Chinese TiO2 will be less than if duties are imposed as ad valorem duties.

On 9 January 2025, the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on titanium dioxide (TiO2) from People’s Republic of China. The fixed amount of duty (EUR per kg) ranged from 0,25 to 0,74.

Registration and retroactive collection

On 7 June 2024, the Commission made imports of titanium dioxide originating in the People’s Republic of China subject to registration. At definitive stage, the Commission concluded that there was no sufficient evidence that the rise in imports exceeded the increase in demand during the post investigation period and no evidence of stockpiling by the importers was found by or presented to the Commission. Therefore, the retroactive collection of the duties was not justified.

Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (HRF) originating in Egypt, India, Japan and Vietnam

On 8 August 2024, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation regarding imports of imports of certain flat-rolled products of iron, non-alloy steel or other alloy steel originating in Egypt, India, Japan and Vietnam, following a complaint lodged by the European Steel Association (EUROFER) on behalf of the European industry of HRF.

The product concerned was defined as flat-rolled products of iron, non-alloy steel or other alloy steel, whether or not in coils (including ‘cut-to-length’ and ‘narrow strip’ products), not further worked than hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated. Certain products, such as products of stainless steel and grain-oriented silicon electrical steel, were excluded from the product scope.

The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 (‘the investigation period’). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2021 to the end of the investigation period (‘the period considered’).

Sampling

For Union producers, the Commission selected a sample based on the highest representative production and sales volumes whilst ensuring a geographical spread. The sample consisted of three Union producers located in three different Member States. It accounted for over 34 % of the estimated total volume of production and more than 35 % of the total estimated sales of the like product in the Union.

For Egypt, only one group of exporting producers came forward, Ezz Steel Company (‘Ezz Steel’). For Vietnam, three companies provided the requested information and agreed to be included in the sample, but only two of them were in fact exporting producers of the product concerned. Therefore, the Commission decided that sampling was not necessary for either country. With regard to India and Japan, five exporting producers in each country come forward and agreed to be sampled. One of the Japanese companies, however, was not an exporting producer of the product concerned. In accordance with Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation, the Commission selected a sample of two exporting producers in both India and Japan, on the basis of the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available.

There was no cooperation from unrelated importers.

Dumping

Egypt

The normal value was calculated based on the prices paid or payable, in the ordinary course of trade, in the domestic market. For the product types which were not sold in representative quantities or not sold in the domestic market, the Commission constructed the normal value based on the company's cost of production, SG&A and profit.

The exporting producer exported to the Union directly to independent companies and therefore the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the exporting producer on an *ex-works* basis. Adjustments were made for transport, insurance, handling, loading, commissions and ancillary costs, credit cost and bank charges inland transportation, ocean freight and insurance. In addition, in accordance with Article 2(10)(j) of the basic Regulation, for the export price, the Commission used the date of contract to convert the export price from USD into EGP using the rates booked by the company in its audited accounts.

The dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid, was established at 11,7%.

India

The normal value was calculated based on the prices paid or payable, in the ordinary course of trade, in the domestic market. For the product types which were not sold in representative quantities or not sold in the domestic market, the Commission constructed the normal value based on the Indian exporting producers' cost of production, SG&A and profit.

The sampled exporting producers exported to the Union to independent customers as well as to related companies. In case of direct exports, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. In addition to direct sales, one sampled exporting producer also sold the product concerned to the Union to related parties, which then further processed the product concerned. For those sales, the export price was also established in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation because the Commission could verify that the prices between related parties were at arm's length and reflected market prices.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the exporting producer on an *ex-works* basis. Adjustments were made for inland transportation and insurance, handling and loading, credit cost, packaging costs, inland transportation, ocean freight and insurance, commissions and bank charges.

For the sampled exporting producers, the Commission compared the weighted average normal value of each type of the like product with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product concerned. The weighted average dumping margin expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, calculated for the two sampled exporting producers were 0,77 % and 1,76 %, that is, below the 2 % or *de minimis*. On this basis, the Commission concluded that the country-wide dumping margin was also below *de minimis*. In these circumstances, the Commission terminated the investigation on imports of the product concerned originating in India without the imposition of measures.

Japan

The normal value was calculated based on the prices paid or payable, in the ordinary course of trade, in the domestic market. For the product types which were not sold in representative quantities or not sold in the domestic market, the Commission constructed the normal value based on the Indian exporting producers' cost of production, SG&A and profit.

Nippon Steel exported to the Union either directly to independent customers or through related companies acting as an importer, while Tokyo Steel only exported to the Union directly to independent customers. In case of direct exports, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. In case the product concerned was exported via related importers in the Union, the export price was established based on the price at which the imported product was first resold to independent customers in the Union, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation. In this case, adjustments to the price were made for all costs incurred between importation and resale, including SG&A expenses, and for profits accruing.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the exporting producer on an *ex-works* basis. Adjustments were made for inland transportation, ocean freight and insurance, handling, loading and ancillary costs, packing, credit cost, bank charges, discounts and rebates, after-sales costs, commissions and safeguard duties.

The definitive dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid ranged from 6,9% to 42,1%.

Vietnam

The normal value was calculated based on the prices paid or payable, in the ordinary course of trade, in the domestic market. For the product types which were not sold in representative quantities or not sold in the domestic market, the Commission constructed the normal value based on each exporting producers' cost of production, SG&A and profit.

The cooperating exporting producers exported to the Union either directly to independent customers or through a related trader in a third country. Thus, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the exporting producer on an *ex-works* basis. Adjustments were made for inland transportation, ocean freight and insurance, and handling and loading, credit cost and bank charges.

The Commission found that one of the exporting producers had not dumped the product concerned in the Union. The other company's dumping margin was established at 12,1%.

Injury and causation

The Commission analysis showed that the Union Industry could not maintain its production and sales volumes and improve its capacity utilisation rate. The production and sales volumes decreased more than the consumption on the Union market. In view of the decreasing production, the Union industry took concrete actions to improve efficiency by keeping a tight grip on cost of production (mainly raw materials and labour costs) and by increasing the production per employee when the situation of the Union industry started to deteriorate. Nonetheless, the cost of production increased by 18 % when the unit sales price remained stable during the period considered, except for 2022. Consequently, the profitability of the Union industry deteriorated significantly, from 12 % in 2021/2022, when the Union industry benefitted from the recovery of the economy after the COVID-19 crisis, to loss-making in 2023 and the IP.

The Commission also established a causal link between the dumped imports from Egypt, Japan and Vietnam and the injury suffered by the Union industry. There was a coincidence in time between the sharp increase in the volume of dumped imports at continuously decreasing sales prices from Egypt, Japan and Vietnam and the worsening of the Union's performance, which became evident in 2023. The Union industry had no other choice but to follow the price level set by the dumped imports to avoid losing further market share. This resulted in a deterioration of the situation of the Union industry as showed by various macro and micro indicators such as profitability, sales volume, market share, employment and cash flow. The Commission found that the export sales performance of the Union producers and the imports from countries other than the countries concerned might have had an impact on the situation of the Union industry. However, those, considered individually or collectively, were not sufficient to attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the material injury suffered by the Union industry.

Level of measures

The complainant provided sufficient evidence that there were raw material distortions in India and Vietnam regarding the product under investigation. During the investigation, the complainant requested the Commission to extend the application of Article 7(2a) to Egypt and Japan as well. However, the additional request did not contain sufficient evidence of the distortions listed in Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation and therefore did not justify an amendment to the Notice of Initiation and subsequent investigation regarding potential raw material distortions for Egypt and Japan. Considering that and the fact that India's dumping margin was below *de minimis*, the Commission assessed the injury elimination measure under 7(2) for Egypt and Japan, and 7(2a) for Vietnam.

For Egypt and Japan, the Commission determined the injury margin level on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average import price of the sampled cooperating exporting producers in the countries concerned as established for the price undercutting calculations, with the weighted average non-injurious price of the like product sold by the sampled Union producers on the Union market during the investigation period. Any difference resulting from this comparison was expressed as a percentage of the weighted average import CIF value.

The injury margins were 18,2% for Egypt and between 29,3% and 30% for Japan.

In the case of Vietnam, the Commission used the same methodology described above to calculate the underselling to the sampled exporting producer found to be dumping (Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation) at 27%. Since the underselling was higher than the dumping margin (12,1%), the Commission concluded that the analysis of the raw material distortions had become moot as the anti-dumping duty could not be higher than actual dumping.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission carefully analysed if it was in the Union interest to impose anti-dumping measures by examining the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers, and users. It concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of HRF originating in Egypt, Japan and Vietnan.

On 26 September 2025, the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on HRF from Egypt, Japan and Vietnan, and terminated the investigation vis-à-vis India. One Vietnamese exporting producers was found not to be dumping and was excluded from measures. Definitive anti-dumping duties ranged between 6,9% and 30% for Japan and were set at 11,7% for Egypt and 12,1% for Vietnam.

Registration and retroactive collection

On 25 October 2024, the Commission decided that the imports of the product concerned from Egypt, India, Japan and Vietnam should be made subject to registration for the purpose of collecting duties retroactively, if definitive duties were imposed and the necessary conditions for retroactive collection were fulfilled. At definitive stage, the Commission concluded that no further substantial rise of imports of the product concerned took place and, therefore, the retroactive collection of the duties was not justified.

Screws without heads originating in the People's Republic of China

On 17 October 2024, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of screws without heads originating in the People's Republic of China ('China'), following a complaint lodged by the European Industrial Fasteners Institute ('EIFI').

The product subject to this investigation was screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts and washers, without heads, of iron or steel other than stainless steel, regardless of tensile strength, excluding coach screws and other wood screws, screw hooks and screw rings, self-tapping screws, and screws and bolts for fixing railway track construction material, classified under CN codes 7318 15 42 and 7318 15 48.

The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 ('the investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2021 to the end of the investigation period ('the period considered').

Imports of screws without heads originating in China were subject to registration as of 31 January 2025.

Sampling and anonymous treatment

The Commission selected a sample of three Union producers which accounted for around 14% of the production and sales volume of the Union industry. The Union producers represented by EIFI or supporters of the complaint requested and were granted anonymous treatment by the Commission based on the risk of retaliation by customers in the Union that also sourced headless screws from Chinese suppliers.

As regards the Chinese exporting producers, one hundred twenty-seven exporting producers in China provided the requested information and agreed to be included in the sample. The Commission selected a sample of three exporting producers based on the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available. The sample consisted of: Zhejiang Junyue Standard Part Co., Ltd., Chinafar Group, and Brother Group.

Similarly, the Commission selected a sample of three unrelated importers based on the largest volume of sales of the product concerned into the Union during the investigation period.

Dumping

The investigation was initiated in accordance with Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation in view of the sufficient evidence available at the initiation of the investigation pointing to the existence of significant distortions within the meaning of point (b) of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation with regard to China.

The Commission's investigation confirmed that in the headless screws sector, which is part of the downstream steel sector, a substantial degree of ownership by the Government of China ('GOC') persists and that the GOC is in a position to interfere with prices and costs through State presence in firms. Additionally, policies discriminating in favour of domestic producers or otherwise influencing the market were in place in the Chinese steel sector, and these were generally applicable to the product under investigation given that the screws without heads industry is a sub-sector of the steel sector. The investigation did not reveal any evidence that the discriminatory application or inadequate enforcement of bankruptcy and property laws in the steel sector or the governmental intervention in the financial system would not affect the manufacturers of headless screws. Finally, the product sector was also affected by the distortions of wage costs, which affected the sector both directly (when producing the product under investigation or the main inputs), as well as indirectly (when having access to inputs from companies subject to the same labour system in China).

Having confirmed the existence of significant distortions affecting the headless screws sector in China, the Commission constructed the normal value based on undistorted prices and costs in a representative country, which in this case was Thailand.

The Commission first established the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in Thailand. These undistorted unit costs were then applied to the actual consumption of the individual factors of production of the cooperating exporting producers. To the costs of manufacturing, the Commission added manufacturing overheads, expressed as a percentage of the costs actually incurred for each exporting producer to establish an undistorted cost of manufacturing. Finally, an SG&A cost and profit based on the data of five Thai companies were applied to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

All the sampled exporting producers exported directly to independent customers in the Union. Therefore, the export price was established at the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission then compared the normal value and the export price of the sampled exporting producers on an ex-works basis. Adjustments were made for freight, insurance, handling loading, as well as packing and discounts.

For the sampled exporting producers, the dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged from 54,7% to 72,3%. The weighted average dumping margin calculated for the non-sampled cooperating exporting producers was 59,8% and the dumping margin for all other companies was set at 72,3%.

Injury and causation

The Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation. All main injury indicators showed a negative trend during the period considered.

The investigation confirmed that there was a causal link between the dumped imports and the injury suffered by the Union industry. The Commission also examined whether other factors of injury other than the dumped imports from China (export performance of the Union industry, decline in Union consumption, increase of costs of production) had an impact on the state of the Union industry, but did not find any other factors that could have had a substantial impact on the injurious situation of the Union industry.

Imports from other third countries originated mainly from the United Kingdom, Taiwan and Turkey. As the market share from all third countries excluding China decreased during the investigation period while at the same time the average import prices from those third countries increased, the Commission concluded that imports from other third countries were not the source of the material injury suffered by the Union industry.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission analysed whether it was in the Union interest to adopt anti-dumping measures. The Commission analysed the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, unrelated importers and users. On that basis, the Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of headless screws from China.

On 23 October 2025, in accordance with the lesser duty rule, the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of screws without heads from China, ranging from 54,7% to 72,3%, for a period of five years.

Registration and retroactive collection

The Commission registered imports of screws without heads originating in the People's Republic of China on 30 January 2025. Concerning retroactive collection, the Commission concluded that the conditions for the retroactive collection of duties set out in Article 10(4) of the basic Regulation were fulfilled. In particular, the Commission found that there was a substantial rise in imports in addition to the level of imports which caused injury during the investigation period, and which was considering its timing and volume likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the definitive duties. The retroactive application of the duty, at the level of the definitive duty, was levied as from 19 March 2025.

Erythritol originating in the People's Republic of China

On 21 November 2023, the European Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation regarding imports of erythritol originating in the People's Republic of China on the basis of Article 5 of the basic Regulation, following a complaint lodged by Jungbunzlauer S.A, the only producer of erythritol in the European Union. The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023. The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the investigation period.

The product subject to the investigation was erythritol, a four-carbon sugar alcohol (polyol) sweetener made from sugar or glucose, in its pure form or contained in blends containing less than 10 % of other products by weight. Erythritol is a natural, zero-calorie sweetener with zero glycaemic index. It is used mainly as sugar replacer in food and beverage products, either in its pure form or blended with other ingredients, such as the natural high intensity sweetener stevia. The main segment is tabletop sweeteners, followed by beverages, confectionery, bakery, sports nutrition and other food categories.

Sampling

The Commission selected three exporting producers, representing the largest volume of exports. The Commission did not have to resort to sampling of Union producers, because there was only one producer of erythritol in the Union. No unrelated importer came forward during the investigation, and therefore no sampling of unrelated importers was necessary.

Dumping

The investigation was initiated in accordance with Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation in view of the sufficient evidence available at the initiation of the investigation pointing to the existence of significant distortions in the PRC. The investigation confirmed the existence of distortions in the erythritol sector and in the chemical sector in general, such as substantial government intervention resulting in a distortion of the effective allocation of resources in line with market principles, substantial degree of ownership and presence by the GOC in firms, the State's presence and intervention in the financial markets, as well as in the provision of raw materials, inputs as well as distortions in wage costs. In addition, the system of plans applicable in the chemical sector generated distortions in the sector. The investigation confirmed that also privately owned producers in the sector of the product concerned are prevented from operating under market conditions. Indeed, both public and privately owned enterprises in the sector are subject to policy supervision and guidance.

As a result of the existence of these distortions, the normal value was constructed based on undistorted prices and costs in a representative country, which in this case was Colombia. The Commission constructed the normal value per product type on an ex-works basis, by first establishing the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in the representative country Colombia. These undistorted unit costs were then applied to the actual consumption of the individual factors of production of the sampled exporting producers. To the costs of manufacturing, the Commission added manufacturing overheads, expressed as a percentage of the costs actually incurred for each exporting producer to establish an undistorted cost of manufacturing. Finally, publicly available SG&A and profit from one Colombian producer were applied to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

None of the sampled exporting producers sold via related importers in the Union. Consequently, for all sampled exporting producers, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. The Commission then compared the normal value and the export price of the sampled exporting producers on an ex-works basis.

Adjustments were made for transport, insurance, handling and loading, bank charges and credit costs. For the sampled cooperating exporting producers, the Commission compared the weighted average normal value of each type of the like product with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product concerned, in accordance with Article 2(11) and (12) of the basic Regulation.

The definitive dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged from 34,4 % to 156,7 %. For the cooperating exporting producers outside the sample, the Commission calculated the weighted average dumping margin of 152,9 %. As the level of cooperation in this case was not considered high because the total exports of the cooperating exporting producers constituted 74,9 % of the total imports during the investigation period, the dumping margin for all non-cooperating exporting producers was established on the basis of the representative sales transactions of the sampled exporting producer with the highest dumping margin found amounting to 233,3 %.

Injury and causation

The Union industry, composed of one Union producer, performed well at the beginning of the period considered. However, in the investigation period, several injury indicators such as profitability, cash flow and return on investments reached significant negative levels. The Union industry faced increasing costs of production, but it was unable to increase its own prices due to undercutting by low priced dumped imports from the PRC. Furthermore, the Union industry started losing sales volumes towards the end of 2022, which translated into loss of market share by 45 % during the period considered. Consequently, the Union industry was forced to reduce and ultimately almost completely suspend production.

The only injury indicators which did not see significant deterioration during the period considered were production capacity, sales prices of the Union industry and labour costs. However, this was due to the completion of previously started capacity expansion at a moment when production was almost completely suspended, a significant increase in the cost of production and a decision to keep employees temporarily on stand-by instead of laying them off, respectively.

At the same time the volume of imports from the PRC grew by 36 %, gaining 17 percentage points in market share while the prices decreased by 15 %, significantly undercutting Union sales prices. This led to the dramatic reversal of Union industry performance across the injury indicators, culminating in significant losses and an almost complete suspension of production in the investigation period. The Commission therefore concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury caused by dumped imports.

Level of measures

The complainant provided sufficient evidence that there may be raw material distortions in the PRC regarding the product under investigation within the meaning of Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation. Therefore, in accordance with Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation, this investigation examined the alleged distortions to assess whether, if relevant, a duty lower than the margin of dumping would be sufficient to remove injury. However, as the margins adequate to remove injury were higher than the dumping margins, this question became moot as the duties had to be capped at the level of the dumping margins.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission examined if it was not against the Union interest to impose anti-dumping measures by examining the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers, and users. The Commission concluded that the imposition of measures would be in the interest of the Union industry as it would likely prevent a further surge of imports from the PRC at very low prices and would likely improve market conditions for the Union producer allowing it to recover lost sales volume and market share while being able to increase its prices to reach a sustainable profitability. In the absence of any information from importers, the Commission concluded that it is unlikely that the importers would be affected by the measures. As for the users, the Commission concluded that measures re-establishing a level playing field on the Union market would not be expected to have a significant negative impact on users or consumers.

In January 2025, the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of erythritol originating in China. The duties imposed range from 34,4 % to 233,3%.

Registration and retroactive collection

On 6 June 2024, the Commission made imports of erythritol originating in the People's Republic of China subject to registration. The Commission concluded that the conditions set out in Article 10(4) of the basic Regulation for the retroactive application of the definitive anti-dumping duty were met. In particular, there was a further substantial rise in volume of imports in addition to the level of imports which caused injury during the investigation period whereas import prices continued to fall more than those of the Union producer. A definitive anti-dumping duty was therefore levied on the product concerned, which was made subject to registration.

Multilayered wood flooring originating in the People's Republic of China

On 16 May 2024, the European Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation regarding imports of Multilayered wood flooring ('MWF') originating in the People's Republic of China on the basis of Article 5 of the basic Regulation, following a complaint lodged by the European Parquet Federation ('the complainant'), on behalf of producers representing more than 25 % of the total Union production of MWF.

The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the IP.

The product subject to the investigation was assembled flooring panels, multilayer, of wood which is a wood-based manufactured product comprised of several layers of wood veneers which are glued or bonded together. Panels of bamboo or with at least the top layer (wear layer) of bamboo, and panels for mosaic floors were excluded. MWF is mainly used for indoor flooring.

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of three groups of exporting producers based on the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available. The sample of exporting producers accounted for 40% of the volume and 27% of the estimated total export quantity of the product concerned to the European Union during the investigation period reported by all cooperating exporting producers. The Commission also selected a sample of three Union producers accounting for more than 20% of the estimated total Union production and more than 20% of the estimated total Union sales of the like product. As only two unrelated importers cooperated with the investigation no sample was necessary.

19 requests for individual examination were received, but the Commission rejected all of them as none of the exporting producers requesting individual examination provided the questionnaire reply within the deadline set by the Commission.

Dumping

The investigation was initiated in accordance with Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as there was evidence of the existence of significant distortions in China for the production of MWF. The investigation confirmed the existence of significant distortions. First, the production and sale of the product under investigation and its inputs such as land, energy, capital, raw materials or labour, were affected by significant distortions. Second, the sector is subject to a number of government industrial guidance policies. The GOC has measures in place to induce operators to comply with the public policy objectives concerning the sector. Such measures impede market forces from operating freely. Moreover, the investigation has shown the state presence in firms, in the MWF and other sectors (such as the financial and input sectors) allowing the GOC to interfere with respect to prices and costs. The sector was found to be affected by the distortions of wage costs both directly (when making the product concerned or the main raw material for its production) as well as indirectly (when having access to capital or inputs from companies subject to the same labour system in China). Furthermore, the lack, discriminatory application or inadequate enforcement of bankruptcy, corporate or property laws also exists in the MWF sector in China. As a consequence, not only the domestic sales prices of the product concerned are not appropriate for use within the meaning of Article 2(6a)(a) of the basic Regulation, but all the input costs (including raw materials, energy, land, financing, labour, etc.) were also found to be affected by substantial government intervention.

As a result of the existence of these distortions, the normal value was constructed based on undistorted prices and costs in a representative country, which in this case was Türkiye.

The Commission constructed the normal value per product type on an ex-works basis, by first establishing the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in the representative country. These undistorted unit costs were then applied to the actual consumption of the individual factors of production of the sampled exporting producers. To the costs of manufacturing, the Commission added manufacturing overheads, expressed as a percentage of the costs actually incurred for each sampled exporting producer to establish an undistorted cost of manufacturing. Finally, readily available SG&A and profit amounts based on the financial data published by the Central Bank of Türkiye for companies with activities under NACE – C-162 for 2022 were added to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

The sampled exporting producers exported to the Union either directly to independent customers or through related companies in the PRC which however performed minimal functions. In view of this, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission then compared the normal value and the export price of the sampled exporting producers on an ex-works basis. An upward adjustment of the normal value has been made in accordance with Article 2(10)(k) of the basic Regulation for the exporting producers subject to VAT for export sales. In order to net the export price back to the ex-works level of trade, adjustments were made on the account of transport, insurance, handling and loading, as well as packing. Allowances were made for the following factors affecting prices and price comparability: credit costs, bank charges and commission. Adjustments were made for transport, insurance, handling, loading costs, customs duty, credit costs and bank charges. The dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged from 21,3% to 36,1%.

Injury and causation

Most injury indicators such as profitability, return on investment and cash flow showed a decisively negative trend. Closing stocks of finished goods increased which also had a negative impact on cash flow. In 2022, the dumped imports increased in quantity. In 2023, import prices fell and the Union industry was unable to set prices to a level that would allow it to cover its costs. Whereas in 2020 and 2021, the Union industry was still able to make reasonable profits, in 2022 such profits fell below the target profit margin (7,3%) and in 2023 profitability became significantly negative.

The Union industry also suffered a decline in the volume indicators. Production, capacity, capacity utilisation, sales volume and market share on the Union market all declined over the period considered. Furthermore, declines were also seen in employment and productivity, which were related to the lower levels of production and sales volume. The Chinese imports gained market share from 2020 to 2022 but lost some of its gains in the investigation period. However, in 2023 prices of the Chinese imports fell significantly causing strong impact on the Union industry's financial indicators with profitability, return on investment and cash flow all becoming negative.

The investigation showed that the presence of low-priced dumped imports from China had the effect of suppressing prices in the Union market. This meant that the price level of the Union industry could not increase to cover the raw material price increases in these years. Consequently, the profitability of the Union industry sales fell by 36% in 2022 and became negative in the investigation period.

Significant quantities of Chinese low-priced dumped imports were present in the Union free market. They represented around two thirds of all imports to the Union market in the investigation period. The investigation showed that this market penetration also had negative consequences on the Union industry, in particular on production and sales volumes, which respectively decreased by 31% and 35% over the period considered.

The Commission concluded that the dumped imports from the country concerned caused material injury to the Union industry.

Level of measures

The complainant provided sufficient evidence that there may be raw material distortions in the country concerned regarding the product under investigation within the meaning of Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation. Therefore, in accordance with Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation, this investigation examined the alleged distortions to assess whether, if relevant, a duty lower than the margin of dumping would be sufficient to remove injury. However, as the margins adequate to remove injury were higher than the dumping margins, this question became moot as the duties had to be capped at the level of the dumping margins.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission examined if it was in the Union interest to impose anti-dumping measures on MWF by examining the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers, the user industry, timber industry and consumers. It concluded that the imposition of measures would allow the Union industry to increase its sales prices and improve its profitability towards sustainable levels, increase investment, and thus maintain a competitive position in their core market. The Union industry would also be able to regain lost market share by increasing production and sales quantities on the Union market.

As regards importers, the Commission concluded that the impact of measures would not be disproportionate. The user industry of MWF consisting mainly of retailers, such as DIY stores and also of architects, entrepreneurs and other operators in the construction and renovation sector did not cooperate in the investigation. Based on the data available, it could be expected that they would not be disproportionately affected by the measures as they would not suffer from lack of supply as many other sources of supply exist. Similarly, based on the data available, the Commission concluded that the impact of measures would not be disproportionate for the timber industry and consumers.

On this basis, the Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of MWF originating in the country concerned.

In July 2025, the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of MWF originating in China. The duties imposed range from 21,3 % to 36,1%.

Registration and retroactive collection

On 25 October 2024, the Commission making imports of multilayered wood flooring originating in the People's Republic of China subject to registration. The Commission concluded that the conditions set out in Article 10(4) of the basic Regulation for the retroactive application of the definitive anti-dumping duty were met. In particular, there was a substantial increase in import volumes after initiation which has taken place against a drop in consumption. Absent any other explanation, the Commission concluded that the substantial increase in import volumes after initiation was indicative of the existence of stockpiling. Such further substantial rise in volume of imports in addition to the level of imports which caused injury during the investigation period took place at import prices which were lower than during the investigation period. A definitive anti-dumping duty was therefore levied on the product concerned, which was made subject to registration.

Mobile access equipment imports originating in the People's Republic of China

On 13 November 2023, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation regarding imports of mobile access equipment (MAE) from the People's Republic of China, based on a complaint lodged on 29 September 2023 by the 'Coalition to Restore a Level Playing Field in the EU Mobile Access Equipment Sector' ('CMAE').

The product subject to the anti-dumping investigation is mobile access equipment designed for the lifting of persons, self-propelled. The product is used for the lifting of people in a vast range of different applications. The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023 ('the investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the investigation period ('the period considered').

Sampling

Commission selected a sample of four exporting companies on the basis of the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available.

The Commission selected a sample of three Union producers accounting for 55 % of the estimated total production in the Union and 52 % of the sales of all Union producers on the Union market. No importer provided the requested information and cooperated with the investigation.

Dumping

The investigation was initiated in accordance with Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as there was evidence of the existence of significant distortions in China for the production of MAE. The distortions found in the MAE sector included strong presence and influence of the government as the sector is being served to a significant extend by enterprises operating under the ownership, control or policy supervision or guidance of state authorities. China's intervention in its economy in general as well as in the sector of the product concerned showed that prices and costs of the product concerned, including the costs of raw materials, energy and labour, are not the result of free market forces because they are affected by substantial government intervention within the meaning of Article 2(6a)(b) of the basic Regulation. The lack, discriminatory application or inadequate enforcement of bankruptcy, corporate or property laws also exists in the MAE sector in China. The wage costs have been found to be distorted. In addition, the existence of the system of plans generated distortions in the sector.

As a result of the existence of these distortions, the normal value was constructed based on undistorted prices and costs in a representative country, which in this case was Brazil.

The Commission constructed the normal value per product type on an ex-works level, by first establishing the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in the representative country. These undistorted unit costs and prices were then applied to the actual consumption of the individual factors of production of the cooperating exporting producers. To the costs of manufacturing, the Commission added manufacturing overheads, expressed as a percentage of the costs actually incurred for each exporting producer to establish an undistorted cost of manufacturing. Finally, readily available SG&A and profit from one Brazilian producer of a product in the same general category as MAE were applied to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

The sampled exporting producers exported to the Union through related companies. The export price was established on the basis of the price at which the imported product was first resold to independent customers in the Union, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation. In this case, adjustments to the price were made for all costs incurred between importation and resale, including SG&A expenses, and for profit.

The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the sampled exporting producers at the ex-works level of trade. The normal value and the export price were adjusted in order to: (i) net them back to the ex-works level; and (ii) make allowances for differences in factors which were claimed, and demonstrated, to affect prices and price comparability. Adjustments were made on the account of customs duty, other import charges, freight, handling loading and ancillary expenses, as well as packing expenses.

For the sampled exporting producers, the Commission compared the weighted average normal value of each type of the like product with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product concerned. The dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged from 6,4% to 54,6%[20].

