

Summary of the anti-circumvention case regarding imports through India of Chinese stainless steel seamless pipes and tubes under dumping duties according Regulation 1331/2011 of 14th December 2011.

The Commission has opened an anti-circumvention investigation in relation to imports from India of stainless seamless pipes and tubes (SSPT) of Chinese origin. The complainant, the Defence Committee of the seamless stainless steel tubes industry of the European Union, has brought prima facie evidence that certain SSPT producers in China are circumventing the Regulation 1331/2011 of 14th December 2011 in shipping their pipes through India without subsequent substantial transformation thus avoiding to pay the relevant dumping duties ranging from 48,3% to 71,9% depending on the producer.

Product concerned:

The product concerned is certain seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel, this includes unfinished 'hollows', hot-finished products and cold- finished products of stainless steel defined according the custom nomenclature as « *Alloy steels containing, by weight, 1,2 % or less of carbon and 10,5 % or more of chromium, with or without other elements* »

For small and medium size range in Outside Diameters (normally not exceeding 260 mm), the production process usually uses cylinders (called 'billets' or 'bars') of stainless steel as raw material. In the first production step, an unfinished 'hollow' is produced using either an extrusion press or a hot piercing process. Subsequently, the hollow can be first processed by a hot-finishing process resulting in a hot-finished pipe and can be (in the case of extrusion) or has to be (in the case of piercing) further processed by a cold-finishing process (cold pilger process) or by a cold drawing process, resulting in a cold-finished pipe. For larger Outside diameters, other processes are used, such as the pierce and pilger method, and the plug rolling process).

All types of products (hollows, hot-finished and cold-finished pipes) share the same basic physical, chemical and technical characteristics and same basic uses.

The PRODUCT is mainly used in the following industries

- Chemical and petrochemicalT
- Fertilizer production
- Power Generation
- Civil engineering and construction
- Pharmacology
- Biotechnology
- Analytical and medical technologies
- Environment engineering
 - Water treatment
 - Waste incineration
- Oil and gas exploration and production
- Coal and gas processing
- Food processing
- Mechanical engineering

Summary of the Petition.

The main evidences provided include:

- a change of pattern in trade showing a sharp increase of the imports from India which have been multiplied by 2,94 between the opening of the investigation case against China in 2010 and the end of 2015 while the imports from China were divided by 10,8 due to the measures imposed in 2011.
- A study of the Chinese and Indian producers and markets which render obvious that certain producers of both countries are circumventing the measures for their mutual benefit.
- A demonstration that the imports of SSPT from India to the EU are mostly of Chinese origin.
- An economical study showing that there is no substantial transformation in India as defined by the Basic anti-dumping Regulation of the EU justifying a change of origin of the Chinese pipes.
- A number of dumping calculations computed on the Indian imports declared as originating from INDIA and alleged being circumvented through INDIA.

Parties concerned:

All producers or traders of SSPT in China exporting to India and in India exporting to the EU are concerned by this investigation.