



2025/612

25.3.2025

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2025/612
of 24 March 2025

amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 16 and 20 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 13 and 16 thereof,

Whereas:

1. Background

- (1) By Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 ⁽³⁾ ('the Definitive Regulation'), the European Commission ('the Commission') imposed a definitive safeguard measure on certain steel imports ('the measure'). The measure consists of tariff-rate quotas ('TRQs') with respect to certain steel products ('the product concerned'), covering 26 steel product categories. The TRQs are set at levels preserving traditional trade flows on a per-product-category basis. Where the relevant TRQ is exhausted, an out-of-quota duty of 25 % is levied. The safeguard measure was imposed for an initial period of three years, until 30 June 2021.
- (2) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1029 ⁽⁴⁾ ('the First Prolongation Review Regulation'), the Commission concluded that the measure continued to be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury, and that the Union industry was adjusting. It also concluded that the prolongation of the measure was in the interest of the Union. Accordingly, it decided to prolong the safeguard measure until 30 June 2024.
- (3) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1782 ⁽⁵⁾ ('the Second Prolongation Review Regulation'), the Commission concluded that the prolongation of the measure was necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury, and that such prolongation was in the interest of the Union. It also concluded that the industry was adjusting. Accordingly, it decided to prolong the safeguard measure until 30 June 2026.
- (4) In recital (161) of the Definitive Regulation, the Commission committed to "carry out an assessment of the situation on a regular basis and consider a review at least at the end of each year of imposition of measures". In this spirit, the Commission conducted three functioning review investigations in 2019 ⁽⁶⁾, 2020 ⁽⁷⁾ and 2022 ⁽⁸⁾ respectively. In June 2023 ⁽⁹⁾ it also assessed, in a review investigation, whether an early termination of the measure was warranted ⁽¹⁰⁾.

- (5) On 29 November 2024, the Commission received a substantiated request by thirteen Member States to initiate a functioning review pursuant to Article 20 of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹¹⁾ ('EU Basic Safeguard Regulation') and Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹²⁾. The request contained evidence of a change of circumstances since the last review of the measure. In particular, the request contained information regarding the contraction in Union demand for steel, resulting in widening gaps with the current level of duty-free quota volumes as these have been continuously liberalised. Moreover, China's steel export surges to major regions have pushed exports from other markets to the EU.
- (6) According to the request, these recent market developments called for a reassessment of the allocation and management of the TRQs. In view of Article 20 of the EU Basic Safeguard Regulation and Article 8 of the Definitive Regulation, the Commission considered that the information provided, including the sources and supporting evidence, constitute a sufficient basis to initiate an investigation.
- (7) Accordingly, the Commission initiated a functioning review investigation by means of a Notice of Initiation ⁽¹³⁾ ('the Notice') published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 17 December 2024. The Commission invited interested parties to make their views known and submit evidence concerning, in particular, the following grounds of review:
- (a) allocation and management of tariff-rate quotas;
 - (b) crowding out of traditional trade flows;
 - (c) update of the list of developing WTO Member countries excluded from the scope of the measures based on their most recent level of imports (the year 2024);
 - (d) the level of liberalisation; and
 - (e) other changes of circumstances that may require an adjustment to the level or allocation of the tariff-rate quota.

2. Procedure

- (8) The Notice invited interested parties to provide evidence and data to determine whether it would be justified to adjust the functioning of the safeguard measure in order to keep the operation of the safeguard adapted to market evolution and in line with the interest of all stakeholders.
- (9) The Commission sought specific information from Union producers and users via questionnaires, which were made available to interested parties on the public file ('TRON') ⁽¹⁴⁾ as well as on the European Commission's (DG TRADE) website ⁽¹⁵⁾.
- (10) As in previous review investigations, the Commission devised a two-stage written procedure. First, parties had the possibility to send their submissions and where applicable, a reply to the questionnaires by 10 January 2025. The Commission made this information available on the public file and interested parties had 14 days to make comments (rebuttals phase). The Commission subsequently made the rebuttals available in TRON.
- (11) The Commission received 12 questionnaire replies, 40 submissions and 22 rebuttals.

Comments from interested parties

- (12) Multiple interested parties commented that neither the request from Member States for a functioning review, nor the underlying evidence was made immediately available to interested parties. An argument has been made that this has unduly restricted interested parties' opportunity

to rebut the evidence, and significantly impacted the ability of interested parties to provide meaningful contributions.

- (13) Some interested parties argued that there is no legal basis for a functioning review, and others argued that conducting a functioning review based on changed circumstances is inconsistent with WTO law. One interested party mentioned that conducting a reassessment of the TRQs within six months from the previous review amounts to excessive frequency of reviewing the measure.

Commission position

- (14) In the Notice of Initiation, parties were specifically invited to share their views and submit evidence concerning five grounds of review (see recital 7 above), rather than commenting on the initial request from Member States. Following a written request for information received on 3 January 2025 ⁽¹⁶⁾, the Commission has made the relevant documents available for inspection on TRON on 7 January 2025, as provided for in Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/478. ⁽¹⁷⁾ Additionally, parties have had the chance to respond to the evidence brought forward by the Union industry in their rebuttals, for which they have received 14 days. Some interested parties requested an extension, and in two cases an extension of 10 days was given. As such, interested parties have been afforded ample opportunity to provide their comments.
- (15) As per the Notice of Initiation, the legal basis for the review is Article 20 of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2015/755 and Article 8 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159. The latter explicitly provides that the Commission may review the measure in case of changed circumstances. The WTO Safeguard Agreement does not preclude such (optional) reviews besides the mandatory mid-term review.
- (16) In response to the claim that conducting a reassessment of the TRQs within six months of the previous review constitutes excessive frequency, said Article 8 does not impose any time-based restrictions on when a review may be initiated. Since the purpose of the functioning review is to keep the operation of the safeguard adapted to market evolution and in line with the interests of all stakeholders, there is no time bar as to when such a review is warranted.
- (17) Therefore, the timing of the current functioning review is fully consistent with the legal framework of the EU and international obligations under WTO law.

3. Assessment of the steel market

- (18) In identifying the need and extent of possible adjustments, the Commission also assessed the evolution, since the last review investigation, of two key elements: overcapacity and trade measures in third countries.

3.1. Overcapacity

- (19) The situation of overcapacity continued deteriorating in the second half of 2024 and early 2025. By the end of 2024, it was estimated that the global installed capacity reached 2 482 million tonnes, representing an increase of more than 50 million tonnes compared to 2023 ⁽¹⁸⁾. This increase was concentrated in India, ASEAN and Middle East. Such relevant increase in capacity took place in a context of weakening global steel demand. In 2024, global steel demand went down by 1 % (-18 million tonnes) compared to 2023 ⁽¹⁹⁾, therefore widening the gap with installed capacity further.
- (20) Going forward, significant additional capacity is expected to come on stream, with around 145 million tonnes either as ongoing or planned projects ⁽²⁰⁾, while demand in 2025 is only expected to grow moderately, reaching 2023 levels, i.e. still outpaced by the sustained growth in capacity. As

a result, the level of overcapacity is set to remain at very high levels. Estimates indicate that the gap between installed capacity and production may reach 630 million tonnes in 2026 ⁽²¹⁾.

- (21) The concerns about the deteriorating situation of overcapacity and its negative impact on steelmakers were clearly reflected in the Global Steel Forum's Ministerial Statement of 8 October 2024 ⁽²²⁾. The statement recalled the severe negative impact that overcapacity had on jobs, production, prices, market share, revenue and profitability of the industry, and recognised the importance to take concrete actions to address overcapacity.
- (22) In this context of growing overcapacity, the Commission confirmed that Chinese steel exports continued to increase, reaching 110 million tonnes, close to record levels ⁽²³⁾. Since the market outlook indicates a further reduction in domestic demand in China in 2025 ⁽²⁴⁾, it is to be expected that the trend of high level of exports that started in 2023 and peaked in 2024, will continue.
- (23) It is thus reasonable to expect that Chinese exports will continue exerting very strong pressure, both in terms of volumes and prices, across third country markets ⁽²⁵⁾, thus impacting negatively competitors in those markets directly, e.g. by displacing them or by forcing them to compete against lower prices. In addition, since steelmakers in certain third countries are seeing a further gap between demand and capacity growth in their domestic markets, they would be pushed into seeking alternative outlets for their excess capacity. As a result, additional import pressure into the Union market from these origins would take place. This would add to the overall increasing level of imports' market share seen in 2024 in the Union market.
- (24) In this regard, the Commission further confirmed that since the last investigation, the import presence in the Union market of some origins where relevant capacity expansions continue (notably ASEAN, India, China, Middle East and North Africa), remains high and in some cases, has increased even further. This data showed a correlation between capacity developments and level of import pressure from those origins on the Union market ⁽²⁶⁾.
- (25) Therefore, the Commission confirmed that the situation and outlook of global overcapacity continue to be very worrying and expected it to lead, in the absence of adjustments, to further increased import pressure in the Union, due to increasing capacity, demand evolution and persistent pressure on third country markets.