Injury and causation

The year 2020 which was taken as the reference point for the analysis of trends for injury analysis was strongly impacted by the pandemic situation. Therefore, the increase of some indicators from 2020 was not an indication for a growing industry but rather meant a recovery back to previous level of activities. The sales of the Union industry on the Union market between 2019 and the IP decreased by 14 %.

Despite the important increase (by 122%) during the period considered in Union consumption of the product under investigation, the Union industry was not able to increase its sales correspondingly nor to maintain its market share. Due to the dumped Chinese imports during this period the market share of the Union industry decreased from 52 % to 38 %. In parallel, the volume of the Chinese imports increased substantially, by 226 %, and their market share increased from 37 % to 54 %. In addition, other injury indicators like cash flow, level of investments and return of investments developed negatively as well. The Union industry suffered important losses between 2020 and the IP. The Commission considered that the fact that between 2022 and the IP, losses improved from between [(-15%) to (-10%)] to [(-5%) to (0%)] could not be considered as a sign of recovery as the Union industry still suffered significant losses which resulted mainly from the price suppression caused by low priced Chinese imports.

Even though losses decreased from 2022 to the IP, the industry continued to be in a lossmaking situation, whereas in a booming market of the MAE, under normal market conditions, it should have returned to a profitable situation. On this basis the Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.

On causation, the Commission distinguished and separated the effect of all known factors on the situation of the Union industry from the injurious effects of the dumped imports. The effect of these other factors on the Union's industry performance was limited. Therefore, the Commission concluded that dumped imports from China caused material injury to the Union industry and that the other factors, considered individually or collectively, did not attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the material injury.

20 These rates were defined in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/796 of 24 April 2025 imposing a definitive countervailing duty on imports of mobile access equipment originating in the People's Republic of China and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/45 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of mobile access equipment originating in the People's Republic of China.

Level of measures

In the present case, the complainant claimed the existence of raw material distortions within the meaning of Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation. Therefore, this investigation examined the alleged distortions to assess whether, if relevant, a duty lower than the margin of dumping would be sufficient to remove injury.

However, the Commission established that the conditions for applying Article 7(2a) of the basic Regulation were not met as there was no raw material distortion found for any "single" raw material accounting for no less than 17 % of the cost of production of the product concerned. Therefore, the Commission compared the injury margins and the dumping margins. The amount of the duties was set at the level of the lower of the dumping and the injury margins.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission examined if it was in the Union interest to impose anti-dumping measures by examining the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, upstream suppliers, users, distributors and unrelated importers. It was concluded that the imposition of measures would stop the surge of Chinese exports at very low prices and therefore imposing measures would be in the interest of the Union industry. The Commission found that the overall benefits of the measures outweigh the potential negative impact for importers and users.

Registration and retroactive collection

On 23 May 2024 the Commission decided that the imports of the product concerned from China should be made subject to registration for the purpose of ensuring that, should the investigation result in findings leading to the imposition of anti-dumping duties, those duties can, if the necessary conditions are fulfilled, be levied retroactively. However, at definitive stage the Commission concluded that after the initiation of the investigation, the volume of imports of the product concerned from China did not increase. Therefore, the retroactive collection of the duties was not justified.

On 9 January 2025, the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on MAE from People's Republic of China. The duties ranged from 6,4% to 54,6%.

3.1.5. New investigations terminated without measures

In accordance with the provisions of the respective basic Regulations, investigations may be terminated without the imposition of measures if a complaint is withdrawn or if measures are unnecessary (i.e., no dumping/no subsidies, no injury resulting from dumped or subsidised imports, measures not in the interest of the Union). In 2025, three new anti-dumping investigations were terminated without measures as the complaint was withdrawn – see table below.

More information can be obtained from the Official Journal publications to which reference is given in Annex E.

Product	Origin	Main reason for termination
Seamless pipes and tubes	People's Republic of China	Withdrawal of the AD complaint
Epoxy resins	Republic of Korea	No dumping found
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	India	No dumping found

3.2. Review investigations

3.2.1. Expiry reviews

Articles 11(2) and 18 of the basic Regulations provide for the expiry of measures after 5 years, unless an expiry review demonstrates that if measures were to lapse, it would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping or subsidisation and related injury. In 2025, no anti-dumping or anti-subsidy measures expired automatically. The reference for the measures is available in Annex N.

Since the expiry provision of the basic Regulations came into force in 1985, a total of 522 measures have expired automatically.

3.2.1.1. Initiations

In 2025, the Commission initiated 14 AD expiry reviews and 4 AS expiry reviews. The list of expiry reviews initiated in 2025 are in the table below.

In 2025, none of the expiry reviews were carried out in parallel with interim reviews. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is available in Annex F.

Product (Type of investigation: AD or AS)	**Origin**	**Complainant**
Ammonium nitrate - AD	Russian Federation	Fertilizers Europe
Citrus fruits (certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.) - AD	People's Republic of China	FENAVAL
Ferro-silicon - AD	People's Republic of China Russian Federation	Euroalliages
Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)	Egypt	Glass Fibre Europe
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)- AD	People's Republic of China Egypt	Tech-Fab Europe
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF) - AS	People's Republic of China Egypt	Tech-Fab Europe
Heavyweight Thermal Paper - AD	Republic of Korea	European Thermal Paper Association (ETPA)
Peroxosulphates - AD	People's Republic of China	RheinPerChemie GmbH and United Initiators GmbH
Polyvinyl alcohols (certain) (PVA) - AD	People's Republic of China	Kuraray Europe GmbH
Solar glass - AD	People's Republic of China	Interfloat Group, i.e., Interfloat Corporation and GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH
Solar glass - AS	People's Republic of China	Interfloat Group, i.e., Interfloat Corporation and GMB Glasmanufaktur Brandenburg GmbH
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products - AD	Taiwan People's Republic of China Indonesia	EUROFER
Steel road wheels - AD	People's Republic of China	Association of European Wheel Manufacturers (EUWA)

3.2.1.2. Expiry reviews concluded with confirmation of duties

In 2025, the Commission concluded 18 expiry reviews (14 anti-dumping and 4 anti-subsidy) with a confirmation of the duties for a further period of 5 years.

The list of measures, which were renewed during 2025, together with the results of the investigations, can be found below. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal publications to which reference is given in Annex F.

Product	Origin	Type[21] and level of measure
Tyres for buses or lorries (new and retreaded)	People's Republic of China	AD: 48,4% - 42,9%

[21] AD: anti-dumping duty; AS: countervailing duty; UT: undertaking.

Tyres for buses or lorries (new and retreaded)	People's Republic of China	AS: 3,75% - 57,28%
Lever arch mechanisms	People's Republic of China	AD: 54,1% - 70,8%
Bicycles (electric)	People's Republic of China	AD:15,5% - 38,1%
Bicycles (electric)	People's Republic of China	AS: 3,9% - 17,2%
Biodiesel	Argentina	AS: 25% - 33,4%
Tubes and pipes fittings	Malaysia	AD: 60,4%
Tubes and pipes fittings	Republic of Korea	AD: 22,8% - 43,6%
Tubes and pipes fittings	Russian Federation	AD: 14,6% - 52,2%
Organic coated steel products (certain)	People's Republic of China	AD: 12,6% - 61,4%
Organic coated steel products (certain)	People's Republic of China	AS: 13,7% - 44,7%
Aluminium foil in rolls	People's Republic of China	AD: 60,4%
Polyethylene terephthalate	India	AD: 22,8% - 43,6%
Malleable tube fittings (MTF)	People's Republic of China	AD: 14,6% - 52,2%
Malleable tube fittings (MTF)	Thailand	AD: 12,6% - 61,4%
Tableware and kitchenware (ceramic)	People's Republic of China	AD: 24,1% - 35,8%
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	AD: 24,1% - 35,8%

3.2.1.3 Details of some individual cases concluded by confirmation of duty

<u>Organic coated steel products (certain) originating in the People's Republic of China (AD)</u>

On 30 April 2024, the Commission initiated an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports into the Union of certain organic coated steel products originating in the People's Republic of China, following a request submitted by the European Steel Association ('the applicant').

The product under review is certain organic coated steel products, i.e. flat-rolled products of non-alloy and alloy steel (not including stainless steel) which are painted, varnished or coated with plastics on at least one side, excluding so-called 'sandwich panels' of a kind used for building applications and consisting of two outer metal sheets with a stabilizing core of insulation material sandwiched between them, excluding those products with a final coating of zinc-dust (a zinc-rich paint, containing by weight 70 % or more of zinc), and excluding those products with a substrate with a metallic coating of chromium or tin, currently falling under CN codes ex 7210 70 80, ex 7212 40 80, ex 7225 99 00, and ex 7226 99 70 (TARIC codes 7210 70 80 11, 7210 70 80 91, 7212 40 80 01, 7212 40 80 21, 7212 40 80 82, 7225 99 00 11, 7225 99 00 91, 7226 99 70 11 and 7226 99 70 91 ('the product under review').

Following the original investigation, the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on OCS from China. On 2 May 2019, these measures were extended following the last expiry review. The anti-dumping duties ranged between 0% and 26,1%. There are also countervailing duties applicable to OCS imports from China. This expiry review investigation concerned the anti-dumping duties.

The investigation of a continuation or recurrence of dumping covered the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 (the review investigation period' or 'RIP'). The examination of the trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the review investigation period (the period considered').

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of three Union producers. The sampled Union producers accounted for 28 % of the estimated total production of the Union industry and for 26 % of the total sales volume of the Union industry to unrelated customers in the Union during the review investigation period. No unrelated importers came forward during the investigation.

Additionally, no Chinese exporting producers came forward. The Commission therefore decided to apply Article 18 of the basic Regulation and based its findings on continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury with regard to imports from China on facts available.

Dumping and likelihood of recurrence of dumping

During the review investigation period, imports of OCS from China almost disappeared (0,06% market share). The Commission therefore concluded that the imports in the review investigation period were not sufficiently representative to draw valid conclusions concerning the continuation of dumping and investigated the likelihood of recurrence should the measures be repealed.

In accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, the findings on the likelihood of recurrence of dumping were based on facts available.

The Commission conducted the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as the request contained sufficient evidence of the existence of significant distortions in the steel sector. As a result, the Commission concluded that it was not possible to use domestic prices and costs to establish normal value in this case. Therefore, normal value was calculated based on undistorted prices or benchmarks from the representative country selected in the case, i.e., Mexico. To construct the normal value, the Commission first established the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in Mexico. The Commission then established the ratio of manufacturing overheads to the total manufacturing and labour costs based on data provided by a representative Union producer (in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation). This percentage was then applied to the undistorted value of the cost of manufacturing and labour costs to obtain the undistorted value of manufacturing overheads. For establishing an undistorted and reasonable amount for SG&A and profit, the Commission used the financial data of an OCS producer in Mexico.

The Commission then analysed the production capacity and spare capacity in China, the relationship between prices in the Union and China, the relationship between export prices to third countries and the normal value in China, the relation between export prices to third countries and the price level in the Union and the attractiveness of the Union market.

The export prices to third countries (Thailand, Indonesia, India, South Korea, and Turkey, which were the main export markets for Chinese OCS) were based on GTA trade statistics. The weighted average import price per country at CIF level was corrected to ex-works level. On this basis, the Commission concluded that China exported OCS to the key export markets at a price that was significantly below the normal value of OCS. The price difference ranged from 118% for India to 173% for Thailand.

Based on the above, the Commission concluded that there is a strong likelihood that the expiry of the anti-dumping measures on imports from the PRC would result in the recurrence of dumping.

Injury, causation and likelihood of recurrence of injury

The Commission found that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the basic Regulation during the review investigation period. However, the Commission found that such injury was not caused by dumped Chinese imports of the product under review.

The Commission examined whether there would be a likelihood of recurrence of the injury caused by the dumped Chinese imports if the measures against such imports were allowed to lapse. In this regard, the Commission assessed the production capacity and spare capacity in China, the attractiveness of the Union market and export prices to third country markets, the possible absorption capacity of third country markets, the likely price levels of imports from China in the absence of anti-dumping measures and their impact on the Union industry. On this basis, the Commission concluded that the absence of measures would in all likelihood result in a significant increase of dumped imports from China at injurious prices, and therefore further aggravate the injurious situation of the Union industry.

Union interests and measures

The Commission concluded that there are no compelling reasons of Union interest against the maintenance of the definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of OCS originating in China.

The investigation confirmed that that the anti-dumping measures on OCS from China should be maintained.

Expiry Review- Organic coated steel products (certain) originating in the People's Republic of China-Anti-subsidy

On 30 April 2024, the Commission initiated an expiry review of the anti-subsidy measures applicable to imports of certain organic coated steel products originating in the People's Republic of China, following a request lodged by the European Steel Association ('EUROFER' or 'the applicant') on behalf of the Union industry of organic coated steel products.

The product under review is certain organic coated steel products, i.e. flat-rolled products of non-alloy and alloy steel (not including stainless steel) which are painted, varnished or coated with plastics on at least one side, excluding so-called 'sandwich panels' of a kind used for building applications and consisting of two outer metal sheets with a stabilizing core of insulation material sandwiched between them, excluding those products with a final coating of zinc-dust (a zinc-rich paint, containing by weight 70 % or more of zinc), and excluding those products with a substrate with a metallic coating of chromium or tin, currently falling under CN codes ex 7210 70 80, ex 7212 40 80, ex 7225 99 00, and ex 7226 99 70 (TARIC codes 7210 70 80 11, 7210 70 80 91, 7212 40 80 01, 7212 40 80 21, 7212 40 80 82, 7225 99 00 11, 7225 99 00 91, 7226 99 70 11 and 7226 99 70 91 ('the product under review').

Following the original investigation, the Commission imposed definitive countervailing duties applicable to OCS imports from China. On 2 May 2019, these measures were extended following the last expiry review. There is also a parallel expiry review concerning anti-dumping duties applicable to OCS imports from China. This expiry review investigation concerned the countervailing duties.

The investigation of a continuation or recurrence of subsidisation will cover the period of 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 ('the review investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a recurrence of injury will cover the period starting on 1 January 2020 to the end of the review investigation period ('the period considered').

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of three Union producers. The sampled Union producers accounted for 28 % of the estimated total production of the Union industry and for 26 % of the total sales volume of the Union industry to unrelated customers in the Union during the review investigation period. No unrelated importers came forward during the investigation.

Additionally, no Chinese exporting producers came forward. The Commission therefore decided to apply Article 28 of the basic Regulation and based its findings on continuation, or recurrence of dumping and injury with regard to the findings of continuation of subsidisation.

Likelihood of continuation of subsidy

In view of the lack of cooperation by the Government of China ('GOC') and the Chinese exporting producers in the investigation, the Commission decided to examine whether there was continuation of subsidisation as follows. First, the Commission examined whether the subsidies countervailed in the first expiry review continued to confer benefit to the organic coated steel industry. Subsequently, the Commission analysed whether that industry benefitted from subsidies which were not countervailed in the first expiry review ('additional subsidies'). After examination, the Commission concluded that the organic coated steel producers in China continued to benefit from countervailable subsidies during the review investigation period.

Further to the finding of the existence of subsidisation during the review investigation period, the Commission investigated the likelihood of continuation of subsidized imports from the country concerned, should the measures be repealed. The following additional elements were analysed: the production capacity and spare capacity in China, the availability of other markets, and the attractiveness of the Union market. After analysis of all those factors, the Commission concluded that there is sufficient evidence that subsidisation of the OCS industry in the PRC continued during the review investigation period and is likely to continue in the future.

Likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury

The investigation found that the Union industry showed recovery from past subsidy during 2021 and 2022. The recovery, however, was due to exceptional circumstances, particularly the boom in the construction sector caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Once the market situation went back to normal, there was a reverse of this recovery, concerning the Union industry's profitability, loss of production, sales volumes and market share.

The Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury; however, it also concluded that the Chinese imports did not contribute to the material injury to the Union industry, as the level of imports from China was negligible throughout the period considered, but other factors, such as the increase in cost of production, the drop in consumption and the increase of imports from other countries, in particular India and the Republic of Korea, caused that injury.

The Commission then analysed the likelihood of recurrence of injury caused by imports from China should the measures be repealed. The investigation looked at issues such as the volume of imports from China, China's overcapacity concerning the product under review and the importance of the Union as an export destination. Over the period considered the prices of Chinese imports increased by 97 %, however they applied to minimal volumes of imports. The investigation concluded that should the measures be repealed, the volume of imports from China is expected to increase dramatically due to Chinese overcapacity. In particular, because China faces more and more difficulties accessing other markets than the EU. Between 2018 and 2025 countries such as USA, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand imposed trade defence measures that affect OCS originating in China. As to the USA, since April 2025, steel (OCS included) originating in China is subject to a 125 % tariff. Considering all those factors, the Commission concluded that the absence of measures would in all likelihood result in a significant increase of subsidised imports from China at injurious prices, and therefore further aggravate the injurious situation of the Union industry.

Union industry and definitive measures

The Commission examined whether maintaining the existing countervailing measures would be against the interest of the Union as whole, by examining the various interests involved. The Commission concluded that there are no compelling reasons of Union interest against the maintenance of the definitive countervailing measures on imports of organic coated steel originating in China.

On 25 July 2025 the Commission imposed definitive countervailing duties on imports of OCS from China. Duties ranged from 13,7% to 29,7%.

Bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China

On 29 August 2024, the Commission initiated an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China, following a request submitted by the European Bicycle Manufacturers Association ('EBMA', 'the applicant') on behalf of the Union industry.

The product subject to this review is bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles, but excluding unicycles), not motorised, ('the product under review').

On 8 September 1993, the Council imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty of 30,6% on imports of bicycles from China. Following an anti-circumvention investigation, this duty was extended to imports of certain bicycle parts from China. Since 1993, there have been expiry reviews in 2000, 2011 and 2019. The anti-dumping duties currently in force (between 19,2% and 48,5%) were imposed on 28 August 2019 following the last expiry review. The measures were also extended to imports of bicycles consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines, whether declared as originating in Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

The investigation of a continuation or recurrence of dumping covered the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 (the review investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2021 to the end of the review investigation period (the period considered').

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of four Union producers representing 40% of the estimated total volume of production of the product under investigation in the Union. No unrelated importers came forward.

As regards the Chinese exporting producers, only two exporting producers provided a sampling reply. The Commission selected a sample of two exporting producers which accounted for less than 15% of total bicycle imports from China to the Union during the review investigation period. The Commission considered this volume of imports as unrepresentative of overall bicycle imports from China and decided to apply Article 18 of the basic Regulation as regards the findings on the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping.

Dumping and likelihood of continuation of dumping

During the review investigation period, imports from China continued albeit at lower levels (6% market share) than in the original investigation (30,2% market share). Due to insufficient cooperation of Chinese exporting producers, the Commission made its findings on the likelihood of continuation of dumping based on facts available.

The Commission conducted the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as the request contained sufficient evidence of the existence of significant distortions in the steel sector. As a result, the Commission concluded that it was not possible to use domestic prices and costs to establish normal value in this case. Therefore, normal value was calculated based on undistorted prices or benchmarks from the representative country selected in the case, i.e., Serbia. To construct the normal value, the Commission first established the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in Serbia. The Commission then established the ratio of manufacturing overheads to the total manufacturing and labour costs based on data provided by the applicant (in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation). This percentage was then applied to the undistorted value of the cost of manufacturing and labour costs to obtain the undistorted value of manufacturing overheads. Finally, an SG&A cost and profit based on the data of three Serbian companies were applied to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

The export price was determined based on CIF using Eurostat data corrected to ex-works level. The Commission then compared the constructed normal value and the export price on an ex-works basis. Adjustments were made for freight.

Based on the above, the weighted average dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, was 488%. It was therefore concluded that dumping continued during the review investigation period.

Further, the Commission concluded that, given the significant spare capacity in China and the attractiveness of the Union market, repealing the measures would likely lead to the continuation of dumping, with dumped imports entering the Union market in substantial quantities.

Injury, causation and likelihood of continuation of injury

The Commission found that the Union industry suffered material injury caused by the dumped imports from China during the review investigation period. Other factors, such as the decreased consumption and imports from other third countries, may have had an effect on the injurious situation of the Union industry. For this reason, the Commission assessed whether injury caused by the dumped imports from China would likely continue if the measures were allowed the lapse. The Commission examined the likely price levels of imports from China in the absence of anti-dumping measures and their impact on the Union industry, attractiveness of the Union market, production capacity and spare capacity in China and circumvention practices. It concluded that the absence of measures would in all likelihood result in a significant increase of dumped imports from China at injurious prices and material injury would be likely to continue.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons of Union interest against the maintenance of the existing measures on imports of bicycles from China.

The investigation confirmed that that the anti-dumping measures on bicycles from China should be

<u>Electric bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China (AD)</u>

On 17 January 2024, the Commission initiated an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of electric bicycles, originating in the People's Republic of China, following a request by the European Bicycle Manufacturers Association ('the applicant') on behalf of the Union industry.

The product subject to this review is cycles, with pedal assistance, with an auxiliary electric motor (the product under review').

The measures in force were definitive anti-dumping duties ranging between 10,3% and 70,1%. There were also countervailing measures in force on the same product.

The investigation of continuation or recurrence of dumping covered the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 (review investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the review investigation period (the period considered').

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of three Union producers representing 23,4% of the estimated total volume of production of the product under investigation in the Union. No unrelated importers came forward during the investigation.

As regards the Chinese exporting producers, only two exporting producers provided a sampling reply. However, these two companies accounted together for significantly less than 0,1 % of the Chinese electric bicycle industry in terms of (i) exports to the Union; (ii) exports to all other export destinations; (iii) domestic sales; and (iv) Chinese production capacity in the review investigation period. The Commission therefore considered that those two companies could not be considered representative for the Chinese electric bicycle industry for the purpose of the expiry review investigation. The Commission therefore decided to apply Article 18 of the basic Regulation and based its findings on continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury with regard to imports from China on facts available.

Dumping and likelihood of continuation of dumping

During the review investigation period, imports of electric bicycles from the PRC continued, albeit at lower levels (4,4% market share) than in the investigation period of the original investigation (i.e. from 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017) (35% market share).

In accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, the findings on the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping were based on facts available, in particular information submitted with the request for review and information obtained from cooperating parties in the course of the review investigation (namely, the applicant and the sampled Union producers).

The Commission conducted the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as the request contained sufficient evidence of the existence of significant distortions in the steel sector. As a result, the Commission concluded that it was not possible to use domestic prices and costs to establish normal value in this case. Therefore, normal value was calculated based on undistorted prices or benchmarks from the representative country selected in the case, i.e., Turkey To construct the normal value, the Commission first established the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in Turkey. The Commission then established the ratio of manufacturing overheads to the total manufacturing and labour costs based on data provided by the applicant (in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation). This percentage was then applied to the undistorted value of the cost of manufacturing and labour costs to obtain the undistorted value of manufacturing overheads. For establishing an undistorted and reasonable amount for SG&A and profit, the Commission relied on the most recent available financial data for 206 Turkish companies active in the same sector as the product under review.

The export price was determined based on CIF using Eurostat data corrected to ex works level. The Commission then compared the constructed normal value and the export price on an ex-works basis.

Based on the above, the average dumping margin was found to be significant. It was therefore concluded that dumping continued during the review investigation period.

Further, the Commission concluded that, given the significant spare capacity in China and the attractiveness of the Union market, there is a strong likelihood that the expiry of the anti-dumping measures on imports from the PRC would result in the continuation of dumping.

Injury and likelihood of recurrence of injury

The Commission concluded that the Union industry had recovered from past material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation, caused by dumped imports from China. However, during the period considered, a number of injury indicators deteriorated, and the Union industry returned to an economically fragile situation. Therefore, the Commission further examined the likelihood of recurrence of injury originally caused by dumped imports from China if the measures were to be repealed.

The Commission analysed the production capacity and spare capacity in China, the relation between export prices to third countries and the price level in the Union and the impact of potential imports and price levels of such imports from these countries on the Union industry's situation. On this basis, it was found that the repeal of the measures would in all likelihood result in a significant increase of dumped imports from the PRC at injurious price levels.

Union interest and measures

No users or unrelated importers came forward and cooperated in this investigation. The only party that came forward and provided comments was an ad hoc Group, on behalf of 8 small companies in the Union which assemble e-bike parts imported from China and other third countries, however their claims were rejected. The Commission therefore concluded that there were no compelling reasons of Union interest against the maintenance of the existing measures on imports of the product under review originating in China.

The investigation confirmed that that the anti-dumping measures on electric bicycles from China should be maintained.

Electric bicycles originating in People's Republic of China (AS)

Countervailing duties on imports of electric bicycles from China were originally imposed in January 2019 for five years. On 17 January 2024, the Commission initiated an expiry review following a request lodged by the European Bicycle Manufacturers Association on behalf of the Union industry.

The product under review is the same as in the original investigation, namely cycles, with pedal assistance, with an auxiliary electric motor.

The investigation about subsidisation and injury covered the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the review investigation period.

Sampling

Only two exporting producers from the People's Republic of China provided a sampling reply and sampling was therefore not deemed necessary. However, the Commission considered that those two companies could not be considered representative of the Chinese electric bicycle industry for the purpose of the expiry review investigation.

Accordingly, the Commission concluded that cooperation from electric bicycle producers in the PRC was insufficient to make representative findings and informed the two companies, as well as the authorities of the People's Republic of China, that the Commission intended to apply Article 28 of the basic Regulation and base its findings on continuation or recurrence of subsidy and injury with regard to imports from the People's Republic of China on facts available.

Likelihood of continuation or recurrence of subsidization

The Commission examined whether the expiry of the existing measures would be likely to lead to a continuation of subsidisation.

In view of the lack of cooperation the Commission decided to examine under Article 28 of the basic Regulation, first, whether the subsidies countervailed in the original investigation and which are referred to in the expiry review request continued to confer a benefit to the electric bicycle industry in the PRC during the review investigation period and, second, the likelihood of the subsidisation to continue should the measures be allowed to lapse.

The countervailable subsidies identified included: preferential financing (loans, credit lines), export credit insurance, the provision of goods for less than adequate remuneration, direct tax exemption and reduction programmes, and grant programmes.

The Commission concluded that electric bicycle producers in China continued to benefit from countervailable subsidies at a level exceeding de minimis during the review investigation period.

Further to the finding of the existence of continued subsidisation during the review investigation period, the Commission investigated the likelihood of continuation of subsidised imports from the country concerned, should the measures be repealed. The following additional elements were analysed; the production capacity and spare capacity in the PRC and the attractiveness of the Union market. The Commission concluded that there is a strong likelihood that the expiry of the countervailing measures on imports of e-bikes from PRC would result in the continuation of subsidised imports.

Injury and causation

Macro indicators such as Union production, sales and employment steadily increased in the period from 2020 to 2022, as a consequence of an increased demand during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in the review investigation period production volumes, capacities, sales and employment decreased, due to increased stock buildup during the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a decrease in demand as a result of the lifting of the COVID-19 measures and the change in the economic situation in the Union, marked by in particular high energy costs and inflation.

As regards the microeconomic indicators, the investigation established that the profitability of the sampled Union producers in period from 2020 to 2022 remained above 7 %. However, in the review investigation period, the Union industry's profitability dropped to 5,4 %. Cash flow decreased from 2020 to 2022 and turned negative in 2023. The return on investments also deteriorated, which made it more difficult for the Union industry to raise capital and grow.

On the basis of the above, the Commission concluded that the Union industry had recovered from past material injury within the meaning of Article 8 of the basic Regulation, caused by subsidized imports from the PRC. However, during the period considered, several injury indicators deteriorated, and the Union industry returned to an economically fragile situation. Therefore, the Commission further examined the likelihood of recurrence of injury originally caused by subsidized imports from the PRC if the measures were to be repealed.

The Commission analysed the following elements to establish the likelihood of recurrence of injury should the measures be repealed: the production capacity and spare capacity in the PRC, the relation between export prices to third countries and the price level in the Union and the impact of potential imports and price levels of such imports from these countries on the Union industry's situation. The conclusion is that the repeal of the measures would in all likelihood result in a significant increase of subsidized imports from the PRC at injurious price levels. As a consequence, the viability of the Union industry would be at serious risk.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons of Union interest against the maintenance of the existing measures on imports of the product under review originating in the PRC.

On 23 January 2025, the Commission extended the measures in place on imports of electric bicycles from China for another five-year period.

Expiry review -AD - Tyres for buses or lorries originating in the People's Republic of China

On 20 October 2023, the Commission initiated an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain pneumatic tyres originating in the People's Republic of China, following a request submitted by the Coalition against unfair tyres imports ('the applicant') on behalf of the Union industry.

The product subject to this review is certain pneumatic tyres, new or retreaded, of rubber, of a kind used for buses or lorries, with a load index exceeding 121 ('the product under review').

The measures in force were definitive anti-dumping duties imposed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1579, as amended. The anti-dumping duties range between 0 and 35,74 euro per item. There were also countervailing measures in force on the same product, which were imposed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1690.

The investigation of a continuation or recurrence of dumping covered the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 ('the review investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the review investigation period ('the period considered').

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of six Union producers representing more than 25% of the estimated total volume of production and sales of the product under investigation in the Union. Only one unrelated importer made itself known so the Commission did not find it necessary to select a sample.

As regards the Chinese exporting producers, only three exporting producers provided a sampling reply. The Commission selected a sample of two groups of exporting producers based on the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available. The sampled exporting producers accounted for around 50 % of the total volume of imports of tyres from China into the Union during the review investigation period.

Segmentation into three tiers of the Union market for tyres

As during the original investigation, the Commission found that the Union market for bus and lorry tyres is segmented in three tiers or segments. Tier 1 tyres cover premium new tyres with the flagship brand of main manufacturers. Tier 2 tyres cover most non-premium tyres, both new and retreaded tyres, with prices ranging between approximately 65 % and 80 % of the price of tier 1 tyres. Tier 3 tyres cover both new and retreaded tyres with lower mileage performances and very limited retreadability, if any.

