

EN

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Answer given by Mr Šefčovič
on behalf of the European Commission
(12.2.2025)

The EU disposes of a number of trade defence instruments, such as anti-dumping or anti-subsidy duties, in order to protect European production against international trade distortions. Any EU industry may contact the complaints office of Directorate-General for Trade for advice¹.

Increase of the EU customs duties for a product may not be the more appropriate policy tool to address such concerns in the short term, especially since the maximum bound rates authorised for the EU under its commitments to the World Trade Organization (WTO) for children's pushchair correspond to the applied most favored nation rates.

Under the General Product Safety Regulation², applicable as of 13 December 2024, manufacturers have to indicate their name and their postal and electronic address on the product that they wish to place on the EU market. Importers and distributors, where it is relevant, need to verify that this labelling obligation has been complied with by the manufacturer before making products available on the EU market. This will allow consumers to identify the origin of the manufacturer and give market surveillance authorities the manufacturer's contact details in case they have product safety issues or questions.

On 17 May 2023, the Commission proposed a comprehensive Customs Reform package³ to strengthen EU customs' capacity to monitor goods. This includes the creation of a new EU Customs Authority and an EU Customs Data Hub, which will centralise data to improve targeting of unsafe products. The reform also eliminates customs duty exemptions for goods valued up to EUR 150 and designates platforms and sellers registered for the Import One Stop Shop (IOSS) as 'deemed importers', making them responsible for compliance.

¹ <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/glossary/single-entry-point>

² Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act) that entered into application on 17 February 2024; <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/digital-services-act.html>

³ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Union Customs Code and the European Union Customs Authority, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013; <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/952/oj/eng>