3.2. Third country measures, including US Section 232

- (26) The Commission also assessed the latest developments concerning trade measures on steel imports adopted by third countries. The Commission confirmed that the number of trade defence measures in place at the end of 2024 exceeded those in place the year before.
- (27) Beyond trade defence measures, the Commission observed that the tariff measures in place had increased since the previous review investigation. These measures included, amongst others, increased tariffs in Türkiye ⁽²⁷⁾, Colombia ⁽²⁸⁾ and Canada ⁽²⁹⁾. In addition to safeguard measures on certain steel products in South Africa ⁽³⁰⁾, and the initiation of a safeguard investigation on certain flat steel products by India. ⁽³¹⁾
- (28) Furthermore, on 10 February 2025, the US announced the termination of previous country exclusions, product exemptions as well as of specific TRQ or quota regimes under the Section 232 measure ⁽³²⁾. As a result of this change to the measure, all origins would in principle be subject to a 25 % duty. Given the size of the US market and the level of duty, the Commission considers that this development ⁽³³⁾, together with the additional tariff measures implemented by other countries, would create further tensions on the steel markets, thus increasing the risks of additional trade diversion into the Union.

3.3. Economic situation of the Union steel industry

(29) In order to assess the economic situation of the Union steel industry, the Commission issued questionnaires to the known Union steel producers to collect information on certain injury indicators for the product concerned during the period considered. The questionnaires were also made available on the website of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade. ⁽³⁴⁾ All the relevant instructions regarding questionnaires were also included in the Notice of Initiation.

(30) The Commission received questionnaire replies from members of the three known Union industry associations as well as from other Union producers not members of any association.

(31) The Commission consolidated the data directly received from Union producers individually and crosschecked its accuracy with the dataset submitted by the Union industry associations in dedicated remote crosscheck sessions. The Commission then merged the association members' replies with the replies received from producers not members of an association into a single consolidated dataset, which constituted the basis for the assessment of the economic situation of the Union industry.

(32) The evolution of the injury indicators between years 2021 and 2024 is shown in Tables 1 to 3 below:

(a) *Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation*

Table 1

Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

in 000 tonnes	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production volume of the product concerned	182 624	162 958	158 076	149 754
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>82</i>
Production capacity for the product concerned	234 706	233 437	234 790	223 297
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>95</i>
Capacity utilisation	78 %	70 %	67 %	67 %
<i>Source:</i> Industry data and questionnaire replies.				

(33) Over the period considered, the production volume of Union producers steadily decreased by -11 % in 2022, by -13 % in 2023 and by -18 % in 2024, when compared to 2021. Capacity utilisation followed a declining trend, reaching a very low level of 67 % in 2023 and remained at the same level in 2024, despite a decrease in capacity of 5 % in 2024.

(b) *Union consumption, domestic sales and market share* ⁽³⁵⁾

Table 2

Union consumption, domestic sales and market share

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption in 000 tonnes	166 514	153 082	144 227	143 858
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>86</i>
Domestic sales in 000 tonnes	132 694	121 559	115 994	113 606

<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	92	87	86
Market share in %	79,7 %	79,4 %	80,5 %	79,0 %
<i>Source:</i> Industry data and questionnaire replies				

(34) Consumption in the Union market started decreasing in 2022 (-8 %), this trend continued in 2023 (-14 %) and remained at the same level in 2024 (-14 %) when compared to the year 2021. The evolution of domestic sales volume by Union producers followed a very similar trend during the period considered (-8 % in 2022, -13 % in 2023 and -14 % in 2024 when compared to 2021). During the period considered, the Union industry's market share decreased by 0,7 %.

(c) Unit sales price, profitability

Table 3

Unit sales price and profitability

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unit sales price (EUR/tonne)	935	1 253	1 046	945
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	134	112	101
Profitability (% turnover)	9,1 %	9,9 %	0,5 %	-0,4 %
<i>Source:</i> Industry data and questionnaire replies				

(35) Unit sales prices increased in 2022 by 34 %, increased in 2023 by 12 % and in 2024 by 1 % when compared to 2021.

(36) The increase in prices and post-COVID recovery drive turned the Union industry into profit-making in 2021 (9,1 %) with profits slightly increasing in 2022 (9,9 %). In 2023 profitability sharply declined, reaching only a 0,5 % profit and the trend continued in 2024 turning into loss-making (-0,4 %).

Conclusion

(37) The negative trend observed in 2023 continued into 2024 with injury indicators further deteriorating or remaining at the lower levels of 2023.

Additional analysis per product family

(38) Following the approach of the original investigation, ⁽³⁶⁾ the Commission also assessed the evolution of injury indicators per product family. ⁽³⁷⁾ The product families covered by the steel safeguard are flat products, long products and tubes.

(39) Tables 4 to 6 below show the evolution of the injury indicators per product family:

Table 4

Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

in 000 tonnes	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production volume of the product concerned (flat)	141 255 853	125 606 710	122 674 835	114 335 970
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	89	87	81

Production volume of the product concerned (long)	35 975 381	31 667 548	29 983 962	30 597 326
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>85</i>
Production volume of the product concerned (tubes)	5 626 178	5 907 604	5 615 846	4 962 746
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>88</i>
Production capacity for the product concerned (flat)	176 870 680	175 916 855	176 610 299	164 012 871
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>93</i>
Production capacity for the product concerned (long)	48 425 081	48 106 404	48 945 625	49 928 080
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>103</i>
Production capacity for the product concerned (tubes)	9 963 732	9 972 089	9 898 231	10 015 186
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>101</i>
Capacity utilisation (flat)	79,86 %	71,40 %	69,46 %	69,71 %
Capacity utilisation (long)	74,69 %	66,63 %	61,43 %	61,28 %
Capacity utilisation (tubes)	56,47 %	59,24 %	56,74 %	49,55 %
<i>Source:</i> Industry data and questionnaire replies				

Table 5

Union consumption, domestic sales and market share

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption in 000 tonnes (flat)	96 261	88 266	85 048	83 947
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>87</i>
Consumption in 000 tonnes (long)	57 587	53 236	48 160	48 792
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>85</i>
Consumption in 000 tonnes (tubes)	12 214	11 117	10 570	11 106
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>91</i>
Domestic sales in 000 tonnes (flat)	72 426	66 567	65 029	62 445
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>86</i>

Domestic sales in 000 tonnes (long)	50 199	45 525	42 186	42 542
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>85</i>
Domestic sales in 000 tonnes (tubes)	9 553	8 925	8 379	8 672
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>91</i>
Market share in % (flat)	75,2 %	75,4 %	76,5 %	74,4 %
Market share in % (long)	87,2 %	85,5 %	87,6 %	87,2 %
Market share in % (tubes)	78,2 %	80,3 %	79,3 %	78,1 %
<i>Source: Industry data and questionnaire replies</i>				

Table 6

Unit sales price and profitability

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unit sales price (EUR/tonne) (flat)	986	1 315	1 100	1 008
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>102</i>
Unit sales price (EUR/tonne) (long)	782	1 052	852	772
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>99</i>
Unit sales price (EUR/tonne) (tubes)	1 227	1 658	1 507	1 212
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>99</i>
Profitability (% turnover) (flat)	10,4 %	10,5 %	0,0 %	−0,5 %
Profitability (% turnover) (long)	7,1 %	9,2 %	0,3 %	−1,5 %
Profitability (% turnover) (tubes)	3,7 %	6,6 %	6,1 %	4,5 %
<i>Source: Industry data and questionnaire replies</i>				

(40)Based on the above indicators, the analysis per product family, corroborates the findings for the product concerned: the Union industry's economic situation significantly worsened over the period considered and it is currently in a fragile situation. Even the product family tubes, which showed a better performance as regards profitability and market share developments, nevertheless saw a deterioration of other key indicators such as capacity utilisation, levels of production and domestic sales over the period considered.