Dumping and likelihood of continuation of dumping

During the review investigation period, imports of the product under review from China continued albeit at lower levels than in the investigation period of the original investigation (i.e. from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017). Imports accounted for about 5,4 % of the Union market in the review investigation period compared to 21,3 % market share during the original investigation.

The Commission conducted the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as the request contained sufficient evidence of the existence of significant distortions in the steel sector. As a result, the Commission concluded that it was not possible to use domestic prices and costs to establish normal value in this case. Therefore, normal value was calculated based on undistorted prices or benchmarks from the representative country selected in the case, i.e., Turkey. To construct the normal value, the Commission first established the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in Turkey. These undistorted unit costs were then applied to the actual consumption of the individual factors of production of the cooperating exporting producers. To the costs of manufacturing, the Commission added manufacturing overheads, expressed as a percentage of the costs actually incurred for each exporting producer to establish an undistorted cost of manufacturing. Finally, an SG&A cost and profit based on the data of two Turkish companies were applied to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

The sampled exporting producers exported directly to the Union either directly to independent customers and/or through related companies acting as an importer. Therefore, the export price was established at the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation or based on the price at which the imported product was first resold to independent customers in the Union, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission then compared the constructed normal value and the export price of the sampled exporting producers on an ex-works basis. Adjustments were made for freight, customs duties, quantity discounts credit costs and bank charges.

Based on the above, the weighted average dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, was in the range of around 7 % to around 22 % for the sampled cooperating producers. It was therefore concluded that dumping continued during the review investigation period.

The Commission then also examined the likelihood of continuation of dumping should the measures be repealed. The investigation showed that the imports from China continued to enter the Union market in high volumes (compared to the size of the market) at dumped prices during the review investigation period. The spare capacity in China was significant in comparison with the Union consumption during the review investigation period. Moreover, the attractiveness of the Union market in terms of size and prices pointed to the likelihood that Chinese exports would be directed towards the Union market, should the measures lapse, and spare capacity would also be used to increase production and exports to the Union. The Commission therefore concluded that the expiry of the anti-dumping measures would likely to lead to a continuation of dumping.

Injury and likelihood of recurrence of injury

The investigation found that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the basic Regulation during the review investigation period. The Commission concluded that the dumped imports from China contributed to the material injury to the Union industry during the review investigation period, but also that other factors (in particular the cost increase and imports from other countries) were capable of putting into question the genuine relationship between the dumped imports and the effects on the Union industry. The Commission therefore decided to further assess whether injury caused by the dumped imports from China would likely recur if measures were allowed to lapse in accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission analysed the production capacity and spare capacity in China, attractiveness of the Union market and export prices to third country markets and relationship between prices in the Union and China, possible absorption capacity of third country markets, likely price levels of imports from China in the absence of anti-dumping measures, and their impact on the Union industry, including undercutting and injurious level and increase of Chinese imports following temporary annulment of the anti-dumping duties. On this basis, the Commission concluded that should the measures lapse, it is likely that this will result in a significant increase of dumped imports from China at injurious price levels, and therefore further aggravating the injurious situation of the Union industry.

Union interest and definitive measures

No importers or users cooperated with the investigation. In the original Regulation, the Commission received comments from treads suppliers, but in the absence of new evidence, the Commission concluded that, like in the original investigation, the measures would be in the interest of treads suppliers. The Commission therefore concluded that there were no compelling reasons under Article 21 of the basic Regulation that it would not be in the interest of the Union to maintain the existing measures on imports of tyres originating in China.

The investigation confirmed that that the anti-dumping measures on tyres from China should be maintained.

Expiry review - AS - Tyres for buses or lorries originating in the People's Republic of China

Countervailing duties on imports of tyres for buses and lorries from China were originally imposed in November 2018 for five years. On 10 November 2023, the Commission initiated an expiry review following a request lodged by the Coalition against unfair tyres imports on behalf of the Union industry.

The product under review is the same as in the original investigation, namely certain pneumatic tyres, new or retreaded, of rubber, of a kind used for buses or lorries, with a load index exceeding 121. The product under review covers both new and retreaded pneumatic tyres for buses or lorries which share the same essential physical, chemical and technical characteristics. Both types of the product concerned are made of the same input (even if the technology involved may differ) and have a similar structure. The variance in raw materials and structure impart different performance characteristics.

The investigation of continuation or recurrence of subsidisation covered the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2020 to the end of the review investigation period.

Sampling

The sample of six Union producers accounted for more than 25% of the total volume of production and sales of the like product in the Union.

The Commission selected a sample of two groups of exporting producers on the basis of the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available. The cooperating exporting producers accounted for around 50 % of the total volume of imports of tyres from the PRC into the European Union and accounted for less than 2 % of the total production of tyres in the PRC.

Likelihood of continuation or recurrence of subsidization

The Commission examined whether the expiry of the existing measures would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of subsidisation of the product concerned originating in the PRC.

The Commission decided that, in view of the findings confirming the existence of continued subsidisation with respect to the subsidies countervailed in the original investigation, as well as the existence of new additional subsidies (namely bank acceptance notes), there was no need to investigate all subsidies alleged to exist by the applicant. Indeed, pursuant to Article 18 of the basic Regulation, the Commission should examine whether there is evidence of continued subsidisation, regardless of its amount.

The countervailable subsidies identified included: preferential lending (loans, credit lines, bank acceptance drafts), export credit insurance, the provision of inputs at less than adequate remuneration, direct tax exemption and reduction programmes, indirect tax and import tariff programmes, and grant programmes.

Subsidy rates expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, averaged at the level of [4 – 8]% countrywide. It was therefore concluded that the subsidy schemes investigated were in force during the review investigation period.

Further to the finding of the existence of subsidisation during the review investigation period, the Commission investigated, in accordance with Article 18(2) of the basic Regulation, the likelihood of continuation of subsidisation, should the measures be repealed.

In this context, the Commission investigated the following elements: the production capacity and spare capacity in the PRC, the relation between export prices to third countries and the price level in the Union, and the attractiveness of the Union market.

Injury and causation

The investigation found that the Union industry as a whole showed recovery from past subsidisation during 2021. Between 2022 and the review investigation period, there was a reverse of this recovery.

This is particularly evident in the Union industry's decreased profitability, loss of market share and inability to increase prices in line with rising costs. In addition, indicators related with the profitability, such as cash flow and return of investment, also deteriorated. This was especially observed among tier 3 producers, who are particularly exposed to price pressure from low-priced imports, which in turn adversely affects the higher tiers through the reverse-cascading effect described in the original investigation.

Based on the above, the Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 8(5) of the basic Regulation during the review investigation period.

The Commission concluded that the subsidised imports from China contributed to the material injury to the Union industry during the review investigation period; however, other factors in particular the cost increase and imports from other countries, were capable of putting into question the genuine relationship between the subsidised imports and the effects on the Union industry. Thus, the Commission decided to further assess whether injury caused by the subsidised imports from China would likely recur if measures were allowed to lapse. In this respect the following elements were analysed by the Commission: the production capacity and spare capacity in China, attractiveness of the Union market and export prices to third country markets and relationship between prices in the Union and China, possible absorption capacity of third country markets, likely price levels of imports from China in the absence of anti-subsidy measures, and their impact on the Union industry, including undercutting and injurious level and increase of Chinese imports following temporary annulment of the anti-dumping duties.

The Commission concluded that should the measures lapse, it is likely that this will result in a significant increase of subsidised imports from China at injurious price levels, and therefore further aggravating the injurious situation of the Union industry.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons under Article 31 of the basic Regulation that it would not be in the interest of the Union to maintain the existing measures on imports of tyres originating in the People's Republic of China.

On 15 January 2025, the Commission extended the measures in place on imports of tyres for buses or lorries from the PRC for another five-year period.

3.2.1.4. Expiry reviews concluded by termination

In 2025, the Commission concluded no expiry reviews by termination.

3.2.2. Interim reviews

Article 11(3) and Article 19 of the basic Regulations provide for the review of measures during their period of validity on the initiative of the Commission, at the request of a Member State or, provided that at least one year has lapsed since the imposition of the definitive measure, following a request containing sufficient evidence by an exporter, an importer or by the EU producers. In carrying out the investigations, the Commission examines, *inter alia*, whether the circumstances regarding dumping/subsidisation and injury have changed significantly and whether these changes are of a lasting nature. Reviews can be limited to dumping/subsidisation or injury aspects.

During 2025, the Commission initiated one interim review of an anti-subsidy measure. There were four interim reviews concluded with amendment of the duties. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal publications to which reference is given in Annex G.

3.2.2.1 Details of individual cases concluded with amendment of duty.

Trichloroisocyanuric acid (TCCA) originating in the People's Republic of China

On 6 August 2024, the Commission initiated a partial interim review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of trichloroisocyanuric acid (TCCA) from the People's Republic of China, following a request lodged by ERCROS S.A. and Electroquímica de Hernani S.A. on behalf of the Union industry of TCCA. The interim review was limited in scope to the examination of dumping.

The product under review is trichloroisocyanuric acid and preparations thereof and is used as a broad-spectrum organic chlorine disinfectant and bleacher in a variety of applications such as water treatment in swimming pools, cooling towers or drinking water for emergency cases.

The investigation of dumping covered the period from 1 July 2023 until 30 June 2024 (review investigation period or RIP).

Sampling

Two exporting producers, representing 72 % of the total volume of TCCA exports in the RIP, provided the requested sampling information and agreed to be included in the sample. In view of the low number of cooperating exporting producers, the Commission decided that sampling was not necessary. No unrelated importer provided the requested sampling information.

Dumping

The investigation was initiated in accordance with Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as there was evidence of the existence of significant distortions in China for the production of TCCA. Consequently, Indonesia was selected as representative country. The normal value was exclusively constructed based on costs of production and sale reflecting undistorted prices or benchmarks. The Commission constructed the normal value per product type on an ex-works basis in accordance with the basic Regulation.

Some exporting producers exported directly to independent customers in the Union. For them the export price was constructed using the price actually paid or payable for the product under review when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. Other exporting producers exported to the Union through a related trader for all their exports. For these exports an adjustment under Article 2(10)(i) was performed as the Commission found that the related trader performed functions similar to those of an agent working on a commission basis.

Adjustments were made on the account of costs related to transportation, insurance, handling and loading, credit costs and bank charges.

The Commission calculated the dumping margin by comparing the weighted average normal value of each type of the like product with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product concerned. The dumping margins, expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged between 164,2% and 201,3%.

Change of circumstances

The Commission established that the volume of TCCA exports from China to the EU increased from by around 47% between the original investigation period (1 April 2003 to 31 March 2004) and the review investigation period of this review. The Commission further noted that the data since the imposition of the original measures has shown a significant increase in Chinese capacity, spare capacity and in the number of TCCA producers in China. The Commission determined that the TCCA industry was subject in China to policies guiding the functioning of the sector that aim at the increase of production capacity. All these elements led the Commission to the conclusion that these policies distorted the costs of the Chinese exporting producers. Therefore, the Commission concluded that the requirement of the basic Regulation, i.e. the 'existing measure is … no longer, sufficient to counteract the dumping' was met. This change of circumstances was considered by the Commission of a lasting nature.

Anti-dumping measures

Pursuant to Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation and in accordance with Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation, an anti-dumping duty should be imposed on imports of the product concerned originating in China at the level of the lesser of the injury margin on which the measures in force are based and the dumping margins found in the current interim review. As the current investigation is limited in scope to the examination of dumping, the injury margin was not re-examined. Being at a level below the dumping margins described under the point "dumping" above, the injury margins determined the level of the definitive anti-dumping duties which ranged between 62,6% and 78,9%.

Continuous filament glass fibre (GFR) originating in the People's Republic of China

On 30 August 2024, the European Commission initiated a full interim review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of GFR originating in the People's Republic of China imposed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1452. The investigation was initiated following a request by Glass Fibre Europe on behalf of the Union GFR industry containing sufficient evidence that the circumstances based on which the existing measures were imposed have changed and that these changes are of a lasting nature. The applicants claimed the existing measures would no longer be sufficient to counteract the dumping nor to offset the effects of injurious dumping.

The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2021 to the end of the review investigation period.

The product subject to the review was chopped glass fibre strands, of a length of not more than 50 mm; glass fibre rovings, excluding glass fibre rovings which are impregnated and coated and have a loss on ignition of more than 3 % (as determined by the ISO Standard 1887); and mats made of glass fibre filaments excluding mats of glass wool ('GFR'). GFR is the raw material most often used to reinforce thermoplastic and thermoset resins in the composites industry. The resulting composite materials (filament glass fibre reinforced plastics) are used in a large number of industries: automotive industry, electric/electronics, wind mill blades, building/construction, tanks/pipes, consumer goods, aerospace/military, etc.

Together with the full interim review concerning dumping, the Commission also initiated a partial interim review, limited to injury, of the anti-subsidy measures applicable to imports of GFR originating in China. The review request was made by the same applicant, Glass Fibre Europe, and containing evidence of changes of a lasting nature in the structure of the Union GFR industries as well as resulting material injury that was sufficient to justify the initiation of the investigation.

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of three Union producers based on the largest volume of production and sales. The sample accounted for more than 60 % of the estimated total volume of production and more than 69 % of the estimated total volume of sales of the like product in the Union. The Commission also selected a sample of exporting producers consisting of the two groups of exporting producers representing 98 % of the volume of exports from the PRC to the Union. The Commission decided that sampling of unrelated importers was not necessary as no unrelated importer provided the requested information.

Changes of lasting nature

The Commission concluded that since the original investigation there were changes in circumstances of a lasting nature, both with regard to the structure of the Chinese GFR industry and market and the structure of the Union industry and market. The investigation confirmed significant increases in production capacity and production volume of the product under review reported by all sampled cooperating exporting producers leading to persistent overcapacity in China, coupled with aggressive pricing. Union producers have only managed limited capacity increases by optimising existing facilities. Furthermore, the Commission established that structural changes have occurred in Union energy markets leading to higher energy prices in the Union. Finally, the Commission concluded that the decline in Union composites demand for which GRF is used, coupled with increased world-wide production and increased imports from third countries, represented a lasting change in market circumstances.

Dumping

The investigation was initiated in accordance with Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation as there was evidence of the existence of significant distortions in China for the production of GFR.

In particular, the investigation confirmed that the three largest producers in the GFR sector, representing around 70 % of Chinese glass fibre production capacity are either fully state-owned or the State holds a controlling stake. Both public and privately owned enterprises in the glass fibre sector are subject to policy supervision and guidance. Furthermore, policies discriminating in favour of domestic producers or otherwise influencing the market in the sense of Article 2(6a)(b), third indent of the basic Regulation are in place in the GFR sector. In sum, the GOC has measures in place to induce operators to comply with the public policy objectives of supporting encouraged industries, including the production of GFR. Such measures impede market forces from operating freely. The product under investigation is also affected by the distortions of wage costs.

In sum, the evidence available showed that prices or costs of the product under investigation, including the costs of raw materials, land, energy and labour, are not the result of free market forces because they are affected by substantial government intervention within the meaning of Article 2(6a)(b) of the basic Regulation, as shown by the actual or potential impact of one or more of the relevant elements listed therein.

As a result of the existence of these distortions, the normal value was constructed based on undistorted prices and costs in a representative country, which in this case was Türkiye.

The Commission constructed the normal value per product type on an ex-works basis, by first establishing the undistorted cost and prices for each of the factors of production in the representative country. These undistorted unit costs were then applied to the actual consumption of the individual factors of production of the sampled exporting producers. To the costs of manufacturing, the Commission added manufacturing overheads, expressed as a percentage of the costs actually incurred for each sampled exporting producer to establish an undistorted cost of manufacturing. Finally, readily available SG&A and profit amounts based on the on the financial data for 2023 for Şişecam Elyaf were added to the undistorted manufacturing cost.

The sampled exporting producers exported to the Union either directly to independent customers or through related companies. For the exporting producers that exported the product concerned directly to independent customers in the Union, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. For indirect sales, the export price was established on the basis of the price at which the imported product was first resold to independent customers in the Union, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation. The Commission noted that the trader related to the exporting producers located in Hong Kong was incurring costs normally born by an importer, including those related to invoicing unrelated customers located in the Union. Therefore, an adjustment under Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation for these costs (SG&A costs) and a nominal profit was warranted.

The Commission then compared the normal value and the export price of the sampled exporting producers on an ex-works basis. In order to net the export price back to the ex-works level of trade, adjustments were made on the account of: customs duty, other import charges, freight, insurance, handling loading and ancillary expenses. Allowances were made for the following factors affecting prices and price comparability: credit cost, bank charges and commissions.

The dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Union frontier price, duty unpaid, ranged from 23% to 33,2%.

Injury

Almost all injury indicators showed an overall negative trend throughout the period considered: production, production capacity, capacity utilisation, profitability, return on investments all deteriorated, in line with decreased sales volumes and market share. Union industry was lossmaking during the entire period considered except for the year 2022. In 2022 the demand for GFR increased in the wake of the lifting of the COVID-19 measures and the Union industry was able to increase its prices and achieve a profitable situation. However, in 2023 and in the review investigation period, the difference between the Union industry sales prices and import prices of GFR from the PRC increased as they followed opposite trends - while prices of the Union industry increased, prices of imports from the PRC decreased. As a result, the Union industry lost market share to the imports from the PRC even while selling at loss. Consequently, its overall situation deteriorated further translating into increased losses. The lossmaking situation of the Union industry coincided with an increase of imports from the PRC at prices below the Union industry's average sales prices and costs of production. On this basis, the Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury caused by dumped and subsidised imports from China.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission concluded that the level of the measures in place during the review was no longer sufficient to counteract the dumping which is causing injury to the Union industry and that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to amend measures on imports of GFR originating in China. In particular the Commission concluded that the amendment of measures would be in the interest of Union industry as it would allow it to maintain and regain its market share, increase production and capacity utilisation, increase prices to cover cost of production and achieve a level of profitability which would be expected under normal conditions of competition. At the same time there was no evidence contradicting the conclusion that any negative impact of the measures on unrelated importers and users is expected to be limited and will not outweigh the positive effect of measures on Union producers.

Level of measures

As the investigation established that the dumping margins were lower than the injury margins, anti-dumping duties were imposed at the level of the dumping margins. The full interim review of anti-dumping measures was conducted at the same time as the partial interim review of countervailing measures of GFR limited to injury. In order to avoid double counting, the Commission first imposed the definitive countervailing duty (between 5,8% and 10,2%). The countervailing duties remained unchanged, with exception of the countervailing duty of one company whose duty was set at the level of the injury margin in the original investigation whereas now it was set at the level of subsidy margin established in the original investigation. This was followed by the remaining definitive anti-dumping duty, which corresponded to the relevant dumping margin reduced by the amount of the countervailing duty. Since the dumping margin was reduced with the entire amount of subsidisation, there was no double counting issue. The amended definitive anti-dumping duty, which was imposed in November 2025, ranged between 17,2% and 23%.

Melamine originating in the People's Republic of China

On 20 December 2023, the Commission initiated a partial interim review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of melamine originating in the People's Republic of China, following a request lodged by LAT Nitrogen Linz GmbH and LAT Nitrogen Piesteritz GmbH (together, LAT Nitrogen, OCI Nitrogen BV and Grupa Azoty Zaklady Azotowe Pulawy SA on behalf of the Union industry. The interim review was limited to the form of the measures. In particular, the applicants requested that the form of the current measures be changed from a fixed duty and MIP to ad valorem duties on the grounds that the circumstances justifying the form of the original duties have changed in a significant and lasting manner.The product under review was melamine which is a white crystalline powder produced predominantly from urea and is used mainly for producing laminates, resins, wood adhesives, moulding compounds and paper/textile treatments.

The review investigation covered the period from 1 October 2022 until 30 September 2023. The period considered lasted from 1 January 2020 until the end of the review investigation period.

Change of circumstances

The Commission established that several circumstances changed since the original investigation, notably regarding the cost of production incurred by the Union industry, as a result of which the injury caused to the Union industry by the dumped Chinese imports could no longer be effectively prevented by the minimum import prices (MIP) and the specific duty applicable to all other companies. The Commission concluded that the circumstances have changed since the original investigation and that these changes were of a lasting nature

Injury

The Commission examined if the applicable MIP and fixed duty were causing serious and sustained injury to the Union industry.

All injury indicators showed negative trends over the period considered. Imports from China increased exponentially over the period considered which led to a significant increase in market shares during the review investigation period, at the expense of the Union industry market share. Furthermore, the imports from China were made at decreasing and undercutting prices which caused the Union industry material injury. Due to the price suppression the Union industry was unable to increase its prices during the review investigation period in line with the increase in its costs which resulted in significant losses. Other factors, such as gas prices, which were the main cause of a rise of production costs beyond sales prices likewise contributed to that injury but did not attenuate the causal link found.

The Commission concluded that the design of the MIP essentially allowed Chinese producers to increase export volumes at lowered prices, which in turn caused material injury to the Union industry. Imports from third countries did not attenuate the causal link found between the imports from China and the material injury of the Union industry.

Connection between injury and changed circumstances

The Commission investigation concluded that the circumstances changed since the original imposition of the measures and that the current form of the measures were insufficient to protect the Union industry from the injury suffered by the Chinese imports at undercutting prices.

Union interest and measures

The Commission examined whether changing the form of the measures would be against the interest of the Union as whole, by examining the various interests involved. The Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons showing that it was not in the Union interest to change the form of the measures on imports of melamine originating in China.

Change of the form of the measure

The Commission considered that the current form of the anti-dumping measures on melamine originating in the People's Republic of China is no longer adequate to remove injury caused by dumped imports.

On 19 February 2025, the Commission decided to reinstate the ad valorem duties to all companies and imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of melamine originating in the People's Republic of China ranging from 49% to 12%, being the residual duty 65,2%.

3.2.3. New exporter reviews

As far as anti-dumping measures are concerned, Article 11(4) of the basic AD Regulation allows for a "newcomer" review to be carried out in order to determine individual margins of dumping for new exporters located in the exporting country in question, which did not export the product during the investigation period ("IP").

Parties must show that they are genuine new exporters, i.e., that they are not related to any of the exporters or producers in the exporting country, which are subject to the anti-dumping measures, and that they have actually started to export to the EU following the IP, or that they have entered into an irrevocable contractual obligation to export a significant quantity to the EU.

When a review for a new exporter is initiated, the duties are repealed for that exporter. However, its imports become subject to registration under Article 14(5) of the basic AD Regulation to ensure that, should the review result in a determination of dumping for that exporter, anti-dumping duties may be levied retroactively to the date of the initiation of the review.

As far as anti-subsidy measures are concerned, Article 20 of the basic AS Regulation allows for a review (accelerated review) to be carried out to promptly establish an individual countervailing duty rate. Any exporter whose exports are subject to a definitive countervailing duty but who was not individually investigated during the original investigation for reasons other than a refusal to co-operate with the Commission can request such review.

In 2025, the Commission initiated no newcomer review (Annex I) nor completed any such reviews.

3.2.4. Anti-absorption investigations

Where there is sufficient information showing that, after the original IP and prior to or following the imposition of measures, export prices have decreased or that there has been no or insufficient movement in the resale prices or subsequent selling prices of the imported product in the EU, an absorption review may be opened. This examines whether the measure had an effect on the export prices. The duty may be increased to take account of such lower export prices. The provisions regarding absorption reviews are included in Articles 12 and 19(3) of the basic AD and AS Regulations respectively.

In 2025, there were no anti-absorption investigation initiated or completed (Annex J).

3.2.5. Anti-circumvention investigations

Investigations can be opened in circumstances where evidence is brought to show that measures are being circumvented pursuant to Articles 13 and 23 of the basic AD and AS Regulations respectively.

Circumvention is defined as a change in the pattern of trade between third countries and the EU that stems from a practice, process or work for which there is insufficient cause or economic justification other than the imposition of the duty. The duties may be extended to imports from third countries of like products, or parts thereof, if circumvention is taking place. Duties may also be extended to imports of a slightly modified like product from the country subject to the measures.

In 2025, the Commission initiated one anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping measures. One anti-circumvention investigations were concluded with an extension of duty to other exporting countries.

More information can be obtained from the Official Journal publications to which reference is given in Annex K.

3.2.5.1 Details of one individual cases concluded by extension of duty.

Imports of monosodium glutamate originating in the People's Republic of China – Measures extended to Malaysia

Anti-dumping duties on imports of monosodium glutamate ('MSG') originating in the People's Republic of China were imposed in December 2008. In April 2021, following an expiry review, the Commission extended the existing measures. In July 2024, the European Commission initiated an anti-circumvention investigation following a complaint by Ajinomoto Foods Europe (sole EU producer of MSG) that the duties on imports of MSG were being circumvented through assembly and completion operations in Malaysia.

Change in the pattern of trade

The investigation period for the analysis of trade patterns covered from 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2024. During this period, there was an increase of MSG imports into the Union from Malaysia. The volume increased by more than eighteen times, while Malaysia saw a significant increase in its imports of MSG (from 11 188 tonnes in 2020 to 23 923 tonnes in 2023) and glutamic acid ('GA') (14 367 tonnes in 2021 to 18 286 in 2023), a precursor for MSG from the People's Republic of China.

Practice to avoid the duties

The practise that was investigated consisted of importing precursor of MSG such as GA from the People's Republic of China and processing them by a chemical reaction with soda ash in an aqueous solution applying heat producing MSG. The result from the chemical reaction was freed from impurities using powdered activated carbon ('PWAC') imported only from the PRC.

The information provided by the investigated Malaysian producer, Ajinoriki was found to contain serious inconsistencies regarding the stocks of own-produced MSG that they could not explain. Using the data provided by the company, the Commission concluded that the producer, during a production downtime due to the expansion of the storage and packaging facilities, also exported to the EU, MSG that had previously been imported from the PRC by its related trading company.

These operations began after the initiation of the original anti-dumping investigation and increased substantially following the imposition of the original anti-dumping duties on imports from the PRC.

The combined value of GA and PWAC represented more than 60% of the total value of all parts of the assembled product in the reporting period but yielded less than a 25% added value of the total manufacturing cost during the assembly process, thereby suggesting a limited economic contribution.

The European Commission's inquiry found these operations were primarily used to sidestep the imposed duties, as there was insufficient due cause or economic justification for such a change in trade patterns outside of avoiding the duties imposed on the PRC.

Undermining the remedial effect of the measures and evidence of dumping / subsidization

The imports of MSG from Malaysia into the EU increased, representing around 10% of the Union consumption during the reporting period. In terms of prices, the investigation found that the imports from Malaysia in the reporting period undercut the Union prices. The Commission also found evidence of dumping. In addition, there was evidence of undermining of the remedial effect of the original duties. The data therefore confirmed the existence of circumvention for Malaysia.

Extension of the measures

In April 2025, the European Commission extended the anti-dumping duties on imports of MSG to include those consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not, due to the identified circumvention practices. It imposed a duty rate of 39,7% on MSG imports, being the same level as the duty established in the original investigation for direct imports from the People’s Republic of China. No exemption could be granted as the Malaysian company, Ajinoriki that had requested that requested an exemption, was found to be engaged in circumvention practices.

3.2.6. “Other” reviews (reinvestigations or re-openings)

These investigations focus on the implementation of court rulings. In 2025, the Commission initiated and concluded one such review. It concerned the countervailing measures on rainbow trout originating in Turkiye and the implementation of the General Court’s judgment in case T-122/23. The Commission reinstated the measures as regards the exporting producers concerned in October 2025 – Annex H.

3.3. Safeguard investigations

The Commission applies safeguard measures rarely. They are only used where it is clear that such measures are necessary and justified because, due to unforeseen circumstances, there has been a surge in imports and this has caused or threatens to cause serious damage to the EU industry. Unlike anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures, safeguards do not focus on whether trade is fair or not, so the conditions for imposing them are more stringent.

Not all safeguard measures adopted by the EU constitute safeguards within the meaning of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards. Some of these measures are called ‘safeguards’ under particular regimes, such as bilateral safeguards or the safeguard investigations under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP).

No safeguard (SFG) investigations were initiated in 2025. One safeguard investigation on ferro-alloys was completed in November 2025 and a functioning review of the steel safeguard was completed in March 2025.

3.3.1. Details on safeguard cases

Functioning review of the SFG measure concerning certain steel products

On 25 March, the European Commission introduced adjustments to the functioning of the EU steel safeguard to ensure the continued effectiveness of the measure. The investigation had shown that it was necessary to adjust the management of the measure, in order to bring short-term relief to EU steel industry, which is under significant import pressure due to growing global overcapacity, increasing third country trade measures, the subsequent risk of additional trade diversion into the Union, coupled with a contraction in Union demand for steel. Previously, market expectations were that global demand for steel would increase. As a result, quotas have been liberalised by more than 25% since the imposition of measures in 2019. At that time, this was in the overall interest of the European Union, particularly to benefit users and accommodate the expected increases in demand.

However, the functioning review investigation has revealed that, over the same period, consumption has significantly declined (by 14%), and the Union industry is now facing significant import pressure across many categories. In light of the current market conditions, the Commission considered it necessary and appropriate to introduce adjustments to the functioning of the EU steel safeguard to ensure its effectiveness.

Due to the adjustments introduced to category 17 ('Angles, Shapes and Sections') of the steel safeguard as part of the functioning review concluded in March 2025, the duty-free export volumes accessible to the UK and Türkiye became lower than their historical export volumes to the EU. At the same time, the EU's intention has always been to implement the safeguard measure in a way that preserves such traditional trade flows. The UK raised this matter in the context of the EU-UK summit of 19 May. In order to reach a mutually beneficial and balanced outcome of the summit, the Commission indicated its preparedness to address this issue. Consequently, on 1 August 2025, an Amending Regulation entered into force, which reinstated the country-specific quotas of the UK, Türkiye and Korea in category 17.

