

# EU anti-dumping on Chinese solar panels

Why did the EU impose anti-dumping duties on Chinese solar panels?

On 2 December 2013, the Council imposed anti-dumping duties in respect of imports of solar panels and key components originating in and consigned from China.<sup>1</sup> An investigation carried out by the Commission in 2012 and 2013 had revealed that Chinese solar panels were being sold in Europe at well below their normal market value.

Are Chinese solar panels being dumped in the EU?

The investigation was initiated on 6 September 2012 following a complaint lodged by EU ProSun, an industry association, which claims solar panels from China are being dumped in the EU at prices below market value and causing material injury to the EU photovoltaic industry (MEMO/12/647).

Does the EU impose a dumping duty on solar panels?

the imposition of measures is not against the Union interest. On the basis of these findings, it has been decided to impose an anti-dumping duty in a two-staged process: for two months, a duty of 11.8% will have to be paid, whereas from 6 August, duties ranging from 37.3% to 67.9% (averaging 47.6%) will be levied on solar panels from China.

Why did the escalation of solar panel antidumping lead to a trade war?

In the lead up to the Paris Conference the sharp reduction in the price of solar panels installed in Europe induced by the Chinese imports was seen by many as positive for EU's climate policy goals. Thus, the escalation of the solar panel antidumping case brought the EU and China to the brink of a trade war.

How much does the EU import solar panels from China?

Bilateral trade in goods between the EU and China already well exceeds EUR1 billion per day. In 2012, the EU imported solar panels from China worth about EUR11.5 billion. Regulation to register imports of solar panels from China was published on 5 March 2013 (Publication in the EU's Official Journal).

How did the European Commission deal with China's solar industry?

This led the European Commission to accept to settle the dispute by negotiating a minimum import price with the Chinese solar industry, while keeping import duties set at an average of 47.7 per cent as a back-up option.

The European Commission launched an investigation on Thursday into suspected dumping of solar panels concerning imports into the European Union (EU) of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells and wafers), originating in China by Chinese producers, drawing a warning from China that restrictions on its exports ...

In 2012, the European Commission launched an anti-dumping investigation into Chinese solar panel imports; the following year, it imposed an almost 50 per cent duty on those imports.

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The EU first imposed anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures for Chinese solar panels, wafers and cells in 2013 and extended them by 18 months in March last year, signaling that they should then end.

The EU has launched two investigations into Chinese solar panel manufacturers that Brussels said have benefited from market-distorting subsidies. The probes reflect a hardening stance in Europe ...

In 2013, the EU introduced anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures on imports from China of solar cells and panels which it was shown were being sold at less than their production cost and were impacting on the competitiveness of the European solar cell industry.

EU regulators opened a probe into the solar power panel industry in China, the European Commission said on Friday (29 May), in response to accusations that Chinese companies were dodging import ...

Introduction: Overview of the EU-China solar panel dispute . In 2012, the European Commission launched anti-dumping and anti-subsidy an investigation on solar panels imported from China after led a petition was by Prosun, fi the association for European solar manufacturers. As solar panel imports from China in 2011 were valued at more than EUR 20 billion, the became the ...

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found that Chinese companies were selling solar panels to Europe at nearly half their normal market value and were receiving illegal subsidies. Proposing duties up to 64 %, the .9 Commission's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation was valued at more than EUR20billion and became the largest EU-China trade dispute so far. The measures were ...

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The executive said it had no plans to renew the long-standing measures, which expire at midnight on Monday. The decision was welcomed by some but condemned by others, including EU ProSun, the grouping of EU producers that launched the initial complaint about solar panels from China back in 2012 and wanted a further extension of measures.

The Council today backed the Commission's proposals to impose definitive anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures on imports of solar panels from China. In parallel, the Commission ...

A dumping investigation into imports of solar panels from China was launched today by the European Commission following a complaint from a PV industry association on the basis of market distortions. It is the largest dumping complaint the EU has...

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