Import pressure, evolution of imports and market share

(41)The Commission assessed the evolution of imports, both in overall terms and relative to consumption, to determine the extent of pressure they may have exerted on the Union market in the period considered.

(42) Imports into the Union in 2024 decreased by -11 % as compared to 2021, when they had reached the second highest level since 2013 ⁽³⁸⁾. Yet, there was an absolute increase of 7 % between 2023 and 2024.

Table 7

Evolution of imports in 000 tonnes

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Volume of imports 000 tonnes	33 886	31 604	28 186	30 188
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	93	83	89
<i>Source: EUROSTAT</i>				

(43) The analysis at the level of product families, including a relative increase of import pressure gaining market share, confirmed this overall trend as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8

Market share of imports per product family

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption in 000 tonnes (flat)	96 261	88 266	85 048	83 947
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	92	88	87
Consumption in 000 tonnes (long)	57 587	53 236	48 160	48 792
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	92	84	85
Consumption in 000 tonnes (tubes)	12 214	11 117	10 570	11 106
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	91	87	91
Imports in 000 tonnes (flat)	23 837	21 701	20 021	21 504
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	91	84	90
Imports in 000 tonnes (long)	7 387	7 711	5 974	6 250
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	104	81	85
Imports in 000 tonnes (tubes)	2 661	2 193	2 191	2 433
<i>index 2021 = 100</i>	100	82	82	91
Market share in % (flat)	24,8 %	24,6 %	23,5 %	25,6 %
Market share in % (long)	12,8 %	14,5 %	12,4 %	12,8 %
Market share in % (tubes)	21,8 %	19,7 %	20,7 %	21,9 %
<i>Source: EUROSTAT, industry data and questionnaire replies</i>				

4. Comments from interested parties

(44)The Commission received 12 questionnaire replies, 40 submissions and 22 rebuttals from interested parties, including Union steel producers, Union steel users and importers, as well as their respective associations, exporting producers and third country governments. This section provides an overview of the comments from interested parties is given, organised in 8 sub-sections. The comments are grouped by nature and content.

4.1. *Current TRQ levels*

(45)The Union industry asserted that the existing TRQs no longer align with the steel demand within the EU. The industry argued that quotas have been liberalised by more than 15 percentage points compared to 2019. This, along with the recent decline in steel demand, has created a widening gap between the current duty-free quota volumes and actual demand. As a result, the Union industry has requested an adjustment of the TRQs to better reflect the present demand, asking the Commission to reduce TRQ levels by 25 % to 50 % on average.

(46)Certain exporting countries and users argued that although overall demand may seem to have decreased, certain sectors exhibit growing demand for specific steel products. According to these parties, tightening the TRQs in these categories would negatively impact the competitiveness of downstream EU industries. By keeping quotas more flexible, these industries can better meet their material needs, which EU producers may not be able to supply in sufficient quantities. These parties argued that a one-size-fits-all approach to TRQs fails to reflect the diverse demand across different sectors within the EU.

(47)Additionally, several exporting producers referenced a recent WorldSteel report that predicts global steel demand will increase in 2025. ⁽³⁹⁾ They argue that this contradicts the industry's forecasts, casting doubt on the reliability of the industry's evidence.

4.2. *External factors*

(48)The Union industry asserted that their economic situation has deteriorated significantly, notably in the latest quarters. They argue that this is visible in terms of production, sales, and profitability, while imports retain high or increasing market shares and undercut EU producers' prices.

(49)Certain exporting countries and users argued that external factors such as high energy costs and geopolitical issues significantly influenced the steel market. These factors, rather than pressure of imports, may account for much of the difficulties experienced by the EU steel industry.

4.3. *Allocation and management of TRQs*

(50)The Union industry requested to eliminate the quarterly carry-over of unused quotas to the next quarter, or alternatively, to cap the carry-over. Several exporting countries and users requested to keep the carry-over mechanism, arguing that this is a core element of the TRQ structure that provides predictability and as such does not fall under the scope of the review.

(51)Certain exporting countries and users requested to remove the system of country-specific quotas for certain categories (or even for all categories) and have certain quotas administered globally within each quarter to maximise their use.

(52)The Union industry and one exporting producer requested the Commission to recalculate all quotas based on a new reference period. The Commission also received several requests (from users and exporting producers) to increase quotas in certain categories to accommodate increasing demand of the EU downstream industries.

(53)The Union industry also asserted that Chinese steel products, subject to anti-dumping measures, continue to enter the EU market at extremely low prices, rendering the imposed duties ineffective. In light of this, the industry requested that the Commission reinstate country-specific quotas for China in categories where volumes were previously redistributed due to the presence of anti-dumping measures.

(54)Finally, some interested parties (the Union industry and some exporting producers) requested the Commission to take action to avoid duty dilution caused by immediate exhaustion on the first day of a quarter of residual quotas by either introducing monthly administration, or by introducing a regime based on first come first served for the allocation of quotas. Certain exporting countries and producers opposed the introduction of a first come first served allocation system, arguing that the regime would be impractical to implement.

4.4. Crowding out of traditional trade flows

(55)Some interested parties (mainly exporting producers and the Union industry) argued that since the past review and in particular in 2024, certain exporters had increased their exports in certain categories in the residual quota significantly, which led to crowding out of others. To solve this issue, some called for introducing additional country-specific quotas or for expanding the use of caps in the residual quotas.

(56)Furthermore, several interested parties asserted that the current regime of no access should be extended to prevent crowding out in the residual quota in selected categories. Another interested party suggested that the Commission should rather extend the limited access regime.

4.5. Update of the list of WTO developing country Members excluded from the scope of the measure based on their most recent level of imports

(57)The Union industry requested the Commission to consider not granting new exemptions to developing countries on the basis of the most recent import data. Several interested parties opposed this and requested an update of the list of WTO developing country members excluded from the scope of the measure.

4.6. Level of liberalisation

(58)The Union industry asserted that quota liberalisation is no longer appropriate given the declining demand and the widening gaps with the current level of duty-free quota volumes. On the other hand, other interested parties requested the Commission to increase the level of liberalisation beyond the current 1 %, or at least maintain the current level, whether for all product categories or for some specific product categories and/or specific origins.

4.7. Other comments

(59)The Union industry requested the Commission to consider increasing the 25 % out-of-quota duty. Such a move is argued to be merited given the low-price levels of imports driven by worsening global overcapacity plus increasing numbers of TDI measures in third countries. It was argued that a 25 % out-of-quota duty is therefore no longer sufficient to prevent out-of-quota imports.

(60)Additionally, certain exporting countries requested to be excluded from the measure on the basis of their respective Association Agreements with the Union.

4.8. Category-specific comments

(61)Several interested parties requested to split the TRQ of certain categories into two sub-categories, to better address the specificities of the products grouped under the categories. This was argued

for category 1 by a Union user, for category 16 by an exporting producer and for categories 21 and 26 by Union producers.

- (62) One interested party (an exporting producer from Egypt) asserted that the 15 % cap in category 1 that was introduced in the Second Prolongation Review has restricted their traditional trade flows. The interested party argued that their historical export volumes to the EU significantly exceeded this cap.