SFG investigation concerning imports of manganese and silicon-based alloying elements

On 18 November 2025, the Commission adopted a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain ferro-alloys, following an in-depth investigation into market disruptions affecting Union producers. The measure responds to a sustained increase in imports that placed significant pressure on the EU ferro-alloy industry and resulted in serious economic injury.

The investigation, initiated on 19 December 2024 at the request of several Member States, examined imports of silicon- and manganese-based alloying elements over the period 2019–2024, with additional data assessed up to mid-2025. After a detailed product and market analysis, silicon and calcium-silicon were excluded from the scope, as the relevant criteria to include them were not met at the time. The final measure therefore applies to certain ferro-alloys used primarily in the steel industry.

The Commission found that imports of ferro-alloys increased both in absolute terms and relative to Union production and consumption, particularly from 2021 onwards, thereby adversely affecting EU producers. Imports consistently entered the EU market at prices below domestic production costs, leading to price suppression, loss of market share, declining production and capacity utilisation, significant employment reductions, and financial losses across the Union industry. The Commission also established a clear causal link between the increased imports and the serious injury suffered by Union producers. Other potential contributing factors, including high energy costs and reduced export performance, were examined in detail but were found not to attenuate this causal link.

After assessing the broader Union interest, the Commission concluded that the adoption of safeguard measures was justified and proportionate. Ferro-alloys constitute strategically important inputs for key downstream sectors, including steel, automotive, construction and aerospace. Maintaining a viable EU ferro-alloy industry is essential for industrial resilience, employment, and strategic autonomy.

At the same time, the Commission sought to ensure continued availability of supply for users. The safeguard measure was therefore designed in the form of product-specific tariff-rate quotas (TRQs), allowing substantial volumes of imports to enter the Union duty-free, combined with a variable out-of-quota duty aimed at preventing injurious low-priced imports. The measure is set to apply for a period of three years and is subject to progressive liberalisation and regular review.

3.4. Verification activities

Based on Articles 16 and 26 of the basic AD and AS Regulations respectively, in the course of investigations, the Commission normally carries out visits to examine the records of companies or associations with the aim of verifying the information provided during the proceedings.

In 2025, the Commission verified data from 296 companies, 243 within the EU and 53 in third countries. All these verification visits took place on site at the companies. In addition, the Commission verified data remotely for nine companies. This process was introduced in 2020 to cope with COVID-19 travel restrictions but is being used increasingly less.

4. ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-DUMPING/COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

During 2025, the Commission continued to ensure that measures imposed were effective and not undermined by practices by economic operators designed to evade duties. In this context, there was continued cooperation between the TDI services, other Commission services (DG TAXUD), relevant EU agencies (OLAF) and enforcement-oriented national authorities (customs authorities in Member States), as well as regular exchanges with the Union industry.

More information on the Commission's monitoring and enforcement activities can be found in the main body of the Report.

4.1. Follow-up of measures

The follow-up activities concerning measures in force are centred on four main areas: (1) to pre-empt fraud, by defining risk-related areas, alerting customs authorities and assessing the feedback from customs and economic operators; (2) to monitor trade flows and market developments; (3) to improve the effectiveness with the appropriate instruments (new investigation, interim review, newcomer review, contact with national administrations) and (4) to react to irregular practices by enhancing the co-operation with enforcement-related services (OLAF and national customs) and by initiating anti-absorption or anti-circumvention investigations.

Regular exchanges take place with DG TAXUD regarding the classification of goods subject to trade defence instruments (TDI). In addition, as soon as the relevant legislation is published in the Official Journal, DG TAXUD promptly incorporates the corresponding measures into TARIC (the integrated Tariff of the European Union). This ensures the uniform application of TDI measures, as TARIC data is automatically transmitted daily to the import systems of the Member States.

4.2. Monitoring of undertakings

Monitoring of undertakings forms part of the enforcement activities, given that undertakings allow for the suspension of AD or AS measures. The Commission accepts such undertakings if it is satisfied that they can effectively eliminate the injurious effects of dumping or subsidisation and regularly checks the exporters' compliance with the undertakings.

During 2025, 8 undertakings were monitored. These related to countervailing measures on biodiesel from Argentina. Monitoring showed that the exporting producers were complying in full.

There was one undertaking offered concerning the anti-subsidy measures on battery electric vehicles. The Commission initiated a partial interim review investigation in December 2025 to examine the undertaking offer. The undertaking was accepted in February 2026.

4.3. OLAF activity

The Commission has developed a range of activities addressing prevention and detection of fraud, and this includes close cooperation with the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), through annual meetings, day-to-day contacts, or exchange of case information, via a special OLAF liaison officer within the Directorate–General for Trade.

By mutual agreement between the Commission and OLAF, the Commission provides OLAF with any information and evidence relating to possible cases of fraud, or any other illegal activity related to TDI. Circumvention of TDI measures can occur in the form of false declaration of product origin; misclassification under product codes outside measures; assembly operations; channelling via companies with no or low duty rates or undervaluation of imported products.

The Commission and OLAF react whenever they have indications of any of the above practices. These manifest themselves through (i) subsequent to the imposition of measures, a significant decrease in imports from the country concerned into the EU which is entirely or partially offset by an increase in imports of, products from another third country, or products classified under a product code outside measures, or parts of the product which are not subject to measures; (ii) subsequent to the imposition of measures, imports from the country concerned into the EU are coming from a company with a low or a zero duty at the expense of imports from a company with a higher duty; or (iii) where low amount of duties was collected by Member States' customs authorities.

Whenever the Commission receives information on irregularities occuring from the Union industry, either on an ad-hoc basis or in the framework of formal complaints, it informs OLAF. In the same vein, the Commission maintains regular contacts on these matters with Member States' customs authorities, for example, by publishing specialised risk warnings in the EU common customs risk management system. However, given that investigations by OLAF or Member States' law enforcement authorities into above practices are confidential, no further information can be given. OLAF publishes an annual report presenting its activities of the previous year, as well as statistics of its investigative performance and examples of cases.

5. REFUNDS

Articles 11(8) and 21(1) of the basic Regulations allow importers to request the reimbursement of the relevant collected duties where it is shown that the dumping/subsidy margin, on the basis of which duties were paid, has been eliminated or reduced to a level below that of the duty in force.

78 new refund requests were submitted during 2025. At the end of that year, 3 refund investigations were still on-going, covering 64 requests. Moreover, the Commission adopted 0 Implementing Decisions granting partial refund requests and 0 Implementing Decisions rejecting refund requests. More details on these decisions and on the status of refund investigations can be found at https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/refund.

6. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES / BILATERAL CONTACTS

Against a background of increasing demand for trade defence action coupled with complex global supply chains, improving transparency and engaging with stakeholders is crucial to foster greater understanding of the needs, obligations and limitations relating to the trade defence instruments. In that context, the Commission participated in various information sharing activities in 2025.

The Commission engaged throughout the year with many stakeholders and national industry associations including Business Europe, AEGIS Europe, France Industrie, the steel industry, Europe Aluminium, CEFIC, German Chemical Industry Association and France Chimie and others to hear the views and concerns of interested parties.

The many contacts with the chemical industry are indicative of the increasing pressure in that sector and the trade defence services are also participants in the Critical Chemical Alliance set up in October 2025. There was also engagement with Civil Society Dialogue on trade defence issues in November 2025. In addition, the Commission also participated in some TDI related initiatives in the European Parliament (EP) including addressing a study commissioned by INTA on the EU's trade defence instruments as well as participating in July at an EP FORUM Roundtable: 'Strengthening the EU Trade Defence Toolbox', an event organised by the EP in conjunction with AEGIS.

The Commission also attended the Seoul Economic Trade Remedies Forum in June 2025, which is an annual gathering of Heads of Investigating Trade Remedies Authorities. This included a general conference, where trade remedy cooperation and technical aspects were discussed followed by several bilateral meetings with partner countries. In December 2025, there were further exchanges with the Director-General for Multilateral Trade and Legal Affairs, from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Resources (MOTIR) of the Republic of Korea on the EU's TDI policy and cases involving Korean companies as well as exchange of views on the proposal for the EU new steel measure.

In September 2025, at the request of the Icelandic authorities, the Commission explained AD and AS investigations. This was prompted by an application by industry to the Icelandic authorities for anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations. DG TRADE delivered targeted training covering all the key elements for conducting such investigations.

7. JUDICIAL REVIEW: DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE COURT OF JUSTICE AND THE GENERAL COURT

7.1. Overview of the judicial reviews in 2025

In 2025, the General Court (GC) and the Court of Justice (CJ) rendered 13 judgments and orders in TDI cases. The GC handed down 10 rulings whereas the CJ decided on two appeals and one request for a preliminary ruling.

7.2. Cases pending

At the end of 2025, 18 cases were pending before the GC and 6 before the CJ. A list of the cases is given in Annex S.

7.3. New cases

In 2025, 18 new court cases were lodged in the field of trade defence. 14 actions for annulment were lodged before the GC and two appeals and two requests for preliminary rulings lodged before the Court of Justice.

7.4. Selection of court decisions

<u>COURT OF JUSTICE</u>

Joined Cases C-554/23 P and C-568/23 P – Fertilizers Europe and Commission v Nevinnomysskiy Azot and NAK "Azot"

On 30 April 2025, the Court of Justice upheld the appeals brought by Fertilizers Europe and the European Commission against the judgment of the General Court in case T-126/21 Nevinnomysskiy Azot and NAK 'Azot' v Commission in the joined cases C-554/23 P and C-568/23 P.

The judgment of the General Court in question annulled the expiry review regulation imposing measures on imports of ammonium nitrate from Russia on the grounds that the initiation of the expiry review was vitiated by an error. According to the General Court, the is not able to make up for or remedy the absence of sufficient evidence in the request lodged within the legal time limit, or to replace the missing or otherwise deficient aspects of that request with new information. Therefore, the General Court concluded that the Commission erred when initiating the expiry review on the basis of the additional information provided by the Union industry the three-month period preceding the expiry of the measures.

Contrary to the General Court, the Court of Justice considered that Article 11(2) of the basic Anti-Dumping Regulation permits the Commission to take into account all evidence that was produced, at its request, by EU producers within the three-month period preceding the expiry of anti-dumping measures when deciding whether it is appropriate to carry out an expiry review of those anti-dumping measures.

Accordingly, the standard of the sufficiency of the evidence for the initiation is binding on the Commission only at the time when a decision to initiate a review is taken. Therefore, Article 11(2) of the basic Anti-Dumping Regulation cannot be understood as meaning that EU producers are required to provide such evidence three months prior the expiry of measures.

Furthermore, the interpretation that the General Court had adopted would oblige the Commission, where it has more recent evidence, to reject that request, even though it may still decide to carry out a review procedure of its own motion to the detriment of effectiveness of the procedures without, however, altering their outcome, i.e. a legitimate decision to initiate an expiry review.

The case is referred back to the General Court as the General Court did not examine the allegation that the consolidated review request did not contain sufficient evidence justifying initiation. The General Court will now have to adjudicate that plea in case T-126/21 RENV.

<u>GENERAL COURT</u>

<u>T-122/23- Ege İhracatçıları Birliği and Others v Commission</u>

On 5 February 2025, the General Court annulled Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2390 of 7 December 2022 amending the definitive countervailing duty imposed on imports of certain rainbow trout originating in Türkiye, in so far as it concerns Ege İhracatçıları Birliği and the other applicants mentioned in the annex to the judgment. The annulment referred only to the pleas alleged by the parties concerning the *benefit received by way of 'exhibition support'* and to the *benefit received by way of 'Aegean Exporters' Association support'*. The action was dismissed as to the remainder.

The General Court did not annul the measures with respect to the exporting producers Özpekler İnşaat Taahhüt Dayanıklı Tüketim Malları Su Ürünleri Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd Şirketi and Selina Balık İşleme Tesisi İthalat İhracat Ticaret AŞ.

In particular, the General Court found that the Commission made a manifest error of assessment when allocating the benefit received by Gümüşdoğa under the scheme entitled 'Exhibition Support Income' and under the scheme '*Aegean Exporters' Association support'*.

Under the first scheme, 'Exhibition Support Income', funds from the Government of Türkiye which Gümüşdoğa recorded as revenue were considered by the Commission, first, a financial contribution, within the meaning of Article 3(1)(a)(i) of Regulation 2016/1037, that was export contingent, since they were intended for the promotion of exports through trade fairs abroad and, second, a benefit, within the meaning of Article 3(2) of Regulation 2016/1037, on account of the amount of revenue received.

Under the second scheme, '*Aegean Exporters' Association support',* the exporting producers could benefit from funds intended to cover air cargo transport costs.

The General Court found that the Commission did not substantiate their allegations with sufficient evidence and reminded the Commission that pursuant to Regulation 2016/1037 the burden of proof is on the Commission and not on the applicants, in particular the Court held that it is for the Commission, as the investigating authority, to establish that the product in question has been subsidised, that there has been injury and that there is a causal link between the subsidised imports and the injury.

T-356/22 - LG Chem, Ltd. v European Commission

On 19 March 2025, the General Court dismissed the action for annulment brought by the Korean exporting producers LG Chem, confirming the legality of the Commission's findings. LG Chem submitted four claims challenging the regulation imposing anti-dumping duties on imports of superabsorbent polymers (SAP) from Korea. In short LG Chem challenged the Commission's injury, causation/attribution analysis and claimed breach of its right of defence and of the principle of good administration.

In support of its action, LG Chem claimed that the methodology used by the Commission in the contested regulation had infringed Article 3(3) and Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation and that the Commission committed manifest errors of assessment and infringed the applicant's rights of defence when analysing the price effect of imports from the Republic of Korea.

The Court recalled that Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation lays down the 'lesser duty rule', and under that provision the amount of the anti-dumping duty must be lower than the margin of dumping established if that lesser duty is adequate to remove the injury caused to the Union industry. In the present case, the Commission applied Article 7(2c) of the basic Regulation and calculated the injury margin by comparing the price of the dumped imports with a target sales price of the Union industry. That price represented the price the Union industry could reasonably expect to charge in the EU market in the absence of the dumped imports. In that regard, the Court found that the Commission has discretion in choosing the methodology for calculating the injury margin. In addition, the Court noted that the price-undercutting method used is legitimate and codified in EU law and that the target price approach properly accounted for price depression caused by dumped imports.

LG Chem also alleged incorrect injury assessment claiming that the Commission misjudged the economic injury suffered by the EU producers and argued that other factors such as imports from Japan and Türkiye, pricing formulas and investments costs caused the injury rather than the Korean imports. Regarding those claims, the Court found that LG Chem failed to prove that the factors mentioned by the applicant, significantly caused the injury. Therefore, the Court concluded that the Commission did not wrongly attribute injury to the Korean imports.

Concerning injury calculations, LG Chem also argued that the Commission used an improper product control number (PCN) when calculating the injury margin and failed to provide adequate explanations of the calculations. The General Court found that the applicant had failed to demonstrate that the Commission's choice to regroup the products into broader categories (i.e., the simplified PCN) could have a significant impact on costs or prices, with the result that that such simplified PC used by the Commission to calculate the price undercutting would be manifestly inappropriate. The General Court therefore dismissed this claim.

Finally, LG Chem claimed that the Commission conducted the investigation in a manner that infringed the applicant's rights of defence and the right to sound administration. The Court found no violation of procedural rights or defence rights.

T-110/24 - Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional et Lusosider-Aços Planos v Commission

On 12 November 2025, the General Court (GC) dismissed the action for annulment brought by the Brazilian exporting producer Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (CSN) and its related company (importer/user) in Portugal Lusosider-Aços Planos S. A. (the applicants). The court confirmed the legality of all Commission's findings. The applicants submitted four claims challenging the regulation imposing anti-dumping measures on imports of HRF from Brazil.

First, the applicants argued the Commission went beyond the scope of Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation (BR) (expiry reviews) by excluding Ukraine from measures and disregarding the fundamental change of circumstances since the original measures. In particular, LG claimed that the Commission had failed to take into account the impact of the war between Russia and Ukraine, the sanctions against Russia and the safeguard imposed on imports of steel products. According to the applicants, because of those changes of circumstances since the imposition of the original, the Commission should have self-initiated an interim review under Article 11(3) combined with an Article 11(2) expiry review.

Contrary to the applicants' claim, the GC found Article 11(2) to be the correct legal basis since the original measures were due to expire. The Court rejected the applicants' argument that the Commission should have initiated a combined interim and expiry review, noting that the legal framework did not obligate the Commission to start an interim review without a formal request. The Court noted that the applicants essentially alleged a failure to initiate an interim review and therefore the argument put forward did not concern the legality of the contested regulation, but the Commission's failure to act and that did not fall within the scope of an action for annulment. It concluded the applicants had not shown that the absence of an interim review was likely to affect the legality of the contested regulation.

Second, the applicants claimed that the Commission's assessment of the conditions to extend the original measures, in particular in relation to the likelihood of recurrence of injury, was based on manifest errors of assessment of the relevant facts that vitiated the contested regulation. The Court, however, upheld the Commission's assessment noting that Brazilian imports had significantly increased, even with limited spare capacity. The GC agreed with the Commission that sanctions and safeguard measures were temporary and not definite barriers against the recurrence of dumping, thus not precluding the need for anti-dumping measures. This finding confirmed the correctness of Commission's practice of not taking into account the existence of sanctions and safeguard in its assessment of likelihood of continuation/recurrence of dumping/injury.

Third, the applicants claimed that the Commission's asymmetric assessment of Brazilian captive and non-captive sales with EU non-captive sales artificially inflated the market share of Brazilian products in the EU. In doing so, the Commission unjustifiably discriminated against Brazilian products and products manufactured by the EU producers. Disagreeing with the applicants, the GC noted that the captive sales of the EU industry were not exposed to any external competition as long as they remained internal and thus escaped the impact of imports, while imports, whether captive or not, were in direct competition with the free sales of the EU industry and might cause injury to them, as each import represented a potentially lost sale. Therefore, the difference in treatment consisting in excluding captive sales of the EU industry from the calculation of consumption while including purchases made by related companies in the volume of imports was justified by the very logic of anti-dumping investigations.

Finally, the applicants claimed that the contested regulation fell short of the standards of reasoning set out in Article 296 TFEU. The Court found that the Commission provided sufficient reasoning and that its explanations in the contested regulation were deemed adequate to allow the applicants to ascertain the reasons for the decision and for the Court to conduct its review.

T-165/23- Arkema France v Commission

On 2 July 2025, the General Court rejected the action for annulment brought by Arkema against the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/111 of 18 January 2023 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of fatty acid originating in Indonesia.

Arkema France alleged, but failed to establish, a manifest error of assessment of the facts resulting in the continuation of the investigation after the withdrawal of the complaint due to the failure to take into account all the interests of the Union and the opposition of the various actors in the investigation. The General Court recalled that according to the case law it follows from the provisions of the basic anti-dumping regulation that, where a complaint is withdrawn, the institutions have the option – and not the obligation – of terminating the procedure, it being understood that they may not do so if the interest of the Union precludes it. Consequently, the Commission is not required to rely on the fact that the continuation of the procedure is in the interest of the

Union. This provision expressly requires the Commission to take account of the interests of the Union only where it intends to close the procedure following the withdrawal of the complaint. In addition, the Court insisted that it is settled case-law that the legality of a regulation imposing anti-dumping duties must be assessed in the light of the rules of law (the provisions of the basic regulation) and not on the basis of alleged past decision-making practice.

With regard to the alleged breach of the general principles of equal treatment and protection of legitimate expectations resulting from the difference in handling of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations on fatty acid after the withdrawal of the complaints on which those investigations were based, the General Court recalled that the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy proceedings did not have the same subject matter and were governed by a separate legal framework, therefore the two procedures do not constitute similar situations within the meaning of the case-law. The Court also considered that the economic operators are not justified in having a legitimate expectation that an existing situation which is capable of being altered by the EU institutions in the exercise of their discretion will be maintained. That is particularly so in the sphere of measures to protect trade, where the Commission enjoys a broad discretion by reason of the complexity of the economic, political and legal situations which it has to examine. The Commission's previous practice alone could not therefore give rise to a legitimate expectation that the anti-dumping proceeding would be terminated following the withdrawal of the complaint.

When it comes to the alleged absence of injury caused by dumping and a manifest error of assessment, the Court recalled that according to well-established case-law, the determination of injury to the Union industry involves the assessment of complex economic issues. Consequently, the Commission has a broad discretion. The judicial review of such an appraisal is limited to verifying whether the relevant procedural rules have been complied with, whether the facts relied on have been accurately stated and whether there has been a manifest error of assessment or a misuse of powers. The Court concluded that the Commission's previous decision-making practice and the withdrawal of the complaint are irrelevant for determining whether the relevant economic factors and indices required by the basic regulation to characterise the existence of injury and a possible manifest error of assessment in that regard were present in this case.

T-176/23- PT Musim Mas v Commission

On 2 July 2025, the General Court rejected the action for annulment brought by the Indonesian exporting producer Musim Mas against Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/111 of 18 January 2023 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of fatty acid originating in Indonesia.

Musim Mas alleged that the Commission infringed the obligation to state reasons because of the lack of explanation why it continued the anti-dumping investigation after the withdrawal of the complaint, whereas it took the contrary decision to terminate the anti-subsidy investigation. The Court recalled that according to the case-law, it is apparent from the provisions of the basic anti-dumping regulation that, where a complaint is withdrawn, the institutions have the option – but not the obligation – to terminate the proceeding, although they may not do so if it would be contrary to the Union interest. That provision obliges the Commission to take account of the Union interest only if it envisages terminating the procedure further to the withdrawal of the complaint. Therefore, the Commission was not required to set out the reasons why it had continued the anti-dumping proceeding. In any event, the Court found that those reasons were stated in the contested regulation.

Musim Mas alleged infringement of the principle of sound administration, based on an alleged inconsistency between the imposition of anti-dumping measures and the termination of the anti-subsidy investigation. The Court recalled that the lawfulness of the contested regulation must be assessed on the basis of the legal rules (the provisions of the basic regulation) and not on the basis of the decision-making practice.

Musim Mas submitted that the assessment of the Union interest is vitiated by a manifest error of assessment, since the Commission has not proven that the imposition of anti-dumping duties was in the interest of the Union industry and nor in the users' interest. The Court recalled that the assessment of the Union interest involves a complex economic situation and in this situation the Commission has a broad discretion. The judicial review is restricted to verifying that the procedural rules have been complied with, that the facts on which the contested choice is based are accurate, and that there has not been a manifest error of assessment or misuse of powers. The Court found that Musim Mas has failed to adduce evidence establishing the implausibility of the Commission's assessment of the facts which led it to conclude that the imposition of anti-dumping duties served the Union industry interest and would not have a disproportionate effect on users.

Musim Mas contested also the construction of normal value[22] by the Commission for two product types which it exported to the European Union but did not sell in representative quantities on the Indonesian domestic market. The General Court found that the Commission acted accordingly with both the provisions of the basic regulation and of the WTO Anti-dumping Agreement when using actual data pertaining to sales made[23] on the domestic market of Indonesia, to determine the amounts corresponding to profits. The fact that these profit margins are high does not in itself constitute an indication that they are unreasonable. The Court addressed Musim Mas wrong interpretation that the profits used for the construction of the normal value should be similar to the target profit for Union producers[24]. The Court upheld the Commission practice and recalled that when the product under investigation is devised in types for the purposes of the investigation, the basic regulation requires the Commission to calculate the profit margin for the product types using domestic sales of those product types and not of the product as a whole.

In its final plea Musim Mas alleged a manifest error of assessment resulting from the application of an incorrect exchange rate for 11 transactions[25]. The Court recalled that according to settled case-law, the legality of a contested measure falls to be assessed on the basis of the elements of fact and of law available to the Commission at the time when the measure was adopted. The missing transactions information on which the incorrect exchange rate was applied should have been provided by Musim Mas. Not only Musim Mas did not provide it, but did even not correct it once the Commission has "deduced it" itself from other information provided by Musim Mas and provided it with all data used in the dumping calculation to Musim Mas for verification. The General Court concluded that Musim Mas has not established that, during the administrative procedure, the Commission had been made aware of all factual elements that would have enabled it to avoid making the alleged error. In accordance with the case-law, Musim Mas was barred from alleging such an error of fact for the first time in the action. Nor, therefore, may it allege a manifest error of assessment arising from that error of fact.

T-187/23 - PT Permata Hijau Palm Oleo and PT Nubika Jaya v Commission

On 2 July 2025, the General Court rejected the action for annulment brought by the Indonesian exporting producers PT Permata and PT Nubika (the applicants or Permata Group) against Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/111 of 18 January 2023 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of fatty acid originating in Indonesia.

The applicants, who were not part of the sample of exporting producers on the basis of whose data the Commission determined the dumping margins, alleged a manifest error of assessment, inasmuch as their request to get an individual margin of dumping calculated on the basis of their own data verified by the Commission was rejected by the Commission on the ground that it would be unduly burdensome[26]. The applicants submitted that the legal criterion (complexity) applied to reject their request for an individual examination is incorrect as it is not referred to in the basic anti-dumping regulation. Permata Group also considered that the Commission committed a manifested error by rejecting their request as there has still been sufficient time (four and a half months) until the conclusion of the investigation. The Court found that on the one hand the complexity of an investigation relates to both the substantive questions and the procedural obligations, and an individual examination request must be assessed on a case-by-case basis having regard to the resource and time constraints of the investigation. The Court rejected the argument for a restrictive interpretation of the possibility of refusing requests for an individual examination and recalled that the reference to past cases is irrelevant for the determination of a manifest error of assessment. The Court also recalled that in this case its review is limited to the manifest error of assessment and does not extend to the manner in which the Commission uses its available resources to carry out all of the administrative tasks relating to the investigation.

Permata Group also claimed an error of law was committed by the Commission in rejecting its request for individual examination because they considered that if there is only one request for individual examination there is no room for discretion and the Commission is under an obligation to grant that sole request[27]. The Court rejected the claim by considering that the relevant criterion is not the large number of requests for

[22] Musim Mas considered that the profit margins that the Commission has used in the construction of the normal value were unreasonable.
[23] Sales made in the ordinary course of trade.
[24] The target profit is defined in article 7.2c of the basic anti-dumping regulation and was introduced with the modernisation of TDI in 2017.
[25] According to Musim Mas the application of the incorrect exchange rate led to the imposition of an anti-dumping duty exceeding the margin of dumping as it should have been established.
[26] The Commission based its decision on two criteria: 1) the complexity of the investigation, the structure of the two groups of exporting producers not included in the sample and that of the two groups of exporting producers selected for that sample; 2) the remaining investigation time.
[27] Permata Group considered that Unilever Indonesia had not maintained its request for individual examination following the final disclosure.

individual examination, but rather the scope and complexity of the individual examinations and all the other relevant factors forming part of the investigation[28].

Permata Group contested the fact that the investigation was continued, and measures imposed whereas the complaint was withdrawn. The Court recalled that according to the basic regulation where a complaint is withdrawn, the Commission has the option – but not the obligation – to terminate the procedure, although it may not do so if it would be contrary to the Union interest. The Court noted that according to the WTO Anti-dumping agreement the obligation to terminate the investigation applies not when the complaint is withdrawn, but when there is insufficient evidence of dumping and resulting injury. In the present case, the sole, laconic ground for withdrawal of the complaint, namely 'the influence from stakeholders', does not establish the presence or absence of dumping or resulting injury. The Court recalled that, where assessment of a complex economic situation is involved, as in the present case, the Commission has a broad discretion and the Court must restrict its review to verifying whether the procedural rules have been complied with, whether the facts are accurate or whether there has been a manifest error of appraisal or a misuse of powers. The Court found that Commission did not contradict itself in deciding to continue the anti-dumping investigation and to terminate the separate subsidy investigation and the alleged previous decision-making practice is irrelevant for examining the lawfulness of this point of the contested regulation.

Permata further submitted that the continuation of the investigation and the imposition of measures resulted in an infringement of the basic regulation, since the existence of material injury was not established. The Court considered that the withdrawal of the complaint and the previous decision-making practice have no probative value whatsoever in the examination of whether there is injury. Permata Group claimed also that the injury analysis prior to the withdrawal of the complaint showed positive trends and this situation requires the Commission to provide a compelling explanation of why there is injury. The Court recalled that according to the case-law, the examination must lead to the finding that the injury is material, but it is not necessary for all the relevant economic factors and indices to show a negative trend. Any one or more of those factors does not necessarily give decisive guidance. The Court once more referred to the broad discretion enjoyed by the Commission in the determination of injury as this determination involves the assessment of complex economic matters. The judicial review of such an appraisal is limited.

In a separate claim Permata considered that the Commission wrongly concluded that the Union interest required action despite the withdrawal of the complaint. The Court found that the Commission assessed the probative value of the withdrawal, and it rightly concluded that the imposition of measures was in the interest of the Union industry as it was established that it had suffered material injury caused by the imports of the dumped product from Indonesia. The withdrawal of the complaint could not in itself constitute actual evidence for assessing the Union interest.

The only element on which the Court found that the Commission erred in law in this case was the Commission finding that, in principle, it did not have to take account of allegations relating to post-investigation period developments in the examination of the Union interest. However, the Court considered that this finding did not prevent the Commission from examining the substance of those allegations. The Commission dismissed them, after having found that they were not substantiated. The Court concluded that this error of law was not in itself capable of affecting the lawfulness of the contested regulation.

T-230/23, Hitit Seramik v Commission

On 11 June 2025, the General Court dismissed the action brought by Hitit Seramik, a Turkish cooperating exporting producer of ceramic tiles, against Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/265 of 9 February 2023 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tiles originating in India and Türkiye. The applicant submitted four claims, including a claim concerning the treatment of inflation in Turkey and the appropriateness of the Commission's injury assessment.

