



PRESS RELEASE – 10 February 2023

ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES ON IMPORTS OF CERAMIC TILES FROM INDIA AND TURKEY

The European Union published today the Implementing Regulation imposing anti-dumping duties on imports of ceramic tiles originating in India and Turkey.

Following the submission of a complaint by the Union Industry, the European Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic tiles from India and Turkey on 13 December 2021.

The EU ceramic tiles industry represents an annual turnover of EUR 11.4 billion, with manufacturers in 25 EU Member States providing 55,000 direct jobs. 80% of the industry is composed of SMEs playing an essential role in employment at local level. The EU industry is globally renowned for its quality, advanced production technologies and innovation & design.

After sampling exporting producers in India and Turkey, as well as Union producers, the Commission's Directorate General for Trade found evidence of dumping practices causing injury to the Union industry. As a result, the Commission is imposing *ad-valorem* duties of an average 7.9% on imports of ceramic tiles originating in India, and an average 13.95% on imports from Turkey. In the case of India, these new anti-dumping duties will be imposed by EU Member States' customs on top of the conventional 1.5% import duty applicable to imports of ceramic tiles from India - unlike Turkey which is part of the customs union. However, the conventional duty on ceramic tiles' from India will increase to 5% as of January 2024, as a result of product graduation in the EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences. The maximum cumulated tariffs (conventional + anti-dumping) on Indian imports will therefore increase to 13.7%.

As highlighted in the New Ceramic Roadmap to 2050 published on 17 November and available [here](#), the ceramic industry will play an essential role for the EU to deliver on the green transition and to achieve carbon neutrality in 2050 while preserving its autonomy. For CET President Roman Blažiček, *"an effective use of trade instruments by the EU to ensure a fair level playing field is an absolute necessity to enable a just transition"*. This is also reflected in the Commission's Communication of 1 February 2023 on the Green Deal Industrial Plan, where it is stated that *"The Commission will continue to make full use of trade defence instruments (TDI) to defend the Single Market, and rules-based international trade, from unfair trade practices like dumping and distortive subsidies"*.

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