5. Commission assessment

- (63) The Commission considered the current situation and outlook of global overcapacity, as well as the economic situation of the Union industry and the latest developments concerning trade measures on steel imports adopted by third countries, as described in Section 3. On this basis the Commission has determined that the management of TRQs needs to be adapted, to ensure the effectiveness of the measure and bearing in mind the Union interest.
- (64) In view of the comments received from interested parties, the Commission has decided to evaluate the situation on a category-by-category basis across the 26 categories included in the safeguard. The objective of this approach is to ensure the effectiveness of the measure in categories with significant import pressure, while not unnecessarily restricting sourcing opportunities for Union user industries in categories where import pressure is not present.
- (65) The Commission in its assessment analysed in particular the quota usage in the previous safeguard year, the evolution of Union consumption and the market share of imports in each of the categories. In addition, also the available capacity of the Union industry was taken into account as well as the available sources of supply and the specific concerns of interested parties raised as regards quota usage. The Commission paid particular attention to the developments of these factors in 2024.
- (66) On this basis, it appeared that while in certain categories, the measure continues to be effective, in many others, an increase of import volumes disproportionate to the development of consumption has occurred resulting in significant import pressure, both in volumes and prices.
- (67) However, among the categories where import pressure exists, it is not uniformly intense. Moreover, the distribution of imports among the available sources also varies among the categories. In some categories, the increase of imports stemmed from one or a few sources which used most of the available volumes in the residual quota, thus crowding out traditional suppliers, while at the same time exercising significant price pressure. Thus, it became clear that there is not one solution that would solve all the various issues identified in the different categories.
- (68) On this basis, the Commission identified the categories where the effectiveness of the measure was undermined and sorted them according to the severeness of the situation in four groups:
- Group 1: very significant import pressure
 - Group 2: significant import pressure
 - Group 3: moderate import pressure
 - Group 4: no import pressure
- (69) The subsequent sections present a detailed description of each group. The data underlying these analyses are provided in Annex III.

Group 1

- (70) This group covers categories 1A, 4A, 7, 21, 24. In these categories very significant import pressure was observed. In all of these categories, the quota usage was on average at 84 %, while in category 4A the usage was above 100 %. Between 2021 and 2024, consumption decreased significantly in these categories. Consumption decreased by 27 % in category 4A, and on average by 17 % in categories 1A and 24 and 7 % in categories 7 and 21. In the most recent period, the Commission observed the same trend. Between 2023 and 2024, consumption decreased in every category, by 6 % in category 7 and on average by 3 % in categories 1A, 4A and 24. In category 21, consumption decreased by 1 %. At the same time, the import shares increased significantly in all categories, by 9 % in category 4A and up to 3 % in categories 1A, 7, 21 and 24.
- (71) Since 2021, the Union's capacity utilisation has declined across all categories, including in the most recent period. With the average capacity utilisation at just 68 %, the Commission considered there is significant available capacity in these categories.

Group 2

- (72) This group covers categories 2, 5, 6, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22 and 25B. In these categories, the import pressure observed, though less severe than in group 1, was still significant. In all of these categories, the quota usage was on average at 90,2 %, while in categories 14, 18 and 25B the usage was above 100 %. Between 2021 and 2024, consumption decreased significantly in every category except one. Consumption decreased by 22 % in categories 2 and 16, and on average by 17 % in categories 6, 14 and 18 and 8 % in categories 5, 17, 20 and 22. At the same time, import shares increased in all categories. In the most recent period, consumption started to pick up in all categories except category 14. However, import pressure remained significant given the high quota usage and increased market share of imports from 2021.
- (73) Since 2021, the Union's capacity utilisation has decreased across all categories. This trend continued in the most recent period, with the exception of categories 5, 6, and 16, where there was a slight increase in capacity utilisation, though still well below 2022 levels. With the average capacity utilisation at only 54 % and the highest rate reaching 70 % (category 5), the Commission considered that there is substantial available capacity in these categories.

Group 3

- (74) This group covers categories 3B, 13, 15, 26. In these categories, the quota usage was on average 65 %. Between 2021 and 2024, consumption decreased in all categories while imports notably increased. Between 2023 and 2024, in most of the categories where consumption decreased, import share also decreased (categories 3B, 15 and 26). Hence, considering the quota usages in each category, the import pressure was more moderate in this group.
- (75) Since 2021, the Union's capacity utilisation has decreased across all categories. This trend continued in the most recent period, except for categories 13 and 15, where there was a slight increase in capacity utilisation, though still below 2022 levels. With the average capacity utilisation at only 60 % and the highest rate reaching 67 % (category 26), the Commission considered that there is substantial available capacity in these categories.

Group 4

- (76) This group covers categories 1B, 3A, 4B, 8, 9, 10, 12, 19, 25A, 27 and 28. In this group, no or minimal import pressure was detected, as either the quota usage was low in all but one category. Therefore, the Commission considered not to apply any adjustments in these categories so as not to unnecessarily restrict sourcing opportunities for EU user industries. In category 4B, interested parties presented convincing evidence demonstrating that maintaining the status-quo aligns with the Union's best interests.

(77) Since 2021, the Union's capacity utilization has decreased across all categories. This trend continued in the most recent period, but the utilization rate is increasing in categories 4B, 8, 9 and 19, although still under 2022 levels. With the average capacity utilisation at 56 %, in combination with the low average quota usage (below 50 %), the Commission considered that no import pressure was identified and that it is in the Union interest not to adjust the measure in these categories.

6. Adjustments

(78) After identifying the categories where the effectiveness of the measure was undermined, the Commission considered it necessary to introduce a series of adjustments and refinements to the management of the TRQs in these categories, to better align them with the evolution of the market and to improve the functioning of the measure. While some of those adjustments are horizontal in nature, most are specific to certain product categories.

6.1. *Product category 1 - Non alloy and other alloy hot rolled sheets and strips*

(79) One interested party commented on the crowding out of a highly specific product in category 1 as a consequence of introducing the 15 % cap in the second functioning review.

(80) The Commission considers that these products are highly specialised and have a significantly higher value as compared to other products in category 1.

(81) In its assessment, the Commission confirmed that the introduction of the 15 % cap had an unintended consequence of exhausting the subquota 09.8452 within the residual quota for category 1 on the first day in all three instances since introduction in July 2024. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ ⁽⁴¹⁾ ⁽⁴²⁾ This led to the niche products within the category 1 under the CN code 7212 60 00 not being able to benefit of duty-free quota at all.

(82) The most appropriate way to deal effectively with this situation is to split this category into two: a sub-TRQ (category 1B) covers the abovementioned CN code of the highly specific product, while the remaining codes are included in category 1A. Such a split does not appear to create any disproportionate burden for the custom authorities. The traditional trade flows of the product 1B that are used to calculate appropriate TRQs are in Table 9.

Table 9

Imports in the Category 1B in tonnes

	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Average 2015 - 2017
Total imports 1B	6 341	6 217	10 615	7 724
Russian Federation	2 030	1 786	6 194	3 337
Japan	1 816	1 976	1 985	1 926
United States	1 679	1 398	1 391	1 489
United Kingdom	135	400	645	393
Other countries	681	656	399	579
Source: EUROSTAT				

(83) The proposed split would ensure the availability of the necessary volumes for the niche product in the Union and preserve traditional trade flows in terms of volumes and origins.

6.2. *Horizontal adjustments*

6.2.1. Rate of liberalisation

- (84)Under WTO ⁽⁴³⁾ and EU ⁽⁴⁴⁾ rules, a WTO Member applying a safeguard measure shall progressively liberalise it after one year of imposition at regular intervals during the period of application. The objective of liberalisation is to progressively allow more import competition into the market while the domestic industry is adjusting to an increased level of imports.
- (85)WTO law does not establish any particular requirement as to the form or concrete pace of liberalisation, other than such liberalisation should occur progressively at regular intervals during the period of application.
- (86)The EU steel safeguard measure has been liberalised yearly since 2019 and the appropriateness of the liberalisation rate has been assessed and modified on several occasions. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ The current yearly liberalisation rate, since July 2024, is 1 %.
- (87)In order to determine the appropriateness of the current level of liberalisation, the Commission conducted both a backward-looking and a forward-looking analysis.
- (88)In its backward-looking assessment, data reveals that the liberalisation rate has outpaced the evolution of consumption. While TRQs have been liberalised by almost 25 % (including the 5 % top-up applicable since February 2019), EU consumption decreased by 14 % over the same period. In 2024, global steel demand declined by 1 % (-18 million tonnes) compared to 2023, contrary to the expected +1,7 % growth for 2024. These opposing trends have significantly widened the gap between the level of TRQs and market demand.
- (89)As to the forward-looking assessment, as explained in Section 3 above, the latest market outlooks on world steel consumption only foresee a modest recovery in 2025 (reaching 2023 levels), which the Union market is expected to follow.
- (90)In view of the recent negative trend and outlook on steel consumption in the world and the Union steel market, the Commission considered that it is not in the Union interest to increase further the current large gap between the pace of TRQ volume increase and that of steel consumption. Therefore, the Commission considered that maintaining or increasing the current 1 % rate would seriously undermine the effectiveness of the measure.
- (91)For these reasons, the Commission considers that establishing the liberalisation rate at 0.1 % is appropriate to ensure the effectiveness of the measure.
- (92)Consequently, the TRQs will continue to increase by 0.1 % as of 1 July 2025 for all product categories. The specific volumes for the period 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026 (on a quarterly basis) are set out in Annex II to this Regulation.
- (93)Together with other adjustments presented in this Regulation, this rate of liberalisation will contribute to improving the effectiveness of the measure in a period where the Union market is suffering significant import-driven tensions, caused by the negative effects of overcapacity and the resulting responses to it across the world, in a context of weak demand. Union users will continue to have sufficient free-of-duty volumes available under existing TRQs.