First, the applicant argued that the Commission failed to consider inflation in the Turkish domestic market, which had the effect of increasing its prices on that market and, consequently, of artificially increasing the normal value. Thus, the applicant alleged a breach of Article 2(10). It claimed that the Commission incorrectly refused to make an adjustment for the inflation recorded in Turkey during the investigation period, whereas it did make an adjustment for the devaluation of the Turkish lira against the euro during that same period by using, for each sale, for the purpose of the currency conversion, the time of the purchase order rather than the date of invoice.

The Court found that the applicant had not demonstrated that the adjustment was warranted. It noted that, as observed by the Commission, the evidence (graph) presented by the applicant did not establish a clear

[28] The scope and complexity of the investigation as a whole, including the number and complexity of the exporting producers included in the sample.

correlation between inflation and the increase in the applicant's sales prices on the Turkish domestic market. As a result, the Court concluded that the Commission had not committed a manifest error in its assessment of the facts.

With regard to the injury assessment, the GC ruled that the Commission did not infringe Article 3(2), (5) and (6) of the basic regulation, read in conjunction with Article 17(1) of that regulation.

The GC first upheld the Commission's choice of sample of Union producers andthe Commission's approach of weighing certain injury indicators based on a ratio reflecting the share of each type of producer in the Union production. In this case, due to the fragmentation of the Union industry, the Commission chose a sample of six companies by distinguishing large, medium-sized and small producers and ensuring that each type was represented in the sample. The Commission also ensured the representativeness of the sample in terms of the geographical distribution of the Union industry, the sample covering the Member States in which around 90% of the Union production was situated. The GC ruled that the method ensured that the sample was representative even if it covered only 6% of the Union production.

The GC then ruled that the Commission did not fail to do a proper injury assessment. It upheld the Commission's finding that Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation because it could not raise prices in the Union to levels high enough to recover its costs during most of the period considered and lost market share so it was unable to benefit from an expanding market, even though some injury indicators remained stable or showed a positive trend during the same period.

T-231/23, Akgün Seramik and Others v Commission

On 11 June 2025, the General Court dismissed the action brought by various Turkish exporting producers of ceramic tiles against Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/265 of 9 February 2023 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tiles originating in India and Türkiye.

In the first plea, the GC held that the Commission's injury determination was lawful and supported by the facts. The Commission's conclusion based on loss of market share, negative or very low profitability and decreasing investments in the period considered justified the finding of material injury, even though some indicators showed stable or positive evolutions and the Union industry still held a market share of 87% in the investigation period.

In the second plea, the GC held that the Commission's causal link analysis was lawful and factually sound. The correlation between the increase of dumped imports, that significantly outpaced the increase of Union industry's sales and the increase in consumption, with the consequent loss of market share by the Union industry to those imports, and the prices of those imports, that undercut Union prices and were below the Union industry's cost of production throughout the period considered, constituted a solid reason to establish the causal link. The GC also upheld the Commission's conclusion that the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Union industry did not break the causal link as the data gathered in the investigation showed that, during the pandemic, demand remained stable and the Union industry was able use its stock to maintain its sales volume, and was also able to resume production fast after the closures linked to the pandemic.

The applicant claimed that the Commission had violated Article 4(1) of the Basic Regulation because, since the sample only accounted for 6% of Union production, it had then carried out an injury analysis not based on either Union producers as a whole or a major proportion of total Union production. The GC upheld the Commission's position in its written pleadings, namely that the 'major proportion' requirement does not apply to the sample and that, in the present case, the Commission did not define the Union industry on the basis of the concept of 'major proportion' but opted to take account of all of the producers of that product in the European Union.

The GC also rejected the fourth plea, which challenged the adjustment made by the Commission under Article 2(10)(i) of the basic Regulation for related traders found to carry out functions comparable to those of an agent working on a commission basis. The applicants alleged that one sampled exporting producer and its related traders formed a single economic entity and for that reason an adjustment under Article 2(10) could not have been made to its export price. Recalling the European courts' jurisprudence on Article 2(10) and the concept of single economic entity, the Court found that the Commission was right to conclude the companies did not form a single economic entity based on the information available. The Court confirmed the legality of the Commission's standard assessment in such cases, which considers, for example, the contractual relation between the related companies and whether the related traders sell products other than the ones produced.

8. ACTIVITIES BY THIRD COUNTRIES TARGETING THE EU

At the end of 2025, the measures in force against the EU exports amounted to 181.

In terms of the main users of trade defence measures, the US leads with 45 measures, followed by Turkey and China with 25 and 19 measures in force respectively. Among other frequent users, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, and Madagascar each have 10 measures in place. India and South Africa have 6 measures followed by Morocco with 5 measures.

An overview of the main users of trade defence measures and the main cases is presented below.

China

Overall trends

In 2025, China's trade defence activity vis-à-vis the European Union continued to increase. By the end of the year, a total of 19 measures were in force against the EU, comprising 17 AD duties and two CVD. While China did not initiate any new investigations during the year, it imposed one provisional CVD and three definitive AD duties.

In 2025, the Commission continued to intervene in the investigations into imports of certain agrifood products originating in the European Union (brandy, pork, and dairy) that China initiated in response to the EU anti-subsidy investigation concerning imports of battery electric vehicles.

According to the Commission's assessment, these investigations were based on questionable allegations and insufficient evidence and therefore did not comply with WTO rules governing the initiation of investigations. Such use of trade defence instruments is not acceptable. The Commission addressed these concerns throughout the investigations, both at political and technical levels.

Main cases

Spirits (brandy) AD

On 5 January 2024, China initiated an AD investigation into imports of spirits obtained by distilling grape wine in containers holding less than 200 litres (brandy) from the EU. The value of EU exports of the product concerned to China amounted to approximately €800 million in 2022. The vast majority of these exports originated in France (97%), with a very small share from Spain (2%). Since the initiation of the investigation, the Commission has closely monitored the proceedings and intervened as appropriate, including during WTO consultations held on 20 and 21 January 2025. Nevertheless, China imposed definitive ad valorem duties ranging from 30,6% to 39,0% on 5 July 2025.

Pork AD

On 17 June 2024, the Chinese authorities initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain pork and pig by-products originating in the European Union. EU exports of the products concerned amounted to approximately €2.7 billion in 2023, with the investigation covering virtually all EU pork exports, including meat and by-products. The Member States most affected were Spain (€1,3 billion), the Netherlands (€527 million), Denmark (€443 million), France (€275 million), and Ireland (€110 million).

The Commission closely monitored the case from its initiation and intervened at each stage of the investigation. Following the imposition of provisional measures on 10 September 2025, with duty rates ranging from 15,6% to 62,4%, the Commission requested a hearing, which was held on 31 October, to highlight the shortcomings of the investigation. Nevertheless, on 17 December 2025, China imposed definitive AD duties, albeit at significantly lower levels, ranging from 4,9% to 19,8%.

Dairy AS

The AS investigation against imports of certain dairy products from the EU was initiated on 21 August 2024. The investigation targets mainly programme of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and also some national schemes of certain Member States. EU exports to China of the products subject to the investigation amounted to around €513 million in 2023. The Member States mainly concerned are France (€179 million), Italy (€57 million), the Netherlands (€53 million), Denmark (€52 million), Spain (€46 million), Ireland (€45 million) and Germany (€33 million).

Since the start of the investigation, the Commission has followed the case closely, intervening where appropriate and responding, in coordination with Member States and the EIB Group, to the questionnaires issued by the investigating authority. As part of the AS proceedings the Commission requested a hearing, which was held on 18 March 2025, and filed a post-hearing submission clarifying that the EU and Member State programmes under investigation are overwhelmingly not countervailable. Nevertheless, provisional measures were imposed on 23 December 2025.

Moreover, on 6 and 7 November 2024, the EU held WTO consultations with China under the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding in relation to the investigation into imports of certain dairy products originating in the European Union. This marked the first time the EU challenged the *initiation* of a trade defence investigation at the WTO. The Commission is currently assessing possible next steps, taking into account, inter alia, requests from the industry.

United States

Overall trends

In 2025, the US's trade defence activity vis-à-vis the European Union slowed down in comparison to 2024. There were three new TD investigations, compared to six in the previous year (2 AD on certain freight rail couples and steel concrete reinforcing bars, and one SFG on quartz surface products). The US imposed three definitive AD duties – on dioctyl terephthalate, corrosion-resistant steel and melamine - and one definitive SFG (melamine). By the end of the year, a total of 45 measures were in force against EU countries (37 AD, 6 AS and 2 SFG). The Commission continues to follow closely all the cases and will intervene, in support of the EU industry, as appropriate.

Main cases

Pasta from Italy – Antidumping duty review for 2023-2024

In August 2024, the US initiated an administrative review for certain pasta for the period July 2023 – June 2024. In September 2025, the Department of Commerce (DOC) concluded that the sampled companies had not cooperated and subsequently applied a weighted average dumping margin of 91,74 % based on adverse facts available (AFA) to the two sampled Italian companies and to all other companies not individually examined in this proceeding. In coordination with the Italian companies and authorities the Commission filed comments in support of the industry recalling the WTO standards for use of facts available. Following these interventions, on 31 December 2025, the DOC issued a post-preliminary analysis significantly reducing the level of duties from the initial 92% to now 2,26%-13,89%. However, this is currently being rebutted by the US domestic industry.

India

Overall trends

The number of trade defence measures in force by India against the EU remained broadly stable. In 2025, India had six measures in force against imports from the EU, compared with four in 2024 and six in 2023. During 2025, India initiated 7 new AD investigations and launched an expiry review on imports of 2-Ethyl Hexanol. It also imposed two definitive safeguard measures, covering non-alloy and alloy steel flat products and low ash metallurgical coke, as well as one definitive AD duty on vitamin A-palmitate. India remains a significant user of trade defence instruments against the EU.

Indonesia

Overall trends

Indonesia continues to be one of the most frequent users of safeguard investigations worldwide, relying primarily on safeguards rather than on the AD or AS instruments.

By the end of 2025, the number of measures in force remained stable, with 10 definitive safeguard measures in place, unchanged from 2024. These measures are increasingly applied for the maximum duration allowed, with extensions becoming routine.

Although Indonesia did not initiate any new investigations in 2025, it launched two safeguard extension reviews, covering imports of curtains (including drapes) and yarn (other than sewing thread). In both cases, these reviews represent the second extension investigation. In 2025, Indonesia imposed two definitive safeguard measures on imports of cotton yarn and mineral wools. These measures followed safeguard investigations initiated in 2023.

Australia

Overall trends

Australia is not among the most active users of trade defence instruments against the EU. By the end of 2025, a total of four AD measures were in force against EU exports, which was unchanged from 2024. During 2025, Australia did not initiate any new investigations or impose any new trade defence measures on EU imports. However, it did initiate a second expiry review of imports of chrome bars from Romania.

Main cases

Tomatoes, prepared or preserved AD/AS

The investigations were initiated in October 2024. In light of the significant EU economic interest involved, estimated at €63 million, the Commission, in close cooperation with the Italian Government and the Italian industry, intervened strongly from the pre-initiation stage through consultations and detailed written submissions. The case has been particularly challenging, as the Australian AS investigation once again targets measures under the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). However, on 12 November 2025, Australia issued its preliminary report, acknowledging that CAP support does not constitute a countervailable subsidy. Subsequently, on 27 January 2026, the investigations were partially terminated with respect to several Italian tomato producers. The final decision in 28 February 2026 resulted in the investigations being terminated.

Thailand

Overall trends

Thailand is not a frequent user of trade defence instruments against the European Union. By the end of 2025, Thailand maintained three AD duties on EU exports, covering hot-rolled flat products in coils and not in coils, tin-free steel, and tinplate, unchanged from 2024. In 2025, Thailand initiated one new safeguard investigation concerning imports of polypropylene.

New Zealand

Overall trends

By the end of 2025, New Zealand had two AD measures in force (canned peaches and preserved peaches) with no change from 2022 onwards. New Zealand did not initiate any new trade defence investigations against the EU in 2025.

Philippines

Overall trends

At the end of 2025, Philippines had two provisional safeguard measures in force, covering imports of cement and on corrugating medium. The latter was subject of one investigation initiated by the Philippines in 2025.

Türkiye

Overall trends

In 2025, Türkiye initiated six new trade defence investigations affecting EU exports, out of which three new SFG investigations targeting imports of PTA, PET resin and paper and paperboards. Moreover, it initiated two new anti-circumvention (AC) investigations and one AD case on tyres from the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia. The Commission continues to follow closely all the cases and will intervene, in support of the EU industry, as appropriate.

Main cases

Woven fabrics
Following the EU–Türkiye High-Level Dialogue on Trade, Türkiye launched an interim review of the anti-circumvention investigation on imports of woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarns. Concluded in November 2025, the interim review delivered a positive outcome: many genuine EU producers that had previously been subject to measures were exempted from the extension of the measures.

Knitted and crocheted fabrics
In 2024, Türkiye initiated a safeguard case against imports of knitted and crocheted fabrics. The Commission intervened in support of EU industry and argued that the conditions to impose measures are not met. In May 2025, Türkiye notified the termination of the case to the WTO, stating that the conditions are indeed not met. The economic value of this case for the EU was €122 million.

Other paper and paperboard SFG
This SFG investigation was initiated on 31 December 2025. Given the high economic interest of €249 million, the Commission has intervened in support of EU industry and Member States and will continue to do so as the investigation continues.

South Africa

Overall trends

At the end of 2025 there were six measures in force, four anti-dumping measures (frozen bone-in portion, ropes and cables, frozen potato chips and frozen chicken) and three safeguard measures (steel flat rolled, corrosion resistant coil and threaded fasteners). In July 2025, South Africa also initiated a safeguard investigation into imports of corrosion thick coil.

The export value concerning corrosion thick coil amounts to around €200 million. The investigation is ongoing and besides monitoring, the Commission has intervened in the appropriate fora and is in contact with the EU industry.

Ukraine

Overall trends

The year 2025 was another challenging year for Ukraine, following the invasion and war of aggression initiated by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022. On 27 February 2022, Ukraine suspended all ongoing TDI investigations and by the end of 2025, Ukraine has no measures in force against EU exports.

Brazil

Overall trends

Brazil remains one of the important users of trade defence instruments against the EU. At the end of 2025, Brazil had 10 AD measures in place against the EU, the same number as in 2024. In 2025, Brazil initiated two new AD investigations, concerning imports of steel wire from Spain (value of exports - not available) and carbon steel sheets from Germany and the Netherlands (export value of €36 million).

Canada

Overall trends

Canada is also a relevant user of trade defence instruments against the EU. At the end of 2025, it had 10 measures in place, two more than in 2024. These are mainly antidumping measures, except for one anti subsidy measure. In 2025, Canada initiated one antidumping investigation on Carbon and alloy steel wire originating in Spain, Italy and Portugal and has imposed two new antidumping measures: provisional measures on carbon and alloy steel wire and definitive measures on concrete reinforcing bar from Bulgaria.

United Kingdom

Overall trends

By the end of 2025, the United Kingdom had two trade defence measures in force against the EU. One of them was a safeguard concerning certain steel products, which was originally an EU measure that was continued by the United Kingdom after Brexit. The other one, was an antidumping measure resulting from the first trade defence investigation initiated by the United Kingdom against the EU and concerned imports of certain engine oils and hydraulic fluids from Lithuania (export value of 10 EUR million)

Main cases

Certain engine oils and hydraulic fluids from Lithuania

In 2024, the United Kingdom initiated a trade defence investigation against imports of certain engine oils and hydraulic fluids from Lithuania. The Commission intervened multiple times in support of the Lithuanian industry. In April 2025, the United Kingdom applied provisional measures and in December 2025 made a final determination applying definitive measures. The economic value of this case for the EU was €10 million.

9. ACTIVITIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE WTO

9.1 Dispute settlement in the field of trade defence

The WTO procedure for the settlement of disputes between WTO Members concerning the application of the WTO agreements is divided into two main stages.

The first stage consists of bilateral consultations between the WTO Members concerned. If those consultations fail to settle the dispute, the second stage can be opened by requesting the WTO Dispute Settlement Body to establish a panel.

WTO Members, other than the complaining and defending parties, with an interest in a given dispute, can intervene as 'third parties' before the panel.

The panel issues a report, which must be adopted by the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) in order to become binding between the parties to the dispute. In a fully functioning WTO dispute settlement system (see further below), panel reports first can be appealed before the WTO Appellate Body (AB) (each appeal being heard by three members of a permanent seven-member body set up by the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU)).

Both the panel report and the report by the AB are adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) unless the DSB rejects the report by unanimity. The findings of a panel report or an AB report must be implemented by the WTO Member whose measures have been found to be inconsistent with the relevant WTO Agreements.

If the complaining WTO Member is not satisfied with the way the reports are implemented, it can ask for the establishment of a so-called 'implementation panel'. Here too, an appeal against the findings of the panel is possible.

Anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguards measures are among the most common subject matters in WTO dispute settlement. The EU is also an active participant in WTO dispute settlement proceedings as a third party in relation to TDI.

Regarding the procedures, it should be noted that, since 11 December 2019, due to the blockage of new appointments to the AB, the WTO dispute settlement system is not able to function fully, because there are no members on the Appellate Body. This affects the capacity of the WTO dispute settlement system to deliver binding resolutions of trade disputes and undermines rules-based international trade.

The EU continues its efforts to find, together with the WTO Membership, a lasting solution to this situation. Pending a solution, the EU, together with certain other WTO Members, created a workaround arrangement to apply as long as the appointments to the AB remain blocked. Known as the 'MPIA', the Multi-party interim appeal arbitration arrangement allows its participating WTO Members to bring appeals and solve disputes within the framework of the DSU despite the current paralysis of the AB. It achieves this through the conclusion of agreements between participating WTO Members to have appeals in disputes between them dealt with by way of arbitration within the framework of the DSU. In this way, the MPIA provides a functioning, binding, two-tier and independent dispute settlement system in the disputes that it covers. It mirrors the usual WTO appeal rules and, for as long as the AB remains unable to function fully, can be used between any Members of the WTO that join the MPIA.

Dispute settlement cases requested by EU

DS 631: Provisional anti-dumping duties imposed by China on imports of Brandy from EU

In November 2024, the European Union requested consultations with China with respect to the provisional anti-dumping duties imposed by China on imports of spirits made from distilled wine in containers of less than 200 litres (commonly referred to as "brandy") originating in the European Union. On 5 December China agreed to hold consultations, which were held online on 20 and 21 January 2025. Provisional ADD were imposed on 11 October 2024, ranging from 30.6% to 39.0%. Since then definitive duties, imposed on 5 July 2025, were slightly lower at 27.7% to 34.9%. Around 30 companies submitted undertakings which were accepted .

DS 628: Initiation of Countervailing investigation by China on imports of Dairy products from EU

In September 2024, the EU requested consultations with China with respect to the WTO-incompatible initiation of an anti-subsidy investigation on imports of certain dairy products from the European Union. On 3 October 2024 China accepted the request for consultations which were held on 6 and 7 November 2024. No solution was found. The Commission will decide on next steps depending on the evolution of the investigation.

The AS investigation against imports of certain dairy products from the EU was initiated on 21 August 2024. The investigation targets mainly programme of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and also some national schemes of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands and Romania. Provisional CVDs were imposed on 23 December 2025, ranging from 21.9% to 42.7%. Definitive duties were adopted on 13 February 2026 at lower levels, from 7.4% to 11.7%. The Commission is considering possible next steps including WTO action.

DS591: Anti-Dumping Duties by Colombia on Frozen Fries from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands

This dispute dates back to November 2019 when the EU requested consultations with Colombia regarding the anti-dumping duties imposed by Colombia on imports of potatoes, prepared or preserved (otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid), frozen (frozen fries), originating in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. Consultations took place in January 2020. The Panel Final report was issued in August 2022 where the EU prevailed. Columbia appealed in the framework of the MPIA (Multi Parti Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement). This was the first appeal to the MPIA which issued its report in December 2022 and where the EU again prevailed (main claims won related to the dumping calculation, fair comparison and adjustments e.g. for product mix, or packaging which Colombia had rejected).

Colombia had one year to implement the ruling, which should have led to the termination of the duties. Colombia issued its implementation report in October 2023. While Colombia made some adjustments to the calculation, which led to lower duties in some cases but to higher duties in others, the EU considered these adjustments not in line with the ruling. On 14 November 2024, the European Union requested the establishment of a compliance panel with respect to measures taken to comply. On 27 November 2024, the compliance panel was composed; The panel issued its final report to the parties in October 2025. To comply with the panel ruling, Colombia opened an administrative review and repealed the measures in March 2026.

DS577: Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties by the United States on Ripe Olives from Spain

The EU challenged the countervailing duties imposed by the US on ripe olives originating in Spain before the WTO in December 2021, the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) adopted the final panel report declaring these duties inconsistent with WTO rules. The Commission considered that the US had failed to implement the WTO ruling and requested the establishment of a compliance panel, which was composed on 31 July 2023. On 19 March 2024, the DSB concluded that the United States had failed to comply with the original panel's pass-through finding.

As the US did not take any measure to implement the findings of the compliance panel report, on 14 November 2024, the EU requested the WTO DSB to authorise the imposition of countermeasures. The US immediately requested an arbitration on the level of countermeasures by the EU and the arbitration panel was established on 29 November 2024. The decision by the arbitration panel on the level of nullification and impairment was adopted in November 2025 and the EU obtained, in December 2025, from the DSB authorisation to adopt countermeasures.

Dispute settlement cases against the EU

DS630: Countervailing Duties on New Battery Electric Vehicles from China

In November 2024, China requested consultations with the European Union regarding the definitive countervailing duties imposed by the European Union on new battery electric vehicles from China, as well as the underlying investigation that led to the imposition of these duties. An earlier request for consultations with the EU was filed by China on 9 August with respect to the same investigation and the provisional countervailing duties imposed by the EU on imports of BEVs from China (DS626). At its meeting on 25 April 2025, the DSB established a panel. Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mexico, Norway, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States reserved their third-party rights.The panel was composed on 13 October 2025.

DS622: Anti-dumping duties on fatty acid from Indonesia.

In February 2024, Indonesia requested consultations with the European Union with respect to (i) the definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of fatty acid from Indonesia; (ii) the investigation leading to the imposition of these measures; and (iii) the methodology applied by the European Union in anti-dumping investigations (including in the investigation on imports of fatty acid from Indonesia) for constructing normal value based on product control numbers (PCN)-specific costs and profit data. At its meeting on 18 December 2024, the DSB established a panel. Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States, reserved their third-party rights. On 1 October 2025, the Chair of the panel informed the DSB that, in light of the amount and complexity of the work involved, the panel did not expect to issue its final report to the parties before the first quarter of 2026. The Panel held a first substantive meeting with the parties on 14 and 15 October 2025. A session with the third parties took place on 15 October 2025.

DS 618: Countervailing duties on imports of biodiesel from Indonesia

In August 2023, Indonesia requested consultations with the European Union regarding the definitive countervailing duties on imports of biodiesel from Indonesia. In October 2023, Indonesia requested the establishment of a panel. The panel was composed in March 2024.

Indonesia claimed that the definitive countervailing duties on imports of biodiesel from Indonesia and the investigation leading to their imposition are inconsistent with certain provisions of the ASCM. Indonesia alleged that the countervailing duties adopted by the EU are in contravention of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. Indonesia challenged the Commission's determination concerning Government support to the biodiesel industry through direct transfer of funds via the 'Biodiesel Subsidy Fund' and also the provision of crude palm oil ("CPO") for less than adequate remuneration. Indonesia also challenged the threat of injury and the causal link analysis made by the Commission.

The Panel report was issued in August 2025 and on 26 September 2025, the European Union notified the DSB of its decision to appeal certain issues of law and legal interpretations in the panel report. Given that Indonesia is not a party to the MPIA, the appeal is effectively 'into the void' pending the appointment of members to the AB.

DS 616: Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products from Indonesia

On 24 January 2023, Indonesia requested consultations with the European Union with respect to countervailing and anti-dumping measures imposed by the European Union on imports of stainless-steel cold-rolled flat products from Indonesia. Indonesia claimed that the measures are inconsistent with a number of provisions of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing measures (ASCM) and the Anti-Dumping Agreement.

The main issue raised by Indonesia is the legality of the 'attribution theory' used in EU trade defence policy, whereby financial contributions formally paid by the Chinese government are attributed to a third country government, in this case the Government of Indonesia. This attribution was made because of a substantive body of evidence demonstrating that Indonesia 'acknowledged and adopted' the subsidizing conduct of the Chinese state as its own. The theory was used for the first time in the Egyptian Glass-Fiber Fabric case, where the General Court approved the Commission's use of the attribution theory.

Indonesia also contested the part of the EU Regulation concerning the provision of nickel ore at less than adequate remuneration, in particular the treatment of the Indonesian mining companies as public bodies or private bodies being entrusted or directed by the government, the selection of the appropriate benchmark for nickel ore and the calculation of the benefit.

Consultations between the EU and Indonesia took place on 13 March 2023 but failed to resolve the dispute. On 17 April 2023, Indonesia requested the establishment of a panel. At its meeting on 30 May 2023, the DSB established a panel. Following the agreement of the parties, the panel was composed on 13 September 2023. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States reserved their third-party rights.

The first two meetings of the parties took place in April and December 2024. The panel report was issued in October 2025. The EU appealed the findings in November 2025. Given that Indonesia is not a party to the MPIA, the appeal is effectively 'into the void' pending the appointment of members to the AB.

DS494: European Union – Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia

On 24 July 2020, the panel circulated to all WTO Members its final report in DS494 European Union – Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia. Both the EU and Russia appealed the report. However, with the ongoing difficulties in the WTO Dispute Settlement, there was no progress in 2025.

9.2 Meetings of the WTO Anti-dumping, ASCM and Safeguards Committees.

Twice a year, in spring and autumn, the WTO convenes meetings of the Subsidies and Countervailing, Anti-dumping, and Safeguards Committees. These Committees serve as platforms for WTO members to consult and discuss matters pertaining to the implementation of the relevant agreements by the investigating authorities. Alongside these formal Committees, the WTO also hosts subsidiary groups concerned with trade defence issues. There is an Anti-dumping Working Group on Implementation, where members exchange information on the practical application of anti-dumping investigations and an Informal Group on Anti-circumvention to discuss how members address circumvention, given the absence of such provisions in the Anti-dumping Agreement. Additionally, informal sessions for 'Friends of Safeguards Proceedings' facilitate discussions on specific elements of the safeguard instrument and its application. These Committees and sub-groups enable WTO members to highlight concerns about specific cases and practices of others while defending their own investigations, practices, and measures.

During the October 2025 Committees week, the EU participated in an informal meeting of the Heads of Trade Remedies Investigating authorities hosted by Australia's Anti-Dumping Commission (ADC) and Canada's Border Services Agency. Very useful discussions focussed on identifying ways of improving transparency and strengthening collaboration through information exchange, particularly in subsidy investigations where cooperation from exporters or foreign governments is limited. There was an exchange of views on how authorities are adapting to keep pace with rapidly changing market conditions as well as the challenges posed by increasingly complex circumvention practices.

At the April 2025 meeting of the Special Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, members continued reviewing the subsidy notifications made in 2023 while commencing the review of notifications made in the context of the 2025 exercise at the October meeting. Compliance with notification obligations under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) remains notably poor, with only half of the members notifying by October 2025 for the latest exercise, despite the June 2025 deadline. The EU highlighted this issue, urging members to adhere to their obligations and enhance transparency regarding subsidies, given their distortive impact on global trade.

During the spring session of the regular Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, the EU defended the countervailing measures imposed in October 2024 on battery electric vehicles against strong criticism from China. In the autumn meeting, Egypt addressed the EU's expiry review of measures on glass fibre reinforcements, suggesting the case be terminated in light of the WTO Dispute settlement proceeding on countervailing duties on Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products from Indonesia, which tackled the issue of cross-border subsidies. The EU argued these cases were unrelated. The EU continued to raise concerns over

Australia’s anti-subsidy investigation into canned tomatoes from Italy, noting that Italian tomato producers have been targeted since 1992 when Australia first imposed AD and AS measures, and addressed China's investigation into dairy products from the EU. Discussions continued, under the regular agenda item ‘Subsidies and overcapacity’, on the detrimental effect of subsidies in creating global overcapacity and the ensuing damage to global trade.

In the Anti-dumping Committee, the EU highlighted concerns regarding the UK’s anti-dumping investigation into engine oil from Lithuania, the US's administrative review on pasta from Italy, as well as reiterating previously expressed concerns about Australia’s investigation into canned tomatoes from Italy and China’s investigations on brandy and pork products from the EU. The EU urged China not to utilise trade defence instruments as retaliatory tools but to adhere to WTO rules. In these meetings, the EU responded to concerns raised about its anti-dumping investigations on hot rolled flat steel products from Egypt and Japan, optical fibre cables from India, and a review into urea ammonium nitrate from Russia. The EU also responded to both Türkiye and Japan, who criticised the EU’s investigation into cold-rolled flat steel products, mentioning the 'particular market situation' aspects. China criticised the EU for what it perceives as an increasingly protectionist stance, citing references to trade defence in several sectoral Communications adopted by the EU. The EU emphasised that its actions are complaint-driven and the increase is symptomatic of an unprecedented level of allegedly unfairly traded imports from China. Regarding the industrial policy documents, the EU stressed these reflect its unwavering commitment to addressing unfair trade practices that harm European industries in line with WTO rules.

In the Anti-dumping Working Group on Implementation, the EU engaged in discussions concerning interim and changed circumstances reviews, case filing systems, handling of documents, sampling, and the implications of non-cooperation in investigations.

At the October 2025 meeting of the Informal Group on Anti-circumvention, discussions centred around updates by members to their legal frameworks on circumvention and the implementation of anti-circumvention procedures. The group also explored emerging trends and challenges encountered in such investigations.

