

Executive Summary

of the

**Complaint under Article 5 of Regulation 2016/1036 concerning
continuous filament glass fibre fabrics from China and Egypt**

Submitted by



Prepared by

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1. The product concerned and the like product

The product concerned by this Complaint is fabrics of woven, stitched or woven and stitched continuous filament glass fibre rovings or yarns, excluding (i) products which are impregnated or pre-impregnated (pre-preg), and (ii) open mesh fabric with cells with a size of more than 1.8 mm in both length and width and weighing more than 35 g/m², originating in the subject countries (hereafter, the product concerned is referred to as "GFF" – glass fibre fabrics).

GFF are currently classified under CN codes ex 7019 3900 and ex 7019 4000.

There are three representative types of the product subject to this Complaint: (i) woven rovings ("WR"), (ii) knitted non-crimp fabrics ("NCF"); and (iii) complex materials ("CM").

WRs are plain (including unidirectional), satin and twill woven fabrics of glass fibre rovings with an area weight from 200 to 1500 g/m².

NCFs are multiaxial (including uniaxial) fabrics of two to four layers of glass fibre rovings or yarns – also in combination with chopped strand mats ("CSM") or continuous filament mats ("CFM"), tissues or veils that can be added as top layer (fifth layer) and sometimes bottom layer (sixth layer) – stitched together at 0°, 90°, +/- 45° or other orientations, with an area weight from 200 to 2400 g/m².

CMs are fabrics with an area weight from 200 to 2400 g/m² made by:

- (i) mechanically stitching layers of WR or NCF to one or both sides of a synthetic core;
- (ii) combining WR with CSM, CFM or veils by:
 - (a) mechanical stitching (stitched-bonded),
 - (b) powder bonding (glued), or
 - (c) needling with needles (without binder or stitching yarn); or
- (iii) mechanically stitching layers of CSM, CFM or veils to a synthetic core (without WR).

2. Summary of Complaint

TECH-FAB Europe e.V. ("Tech-Fab"), an association of EU producers of fabrics from continuous filament glass fibres, has evidence that imports of GFF from China and Egypt are dumped and have caused material injury to the EU industry.

Therefore, Tech-Fab, on behalf of Union producers of GFF, requests that the European Commission ("Commission") initiate an anti-dumping ("AD") investigation pursuant to Article 5 of the Basic Regulation with a view to the imposition of AD measures for a five-year period ("the Complaint").

Heavily dumped and undercutting imports of GFF from the subject countries have strongly increased between 2015 and 2018 Q3 (period under consideration), especially since the imposition of additional AD and AS duties on glass fibre reinforcements (GFR) from China. GFR are the direct upstream input materials for GFF and many Chinese producers, such as CPIC, Jushi/Hengshi and Taishan, produce both GFR and GFF. As with GFR, Chinese producers have undertaken excessive expansions of their GFF capacities, and those capacities significantly exceed stagnating domestic demand in China.

With the increased AD and AS duties on GFR and the excess GFF production capacities, Chinese GFF producers have strongly increased exports to the EU and penetrated more and more market segments. In addition, Jushi/Hengshi have opened GFR and GFF plants in Egypt, specifically to be able to export to the EU without having to pay AD and AS duties, and with lower delivery costs and shorter delivery times. Since the establishment of the plants of Jushi Egypt in 2013/4 and of Hengshi Egypt in 2014/5, they have been selling GFR and GFF on the EU market at highly predatory prices. Indeed, in 2017 H1, Hengshi Egypt extended its GFF production capacities from 10,000 to 30,000 MT, and has become increasingly aggressive on the EU market with its heavily dumped and undercutting prices.

EU GFF producers are now losing market share and profitability at alarming rates and this situation is not sustainable. GFF are a relatively recent innovation, a 21st century light-weight construction material that requires substantial R&D and investment. At the current rate of EU market penetration by dumped and undercutting GFF from the subject countries, the EU industry will not be able to generate the reasonable profits that would allow them to survive.

3. Interested parties

EU GFF producers
Ahlstrom
Bautex
Chomarat Textiles Industries
Dipex
Formax/Hexcel UK
Gama Tensor
Glasscom
Hexcel Leicester
Kümpers
Lavesan
Metyx
Owens Corning
Parkhill-UK
P-D Glasseiden GmbH Oschatz
Saertex
Selcom
Chinese GFF producers and association
CPIC (Chongqing Polycomp International Corp.)
HENGSHI (Zhenshi Holding Group Co., Ltd.)
PGTEX(Changzhou Hongfa Zongheng Advanced Technology Co., Ltd.)
TAISHAN Fiberglass Inc.
CRD (Zhejiang Chengrudan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.)
Lintex
Changzhou CTC
Haining Chengrudan Reinforcement Textiles Co. Ltd.
Saertex Reinforcements Taicang Co., Ltd.
Jiangsu Juding Group Co. Ltd.
Changzhou Tianma
Rong Tian Da Modern Camp. High-Tech Fiber Co. Ltd.
Taian Jingwei Fiberglass Products Co. Ltd.
Feicheng Sanying Fiberglass Co. Ltd. (MSS)
Hebei Jinniu Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.
Weihai Guangwei Composites Co. Ltd.
Owens Corning Vetrotex (OCV)
Changzhou Hongfa Zongheng New Materials Technology
Xingtai Jinniu

Egyptian GFF producer
Hengshi Egypt Fiberglass Fabrics S.A.E.
EU importers of GFF
Siemens
Vestas
Jupiter
GRP Solutions
Acciona
Hexcel
Matrix Composite Materials
Cristex Composite Mateirals
EU users of GFF
Beneteau
Enercon
Lm Glassfiber
Vestas
Siemens
Senvion
Chereau
Lamberet
Lamilux
Vetroresina
Fiberline
Hexcel
Jupiter
Bach
Sunseeker
Swift
Peter
Gamesa
Indupol
Princess Yatch

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