6.2.2. Update of the list of WTO developing country Members excluded from the scope of the measure based on their most recent level of imports

- (94)According to section 2 of the Notice of Initiation, the Commission announced that it would review whether imports from a developing WTO Member exceeded the 3 % threshold in the relevant

period (2024) and, if needed, update the list of WTO developing country Members that should be included in, or excluded from the scope of the measure.

(95) According to Article 9 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards and Article 18 of the Basic Safeguard Regulation, a safeguard measure shall not be applied against a product originating in a WTO developing country Member, as long as its share of imports remains below 3 % of the total imports in a given product category. If the share of imports of all WTO developing country Members below the 3 % threshold account for more than 9 % of total imports in a given category, the safeguard measure applies to all WTO developing country members. The Commission has reviewed and updated the list of developing countries on a regular basis.

(96) The last update of the list took place in June 2024, in the context of the previous review investigation to assess a possible prolongation of the safeguard measure. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ As in previous review investigations, the Commission has updated the list of developing countries subject to and excluded from the measure based on a calculation of their share of imports using the most recently available consolidated import data, i.e. year 2024 import statistics. No change to the methodology followed in previous reviews was deemed appropriate.

(97) The changes resulting from this update, which are applicable from 1 April 2025, are the following (updated table in Annex I to this Regulation):

- China is included in categories 1B, 3A and 15;
- Egypt is included in category 1A;
- India is included in categories 1A, 1B, 3A and 5 and excluded in category 3B;
- Indonesia is excluded in category 16;
- Kazakhstan is included in category 19;
- Malaysia is included in category 9;
- Oman is included in category 13;
- Saudi Arabia is included in category 25A;
- Thailand is included in category 9;
- Türkiye is included in categories 1A and 5 and excluded in categories 3A and 8;
- United Arab Emirates are excluded in category 25A;
- Vietnam is included in categories 1A, 5, 16 and 22 and excluded in category 3B.

6.3. Targeted adjustments

6.3.1. Adjustment 1: country-specific quota holders' access to the residual quota

(98) Due to the system of carry-over of unused quotas from quarter to quarter within a safeguard year, ⁽⁴⁷⁾ the last quarter of the safeguard year (April-June) is usually the quarter where unused volumes are the highest. In order to maximize the use of quotas at the end of the safeguard year, the Commission considered it in the Union interest to introduce in the definitive Regulation a mechanism whereby larger exporters having exhausted their country-specific quota could also access the residual quota volumes in the last quarter. The objective of this mechanism was to avoid that volumes of the residual quotas would potentially remain unused.

(99) Under the first functioning review in 2019, the Commission observed that this system could result in undue crowding out of smaller suppliers in the residual quotas. This trend expanded to more

categories after 2019. Therefore, in the second functioning review, the Commission devised a system whereby the access of country-specific quota holders to the residual quota in the last quarter of a safeguard year would be based on the actual use of the residual quota in the previous quarters by those countries subject to the residual TRQ. This adjustment sought to protect the flows in the last quarter of smaller suppliers that are the natural beneficiaries of residual quotas. ⁽⁴⁸⁾

(100) In order to minimise the displacement of traditional origins in the residual quotas, while continuing to allow additional access in those categories where it was necessary to ensure the maximum use of the quota, the Commission created a system whereby each product category would fall within one of the following three different groups, corresponding to three different access scenarios. This system fulfilled one of the key principles and objectives of the safeguard measure, namely, to ensure that traditional trade flows in terms of origins are preserved.

(101) The three regimes currently in place are the following:

- **No access** – where incumbent suppliers under the residual quota were able to exhaust the residual quotas by themselves, and crowding out effects in the last quarter had been identified;
- **Limited access** – where incumbent suppliers were able to use only part of the residual quota available to them, and additional origins were needed, in limited amounts, to exhaust quotas;
- **No limitation** – where the residual quotas were not highly used and no crowding out effects were identified.

(102) The system allowed country-specific quota holders to exceed their traditional trade flows in most product categories by accessing the residual quota in the last quarter of a period when the incumbent suppliers were not able to fully use the quotas. The Commission recalls that this mechanism was initially introduced in the Union interest to avoid that volumes of the residual quotas would potentially remain unused, which could otherwise limit sourcing opportunities and supply for EU user industries.

(103) However, in the current context of general deceleration in the Union steel market, the Commission considers it no longer appropriate to provide quarter 4 access to country-specific quota holders in those categories where import pressure and decreasing consumption has been identified (groups 1, 2 and 3). In these cases, imports have been negatively impacting the Union industry's economic situation, as described in Section 3.3.

(104) Furthermore, the Commission also established on the basis of the questionnaire replies of the Union industry that in all these categories the Union industry had sufficient capacity to fulfil the potential demand of the users.

(105) On this basis, the access regimes per product category should be adjusted as follows (for specific volumes see Annex II to this Regulation):

- No access: 1A, 2, 3B, 4A, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25B, 26
- Access: 1B, 3A, 9, 10, 12, 27, 28.

The categories for which this system would not apply are the following:

Special regime: 4B

- The current regime that grants access to the residual quota in the last quarter to CSQ countries with a 30 % cap per exporting country continues to be appropriate in order to ensure sufficient

variety of sources of supply while avoiding crowding out effects through excessive additional imports beyond traditional trade flows.

— Global administration: 7, 8, 17, 25A.

—The possibility to access the last quarter is not applicable, as there are no countries exporting under a country-specific quota.

(106)With these adjustments, the key principles of the safeguard measure, namely, to ensure that traditional trade flows in terms of origins are preserved, will not be undermined.

(107) The changes resulting from this update are applicable from 1 April 2025.

6.3.2. Adjustment 2: sanction volumes

(108)Following Russia's unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine, the European Union banned the import of certain steel products originating in Belarus and Russia. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ As a result of these measures, imports from Belarus and Russia subject to the safeguard measure were no longer able to enter the Union. Thus, the Commission considered it in the Union interest to adjust the functioning of the safeguard measure by redistributing the import volumes originating in Russia and Belarus (the sanction volumes) in each product category where these countries had country-specific quotas, among other exporting countries subject to the safeguard measure based on their respective shares of overall imports in 2021.

(109)The Commission recalls that this decision was taken in the Union interest, in line with market outlooks at that time, in order to ensure that these import bans do not create a shortage of supply in the Union market in the categories affected, and that Union steel users can continue sourcing those volumes free of duty from other sources. This decision has increased the access of all trading partners to duty-free volumes, beyond their traditional trade flows.

(110)However, as explained in Section 3 above, given the current context of general deceleration in the Union steel market and its outlook, the Commission considers it no longer in the Union interest to have these volumes available in the categories in which the Union industry is facing the strongest import pressure, and where consumption has notably decreased.

(111)Therefore, in order to maintain the effectiveness of the measure, the Commission considers it appropriate to reverse the earlier redistribution fully or partially in those categories falling under groups 1 and 2.