During the Safeguards Committee meeting, the EU addressed queries about the steel measure proposed by the European Commission on 7 October 2025, explaining that the measure aimed to mitigate the adverse effects of global overcapacity on the EU’s steel market. The EU clarified that, as the proposed measure was not a safeguard measure, the Safeguards Committee was not the appropriate forum for its discussion. The EU also responded to inquiries concerning the ongoing safeguard investigation into ferro-alloys. Since May 2025, the WTO’s online tool called “Online Safeguard Action Notification Portal” has been fully operational, which the EU finds user friendly.

The WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies came into force in September 2025, having attained the required two-thirds ratification threshold. WTO negotiations continued on outstanding issues to forge a comprehensive agreement on fisheries subsidies.

The EU, along with other like-minded WTO members, persevered with subsidy-related work under the WTO Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform initiative and the Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions.

Informal WTO deliberations on Trade and Industrial Policies also continued, with eight sessions conducted in 2025. The EU co-hosted two sessions: in February 2025 on subsidies transparency, and in September 2025 on below-market financing provided by state banks.

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ANNEX A

New investigations initiated

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Continuous filament glass fibre products	Bahrain	17.02.2025 C/2025/1135 AD728
Continuous filament glass fibre products	Egypt	17.02.2025 C/2025/1135 AD728
Continuous filament glass fibre products	Thailand	17.02.2025 C/2025/1135 AD728
Cast iron articles	India	26.02.2025 C/2025/1276 AD727
Cast iron articles	Türkiye	26.02.2025 C/2025/1276 AD727
Softwood plywood	Brazil	06.03.2025 C/2025/1490 AD729
Adipic acid	People's Republic of China	14.03.2025 C/2025/1608 AD731
Phosphorous acid	People's Republic of China	19.03.2025 C/2025/1687 AD730
Pneumatic tyres (new), of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars, buses or lorries	People's Republic of China	21.05.2025 C/2025/2778 AD733
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Vietnam	22.05.2025 C/2025/2787 AD732
1,4-Butanediol (BDO)	People's Republic of China	06.06.2025 C/2025/3135 AD734
1,4-Butanediol (BDO)	Saudi Arabia	06.06.2025 C/2025/3135 AD734
1,4-Butanediol (BDO)	United States of America	06.06.2025 C/2025/3135 AD734
Polyamide yarns	People's Republic of China	29.07.2025 C/2025/4120 AD735
Terephthalic acid	Mexico	13.08.2025 C/2025/4539 AD736
Terephthalic acid	Republic of Korea	13.08.2025 C/2025/4539 AD736
Pea protein	People's Republic of China	29.08.2025 C/2025/4850 AD737
PET Spunbond	People's Republic of China	15.09.2025 C/2025/5010 AD738

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	India	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	Japan	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	Taiwan	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	Türkiye	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	Vietnam	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Certain alkyl phosphonic acids and their sodium salts	People's Republic of China	18.09.2025 C/2025/5021 AD740
UREA	Russian Federation	25.09.2025 C/2025/5240 AD741
Robot lawn mowers (RLM)	People's Republic of China	19.11.2025 C/2025/6235 AD745
Welding wire	People's Republic of China	11.12.2025 C/2025/6555 AD746
Sodium benzoate	People's Republic of China	19.12.2025 C/2025/6744 AD747
Benzyl Alcohol	People's Republic of China	19.12.2025 C/2025/6741 AD748
Mobile cranes	People's Republic of China	19.12.2025 C/2025/6726 AD749

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Passenger car and light lorry tyres	People's Republic of China	06.11.2025 C/2025/5924 AS743
Lightweight thermal paper	People's Republic of China	07.11.2025 C/2025/5911 AS742

C. Safeguard investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
None	-	-

ANNEX B

A) New investigations initiated by product sector during the period 2021 - 2025 (31 December)

Product sector		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ceramics		2	-	-	-	-
Chemical & allied		2	1	4	13	12
Electronics		2	-	1	1	-
Iron & steel		6	3	-	8	9
Other		1	-	3	4	3
Other mechanical engineering		-	-	1	2	1
Plastics & Rubber		1	-	3	2	3
Textiles		-	1	-	-	2
Wood and paper		-	-	-	3	2
Grand Total		**14**	**5**	**12**	**33**	**32**
Of which	anti-dumping	14	4	10	29	30
	anti-subsidy	-	1	2	3	2
	safeguard	-	-	-	1	-

B) New investigations initiated by country of export during the period 2021 - 2025 (31 December)

Country of origin	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	1
Brazil	1	-	-	-	1
Egypt	-	-	1	1	1
Erga Omnes	-	-	-	1	-
India	2	-	1	3	2
Indonesia	2	1	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	1	1
Mexico	-	-	-	-	1
Morocco	1	-	-	1	-
People's Republic of China	4	3	9	20	15
Republic of Korea	1	-	-	2	1
Russian Federation	1	-	-	-	1
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	1
Taiwan	-	-	-	2	1
Thailand	-	-	-	1	1
Türkiye	2	1	-	-	2
United States of America	-	-	1	-	1
Vietnam	-	-	-	1	2
Grand Total	**14**	**5**	**12**	**33**	**32**

ANNEX C

Imposition of provisional duties

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Tinplate	People's Republic of China	14.01.2025 L/2025/81 AD705
Lysine	People's Republic of China	14.01.2025 L/2025/74 AD706
Multilayered Wood Flooring (MWF)	People's Republic of China	15.01.2025 L/2025/78 AD707
Decor paper	People's Republic of China	14.02.2025 L/2025/291 AD712
Epoxy resins	People's Republic of China	27.02.2025 L/2025/393 AD711
Epoxy resins	Taiwan	27.02.2025 L/2025/393 AD711
Epoxy resins	Thailand	27.02.2025 L/2025/393 AD711
Glyoxylic acid	People's Republic of China	24.03.2025 L/2025/591 AD714
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Egypt	07.04.2025 L/2025/670 AD715
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Japan	07.04.2025 L/2025/670 AD715
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Vietnam	07.04.2025 L/2025/670 AD715
Steel Track Shoes (STS)	People's Republic of China	22.04.2025 L/2025/780 AD716
Hardwood plywood	People's Republic of China	10.06.2025 L/2025/1139 AD717
Screws without Heads	People's Republic of China	16.06.2025 L/2025/1189 AD718
Choline Chloride	People's Republic of China	30.06.2025 L/2025/1288 AD719
Fused alumina	People's Republic of China	18.07.2025 L/2025/1456 AD720
High pressure seamless steel cylinders	People's Republic of China	05.08.2025 L/2025/1711 AD724
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	People's Republic of China	07.08.2025 L/2025/1723 AD721

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Barium carbonate	India	11.08.2025 L/2025/1724 AD723
Barium carbonate	People's Republic of China	11.08.2025 L/2025/1724 AD723
Valine	People's Republic of China	14.08.2025 L/2025/1737 AD722
Candles	People's Republic of China	14.08.2025 L2025/1732 AD726
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Resins	Republic of Korea	18.08.2025 L/2025/1739 AD725
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Resins	Taiwan	18.08.2025 L/2025/1739 AD725
Softwood plywood	Brazil	04.11.2025 L/2025/2219 AD729
Adipic acid	People's Republic of China	13.11.2025 L/2025/2287 AD731
Phosphorous acid	People's Republic of China	18.11.2025 L/2025/2314 AD730

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
None	-	-

ANNEX D

New investigations concluded by the imposition of definitive duties during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Titanium dioxide	People's Republic of China	09.01.2025 L/2025/4 AD696
Mobile access equipment	People's Republic of China	09.01.2025 L/2025/45 AD698
Polyvinyl Chloride	Egypt	10.01.2025 L/2025/36 AD697
Polyvinyl Chloride	United States of America	10.01.2025 L/2025/36 AD697
Erythritol	People's Republic of China	16.01.2025 L/2025/60 AD699
Biodiesel	People's Republic of China	11.02.2025 L/2025/261 AD700
Glass fibre yarns	People's Republic of China	19.03.2025 L/2025/501 AD702
Tinplate	People's Republic of China	28.05.2025 L/2025/1042 AD705
Vanillin	People's Republic of China	12.06.2025 L/2025/1151 AD708
Lysine	People's Republic of China	11.07.2025 L/2025/1330 AD706
Multilayered Wood Flooring (MWF)	People's Republic of China	14.07.2025 L/2025/1342 AD707
Epoxy resins	People's Republic of China	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Epoxy resins	Taiwan	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Epoxy resins	Thailand	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Decor paper	People's Republic of China	06.08.2025 L/2025/1717 AD712
Glyoxylic acid	People's Republic of China	23.09.2025 L/2025/1901 AD714
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Egypt	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Japan	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Vietnam	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715
Steel Track Shoes (STS)	People's Republic of China	20.10.2025 L/2025/2081 AD716
Screws without Heads	People's Republic of China	23.10.2025 L/2025/2153 AD718
Hardwood plywood	People's Republic of China	20.11.2025 L/2025/2333 AD717
Choline Chloride	People's Republic of China	19.12.2025 2025/2589 AD719

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Aluminium Road Wheels (certain)	Morocco	14.03.2025 L/2025/500 AS703
Mobile access equipment	People's Republic of China	25.04.2025 L/2025/796 AS704
Optical fibre cables (OFC)	India	11.06.2025 L/2025/1135 AS709

ANNEX E

New investigations terminated without the imposition of measures during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Seamless Pipes and Tubes	People's Republic of China	02.06.2025 L/2025/1067 AD710
Epoxy resins	Republic of Korea	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	India	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
None	-	-

ANNEX F

Expiry reviews initiated or concluded

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

(chronological by date of publication)

Initiated		
Product	**Country of origin**	**OJ Reference**
Persulphates	People's Republic of China	17.01.2025 C/2025/360 R832
Steel Road Wheels	People's Republic of China	03.03.2025 C/2025/1461 R833
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Egypt	03.04.2025 C/2025/2022 R834
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	People's Republic of China	03.04.2025 C/2025/2022 R834
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Egypt	13.06.2025 C/2025/3223 R835
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	People's Republic of China	13.06.2025 C/2025/3223 R835
Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)	Egypt	24.06.2025 C/2025/3442 R836
Ferro-silicon	People's Republic of China	30.06.2025 C/2025/3570 R837
Ferro-silicon	Russian Federation	30.06.2025 C/2025/3570 R837
Solar glass	People's Republic of China	22.07.2025 C/2025/4011 R839
Solar glass	People's Republic of China	22.07.2025 C/2025/4010 R840
Polyvinyl Alcohols	People's Republic of China	25.09.2025 C/2025/5136 R841
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products	Indonesia	03.10.2025 C/2025/5293 R843
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products	People's Republic of China	03.10.2025 C/2025/5293 R843
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products	Taiwan	03.10.2025 C/2025/5293 R843
Heavyweight Thermal Paper	Republic of Korea	17.10.2025 C/2025/5537 R842
Citrus fruits (certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.)	People's Republic of China	21.10.2025 C/2025/5628 R844
Ammonium nitrate	Russian Federation	12.12.2025 C/2025/6682 R845

Concluded: confirmation of duty		
Product	**Country of origin**	**OJ Reference**
Tyres for buses or lorries (new and retreaded)	People's Republic of China	16.01.2025 L/2025/58 R802
Tyres for buses or lorries (new and retreaded)	People's Republic of China	16.01.2025 L/2025/61 R804
Lever arch mechanisms	People's Republic of China	21.01.2025 L/2025/100 R803
Bicycles (electric)	People's Republic of China	24.01.2025 L/2025/120 R810
Bicycles (electric)	People's Republic of China	24.01.2025 L/2025/114 R811
Biodiesel	Argentina	06.05.2025 L/2025/835 R812
Tubes and pipes fittings	Malaysia	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Tubes and pipes fittings	Republic of Korea	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Tubes and pipes fittings	Russian Federation	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Organic coated steel products (certain)	People's Republic of China	25.07.2025 L/2025/1508 R813
Organic coated steel products (certain)	People's Republic of China	25.07.2025 L/2025/1506 R814
Aluminium foil in rolls	People's Republic of China	07.08.2025 L/2025/1720 R816
Polyethylene terephthalate	India	19.08.2025 L/2025/1748 R820
Malleable tube fittings (MTF)	People's Republic of China	19.09.2025 L/2025/1890 R819
Malleable tube fittings (MTF)	Thailand	19.09.2025 L/2025/1890 R819
Tableware and kitchenware (ceramic)	People's Republic of China	08.10.2025 L/2025/1981 R817
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Ironing boards	People's Republic of China	28.11.2025 L/2025/2386 R827

Concluded: termination and repeal of the measures		
Product	**Country of origin**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-

ANNEX G

Interim reviews initiated or concluded

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

(chronological by date of publication)

Initiated			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
New battery electric vehicles for passengers	People's Republic of China		04.12.2025 C/2025/6545 R847

Concluded: amendment of duty			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
Melamine	People's Republic of China		19.02.2025 L/2025/325 R808
Trichloroisocyanuric Acid (TCCA)	People's Republic of China		05.11.2025 L/2025/2216 R821
Glass fibre reinforcements	People's Republic of China		25.11.2025 L/2025/2328 R824
Glass fibre reinforcements	People's Republic of China		25.11.2025 L/2025/2337 R825

Concluded by termination without amendment of duty			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

Concluded: termination and repeal of measures			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

ANNEX H

Other reviews initiated or concluded

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

(chronological by date of publication)

Initiated			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
Rainbow trout	Türkiye		15.04.2025 C/2025/2264 R749a

Concluded: confirmation/amendment of duty			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
Rainbow trout	Türkiye		22.10.2025 L/2025/2118 R749a

Concluded: termination and repeal of measures			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

ANNEX I

New exporter reviews initiated or concluded

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

(chronological by date of publication)

A. Anti-dumping investigations

Initiated			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

Concluded: imposition/amendment of duty			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

Concluded: termination			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

B. Anti-subsidy investigations ("accelerated" investigations)

Initiated			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

Concluded: imposition/amendment of duty			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

Concluded: termination			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

ANNEX J

Anti-absorption investigations initiated or concluded during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025 (chronological by date of publication)

Initiated			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

Concluded with increase of duty			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

Concluded without increase of duty / termination			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

ANNEX K

Anti-circumvention investigations initiated or concluded during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025 (chronological by date of publication)

Initiated			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
Malleable tube fittings	People's Republic of China		16.07.2025 L/2025/1448 R838

Concluded with extension of duty			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
Monosodium glutamate (MSG)	People's Republic of China	Malaysia	11.04.2025 L/2025/698 R818

Concluded without extension of duty / termination			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

ANNEX L

Safeguard review investigations initiated or concluded

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

(chronological by date of publication)

A. Safeguard review investigations initiated

Review investigations initiated			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

B. Safeguard review investigations concluded

Investigations terminated without imposition of measures			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
Alloys	Erga Omnes	-	L_2025_2351 ; 18.11.2025

Safeguard measures which expired				
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**Date of expiry**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-	-

Concluded: imposition/amendment of duty				
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**Date of expiry**	**OJ Reference**
Steel products (certain)	Erga Omnes		30/06/2026	25.03.2025 L/2025/612 Safe009R8

ANNEX M

Undertakings accepted or repealed

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

(chronological by date of publication)

Undertakings accepted			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

Undertakings withdrawn or repealed			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
None	-	-	-

ANNEX N

Measures which expired / lapsed

during the period 1 January - 31 December 2025

(chronological by date of publication)

A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
None	-	-

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
None	-	-

C. Safeguard investigations (chronological by date of publication)

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
None	-	-

ANNEX O

Definitive anti-dumping measures in force on 31 December 2025

A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K)	People's Republic of China		01/11/2015	28.01.2022 L 19/22 R727
Alkyl Phosphate Esters (certain)	People's Republic of China		14/09/2024	13.09.2024 L/2024/2415 AD694
Aluminium converter foil	People's Republic of China		09/12/2021	22.12.2021 L458/344 AD673
Aluminium extrusions	People's Republic of China		31/01/2021	30.03.2021 L109/1 AD664
Aluminium flat-rolled products	People's Republic of China		12/10/2021	08.07.2022 L 183/71 AD668
Aluminium foil (jumbo rolls)	People's Republic of China		07/10/2009	10.03.2022 L 83/7 R730
Aluminium foil (jumbo rolls)	People's Republic of China	Thailand	16/09/2021	15.09.2021 L325/6 R732
Aluminium foil in rolls	People's Republic of China		14/03/2013	07.08.2025 L/2025/1720 R816
Aluminium foil in rolls	People's Republic of China	Thailand	16/09/2021	07.08.2025 L/2025/1720 R816
Aluminium radiators (certain)	People's Republic of China		10/11/2012	15.10.2024 L/2024/2661 R809
Aluminium road wheels (certain)	Morocco		13/01/2023	12.01.2023 L 10/1 AD686
Aluminium road wheels (certain)	People's Republic of China		29/10/2010	19.01.2023 L18/66 R759
Ammonium nitrate	Russian Federation		24/08/1995	16.12.2020 L425/21 R706
Aspartame	People's Republic of China		30/07/2016	24.10.2022 L274/24 R742
Bicycles	People's Republic of China		09/09/1993	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	Cambodia	20/05/2015	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	Indonesia	06/06/2013	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	Malaysia	06/06/2013	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	Pakistan	20/05/2015	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	18/01/1997	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	Philippines	20/05/2015	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	Sri Lanka	06/06/2013	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Bicycles	People's Republic of China	Tunisia	06/06/2013	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
Bicycles (electric)	People's Republic of China		19/01/2019	24.01.2025 L/2025/120 R810
Biodiesel	People's Republic of China		11/02/2025	30.04.2025 L/2025/826 AD700
Biodiesel	United States of America		13/03/2009	02.08.2021 L277/34 R723
Biodiesel	United States of America	Canada	12/05/2011	02.08.2021 L277/34 R723
Birch Plywood	Russian Federation		10/11/2021	06.12.2021 L433/19 AD672
Birch plywood	Russian Federation	Kazakhstan	15/05/2024	14.05.2024 L/2024/1287 R799
Birch plywood	Russian Federation	Türkiye	15/05/2024	14.05.2024 L/2024/1287 R799
Bulb flat	People's Republic of China		12/01/2024	11.01.2024 L/2024/209 AD691
Bulb flat	Türkiye		12/01/2024	11.01.2024 L/2024/209 AD691
Calcium silicon	People's Republic of China		25/03/2022	24.03.2022 L 96/9 AD679

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Cast iron articles (certain)	People's Republic of China		31/01/2018	05.03.2024 L/2024/770 R788
Ceramic tiles	India		11/02/2023	15.07.2024 L/2024/1919 AD684
Ceramic tiles	People's Republic of China		16/09/2011	24.10.2025 L/2025/2147 R782
Ceramic tiles	Türkiye		11/02/2023	15.07.2024 L/2024/1919 AD684
Choline Chloride	People's Republic of China		20/12/2025	19.12.2025 2025/2589 AD719
Citric acid	People's Republic of China		04/12/2008	15.04.2021 L129/73 R717
Citric acid	People's Republic of China	Malaysia	16/01/2016	15.04.2021 L129/73 R717
Citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.)	People's Republic of China		31/12/2008	22.10.2020 L351/2 R709
Coated fine paper	People's Republic of China		15/05/2011	22.08.2023 L 207/41 R775
Cold-rolled flat steel products	People's Republic of China		05/08/2016	27.10.2022 L277/149 R745
Cold-rolled flat steel products	Russian Federation		05/08/2016	27.10.2022 L277/149 R745
Corrosion resistant steel (CRS)	People's Republic of China		09/02/2018	11.03.2024 L/2024/819 R790
Corrosion resistant steels	Russian Federation		13/08/2022	12.08.2022 L 211/127 AD682
Corrosion resistant steels	Türkiye		13/08/2022	12.08.2022 L 211/127 AD682
Decor paper	People's Republic of China		07/08/2025	06.08.2025 L/2025/1717 AD712
Ductile pipes (tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron)	India		19/03/2016	16.06.2022 L161/1 R736
Electrolytic chromium coated steel (ECCS)	Brazil		17/11/2022	16.11.2022 L 295/7 AD683
Electrolytic chromium coated steel (ECCS)	People's Republic of China		17/11/2022	16.11.2022 L 295/7 AD683
Electrolytic manganese dioxides (certain)	People's Republic of China		15/03/2024	14.03.2024 L/2024/844 AD692

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Epoxy resins	People's Republic of China		29/07/2025	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Epoxy resins	Taiwan		29/07/2025	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Epoxy resins	Thailand		29/07/2025	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Erythritol	People's Republic of China		17/01/2025	16.01.2025 L/2025/60 AD699
Fatty Acid	Indonesia		20/01/2023	19.01.2023 l18/1 AD687
Ferro-silicon	People's Republic of China		29/02/2008	01.07.2020 L208/2 R698
Ferro-silicon	Russian Federation		29/02/2008	01.07.2020 L208/2 R698
Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	People's Republic of China		10/08/2011	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	People's Republic of China	India	21/12/2013	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	People's Republic of China	Indonesia	21/12/2013	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	People's Republic of China	Malaysia	25/07/2012	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	People's Republic of China	Taiwan	17/01/2013	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	People's Republic of China	Thailand	17/01/2013	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)	People's Republic of China		16/03/2011	25.11.2025 L/2025/2337 R767
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Egypt		07/04/2020	15.06.2020 L189/1 AD653
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Egypt	Türkiye	09/09/2022	08.09.2022 L233/1 R755
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	People's Republic of China		07/04/2020	15.06.2020 L189/1 AD653
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	People's Republic of China	Morocco	26/02/2022	25.02.2022 L 46/49 R739
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	People's Republic of China	Türkiye	09/09/2022	08.09.2022 L233/1 R755

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Glass fibre yarns	People's Republic of China		20/03/2025	19.03.2025 L/2025/501 AD702
Glyoxylic acid	People's Republic of China		24/09/2025	23.09.2025 L/2025/1901 AD714
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)	Japan		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)	People's Republic of China		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)	Republic of Korea		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)	Russian Federation		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)	United States of America		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
Graphite electrode systems	India		19/09/2004	07.06.2023 L147/5 R762
Graphite Electrode Systems	People's Republic of China		08/04/2022	07.04.2022 L108/20 AD680
Hand pallet trucks	People's Republic of China		22/07/2005	27.02.2024 L/2024/670 R783
Hand pallet trucks	People's Republic of China	Thailand	17/06/2009	27.02.2024 L/2024/670 R783
Hardwood plywood	People's Republic of China		21/11/2025	20.11.2025 L/2025/2333 AD717
Heavy plate of non-alloy or other alloy steel (certain)	People's Republic of China		01/03/2017	17.05.2023 L133/214 R761
Hot rolled flat products (HRFS)	Türkiye		07/07/2021	06.07.2021 L238/32 AD665
Hot-rolled flat products (of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel)(certain)	Brazil		07/10/2017	13.12.2023 L/2023/2758 R780
Hot-rolled flat products (of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel)(certain)	Iran		07/10/2017	13.12.2023 L/2023/2758 R780
Hot-rolled flat products (of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel)(certain)	Russian Federation		07/10/2017	13.12.2023 L/2023/2758 R780

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (certain)	People's Republic of China		07/04/2017	08.06.2023 L148/45 R765
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Egypt		27/09/2025	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Japan		27/09/2025	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715
Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain	Vietnam		27/09/2025	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715
Iron or steel fasteners	People's Republic of China		18/02/2022	28.07.2025 L/2025/1501 AD676
Ironing boards	People's Republic of China		27/04/2007	23.07.2013 L198/1 R549
Ironing boards	People's Republic of China		27/04/2007	28.11.2025 L/2025/2386 R827
Lever arch mechanisms	People's Republic of China		28/07/2006	21.01.2025 L/2025/100 R803
Lysine	People's Republic of China		12/07/2025	11.07.2025 L/2025/1330 AD706
Malleable tube fittings (MTF)	People's Republic of China		15/05/2013	19.09.2025 L/2025/1890 R819
Malleable tube fittings (MTF)	Thailand		15/05/2013	19.09.2025 L/2025/1890 R819
Melamine	People's Republic of China		14/05/2011	15.09.2023 L228/199 R774
Mobile access equipment	People's Republic of China		10/01/2025	25.04.2025 L/2025/796 AD698
Molybdenum wires	People's Republic of China		17/06/2010	26.07.2022 L197/75 R744
Molybdenum wires	People's Republic of China	Malaysia	13/01/2012	26.07.2022 L197/75 R744
Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG)	Saudi Arabia		16/11/2021	25.07.2022 L196/119 AD671
Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG)	United States of America		16/11/2021	25.07.2022 L196/119 AD671

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Monosodium glutamate (MSG)	Indonesia		23/01/2015	19.04.2021 L132/63 R712
Monosodium glutamate (MSG)	People's Republic of China		03/12/2008	19.04.2021 L132/63 R712
Monosodium glutamate (MSG)	People's Republic of China	Malaysia	12/04/2025	11.04.2025 L/2025/698 R818
Multilayered Wood Flooring (MWF)	People's Republic of China		15/07/2025	14.07.2025 L/2025/1342 AD707
Okoumé plywood	People's Republic of China		13/11/2004	14.06.2023 L 153/3 R764
Optical fibre cables (OFC)	India		17/12/2024	11.06.2025 L/2025/1135 AD695
Optical fibre cables (OFC)	People's Republic of China		19/11/2021	24.03.2022 L 96/36 AD669
Organic coated steel products (certain)	People's Republic of China		16/03/2013	25.07.2025 L/2025/1508 R813
Oxalic acid	India		19/04/2012	06.09.2024 L/2024/2211 R795
Oxalic acid	People's Republic of China		19/04/2012	06.09.2024 L/2024/2211 R795
Peroxosulphates (persulphates)	People's Republic of China		12/10/2007	17.01.2020 L13/18 R697
Polyester yarn (High tenacity)	People's Republic of China		02/12/2010	12.05.2023 L127/1 R760
Polyester yarn (High tenacity)	People's Republic of China		13/05/2023	12.05.2023 L127/58 AD690
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	People's Republic of China		03/04/2024	02.04.2024 2024/1040 AD693
Polyvinyl alcohol (certain) (PVA)	People's Republic of China		30/09/2020	12.08.2022 L 211/185 AD654
Polyvinyl Chloride	Egypt		11/01/2025	10.01.2025 L/2025/36 AD697
Polyvinyl Chloride	United States of America		11/01/2025	10.01.2025 L/2025/36 AD697
PSC wires and strands	People's Republic of China		14/05/2009	02.09.2021 L309/8 R721
Rebars	Belarus		18/06/2017	31.05.2023 L141/16 R773

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Ring binder mechanisms	People's Republic of China		25/01/1997	28.06.2022 L170/38 R738
Ring binder mechanisms	People's Republic of China	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13/01/2006	28.06.2022 L170/38 R738
Ring binder mechanisms	People's Republic of China	Vietnam	02/07/2004	28.06.2022 L170/38 R738
Screws without Heads	People's Republic of China		17/06/2025	23.10.2025 L/2025/2153 AD718
Seamless pipes and tubes of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (other than stainless steel) (certain)	People's Republic of China		13/05/2017	14.07.2023 L 179/9 R769
Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Russian Federation		30/06/2006	20.12.2024 L/2024/3193 R801
Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel (certain)	People's Republic of China		21/12/2011	05.08.2024 L/2024/2137 R792
Silicon metal	People's Republic of China		29/07/1990	12.08.2022 L 211/86 R743
Silicon metal	People's Republic of China	Republic of Korea	20/01/2007	12.08.2022 L 211/86 R743
Silicon metal	People's Republic of China	Taiwan	06/04/2013	12.08.2022 L 211/86 R743
Sodium cyclamate	Indonesia		12/03/2004	11.10.2022 l264/12 R741
Sodium cyclamate	People's Republic of China		12/03/2004	11.10.2022 l264/12 R741
Sodium cyclamate	People's Republic of China		17/06/2016	16.07.2016 L192/23 AD626
Sodium gluconate	People's Republic of China		29/10/2010	13.04.2023 L100/16 R754
Solar glass	People's Republic of China		15/05/2014	26.05.2023 L139/44 R701
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Indonesia	Taiwan	08/05/2024	07.05.2024 L/2024/1267 R797
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Indonesia	Vietnam	08/05/2024	07.05.2024 L/2024/1267 R797
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	People's Republic of China		28/08/2015	31.07.2025 L/2025/1573 R722
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Taiwan		28/08/2015	31.07.2025 L/2025/1573 R722

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled products (SSCR)	India		19/11/2021	16.03.2022 L88/24 AD670
Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled products (SSCR)	Indonesia		19/11/2021	16.03.2022 L88/24 AD670
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products (SSHR)	Indonesia		08/10/2020	17.11.2020 L384/6 AD658
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products (SSHR)	Indonesia	Türkiye	19/04/2023	18.04.2023 L103/12 R778
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products (SSHR)	People's Republic of China		08/10/2020	17.11.2020 L384/6 AD658
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products (SSHR)	Taiwan		08/10/2020	17.11.2020 L384/6 AD658
Stainless steel refillable kegs	People's Republic of China		05/07/2023	04.07.2023 L169/1 AD689
Stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings, whether or not finished (Certain)	People's Republic of China	Malaysia	04/03/2023	03.03.2023 L67/119 R777
Steel road wheels	People's Republic of China		05/03/2020	07.08.2020 L258/9 AD652
Steel ropes and cables	People's Republic of China		18/08/1999	07.06.2024 L/2024/1666 R793
Steel ropes and cables	People's Republic of China	Morocco	10/02/2012	07.06.2024 L/2024/1666 R793
Steel ropes and cables	People's Republic of China	Republic of Korea	12/05/2010	07.06.2024 L/2024/1666 R793
Steel Track Shoes (STS)	People's Republic of China		21/10/2025	20.10.2025 L/2025/2081 AD716
Steel wind towers	People's Republic of China		17/12/2021	16.12.2021 L450/59 AD674
Sulphanilic acid	People's Republic of China		26/07/2002	12.03.2021 L85/154 R716
Superabsorbent polymers	Republic of Korea		07/04/2022	06.04.2022 L 107/27 AD681
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	Thailand		21/06/2007	02.12.2019 L310/6 R695
Tableware and kitchenware (ceramic)	People's Republic of China		16/05/2013	08.10.2025 L/2025/1981 R817
Thermal paper (certain heavyweight)	Republic of Korea		21/10/2020	20.10.2020 L346/19 AD659
Thermal paper (certain lightweight)	Republic of Korea		04/05/2017	30.06.2023 L 166/76 R768

