

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002612/24
to the Commission
Yannis Maniatis (S&D)
(21 November 2024)**

Subject: Adverse consequences of imposing import duties on titanium dioxide

On 10 July 2024, the European Commission adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1923 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty ranging between 14.4% and 39.7% on imports of titanium dioxide from China. While the regulation protects the domestic production of raw materials from unfair trade practices and stabilises the market, it passes on the problem to businesses further down the supply chain and to the producers of finished products. Companies based near the EU's external borders are especially exposed to unfair competition from non-EU countries — particularly Türkiye — as these countries continue to benefit from lower import prices for titanium dioxide. This poses a threat to the sustainability of these companies, especially smaller businesses.

In view of this, can the Commission answer the following:

1. Was an impact assessment carried out for businesses across the entire supply chain, prior to the adoption of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1923?
2. How does it plan to deal with the adverse consequences for all end users of titanium dioxide, in order to prevent job losses and factories from potentially closing or businesses relocating to countries outside the EU?
3. Does it plan to propose an extension of the measure?

Submitted: 21.11.2024

**Answer given by Mr Šefčovič on behalf of the European Commission
(27 January 2025)**

On 10 July 2024, the Commission adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1923 ⁽¹⁾ imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of titanium dioxide from China.

On 15 November 2024, the Commission submitted for a vote the draft implementing act concluding the investigation to the Trade Defence Instruments Committee. At the same time, the draft implementing act was sent to the European Parliament.

Under the 'Union interest' section of the draft implementing act, the Commission assessed the impact on companies across value chains, on the basis of all the information collected during the investigation.

The Commission acknowledged the impact the duties might have on companies in different value chains. The definitive draft implementing act thus sets the duties as a fixed amount per kilogram instead of a percentage of the value of the imported product to soften that impact.

The prices of titanium dioxide are expected to increase, which will result in lower share of the duty in the final price of titanium dioxide. The Commission also allowed for titanium dioxide used in production of white inks for printing to be exempted from duties.

The draft implementing act ⁽²⁾ was published on 9 January 2025 and will be applicable for five years. The downstream industry also has the possibility to request the initiation of an anti-dumping investigation.

In fact, the Commission has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of decor paper from China following a complaint from EU producers which also use titanium-dioxide as a raw material.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1923 of 10 July 2024 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of titanium dioxide originating in the People's Republic of China, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/1923

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/4 of 17 December 2024 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and definitively collecting the provisional duty imposed on imports of titanium dioxide originating in the People's Republic of China, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202500004