(112)Accordingly, the Commission considers it appropriate to reverse this redistribution in category 24. This category is characterised by a decreasing trend in consumption in 2024 (-7 %), while imports gain market share (+4 %). Reversing the redistribution will align the TRQs with current and projected demand, without risking a shortage of supply as sufficient duty-free volumes will still be available for user industries.

(113)For categories 1A, 7, 16, and 21, the Commission also considers it appropriate to reverse the redistribution of 65 % of the volumes. These categories show decreasing consumption in 2024, while imports gain market share. However, reversing the redistribution of the full volumes subject to sanctions would risk a shortage of supply for user industries. Therefore, the Commission considered it appropriate to retain 35 % of the volumes subject to sanctions in these categories redistributed over all origins.

(114)The specific volumes can be found in Annex II to this Regulation. The changes resulting from this update are applicable from 1 April 2025.

6.3.3. Adjustment 3: caps in the residual quotas

- (115) In designing the definitive safeguard measure and in the subsequent reviews, the Commission sought to preserve traditional trade flows in terms of volumes and origins. The objective of preserving traditional volumes was achieved by calculating TRQs based on past trade flows, while the objective of preserving traditional origins was achieved by establishing country-specific quotas.
- (116) However, this system has resulted in smaller traditional supplying countries, which did not qualify for a country-specific quota in certain product categories, being potentially exposed to a 'crowding out' effect within the residual TRQs. Therefore, in the second prolongation review, the Commission considered it appropriate to introduce a 15 % cap per single country in categories 1 and 16.
- (117) In light of the claims from interested parties that certain exporters significantly increased their exports in specific categories within the residual quota, resulting in the crowding out of others, the Commission has assessed the situation in each of the 26 categories. The analysis confirmed that recent market developments have resulted in a decrease of exports of traditional suppliers to the Union under the residual quotas in some categories while exports from other suppliers have significantly increased under the same residual quotas. This change of trade flows has disrupted the balance of origins in the residual TRQs, thus negatively impacting the functioning of the measure in some categories.
- (118) In other categories, the Commission has identified a risk of crowding out. As discussed in Section 3, several factors contribute to this risk, primarily the latest developments concerning trade measures on steel imports adopted by third countries, in combination with the persistent issue of global overcapacity, rising steel exports from China and the increase in worldwide installed capacity. These developments would create further tensions on the steel markets, thereby increasing the imminent risk of the crowding out of traditional trade flows due to additional trade diversion into the Union.
- (119) Based on the above, the Commission considers it appropriate to impose a limitation to the maximum volume that one single country can export under the residual TRQ in those categories where crowding out occurs, or where a risk of crowding out has been identified.
- (120) The Commission aimed at calibrating the levels of the caps to ensure a balance between preventing (the risk of) crowding out and preserving adequate sourcing opportunities for EU user industries.
- (121) In view of the above assessment, and after careful consideration of all the interests at stake, the following caps for the countries and categories should be applied:

Categories 1A, 2:	13 %
Categories 16, 17:	15 %
Categories 4B, 6, 7, 13:	20 %
Categories 4A, 5, 14:	25 %
Categories 3B, 20, 21, 25B, 26:	30 %

- (122) These levels have been identified with the aim of enabling incumbent suppliers under the residual quota to continue exporting their historical (and liberalised) trade flows, while maintaining the stability of traditional trade flows for countries that were at risk of being crowded out.

(123)The Commission considers that these adjustments are in the overall Union interest as the calibrated caps improve the functioning and effectiveness of the safeguard measure by minimising the risk of undue crowding out. At the same time, they ensure sufficient diversity in supply sources for EU users, thereby allowing them continued access to competitive and varied sourcing options.

(124) The changes resulting from this update are applicable from 1 April 2025.

6.3.4. Adjustment 4: carry-over

(125)The Commission considered it in the Union interest to allow Union users to make the fullest use of the duty-free volumes under the TRQs and consequently allowed in the Definitive Regulation unused quarterly tariff-rate quota allocations to be automatically carried over to the next period.

(126)However, in the present investigation, the Commission has observed that such carrying over of volumes has contributed to increasing import pressure in certain quarters and certain categories.

(127)Taking into consideration the current context of general deceleration in the Union steel market and its outlook, the Commission considered that allowing this carry-over of unused quotas is no longer in the Union interest, notably in the categories in which the Union industry is facing the strongest import pressure, and where consumption has decreased in 2024.

(128)On this basis, the Commission considers that the possibility to carry-over of unused volumes from one quota quarter to the next should be repealed in the categories where significant import pressure is identified (groups 1 and 2), namely in categories 1A, 2, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25B.

(129)The Commission considers the carry-over mechanism to remain appropriate in the categories where low import pressure is identified (groups 3 and 4), namely in categories 3A, 3B, 4B, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 19, 25A, 26, 27, 28.

(130) The changes resulting from this update are applicable from 1 July 2025.

6.3.5. Adjustments not pursued

Changing the reference period

(131)The TRQs, whether country-specific or residual, were allocated based on the export performance in the reference period of the original investigation. ⁽⁵⁰⁾ This reference period cannot be changed, as suggested by Union industry, since recalculating all TRQs based on more recent flows, which are covered by the measure would be against the objective of maintaining traditional trade flows.

Increasing the out-of-quota duty

(132)The Commission notes that increasing the out-of-quota duty would be contrary to the obligation of progressive liberalisation of the measure under Article 19(4) of the Basic Safeguard Regulation and Article 7(4) of the WTO Agreement on Safeguard.

First Come First Serve allocation of duties

(133)Regarding the request concerning the pro-rata splitting of the duty on the day of quota exhaustion, Article 51.4 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 ⁽⁵¹⁾ establishes that duties shall be allocated on a pro-rata basis.

(134)The Union industry asserted that the implementation of such a system is nevertheless possible. Notwithstanding the above, the Commission considers introducing a regime based on First Come First Serve for the allocation of duties impractical to implement. Such a system would rely on

identifying the exact timing of import registrations, which in turn would be influenced by external factors like the efficiency and speed of the 27 national customs authorities in registering imports. As a result, the Commission considers that such an approach would not be in the Union interest, as it could create substantial legal uncertainties for EU importers.

- (135) The Commission nevertheless considers that the underlying issue, which is a very rapid exhaustion of certain TRQs often within one day, will be addressed through other adjustments, notably the introduction of caps on the maximum volume that one single country can export under the residual TRQ in categories where such rapid exhaustion occurs.

Global administration of quotas in certain categories

- (136) Certain interested parties argued that the quota in certain categories should be globalised to facilitate a complete utilisation of the allocated volume while ensuring equitable distribution among all exporting partners.
- (137) The Commission notes that it was decided in the Definitive Regulation ⁽⁵²⁾ that a country-specific tariff-rate quota system is the most appropriate system to ensure traditional trade flows and was therefore set as the default. The Commission has only introduced global administration in exceptional circumstances and because of duly justified claims. ⁽⁵³⁾
- (138) The Commission considers that the interested parties have not provided sufficient justification as to why the default system is unsuitable for the specified categories, nor have they demonstrated how such an adjustment would serve the overall interest of the Union.

Reinstating country-specific quotas for origins exporting products subject to anti-dumping duties

- (139) The Union industry claimed that Chinese steel products, despite being subject to anti-dumping measures, still enter the EU market at extremely low prices. The Commission notes that reinstating country-specific quotas for China in categories where these volumes were previously redistributed due to the presence of anti-dumping measures will not address the concerns raised by the Union industry, as imports from China would continue to enter the market, but under a country-specific quota instead.

6.3.6. Other changes of circumstances that may require an adjustment to the level or allocation of the tariff-rate quotas

Traditional trade flows affected in category 1 due to caps

- (140) One interested party (an exporting producer from Egypt) asserted that the 15 % cap in category 1 that was introduced in the second prolongation review has restricted their traditional trade flows. The Commission notes that this claim is not substantiated by any data from the interested party. Notwithstanding this, the Commission considers after its own analysis that this statement is incorrect. Egypt's historical export volumes to the EU do not exceed the 15 % cap, nor the 13 % cap.