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Tinplate	People's Republic of China		29/05/2025	28.05.2025 L/2025/1042 AD705
Titanium dioxide	People's Republic of China		10/01/2025	09.01.2025 L/2025/4 AD696
Trichloroisocyanuric acid (TCCA)	People's Republic of China		08/10/2005	14.12.2023 L/2023/2757 R786
Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	People's Republic of China		04/04/1996	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	People's Republic of China	Indonesia	02/12/2004	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	People's Republic of China	Philippines	30/04/2006	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	People's Republic of China	Sri Lanka	02/12/2004	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	People's Republic of China	Taiwan	15/04/2000	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
Tubes and pipe fittings of stainless steel (butt-welding fittings)	People's Republic of China		28/01/2017	14.04.2023 L101/22 R758
Tubes and pipe fittings of stainless steel (butt-welding fittings)	Taiwan		28/01/2017	14.04.2023 L101/22 R758
Tubes and pipes fittings	Malaysia		25/08/2002	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Tubes and pipes fittings	Republic of Korea		25/08/2002	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Tubes and pipes fittings	Russian Federation		25/08/2002	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Tungsten carbide, fused tungsten carbide and tungsten carbide simply mixed with metallic powder	People's Republic of China		28/09/1990	18.09.2024 L/2024/2461 R772
Tyres for buses or lorries (new and retreaded)	People's Republic of China		23/10/2018	16.01.2025 L/2025/58 R802
Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)	Russian Federation		10/10/2019	27.10.2022 L277/208 AD649
Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)	Trinidad,Tob		10/10/2019	27.10.2022 L277/208 AD649

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)	United States of America		10/10/2019	27.10.2022 L277/208 AD649
Vanillin	People's Republic of China		13/06/2025	12.06.2025 L/2025/1151 AD708
Welded pipes and tubes (WPT)	Belarus		20/12/2008	19.04.2021 L132/145 R713
Welded pipes and tubes (WPT)	People's Republic of China		20/12/2008	19.04.2021 L132/145 R713
Welded pipes and tubes (WPT)	Russian Federation		20/12/2008	19.04.2021 L132/145 R713
Wire rods	People's Republic of China		06/08/2009	13.10.2021 L364/14 R725

B. Ranked by country (alphabetical)

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Belarus	Rebars		18/06/2017	31.05.2023 L141/16 R773
Belarus	Welded pipes and tubes (WPT)		20/12/2008	19.04.2021 L132/145 R713
Brazil	Electrolytic chromium coated steel (ECCS)		17/11/2022	16.11.2022 L 295/7 AD683
Brazil	Hot-rolled flat products (of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel)(certain)		07/10/2017	13.12.2023 L/2023/2758 R780
Egypt	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)		07/04/2020	15.06.2020 L189/1 AD653
Egypt	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Türkiye	09/09/2022	08.09.2022 L233/1 R755
Egypt	Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain		27/09/2025	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715
Egypt	Polyvinyl Chloride		11/01/2025	10.01.2025 L/2025/36 AD697
India	Ceramic tiles		11/02/2023	15.07.2024 L/2024/1919 AD684
India	Ductile pipes (tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron)		19/03/2016	16.06.2022 L161/1 R736

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
India	Graphite electrode systems		19/09/2004	07.06.2023 L147/5 R762
India	Optical fibre cables (OFC)		17/12/2024	11.06.2025 L/2025/1135 AD695
India	Oxalic acid		19/04/2012	06.09.2024 L/2024/2211 R795
India	Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled products (SSCR)		19/11/2021	16.03.2022 L88/24 AD670
Indonesia	Fatty Acid		20/01/2023	19.01.2023 l18/1 AD687
Indonesia	Monosodium glutamate (MSG)		23/01/2015	19.04.2021 L132/63 R712
Indonesia	Sodium cyclamate		12/03/2004	11.10.2022 l264/12 R741
Indonesia	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Taiwan	08/05/2024	07.05.2024 L/2024/1267 R797
Indonesia	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Vietnam	08/05/2024	07.05.2024 L/2024/1267 R797
Indonesia	Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled products (SSCR)		19/11/2021	16.03.2022 L88/24 AD670
Indonesia	Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products (SSHR)		08/10/2020	17.11.2020 L384/6 AD658
Indonesia	Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products (SSHR)	Türkiye	19/04/2023	18.04.2023 L103/12 R778
Iran	Hot-rolled flat products (of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel)(certain)		07/10/2017	13.12.2023 L/2023/2758 R780
Japan	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
Japan	Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain		27/09/2025	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715
Malaysia	Tubes and pipes fittings		25/08/2002	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Morocco	Aluminium road wheels (certain)		13/01/2023	12.01.2023 L 10/1 AD686
People's Republic of China	Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K)		01/11/2015	28.01.2022 L 19/22 R727
People's Republic of China	Alkyl Phosphate Esters (certain)		14/09/2024	13.09.2024 L/2024/2415 AD694

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
People's Republic of China	Aluminium converter foil		09/12/2021	22.12.2021 L458/344 AD673
People's Republic of China	Aluminium extrusions		31/01/2021	30.03.2021 L109/1 AD664
People's Republic of China	Aluminium flat-rolled products		12/10/2021	08.07.2022 L 183/71 AD668
People's Republic of China	Aluminium foil (jumbo rolls)		07/10/2009	10.03.2022 L 83/7 R730
People's Republic of China	Aluminium foil (jumbo rolls)	Thailand	16/09/2021	15.09.2021 L325/6 R732
People's Republic of China	Aluminium foil in rolls		14/03/2013	07.08.2025 L/2025/1720 R816
People's Republic of China	Aluminium foil in rolls	Thailand	16/09/2021	07.08.2025 L/2025/1720 R816
People's Republic of China	Aluminium radiators (certain)		10/11/2012	15.10.2024 L/2024/2661 R809
People's Republic of China	Aluminium road wheels (certain)		29/10/2010	19.01.2023 L18/66 R759
People's Republic of China	Aspartame		30/07/2016	24.10.2022 L274/24 R742
People's Republic of China	Bicycles		09/09/1993	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
People's Republic of China	Bicycles	Cambodia	20/05/2015	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
People's Republic of China	Bicycles	Indonesia	06/06/2013	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
People's Republic of China	Bicycles	Malaysia	06/06/2013	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
People's Republic of China	Bicycles	Pakistan	20/05/2015	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
People's Republic of China	Bicycles	People's Republic of China	18/01/1997	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
People's Republic of China	Bicycles	Philippines	20/05/2015	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
People's Republic of China	Bicycles	Sri Lanka	06/06/2013	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
People's Republic of China	Bicycles	Tunisia	06/06/2013	23.10.2025 L/2025/2146 R822
People's Republic of China	Bicycles (electric)		19/01/2019	24.01.2025 L/2025/120 R810
People's Republic of China	Biodiesel		11/02/2025	30.04.2025 L/2025/826 AD700
People's Republic of China	Bulb flat		12/01/2024	11.01.2024 L/2024/209 AD691
People's Republic of China	Calcium silicon		25/03/2022	24.03.2022 L 96/9 AD679
People's Republic of China	Cast iron articles (certain)		31/01/2018	05.03.2024 L/2024/770 R788
People's Republic of China	Ceramic tiles		16/09/2011	24.10.2025 L/2025/2147 R782
People's Republic of China	Choline Chloride		20/12/2025	19.12.2025 2025/2589 AD719
People's Republic of China	Citric acid		04/12/2008	15.04.2021 L129/73 R717
People's Republic of China	Citric acid	Malaysia	16/01/2016	15.04.2021 L129/73 R717
People's Republic of China	Citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.)		31/12/2008	22.10.2020 L351/2 R709
People's Republic of China	Coated fine paper		15/05/2011	22.08.2023 L 207/41 R775
People's Republic of China	Cold-rolled flat steel products		05/08/2016	27.10.2022 L277/149 R745
People's Republic of China	Corrosion resistant steel (CRS)		09/02/2018	11.03.2024 L/2024/819 R790
People's Republic of China	Decor paper		07/08/2025	06.08.2025 L/2025/1717 AD712
People's Republic of China	Electrolytic chromium coated steel (ECCS)		17/11/2022	16.11.2022 L 295/7 AD683
People's Republic of China	Electrolytic manganese dioxides (certain)		15/03/2024	14.03.2024 L/2024/844 AD692
People's Republic of China	Epoxy resins		29/07/2025	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
People's Republic of China	Erythritol		17/01/2025	16.01.2025 L/2025/60 AD699
People's Republic of China	Ferro-silicon		29/02/2008	01.07.2020 L208/2 R698
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre open mesh fabrics		10/08/2011	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	India	21/12/2013	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	Indonesia	21/12/2013	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	Malaysia	25/07/2012	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	Taiwan	17/01/2013	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre open mesh fabrics	Thailand	17/01/2013	24.01.2024 L/2024/357 R781
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)		16/03/2011	25.11.2025 L/2025/2337 R767
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)		07/04/2020	15.06.2020 L189/1 AD653
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Morocco	26/02/2022	25.02.2022 L 46/49 R739
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Türkiye	09/09/2022	08.09.2022 L233/1 R755
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre yarns		20/03/2025	19.03.2025 L/2025/501 AD702
People's Republic of China	Glyoxylic acid		24/09/2025	23.09.2025 L/2025/1901 AD714
People's Republic of China	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
People's Republic of China	Graphite Electrode Systems		08/04/2022	07.04.2022 L108/20 AD680
People's Republic of China	Hand pallet trucks		22/07/2005	27.02.2024 L/2024/670 R783
People's Republic of China	Hand pallet trucks	Thailand	17/06/2009	27.02.2024 L/2024/670 R783

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
People's Republic of China	Hardwood plywood		21/11/2025	20.11.2025 L/2025/2333 AD717
People's Republic of China	Heavy plate of non-alloy or other alloy steel (certain)		01/03/2017	17.05.2023 L133/214 R761
People's Republic of China	Hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (certain)		07/04/2017	08.06.2023 L148/45 R765
People's Republic of China	Iron or steel fasteners		18/02/2022	28.07.2025 L/2025/1501 AD676
People's Republic of China	Ironing boards		27/04/2007	23.07.2013 L198/1 R549
People's Republic of China	Ironing boards		27/04/2007	28.11.2025 L/2025/2386 R827
People's Republic of China	Lever arch mechanisms		28/07/2006	21.01.2025 L/2025/100 R803
People's Republic of China	Lysine		12/07/2025	11.07.2025 L/2025/1330 AD706
People's Republic of China	Malleable tube fittings (MTF)		15/05/2013	19.09.2025 L/2025/1890 R819
People's Republic of China	Melamine		14/05/2011	15.09.2023 L228/199 R774
People's Republic of China	Mobile access equipment		10/01/2025	25.04.2025 L/2025/796 AD698
People's Republic of China	Molybdenum wires		17/06/2010	26.07.2022 L197/75 R744
People's Republic of China	Molybdenum wires	Malaysia	13/01/2012	26.07.2022 L197/75 R744
People's Republic of China	Monosodium glutamate (MSG)		03/12/2008	19.04.2021 L132/63 R712
People's Republic of China	Monosodium glutamate (MSG)	Malaysia	12/04/2025	11.04.2025 L/2025/698 R818
People's Republic of China	Multilayered Wood Flooring (MWF)		15/07/2025	14.07.2025 L/2025/1342 AD707
People's Republic of China	Okoumé plywood		13/11/2004	14.06.2023 L 153/3 R764
People's Republic of China	Optical fibre cables (OFC)		19/11/2021	24.03.2022 L 96/36 AD669

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
People's Republic of China	Organic coated steel products (certain)		16/03/2013	25.07.2025 L/2025/1508 R813
People's Republic of China	Oxalic acid		19/04/2012	06.09.2024 L/2024/2211 R795
People's Republic of China	Peroxosulphates (persulphates)		12/10/2007	17.01.2020 L13/18 R697
People's Republic of China	Polyester yarn (High tenacity)		02/12/2010	12.05.2023 L127/1 R760
People's Republic of China	Polyester yarn (High tenacity)		13/05/2023	12.05.2023 L127/58 AD690
People's Republic of China	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)		03/04/2024	02.04.2024 2024/1040 AD693
People's Republic of China	Polyvinyl alcohol (certain) (PVA)		30/09/2020	12.08.2022 L 211/185 AD654
People's Republic of China	PSC wires and strands		14/05/2009	02.09.2021 L309/8 R721
People's Republic of China	Ring binder mechanisms		25/01/1997	28.06.2022 L170/38 R738
People's Republic of China	Ring binder mechanisms	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13/01/2006	28.06.2022 L170/38 R738
People's Republic of China	Ring binder mechanisms	Vietnam	02/07/2004	28.06.2022 L170/38 R738
People's Republic of China	Screws without Heads		17/06/2025	23.10.2025 L/2025/2153 AD718
People's Republic of China	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (other than stainless steel) (certain)		13/05/2017	14.07.2023 L 179/9 R769
People's Republic of China	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel (certain)		21/12/2011	05.08.2024 L/2024/2137 R792
People's Republic of China	Silicon metal		29/07/1990	12.08.2022 L 211/86 R743
People's Republic of China	Silicon metal	Republic of Korea	20/01/2007	12.08.2022 L 211/86 R743
People's Republic of China	Silicon metal	Taiwan	06/04/2013	12.08.2022 L 211/86 R743
People's Republic of China	Sodium cyclamate		12/03/2004	11.10.2022 l264/12 R741
People's Republic of China	Sodium cyclamate		17/06/2016	16.07.2016 L192/23 AD626
People's Republic of China	Sodium gluconate		29/10/2010	13.04.2023 L100/16 R754

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
People's Republic of China	Solar glass		15/05/2014	26.05.2023 L139/44 R701
People's Republic of China	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)		28/08/2015	31.07.2025 L/2025/1573 R722
People's Republic of China	Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products (SSHR)		08/10/2020	17.11.2020 L384/6 AD658
People's Republic of China	Stainless steel refillable kegs		05/07/2023	04.07.2023 L169/1 AD689
People's Republic of China	Stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings, whether or not finished (Certain)	Malaysia	04/03/2023	03.03.2023 L67/119 R777
People's Republic of China	Steel road wheels		05/03/2020	07.08.2020 L258/9 AD652
People's Republic of China	Steel ropes and cables		18/08/1999	07.06.2024 L/2024/1666 R793
People's Republic of China	Steel ropes and cables	Morocco	10/02/2012	07.06.2024 L/2024/1666 R793
People's Republic of China	Steel ropes and cables	Republic of Korea	12/05/2010	07.06.2024 L/2024/1666 R793
People's Republic of China	Steel Track Shoes (STS)		21/10/2025	20.10.2025 L/2025/2081 AD716
People's Republic of China	Steel wind towers		17/12/2021	16.12.2021 L450/59 AD674
People's Republic of China	Sulphanilic acid		26/07/2002	12.03.2021 L85/154 R716
People's Republic of China	Tableware and kitchenware (ceramic)		16/05/2013	08.10.2025 L/2025/1981 R817
People's Republic of China	Tinplate		29/05/2025	28.05.2025 L/2025/1042 AD705
People's Republic of China	Titanium dioxide		10/01/2025	09.01.2025 L/2025/4 AD696
People's Republic of China	Trichloroisocyanuric acid (TCCA)		08/10/2005	14.12.2023 L/2023/2757 R786
People's Republic of China	Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel		04/04/1996	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
People's Republic of China	Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	Indonesia	02/12/2004	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
People's Republic of China	Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	Philippines	30/04/2006	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
People's Republic of China	Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	Sri Lanka	02/12/2004	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
People's Republic of China	Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel	Taiwan	15/04/2000	25.01.2022 L 16/36 R726
People's Republic of China	Tubes and pipe fittings of stainless steel (butt-welding fittings)		28/01/2017	14.04.2023 L101/22 R758
People's Republic of China	Tungsten carbide, fused tungsten carbide and tungsten carbide simply mixed with metallic powder		28/09/1990	18.09.2024 L/2024/2461 R772
People's Republic of China	Tyres for buses or lorries (new and retreaded)		23/10/2018	16.01.2025 L/2025/58 R802
People's Republic of China	Vanillin		13/06/2025	12.06.2025 L/2025/1151 AD708
People's Republic of China	Welded pipes and tubes (WPT)		20/12/2008	19.04.2021 L132/145 R713
People's Republic of China	Wire rods		06/08/2009	13.10.2021 L364/14 R725
Republic of Korea	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
Republic of Korea	Superabsorbent polymers		07/04/2022	06.04.2022 L 107/27 AD681
Republic of Korea	Thermal paper (certain heavyweight)		21/10/2020	20.10.2020 L346/19 AD659
Republic of Korea	Thermal paper (certain lightweight)		04/05/2017	30.06.2023 L 166/76 R768
Republic of Korea	Tubes and pipes fittings		25/08/2002	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Russian Federation	Ammonium nitrate		24/08/1995	16.12.2020 L425/21 R706
Russian Federation	Birch Plywood		10/11/2021	06.12.2021 L433/19 AD672
Russian Federation	Birch plywood	Kazakhstan	15/05/2024	14.05.2024 L/2024/1287 R799
Russian Federation	Birch plywood	Türkiye	15/05/2024	14.05.2024 L/2024/1287 R799
Russian Federation	Cold-rolled flat steel products		05/08/2016	27.10.2022 L277/149 R745

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Russian Federation	Corrosion resistant steels		13/08/2022	12.08.2022 L 211/127 AD682
Russian Federation	Ferro-silicon		29/02/2008	01.07.2020 L208/2 R698
Russian Federation	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
Russian Federation	Hot-rolled flat products (of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel)(certain)		07/10/2017	13.12.2023 L/2023/2758 R780
Russian Federation	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel		30/06/2006	20.12.2024 L/2024/3193 R801
Russian Federation	Tubes and pipes fittings		25/08/2002	03.07.2025 L/2025/1309 R815
Russian Federation	Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)		10/10/2019	27.10.2022 L277/208 AD649
Russian Federation	Welded pipes and tubes (WPT)		20/12/2008	19.04.2021 L132/145 R713
Saudi Arabia	Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG)		16/11/2021	25.07.2022 L196/119 AD671
Taiwan	Epoxy resins		29/07/2025	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Taiwan	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)		28/08/2015	31.07.2025 L/2025/1573 R722
Taiwan	Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products (SSHR)		08/10/2020	17.11.2020 L384/6 AD658
Taiwan	Tubes and pipe fittings of stainless steel (butt-welding fittings)		28/01/2017	14.04.2023 L101/22 R758
Thailand	Epoxy resins		29/07/2025	28.07.2025 L/2025/1505 AD711
Thailand	Malleable tube fittings (MTF)		15/05/2013	19.09.2025 L/2025/1890 R819
Thailand	Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)		21/06/2007	02.12.2019 L310/6 R695
Trinidad,Tob	Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)		10/10/2019	27.10.2022 L277/208 AD649
Türkiye	Bulb flat		12/01/2024	11.01.2024 L/2024/209 AD691

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Türkiye	Ceramic tiles		11/02/2023	15.07.2024 L/2024/1919 AD684
Türkiye	Corrosion resistant steels		13/08/2022	12.08.2022 L 211/127 AD682
Türkiye	Hot rolled flat products (HRFS)		07/07/2021	06.07.2021 L238/32 AD665
United States of America	Biodiesel		13/03/2009	02.08.2021 L277/34 R723
United States of America	Biodiesel	Canada	12/05/2011	02.08.2021 L277/34 R723
United States of America	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon electrical steel (GOES)		31/10/2015	10.08.2022 L 208/5 R728
United States of America	Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG)		16/11/2021	25.07.2022 L196/119 AD671
United States of America	Polyvinyl Chloride		11/01/2025	10.01.2025 L/2025/36 AD697
United States of America	Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)		10/10/2019	27.10.2022 L277/208 AD649
Vietnam	Hot-rolled flat steel products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel, certain		27/09/2025	26.09.2025 L/2025/1919 AD715

ANNEX P

Definitive anti-subsidy measures in force on 31 December 2025

A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Aluminium converter foil	People's Republic of China		23/12/2021	22.12.2021 L458/344 AS675
Aluminium Road Wheels (certain)	Morocco		15/03/2025	29.04.2025 L/2025/828 AS703
Bicycles (electric)	People's Republic of China		19/01/2019	24.01.2025 L/2025/114 R811
Biodiesel	Argentina		13/02/2019	06.05.2025 L/2025/835 R812
Biodiesel	Indonesia		10/12/2019	09.12.2019 L317/42 AS650
Biodiesel	United States of America		11/07/2009	02.08.2021 L277/62 R724
Biodiesel	United States of America	Canada	12/05/2011	02.08.2021 L277/62 R724
Coated fine paper	People's Republic of China		15/05/2011	22.08.2023 L 207/1 R776
Ductile pipes (tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron)	India		19/03/2016	16.06.2022 L161/28 R737
Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)	Egypt		26/06/2020	25.06.2020 L201/10 AS657
Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)	People's Republic of China		24/12/2014	25.11.2025 L/2025/2328 R708
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Egypt		16/06/2020	15.06.2020 L189/1 AS656
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Egypt	Türkiye	09/09/2022	08.09.2022 L233/18 R756
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	People's Republic of China		16/06/2020	15.06.2020 L189/1 AS656
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	People's Republic of China	Morocco	26/02/2022	25.02.2022 L 46/31 R740
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	People's Republic of China	Türkiye	09/09/2022	08.09.2022 L233/18 R756
Graphite electrode systems	India		19/09/2004	07.06.2023 L147/27 R763

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (certain)	People's Republic of China		10/06/2017	08.06.2023 L148/84 R770
Mobile access equipment	People's Republic of China		26/04/2025	25.04.2025 L/2025/796 AS704
New battery electric vehicles for passengers	People's Republic of China		31/10/2024	30.10.2024 L2024/2754 AS689
Optical fibre cables (OFC)	India		12/06/2025	11.06.2025 L/2025/1135 AS709
Optical fibre cables (OFC)	People's Republic of China		20/01/2022	19.01.2022 L12/34 AS677
Organic coated steel products (certain)	People's Republic of China		16/03/2013	25.07.2025 L/2025/1506 R814
Polyethylene terephthalate	India		01/12/2000	19.08.2025 L/2025/1748 R820
Solar glass	People's Republic of China		15/05/2014	26.05.2023 L139/44 R702
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	India		17/03/2022	16.03.2022 L88/24 AS678
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Indonesia		17/03/2022	16.03.2022 L88/24 AS678
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Indonesia	Taiwan	08/05/2024	19.12.2024 L/2024/3201 R798
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Indonesia	Türkiye	08/05/2024	19.12.2024 L/2024/3201 R798
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Indonesia	Vietnam	08/05/2024	19.12.2024 L/2024/3201 R798
Trout (Rainbow)	Türkiye		28/02/2015	04.08.2021 L281/4 R720
Tyres for buses or lorries (new and retreaded)	People's Republic of China		13/11/2018	16.01.2025 L/2025/61 R804

B. Ranked by country (alphabetical)

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Argentina	Biodiesel		13/02/2019	06.05.2025 L/2025/835 R812
Egypt	Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)		26/06/2020	25.06.2020 L201/10 AS657
Egypt	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)		16/06/2020	15.06.2020 L189/1 AS656
Egypt	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Türkiye	09/09/2022	08.09.2022 L233/18 R756
India	Ductile pipes (tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron)		19/03/2016	16.06.2022 L161/28 R737
India	Graphite electrode systems		19/09/2004	07.06.2023 L147/27 R763
India	Optical fibre cables (OFC)		12/06/2025	11.06.2025 L/2025/1135 AS709
India	Polyethylene terephthalate		01/12/2000	19.08.2025 L/2025/1748 R820
India	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)		17/03/2022	16.03.2022 L88/24 AS678
Indonesia	Biodiesel		10/12/2019	09.12.2019 L317/42 AS650
Indonesia	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)		17/03/2022	16.03.2022 L88/24 AS678
Indonesia	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Taiwan	08/05/2024	19.12.2024 L/2024/3201 R798
Indonesia	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Türkiye	08/05/2024	19.12.2024 L/2024/3201 R798
Indonesia	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR)	Vietnam	08/05/2024	19.12.2024 L/2024/3201 R798
Morocco	Aluminium Road Wheels (certain)		15/03/2025	29.04.2025 L/2025/828 AS703
People's Republic of China	Aluminium converter foil		23/12/2021	22.12.2021 L458/344 AS675
People's Republic of China	Bicycles (electric)		19/01/2019	24.01.2025 L/2025/114 R811
People's Republic of China	Coated fine paper		15/05/2011	22.08.2023 L 207/1 R776
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)		24/12/2014	25.11.2025 L/2025/2328 R708

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)		16/06/2020	15.06.2020 L189/1 AS656
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Morocco	26/02/2022	25.02.2022 L 46/31 R740
People's Republic of China	Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	Türkiye	09/09/2022	08.09.2022 L233/18 R756
People's Republic of China	Hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (certain)		10/06/2017	08.06.2023 L148/84 R770
People's Republic of China	Mobile access equipment		26/04/2025	25.04.2025 L/2025/796 AS704
People's Republic of China	New battery electric vehicles for passengers		31/10/2024	30.10.2024 L2024/2754 AS689
People's Republic of China	Optical fibre cables (OFC)		20/01/2022	19.01.2022 L12/34 AS677
People's Republic of China	Organic coated steel products (certain)		16/03/2013	25.07.2025 L/2025/1506 R814
People's Republic of China	Solar glass		15/05/2014	26.05.2023 L139/44 R702
People's Republic of China	Tyres for buses or lorries (new and retreaded)		13/11/2018	16.01.2025 L/2025/61 R804
Türkiye	Trout (Rainbow)		28/02/2015	04.08.2021 L281/4 R720
United States of America	Biodiesel		11/07/2009	02.08.2021 L277/62 R724
United States of America	Biodiesel	Canada	12/05/2011	02.08.2021 L277/62 R724

ANNEX Q

Undertakings in force on 31 December 2025

A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

Product	Country of origin	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Biodiesel	Argentina	-	11/02/2019	12.2.2019 L40/71 [AS644]

B. Ranked by country (alphabetical)

Country of origin	Product	Extension	Entry into force date	OJ Reference
Argentina	Biodiesel	-	11/02/2019	12.2.2019 L40/71 [AS644]

ANNEX R

TDI investigations pending

on 31 December 2025

A. New investigations (ranked by product - in alphabetical order)

Product name	Initiation date	Instrument	Country	OJ Reference
1,4-Butanediol (BDO)	06/06/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	06.06.2025 C/2025/3135 AD734
1,4-Butanediol (BDO)	06/06/2025	AD	Saudi Arabia	06.06.2025 C/2025/3135 AD734
1,4-Butanediol (BDO)	06/06/2025	AD	United States of America	06.06.2025 C/2025/3135 AD734
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Resins	19/12/2024	AD	Republic of Korea	18.08.2025 L/2025/1739 AD725
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Resins	19/12/2024	AD	Taiwan	18.08.2025 L/2025/1739 AD725
Adipic acid	14/03/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	13.11.2025 L/2025/2287 AD731
Barium carbonate	20/12/2024	AD	India	11.08.2025 L/2025/1724 AD723
Barium carbonate	20/12/2024	AD	People's Republic of China	11.08.2025 L/2025/1724 AD723
Benzyl Alcohol	19/12/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	19.12.2025 C/2025/6741 AD748
Candles	19/12/2024	AD	People's Republic of China	14.08.2025 L2025/1732 AD726
Cast iron articles	26/02/2025	AD	India	26.02.2025 C/2025/1276 AD727
Cast iron articles	26/02/2025	AD	Türkiye	26.02.2025 C/2025/1276 AD727
Certain alkyl phosphonic acids and their sodium salts	18/09/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	18.09.2025 C/2025/5021 AD740

Product name	Initiation date	Instrument	Country	OJ Reference
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	18/09/2025	AD	India	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	18/09/2025	AD	Japan	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	18/09/2025	AD	Taiwan	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	18/09/2025	AD	Türkiye	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Cold-rolled flat steel products (certain)	18/09/2025	AD	Vietnam	18.09.2025 C/2025/5025 AD739
Continuous filament glass fibre products	17/02/2025	AD	Bahrain	17.02.2025 C/2025/1135 AD728
Continuous filament glass fibre products	17/02/2025	AD	Egypt	17.02.2025 C/2025/1135 AD728
Continuous filament glass fibre products	17/02/2025	AD	Thailand	17.02.2025 C/2025/1135 AD728
Fused alumina	21/11/2024	AD	People's Republic of China	18.07.2025 L/2025/1456 AD720
High pressure seamless steel cylinders	06/12/2024	AD	People's Republic of China	05.08.2025 L/2025/1711 AD724
Lightweight thermal paper	07/11/2025	AS	People's Republic of China	07.11.2025 C/2025/5911 AS742
Mobile cranes	19/12/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	19.12.2025 C/2025/6726 AD749
Passenger car and light lorry tyres	06/11/2025	AS	People's Republic of China	06.11.2025 C/2025/5924 AS743
Pea protein	29/08/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	19.12.2025 C/2025/6699 AD737
PET Spunbond	15/09/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	15.09.2025 C/2025/5010 AD738
Phosphorous acid	19/03/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	18.11.2025 L/2025/2314 AD730
Pneumatic tyres (new), of rubber, of a kind used on	21/05/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	21.05.2025 C/2025/2778 AD733