Exclusion from the measure on the basis of bilateral agreements

- (141) With regard to the request from certain exporting countries with a bilateral agreement with the Union to be excluded from the scope of the measure, the Commission would like to recall that the bilateral agreements in question do not require the exclusion of imports from the respective countries from the safeguard measure. The Commission has ascertained that the conditions of those bilateral agreements are met for imports to be subject to safeguard measures taken in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

(142)The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Safeguards established under Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 and Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/755 respectively,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) 2019/159 is amended as follows:

(1)Article 1, paragraph 4, is amended as follows:

‘4. The drawings on each quarterly quota shall be stopped on the twentieth working day of the Commission following the end of the quarterly period. At the end of each quarter, the unused balances of the tariff-rate quota shall automatically be transferred to the next quarter for each of the product categories concerned, and with the exception of product categories 1A, 2, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24 and 25B. No unused balance at the end of the last quarter of each year of application of the definitive tariff-rate quota shall be transferred.’

(2)Article 1, paragraph 5, is amended as follows:

‘5. Where the relevant tariff-rate quota under paragraph 2 is exhausted for one specific country, imports from that country for some product categories can be made under the remaining part of the tariff-rate quota for the same product category. This provision shall only apply during the last quarter of each year of application of the definitive tariff-rate quota. For product categories 1A, 2, 3B, 4A, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25B and 26 no further access to the remaining part of the tariff-rate quota will be allowed. For product categories 1B, 3A, 9, 10, 12, 27 and 28 only access to a specific volume within the tariff-rate quota volume initially available in the last quarter, will be allowed. In product category 4B no exporting country shall be allowed to use, on its own, more than 30 % of the residual tariff-rate quota volume initially available in the last quarter of each year of application of measures.’

(3)Article 1, paragraph 7, is amended as follows:

‘7. A maximum import volume for categories 1A and 2 is 13 %; for categories 16 and 17 is 15 %; for categories 4B, 6, 7 and 13 is 20 %; for categories 4A, 5 and 14 is 25 %; for categories 3B, 20 21, 25B and 26 is 30 % per country of the available free-of duty quota at the beginning of the quarter established in Annex IV.1 to this Regulation shall be applicable to countries importing through the ‘Other countries’ quota. The maximum import volume applies to countries not having a country specific quota and is applicable in all quarters.’

(4) Annex III.2 is replaced by Annex I to this Regulation;

(5) Annex IV is replaced by Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 March 2025.

For the Commission

The President

(¹) Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports (OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/478/oj>).

(²) Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries (OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 33, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/755/oj>).

(³) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products (OJ L 31, 1.2.2019, p. 27, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/159/oj).

(⁴) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1029 of 24 June 2021 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 to prolong the safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L 225, 25.6.2021, p.1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2021/1029/oj).

(⁵) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1782 of 24 June 2024 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159, including the prolongation of the safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L, 2024/1782, 25.6.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/1782/oj).

(⁶) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1590 of 26 September 2019 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products (OJ L 248, 27.9.2019, p.28, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/1590/oj).

(⁷) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/894 of 29 June 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products; (OJ L 206, 30.6.2020, p.27, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2020/894/oj).

(⁸) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/978 of 23 June 2022 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L 167, 24.6.2022, p.58, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/978/oj).

(⁹) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1301 of 26 June 2023 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L 161, 27.6.2023, p.44, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/1301/oj).

(¹⁰) For a full list of the different adjustments to the measure, including among others, the adjustment of TRQs following Brexit, and following the sanctions on Belarus and Russia, see DG TRADE's website: <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/search>.

(¹¹) Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports (OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/478/oj>).

(¹²) Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries (OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 33, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/755/oj>).

(¹³) Notice of initiation concerning a functioning review of the safeguard measure applicable to imports of certain steel products (OJ C, C/2024/7515, 17.12.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/7515/oj>).

(¹⁴) The open versions of questionnaire replies are available for inspection by interested parties in the open file of the investigation: <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/TDI> (accessible only to registered interested parties).

(¹⁵) The templates of the questionnaires are available on <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/case-history?caseId=2645>.

(¹⁶) The Commission was closed due to public holiday for civil servants between 22 December 2024 and 2 January 2025.

(¹⁷) Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports (OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/478/oj>).

(¹⁸) OECD: Latest developments in steelmaking capacity and outlook until 2027, DSTI/SC (2024) 15, October 2024.

(¹⁹) WorldSteel Association: Short Range Outlook (October 2024).

(²⁰) OECD: Latest developments in steelmaking capacity and outlook until 2027, DSTI/SC (2024) 15, October 2024.

(²¹) <https://www.oecd.org/en/events/2024/10/ministerial-meeting-of-the-global-forum-on-steel-excess-capacity.html>.

(²²) See Ministerial statement at: <https://www.oecd.org/en/events/2024/10/ministerial-meeting-of-the-global-forum-on-steel-excess-capacity.html>.

(²³) OECD: Steel Trade and Policy Developments (Jan-Sept. '24), DSTI/SC(2024) 16, Table 1; Steel Orbis: [https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/chinas-steel-exports-up-in-december-from-november-up-227-in-2024-1374163.htm#:~:text=In%202024%2C%20China's%20finished,112%20million%20mt%20in%202015](https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/chinas-steel-exports-up-in-december-from-november-up-227-in-2024-1374163.htm#:~:text=In%202024%2C%20China's%20finished,112%20million%20mt%20in%202015.).

(²⁴) WorldSteel Association: Short Range Outlook (October 2024).

(²⁵) See OECD: Steel trade and trade policy developments (Jan. - Sept 2024), DSTI/SC(2024) 16, Section 3; 28 October 2024. *In particular, Table 3 shows that some of the countries seeing the largest increase of Chinese import presence in their domestic markets, are amongst those that have, in turn, increased their exports to the Union.*

(²⁶) For a broader analysis on correlation between excess capacity and export developments, see GFSEC: 'Steel exports, trade remedy actions and sources of excess capacity' (May 2024).

(²⁷) <https://www.argusmedia.com/en/news-and-insights/latest-market-news/2643385-turkey-ups-some-steel-product-import-duties-correction>.

(²⁸) <https://www.mincit.gov.co/normatividad/decretos/2024/decreto-1294-del-18-de-octubre-de-2024>.

(²⁹) <https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/cn-ad/cn24-36-eng.html>.

(³⁰) https://www.itac.org.za/upload/document_files/20240705012443_Report-730.pdf.

(³¹) https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news25_e/safe_ind_07jan25_e.htm.

(³²) <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/adjusting-imports-of-steel-into-the-united-states/>.

(³³) The impact of the US Section 232 measure on trade flows into the Union market has been assessed at length in the original regulation imposing a safeguard measure as well as in several review investigations.

(³⁴) The templates of the questionnaires are available on <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/case-history?caseId=2645>.

(³⁵) Given that the questionnaire replies do not include every steel producer in the Union, market share of the Union industry has been calculated based on the consumption data, import data and data from questionnaire replies.

(³⁶) See recital 47 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products (OJ L 31, 1.2.2019, p. 27, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/159/oj).

(³⁷) For a full description of the product families, see recital 21 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products (OJ L 31, 1.2.2019, p. 27, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/159/oj).

(³⁸) For a broader picture on import evolution in previous years, see Table 2 of the Definitive Regulation and Table 9 of the First Prolongation Review Regulation.

(³⁹) WorldSteel Association: Short Range Outlook (October 2024).

(⁴⁰) https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/quota_tariff_details.jsp?Lang=en&StartDate=2024-07-01&Code=098452.

(⁴¹) https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/quota_tariff_details.jsp?Lang=en&StartDate=2024-10-01&Code=098452.

(⁴²) https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/quota_tariff_details.jsp?Lang=en&StartDate=2025-01-01&Code=098452.

(⁴³) Article 7.4 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

(⁴⁴) Article 19(4) of the Basic Safeguard Regulation.

(⁴⁵) The liberalisation level was reduced from the announced 5% to 3% in the First Functioning Review of September 2019, and it was increased from 3% to 4% as a result of the Third Functioning Review in June 2022.

(⁴⁶) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1782 of 24 June 2024 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159, including the prolongation of the safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L, 2024/1782, 25.6.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/1782/oj).

(⁴⁷) The EU safeguard year starts on 1 July of a given year and ends on 30 June of the following year.