Product name	Initiation date	Instrument	Country	OJ Reference
motor cars, buses or lorries				
Polyamide yarns	29/07/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	29.07.2025 C/2025/4120 AD735
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	22/05/2025	AD	Vietnam	22.05.2025 C/2025/2787 AD732
Robot lawn mowers (RLM)	19/11/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	19.11.2025 C/2025/6235 AD745
Sodium benzoate	19/12/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	19.12.2025 C/2025/6744 AD747
Softwood plywood	06/03/2025	AD	Brazil	04.11.2025 L/2025/2219 AD729
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	09/12/2024	AD	People's Republic of China	07.08.2025 L/2025/1723 AD721
Terephthalic acid	13/08/2025	AD	Mexico	13.08.2025 C/2025/4539 AD736
Terephthalic acid	13/08/2025	AD	Republic of Korea	13.08.2025 C/2025/4539 AD736
UREA	25/09/2025	AD	Russian Federation	25.09.2025 C/2025/5240 AD741
Valine	19/12/2024	AD	People's Republic of China	14.08.2025 L/2025/1737 AD722
Welding wire	11/12/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	11.12.2025 C/2025/6555 AD746

B. Review investigations (ranked by product - in alphabetical order)

Product name	Initiation date	Instrument	Country	Extension	OJ Reference
Ammonium nitrate	12/12/2025	AD	Russian Federation		12.12.2025 C/2025/6682 R845
Biodiesel	06/12/2024	AS	Indonesia		06.12.2024 C/2024/7405 R829

Product name	Initiation date	Instru ment	Country	Extension	OJ Reference
Citrus fruits (certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.)	21/10/2025	AD	People's Republic of China		21.10.2025 C/2025/5628 R844
Ferro-silicon	30/06/2025	AD	People's Republic of China		30.06.2025 C/2025/3570 R837
Ferro-silicon	30/06/2025	AD	Russian Federation		30.06.2025 C/2025/3570 R837
Glass fibre reinforcements (GFR)	24/06/2025	AS	Egypt		24.06.2025 C/2025/3442 R836
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	03/04/2025	AD	Egypt		03.04.2025 C/2025/2022 R834
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	03/04/2025	AD	People's Republic of China		03.04.2025 C/2025/2022 R834
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	13/06/2025	AS	Egypt		13.06.2025 C/2025/3223 R835
Glass fibre woven fabrics (GFF)	13/06/2025	AS	People's Republic of China		13.06.2025 C/2025/3223 R835
Heavyweight Thermal Paper	17/10/2025	AD	Republic of Korea		17.10.2025 C/2025/5537 R842
Malleable tube fittings	16/07/2025	AD	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	16.07.2025 L/2025/1448 R838
New battery electric vehicles for passengers	04/12/2025	AS	People's Republic of China		04.12.2025 C/2025/6545 R847
Persulphates	17/01/2025	AD	People's Republic of China		17.01.2025 C/2025/360 R832
Polyvinyl Alcohols	25/09/2025	AD	People's Republic of China		25.09.2025 C/2025/5136 R841
Solar glass	22/07/2025	AD	People's Republic of China		22.07.2025 C/2025/4011 R839
Solar glass	22/07/2025	AS	People's Republic of China		22.07.2025 C/2025/4010 R840
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products	03/10/2025	AD	Indonesia		03.10.2025 C/2025/5293 R843

Product name	Initiation date	Instrument	Country	Extension	OJ Reference
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products	03/10/2025	AD	People's Republic of China		03.10.2025 C/2025/5293 R843
Stainless steel hot-rolled flat products	03/10/2025	AD	Taiwan		03.10.2025 C/2025/5293 R843
Steel Road Wheels	03/03/2025	AD	People's Republic of China		03.03.2025 C/2025/1461 R833
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	29/11/2024	AD	Thailand		29.11.2024 C/2024/7109 R830
Tableware and kitchenware (ceramic)	19/12/2024	AD	People's Republic of China		19.12.2024 C/2024/7456 R831
Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)	08/10/2024	AD	Russian Federation		08.10.2024 C/2024/5996 R826
Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)	08/10/2024	AD	Trinidad,Tob		08.10.2024 C/2024/5996 R826
Urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN)	08/10/2024	AD	United States of America		08.10.2024 C/2024/5996 R826

ANNEX S

A. Court cases pending before the Court of Justice of the European Union and the General Court on 31 December 2025:

B. Court of Justice	
C-319/24 P	Commission v Sinopec Chongqing SVW Chemical and Others (appeal against T-762/20)
C-498/24 P	Çolakoğlu Metalurji and Çolakoğlu Dış Ticaret v Commission (appeal against T-630/21)
C-499/24 P	Ereğli Demir ve Çelik Fabrikaları and Others v Commission (appeal against T-629/21)

General Court	
T-348/22	PT Indonesia Ruipu Nickel and Chrome Alloy v Commission
T-379/23	Çolakoğlu Metalurji v Commission
T-175/24	Özkan Demir Çelik Sanayi v Commission
T-390/24	Eurofer v Commission
T-391/24	Eurofer v Commission
T-680/24	AO Nevinnomysskiy Azot and AO Novomoskovskaya Aktsionernaya Kompania NAK "Azot"v Commission
T-174/25	Sterlite Technologies and Others v Commission
T-218/25	Oshkosh JLG (Tianjin) and JLG Emea v Commission
T-219/25	Terex (Changzhou) and Terex Global v Commission
T-220/25	LB Group and Others v Commission
T-25/25	Saic Motor and Others v Commission
T-26/25	BYD Auto and Others v Commission
T-29/25	Zhejiang Geely Automobile and Others v Commission
T-35/25	Bayerische Motoren Werke and Others v Commission
T-37/25	CCCME and Others v Commission
T-38/25	Tesla (Shanghai) v Commission
T-565/25	Xiamen Oamic Biotech v Commission
T-682/25	Heilongjiang Eppen Biotech v Commission
T-736/25	Aditya Birla Chemicals v Commission
T-847/25	Xinjiang Guolin New Materials v Commission

B. Judgments, orders or other decisions rendered in 2025

Court of Justice	
C-554/23 P	Fertilizers Europe v Nevinnomysskiy Azot and NAK "Azot" (appeal against T-126/21)
C-568/23 P	Commission v Nevinnomysskiy Azot and NAK "Azot" (appeal against T-126/21)
C-659/24	A-GmbH & Co. KG (request for a preliminary ruling)

General Court	
T-356/22	LG Chem, Ltd v Commission – SAP Korea
T-122/23	Ege İhracatçıları Birliği and Others v Commission – trout CVD LOST
T-165/23	Arkema France v Commission – fatty acid
T-176/23	PT Musim Mas v Commission– fatty acid
T-187/23	PT Permata Hijau Palm Oleo and PT Nubika Jaya v Commission– fatty acid
T-230/23	Hitit Seramik v Commission – ceramic tiles
T-231/23	Akgün Seramik and Others v Commission – ceramic tiles
T-378/23	Marcegaglia Specialties v Commission (order – withdrawn)
T-110/24	Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional and Lusosider-Aços Planos v Commission – HRF from Brazil
T-334/24	Lam Khang v Commission (order – withdrawn)

ANNEX T

Safeguard and surveillance measures in force on 31 December 2025

A. Safeguard measures

List of safeguard measures in force			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
Steel products	Erga Omnes	-	L_2025_1581 ; 29.07.2025
Alloys	Erga Omnes	-	L_2025_2351 ; 18.11.2025

B. Surveillance measures

List of surveillance measures in force			
Product	**Country of origin**	**Extension**	**OJ Reference**
Renewable ethanol for fuel	all	(EU) 2023/1777	L 228/247

Third country measures

A. Measures in force

Measures in Force at 31 December 2025					
Country	**Product**	**AD/AS/ SFG**	**Type Of Measure**	**Date Of Imposition**	**Exporting MS**
Argentina	Electrical terminals	AD	Definitive	02-04-2009	Germany
Argentina	Sodium Benzoate	AD	Definitive	01-11-2022	Netherlands
Argentina	Straight handsaw blades	AD	Definitive	21-02-2008	Sweden
Australia	Chrome bars	AD	Definitive	08-09-2016	Romania
Australia	Q&T Steel Plate	AD	Definitive	05-11-2014	Finland, Sweden
Australia	Steel reinforcing bar	AD	Definitive	08-03-2018	Greece, Spain
Australia	Steel Reinforcing Bar	AD	Definitive	19-11-2015	Spain
Brazil	Adipic Acid	AD	Definitive	01-04-2015	Germany, France, Italy
Brazil	Elastomeric rubber pipes	AD	Definitive	22-06-2015	Germany, Italy
Brazil	Ethanolamines and triethanolamines	AD	Definitive	04-11-2013	Germany
Brazil	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	AD	Definitive	22-08-2022	France
Brazil	Frozen fries	AD	Definitive	17-02-2017	Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands
Brazil	Monobutyl ethers of ethylene glycol	AD	Definitive	22-04-2016	Germany
Brazil	Nitrile Rubber	AD	Definitive	13-08-2018	France
Brazil	Offset printing plates	AD	Definitive	05-03-2015	Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom
Brazil	Plastic Tubes for Blood Collection	AD	Definitive	30-04-2015	Germany, United Kingdom
Brazil	Silicon electrical steel	AD	Definitive	12-07-2019	Germany
Canada	Carbon and alloy steel wire	AD	Provisional	04-09-2025	Spain, Italy, Portugal
Canada	concrete reinforcing bar	AD	Definitive	13-01-2025	Bulgaria
Canada	Concrete reinforcing bar	AD	Definitive	04-06-2021	Italy
Canada	Concrete reinforcing bar	AD	Definitive	04-05-2017	Spain, Portugal
Canada	Copper tubes	AD	Definitive	02-01-2014	Greece
Canada	Heavy plate	AD	Definitive	05-02-2021	Germany
Canada	Refined sugar	AD	Definitive	06-11-1995	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Canada	Refined sugar	CVD	Definitive	06-11-1995	European Union of 15
Canada	Steel plate	AD	Definitive	04-06-2014	Denmark, Italy
Canada	Wheat gluten	AD	Definitive	23-04-2021	Belgium, Germany, France, Lithuania, Austria
China	Certain iron or steel fasteners	AD	Definitive	29-06-2010	Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom

China	certain pork and pig by-products	AD	Definitive	17-12-2025	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Finland, Romania, Croatia	
China	Chloroprene Rubber	AD	Definitive	10-05-2005	Germany, France, European Union of 15	
China	dairy products	CVD	Provisional	23-12-2025	Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Poland	
China	Dispersion Unshifted Single-mode Optical Fiber	AD	Definitive	22-04-2011	Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands	
China	EPDM	AD	Definitive	20-12-2020	Belgium, Germany	
China	Grain oriented flat-rolled steel (GOES)	AD	Definitive	23-07-2016	Germany, Poland, United Kingdom	
China	halogenated butyl rubber	AD	Definitive	20-08-2018	Belgium, United Kingdom	
China	meta-Cresol	AD	Definitive	15-01-2021	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Netherlands	
China	Phenol	AD	Definitive	06-09-2019	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France	
China	Photographic paper	AD	Definitive	23-03-2012	Netherlands, United Kingdom	
China	Polyamide-6 (PA6)	AD	Definitive	22-04-2010	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland	
China	Polyformaldehyde Copolymer, Polyoxymethylene Copolymer, Copolymer-type Acetal Resin, Acetal Copolymer - POM Copolymer	AD	Definitive	19-05-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Hungary, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria	
China	Potato Starch	CVD	Definitive	17-09-2011	Germany, France, Netherlands	
China	Potato Starch	AD	Definitive	06-02-2007	Germany, France, Netherlands	
China	spirits obtained by distilling grape wine in containers holding less than 200 liters (usually called Brandy)	AD	Definitive	05-07-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia	
China	Stainless Steel Billet and Hot-rolled Stainless Steel Plate (Coil)	AD	Definitive	23-07-2019	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg,	

					Hungary, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom	
China	Toluidine	AD	Definitive	13-03-2013	Germany	
China	Unbleached sack paper	AD	Definitive	09-04-2016	Austria, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria	
Colombia	Frozen fries	AD	Definitive	09-11-2018	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands	
Egypt	Cold rolled coil CRC, Galvanized Steel HDG/GI, prepainted Steel PPGI	SG	Provisional	14-09-2025		
Egypt	Edam and Gouda Cheese	AD	Definitive	10-01-2022	Netherlands	
Egypt	Hot Rolled Flat Steel (HRC and/or HRFS)	SG	Provisional	14-09-2025		
Egypt	semi-finished products of iron or non alloy steel (billets)	SG	Provisional	14-09-2025		
Ghana	matchets	SG	Definitive	30-03-2024		
Gulf Cooperation Council	Super absorbent polymer (SAP)	AD	Definitive	04-03-2023	Belgium, France	
India	2-Ethyl Hexanol	AD	Definitive	29-03-2016	Germany	
India	Non-Alloy and Alloy steel flat products	SG	Definitive	30-12-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia	
India	Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol	AD	Definitive	19-02-2016	Germany	
India	Sodium Cyanide	AD	Definitive	27-06-2024	Czech Republic, Germany	
India	Toluene Di-Isocyanate	AD	Definitive	02-12-2020	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom	
India	Vitamin A Palmitate	AD	Definitive	06-06-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Finland, Sweden	
Indonesia	Carpets	SG	Definitive	17-02-2021	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands,	

					Austria, Poland, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania	
Indonesia	Ceramic tiles and mosaic	SG	Definitive	12-10-2018	Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands	
Indonesia	Cigarette Paper	SG	Definitive	30-11-2021	Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Lithuania, Hungary, Netherlands, Austria, Poland	
Indonesia	Cotton yarn	SG	Definitive	30-10-2025	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Romania	
Indonesia	Curtains (Including Drapes), Interior Blinds, Bed Valances, and Other Furnishing Articles	SG	Definitive	27-05-2020	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden	
Indonesia	Evaporators	SG	Definitive	11-01-2020	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Romania, Croatia	
Indonesia	Expansible polystyrene	SG	Definitive	24-12-2021	Spain, Italy	
Indonesia	Fructose syrup	SG	Definitive	17-09-2020	France, Netherlands	
Indonesia	Slag-wool, rock-wool and similar mineral wools, incl. intermixtures thereof, in bulk, sheets or rolls	SG	Definitive	24-02-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland	
Indonesia	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthethic and artificial staple fibres)	SG	Definitive	27-05-2020	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Romania	
Jordan	Safety and protective footwear	SG	Definitive	01-09-2025		
Korea/South	Butyl Glycol Ether	AD	Definitive	06-12-2016	France	
Korea/South	Coated printing paper	AD	Definitive	22-07-2018	Finland	
Madagascar	blankets and travelling rugs	SG	Definitive	31-08-2021	Belgium, France, Poland	
Madagascar	Certain types of edible vegetable oils	SG	Definitive	12-02-2025		
Madagascar	Concentrated milk	SG	Definitive	16-09-2023		
Madagascar	detergents	SG	Definitive	31-08-2021	France	
Madagascar	Edible vegetable oils and margarines	SG	Definitive	31-08-2020		
Madagascar	Flour	SG	Definitive	24-10-2023		

Madagascar	Napkins and diapers	SG	Definitive	02-08-2024		
Madagascar	Pasta	SG	Definitive	01-08-2019	Spain, France, Italy	
Madagascar	Water and oil paints	SG	Definitive	18-12-2024		
Madagascar	Woven sacks and sheaths of polypropylene	SG	Definitive	15-07-2024		
Mexico	Hot rolled steel coils	AD	Definitive	23-12-2015	Germany, France	
Mexico	Seamless carbon steel pipes	AD	Definitive	04-04-2018	Spain	
Mexico	Steel beams (H and I)	AD	Definitive	25-02-2023	Germany	
Mexico	Stranded wire ropes & cables	AD	Definitive	27-02-2016	Spain, Portugal	
Morocco	coated wood fibre boards (PFBR in French)	SG	Definitive	15-04-2025	Spain	
Morocco	Hot rolled steel sheets (tôles d'acier laminées à chaud enroulées ou non enroulées)	SG	Definitive	19-06-2020		
Morocco	PVC	AD	Definitive	14-07-2017	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Portugal	
Morocco	Tubes and pipes iron or steel (Tubes et tuyaux en fer ou en acier)	SG	Definitive	06-11-2020		
Morocco	Wooden panels (Panneaux de Particules de bois revetus (PPBR))	SG	Definitive	20-09-2019		
New Zealand	Canned peaches	AD	Definitive	09-03-1998	Greece	
New Zealand	Preserved peaches	AD	Definitive	04-08-2011	Spain	
Pakistan	CR Coils/Sheets	AD	Definitive	03-02-2022	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Netherlands, Finland, Sweden	
Philippines	Cement	SG	Provisional	24-02-2025	Greece, France	
Philippines	Corrugating Medium	SG	Provisional	07-08-2025		
SACU	Pasta	AD	Definitive	17-03-2022	Latvia, Lithuania	
South Africa	Bolt ends & screw studs, screw studding and other hexagonal nuts	SG	Definitive	24-07-2020	Denmark, Germany, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Croatia	
South Africa	corrosion resistant coil	SG	Provisional	27-06-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom	
South Africa	Frozen bone-in portion of fowls of gallus domesticus	AD	Definitive	01-08-2022	Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Poland	
South Africa	Frozen chicken	AD	Definitive	27-02-2015	Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom	
South Africa	Frozen potato chips	AD	Definitive	17-05-2023	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands	

South Africa	Steel flat rolled	SG	Definitive	02-05-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia	
Thailand	Hot-rolled flat in coils and not in coils	AD	Definitive	27-05-2003	Slovakia, Romania	
Thailand	tin free steel	AD	Definitive	13-11-2021	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands	
Thailand	Tinplate	AD	Definitive	13-11-2021	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Netherlands	
Tunisia	wire of iron or non-alloy steel for springs.	SG	Definitive	30-11-2023	Belgium, Italy, Portugal	
Turkey	AC woven fabriccs of synthetic filament yarn	AD	Definitive	22-08-2015	Bulgaria	
Turkey	articulated link chains	AD	Definitive	25-08-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia	
Turkey	Chains	AD	Definitive	09-07-2019		
Turkey	Electrical water heaters	AD	Definitive	19-09-2013	Italy	
Turkey	Ethyl Acetate	SG	Definitive	22-06-2025	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Netherlands	
Turkey	Fabrics, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane, imitation leather/others	AD	Definitive	18-01-2024	France, Bulgaria	
Turkey	Fittings	AD	Definitive	07-09-2006	Spain	
Turkey	flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel plated or coated with tin	AD	Definitive	20-12-2025	Germany	
Turkey	Grinding balls	SG	Definitive	27-07-2022	Germany, Spain, France, Netherlands, Bulgaria	
Turkey	Hinges. Anti-circumvention case.	AD	Definitive	20-10-2017	Greece, Spain, Italy	
Turkey	hot rolled bars and rods	SG	Definitive	15-06-2024	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Romania	
Turkey	Hot rolled steel alloy and non-alloy	AD	Definitive	07-07-2022	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy,	

					Netherlands, Romania	
Turkey	Poly(ethylene terephthalate) - PET	SG	Definitive	13-12-2020	Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy	
Turkey	Polyurethane artificial leather	AD	Definitive	15-06-2022	Greece	
Turkey	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	AD	Definitive	06-02-2003	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Finland, Romania	
Turkey	Sodium Percarbonate	AD	Definitive	02-03-2018	Germany, Sweden	
Turkey	solar panels	AD	Definitive	27-09-2024	Croatia	
Turkey	Synthetic staple fibres of polyesters	SG	Definitive	24-09-2021	Czech Republic, Ireland, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania	
Turkey	Toothbrushes	SG	Definitive	03-02-2018	Germany, Netherlands, Sweden	
Turkey	Tubes and pipes of refined copper	AD	Definitive	17-10-2017	Greece	
Turkey	uncoated paper and paperboard	SG	Definitive	28-06-2024	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia	
Turkey	woven fabrics of synthetic and artificial staple fibres	AD	Definitive	22-08-2015	Poland, Bulgaria	
Turkey	Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn and Woven Fabrics of Synthetic and Artificial Stable Fibers	AD	Definitive	20-02-2024	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Romania, Croatia	
Turkey	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn; Woven fabrics of synthetic or artificial staple fibres	AD	Definitive	26-08-2021	Germany, Spain, Italy	
Turkey	yarn of polyamides and other nylon	SG	Definitive	21-11-2019	Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovakia	
United Kingdom	Certain Engine oils	AD	Definitive	12-12-2025	Lithuania	

United Kingdom	Certain steel products	SG	Definitive	01-07-2021	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia	
United States	acetone	AD	Definitive	20-12-2019	Belgium, Spain	
United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	06-03-1987	Germany, France, Italy	
United States	Carbon & alloy steel cut to lenght plate	AD	Definitive	05-05-2017	Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Austria	
United States	Certain carbon and alloy steel wire rod	CVD	Definitive	19-03-2018	Italy	
United States	Certain carbon and alloy steel wire rod	AD	Definitive	20-03-2018	Spain, Italy, United Kingdom	
United States	Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel	AD	Definitive	16-04-2018	Germany, Italy	
United States	Certain hot-rolled steel flat products	AD	Definitive	12-09-2016	Netherlands, United Kingdom	
United States	certain preserved mushrooms	AD	Definitive	23-05-2023	Spain, France, Netherlands, Poland	
United States	Chlorinated isocyanurates	AD	Definitive	24-06-2005	Spain	
United States	citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate (also in blends under HS 382499)	AD	Definitive	25-07-2018	Belgium	
United States	common alloy aluminum sheet	AD	Definitive	27-04-2021	Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy, Slovenia, Romania, Croatia	
United States	Corrosion-resistant steel	AD	Definitive	15-07-2016	Italy	
United States	Corrosion-resistant steel	CVD	Definitive	15-09-2016	Italy	
United States	Corrosion-resistant steel	AD	Definitive	06-10-2025	Netherlands	
United States	crystalline silicon photovoltaic (CSPV) cells (whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products)	SG	Definitive	07-02-2018	Germany, Italy	
United States	Dioctyl Terephthalate	AD	Definitive	22-05-2025	Poland	
United States	Emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber (ESB rubber)	AD	Definitive	12-09-2017	Poland	
United States	Fine denier polyester staple fiber (PSF)	SG	Definitive	23-11-2024	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania	

United States	Finished Carbon Steel Flanges	AD	Definitive	29-07-2017	Spain, Italy	
United States	Forged steel fittings	AD	Definitive	05-10-2018	Italy	
United States	Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks	AD	Definitive	28-01-2021	Germany, Italy	
United States	Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks	CVD	Definitive	28-01-2021	Germany, Italy	
United States	Large Diameter Welded Pipes	AD	Definitive	27-02-2019	Greece	
United States	Mattresses	AD	Definitive	11-07-2024	Spain, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Bulgaria	
United States	Melamine	AD	Definitive	31-01-2025	Germany, Netherlands	
United States	Melamine	CVD	Definitive	31-01-2025	Germany	
United States	Methionine	AD	Definitive	23-07-2021	Spain, France	
United States	Non-oriented electrical steel	AD	Definitive	18-11-2014	Germany, Sweden	
United States	Paper shopping bags	AD	Definitive	18-07-2024	Portugal	
United States	Pasta	AD	Definitive	24-07-1996	Italy	
United States	Pasta	CVD	Definitive	24-07-1996	Italy	
United States	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand	AD	Definitive	09-04-2021	Spain, Italy, Netherlands	
United States	Ripe Olives	AD	Definitive	01-08-2018	Spain	
United States	Ripe olives	CVD	Definitive	01-08-2018	Spain	
United States	Seamless line and pressure pipe	AD	Definitive	03-08-1995	Germany	
United States	Seamless pipe	AD	Definitive	04-03-1997	Germany	
United States	Seamless pipe small diameter	AD	Definitive	11-10-2011	Romania	
United States	Sodium Nitrite	AD	Definitive	27-08-2008	Germany	
United States	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	AD	Definitive	23-02-2001	Italy	
United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	AD	Definitive	21-05-1999	Belgium	
United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars x752	AD	Definitive	07-09-2001	Poland	
United States	Strontium Chromate	AD	Definitive	08-10-2019	France, Austria	
United States	Thermal paper	AD	Definitive	30-09-2021	Germany, Spain	
United States	Uncoated paper	AD	Definitive	20-01-2016	Portugal	
United States	Utility Scale Wind towers	AD	Definitive	16-08-2021	Spain	
Viet Nam	semi-finished and finished products of alloy&non-alloy steel	SG	Definitive	02-08-2016	Belgium, Germany, France, Austria	
Measures in Force at 31-12-2025						

B. Investigations initiated

Investigations initiated during 2025				
Country	**Product**	**Instrument**	**Initiation Date**	**Exporting MS**
Brazil	Steel wire	AD	10-10-2025	Spain
Brazil	Carbon Steel Sheets	AD	02-06-2025	Germany, Netherlands
Canada	Carbon and alloy steel wire	AD	22-04-2025	Spain, Italy, Portugal
Dominican Republic	Biscuits	SG	19-09-2025	Belgium, Spain, France, Italy
Egypt	Cold rolled coil CRC, Galvanized Steel HDG/GI, prepainted Steel PPGI	SG	11-09-2025	
Egypt	Hot Rolled Flat Steel (HRC and/or HRFS)	SG	22-04-2025	
Egypt	semi-finished products of iron or non alloy steel (billets)	SG	11-09-2025	
India	4-Aminodiphenylamine	AD	29-09-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Latvia, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Finland, Romania
India	BIS (2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl - 4 - Peridyl) Sebacate (UV770)	AD	27-09-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Romania, Croatia
India	PVC Paste Resin	AD	24-01-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, Croatia
India	Ethylene Diamine	AD	25-03-2025	Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden
India	PX-13	AD	28-03-2025	Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Hungary
India	Para Nitrotouluene (PNT); Paranitrotoluol-	AD	16-06-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia

India	ESBR-1500	AD	29-03-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Poland, Finland	
Korea/South	PVC Paste Resin	AD	06-08-2025		
Madagascar	Dry pastries and cereals	SG	24-12-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal	
Philippines	Corrugating Medium	SG	11-02-2025		
South Africa	corrosion resistant coil	SG	17-01-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom	
South Africa	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel	SG	25-07-2025		
Thailand	Polypropylene	SG	03-09-2025		
Turkey	tyres	AD	10-10-2025		
Turkey	Polyurethane artificial leather	AD	25-08-2025		
Turkey	Polyurethane artificial leather	AD	26-08-2025		
Turkey	PET resin	SG	31-12-2025		
Turkey	Terephthalic acid	SG	31-12-2025		
Turkey	Paper and paperboards	SG	31-12-2025		
United States	Quartz surface products	SG	01-12-2025		
United States	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar	AD	30-06-2025		
United States	Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof	AD	19-08-2025		
Investigations initiated the year 2025.					

C. Measures imposed

Measures imposed during 2025

Country	Product	Instrument	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Exporting MS
Canada	Carbon and alloy steel wire	AD	Provisional	04-09-2025	Spain, Italy, Portugal
Canada	concrete reinforcing bar	AD	Definitive	13-01-2025	Bulgaria
China	dairy products	CVD	Provisional	23-12-2025	Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Poland
China	certain pork and pig by-products	AD	Definitive	17-12-2025	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Finland, Romania, Croatia
China	Polyformaldehyde Copolymer, Polyoxymethylene Copolymer, Copolymer-type Acetal Resin, Acetal Copolymer - POM Copolymer	AD	Definitive	19-05-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Hungary, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria
China	spirits obtained by distilling grape wine in containers holding less than 200 liters (usually called Brandy)	AD	Definitive	05-07-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia
Egypt	semi-finished products of iron or non alloy steel (billets)	SG	Provisional	14-09-2025	
Egypt	Hot Rolled Flat Steel (HRC and/or HRFS)	SG	Provisional	14-09-2025	
Egypt	Cold rolled coil CRC, Galvanized Steel HDG/GI, prepainted Steel PPGI	SG	Provisional	14-09-2025	
India	Non-Alloy and Alloy steel flat products	SG	Definitive	30-12-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia

India	Low Ash Metallurgical Coke	SG	Definitive	01-01-2025	Germany, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal	
India	Vitamin A Palmitate	AD	Definitive	06-06-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Finland, Sweden	
Indonesia	Cotton yarn	SG	Definitive	30-10-2025	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Romania	
Indonesia	Slag-wool, rock-wool and similar mineral wools, incl. intermixtures thereof, in bulk, sheets or rolls	SG	Definitive	24-02-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland	
Jordan	Safety and protective footwear	SG	Definitive	01-09-2025		
Madagascar	Certain types of edible vegetable oils	SG	Definitive	12-02-2025		
Morocco	coated wood fibre boards (PFBR in French)	SG	Definitive	15-04-2025	Spain	
Philippines	Cement	SG	Provisional	24-02-2025	Greece, France	
Philippines	Corrugating Medium	SG	Provisional	07-08-2025		
South Africa	Steel flat rolled	SG	Definitive	02-05-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia	
South Africa	corrosion resistant coil	SG	Provisional	27-06-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom	
Turkey	flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel plated or coated with tin	AD	Definitive	20-12-2025	Germany	
Turkey	articulated link chains	AD	Definitive	25-08-2025	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia	
Turkey	Ethyl Acetate	SG	Definitive	22-06-2025	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Netherlands	

United Kingdom	Certain Engine oils	AD	Definitive	12-12-2025	Lithuania	
United States	Dioctyl Terephthalate	AD	Definitive	22-05-2025	Poland	
United States	Corrosion-resistant steel	AD	Definitive	06-10-2025	Netherlands	
United States	Melamine	CVD	Definitive	31-01-2025	Germany	
United States	Melamine	AD	Definitive	31-01-2025	Germany, Netherlands	
Measures imposed during 2025.						