(⁴⁸) See Section 3.2.3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/894 of 29 June 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel Products.

(⁴⁹) Council Regulation (EU) 2022/355 of 2 March 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus (OJ L 67, 2.3.2022, p. 1) and Council Regulation (EU) 2022/428 of 15 March 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine (OJ L 87 I, 15.3.2022, p. 13).

⁽⁵⁰⁾ See recital (33) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/894 of 29 June 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products, OJ L 206, 30.6.2020, p. 27: “Lastly, the Commission also notes that the reference period used to calculate the TRQs constitutes one of the pillars in the design of the measures set ab initio by the Definitive Safeguard Regulation, and that the scope of the Review does not cover the substantial modification of the basic structure of the measures”.

⁽⁵¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2015/2447/oj)

⁽⁵²⁾ See recital 146 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products (OJ L 31, 1.2.2019, p. 27, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/159/oj).

⁽⁵³⁾ For example, category 8. See recital 53 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/894 of 29 June 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products (OJ L 206, 30.6.2020, p. 27–62, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2020/894/oj).

ANNEX I

“ANNEX III.2

List of product categories originating in developing countries to which the definitive measures apply

List of product categories originating in developing countries to which the definitive measures apply																														
Country / Product group	1A	1B	2	3A	3B	4A	4B	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25A	25B	26	27	28
Albania																									X				X	
Brazil																									X					
China		X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X													X			X								X					
India	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Indonesia										X	X														X					
Kazakhstan																					X				X					
Malaysia											X						X								X					
Moldova															X		X								X					
North Macedonia										X			X									X	X		X					
Oman															X										X					
Saudi Arabia																									X	X				

	Sheets and Strips	7208 40 00, 7208 52 10, 7208 52 99, 7208 53 10, 7208 53 90, 7208 54 00, 7211 13 00, 7211 14 00, 7211 19 00, 7225 19 10, 7225 30 10, 7225 30 30, 7225 30 90, 7225 40 15, 7225 40 90, 7226 19 10, 7226 91 20, 7226 91 91, 7226 91 99	Other countries	856 769,76	867 051,00	867 051,00	848 202,07	857 626,53	25 %	(¹)
1.B		7212 60 00	Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8854
			Japan	674,43	682,52	682,52	667,68	675,10	25 %	09.8855
			United States	553,70	560,35	560,35	548,17	554,26	25 %	09.8874

		72106900 30 ,								
		72123000 20 ,								
		72123000 30 ,								
		72125061 20 ,								
		72125061 30 ,								
		72125069 20 ,								
		72125069 30 ,								
		72259200 20 ,								
		72259200 30 ,								
		72259900 11 ,								
		72259900 22 ,								
		72259900 23 ,								
		72259900 41 ,								
		72259900 45 ,								
		72259900 91 ,								
		72259900 92 ,								
		72259900 93 ,								
		72269930 10 ,								
		72269930 30 ,								
		72269970 11 ,								
		72269970 13 ,								
		72269970 91 ,								

		72269970 93 , 72269970 94								
4.B		CN Codes:	China	128 220, 12	129 758, 76	129 758, 76	126 937, 91	128 348, 34	25 %	09.882 1
		7210 20 0 0 , 7210 30 0 0 , 7210 90 8 0 ,	Korea (Republic of)	166 407, 43	168 404, 32	168 404, 32	164 743, 36	166 573, 84	25 %	09.882 2
			India	76 582,3 3	77 501,3 2	77 501,3 2	75 816,5 1	76 658,9 1	25 %	09.882 3
		7212 20 0 0 , 7212 50 3 0 , 7212 50 4 0 , 7212 50 9 0 , 7225 91 0 0 , 7226 99 1 0	United Kingdom	35 354,8 6	35 779,1 2	35 779,1 2	35 001,3 1	35 390,2 2	25 %	09.898 0
			Other countries	104 779, 40	106 036, 75	106 036, 75	103 731, 61	104 884, 18	25 %	(⁷)
		TARIC codes: 72104100 80 , 72104900 80 , 72106100 80 , 72106900 80 , 72123000 80 , 72125061 80 , 72125069 80 , 72259200 80 , 72259900 25 ,								

		72259900 95 , 72269930 90 , 72269970 19 , 72269970 96								
5	Organic Coated Sheets	7210 70 8 0 , 7212 40 8 0	India	78 591,6 2	79 534,7 2	79 534,7 2	77 805,7 0	78 670,2 1	25 %	09.882 6
			Korea, Republic of	71 028,3 9	71 880,7 3	71 880,7 3	70 318,1 0	71 099,4 2	25 %	09.882 7
			United Kingdom	34 872,3 5	35 290,8 2	35 290,8 2	34 523,6 3	34 907,2 3	25 %	09.898 1
			Taiwan	22 764,2 7	23 037,4 4	23 037,4 4	22 536,6 3	22 787,0 4	25 %	09.882 8
			Türkiye	15 716,4 7	15 905,0 6	15 905,0 6	15 559,3 0	15 732,1 8	25 %	09.882 9
			Other countries	42 860,6 7	43 375,0 0	43 375,0 0	42 432,0 7	42 903,5 3	25 %	(⁸)
6	Tin Mill products	7209 18 9 9 , 7210 11 0 0 , 7210 12 2 0 , 7210 12 8 0 , 7210 50 0 0 , 7210 70 1 0 , 7210 90 4 0 , 7212 10 1 0 , 7212 10 9 0 , 7212 40 2 0	China	110 919, 70	112 250, 74	112 250, 74	109 810, 50	111 030, 62	25 %	09.883 1
			United Kingdom	40 458,3 7	40 943,8 7	40 943,8 7	40 053,7 9	40 498,8 3	25 %	09.898 2
			Serbia	22 264,7 6	22 531,9 3	22 531,9 3	22 042,1 1	22 287,0 2	25 %	09.883 2
			Korea, Republic of	16 105,3 2	16 298,5 8	16 298,5 8	15 944,2 7	16 121,4 2	25 %	09.883 3
			Taiwan	13 390,4 0	13 551,0 8	13 551,0 8	13 256,4 9	13 403,7 9	25 %	09.883 4
			Other countries	37 107,3 1	37 552,6 0	37 552,6 0	36 736,2 4	37 144,4 2	25 %	(⁹)
7	Non Alloy	7208 51 2 0 ,	Ukraine	253 901, 50	256 948, 32	256 948, 32	251 362, 49	254 155, 41	25 %	09.883 6

	and Other Alloy Quarto Plates	7208 51 9 1 , 7208 51 9 8 , 7208 52 9 1 , 7208 90 2 0 , 7208 90 8 0 , 7210 90 3 0 , 7225 40 1 2 , 7225 40 4 0 , 7225 40 6 0 , 7225 99 0 0	Other countries	550 190, 08	556 792, 36	556 792, 36	544 688, 18	550 740, 27	25 %	(¹⁰)
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom	5 240,78	5 303,67	5 303,67	5 188,38	5 246,02	25 %	09.849 8
8	Stainles s Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 11 0 0 , 7219 12 1 0 , 7219 12 9 0 , 7219 13 1 0 , 7219 13 9 0 , 7219 14 1 0 , 7219 14 9 0 , 7219 22 1 0 , 7219 22 9 0 , 7219 23 0 0 , 7219 24 0 0 , 7220 11 0 0 , 7220 12 0 0	Other countries	109 697, 12	111 013, 49	111 013, 49	108 600, 15	109 806, 82	25 %	(¹¹)
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom	13,30	13,46	13,46	13,16	13,31	25 %	09.849 1
9	Stainles s Cold Rolled	7219 31 0 0 , 7219 32 1	Korea, Republic of	49 636,3 0	50 231,9 4	50 231,9 4	49 139,9 4	49 685,9 4	25 %	09.884 6

	Sheets and Strips	0 , 7219 32 9	Taiwan	46 029,4 1	46 581,7 6	46 581,7 6	45 569,1 1	46 075,4 4	25 %	09.884 7
		0 , 7219 33 1	India	30 764,5 1	31 133,6 9	31 133,6 9	30 456,8 7	30 795,2 8	25 %	09.884 8
		0 , 7219 33 9	South Africa	26 770,1 0	27 091,3 4	27 091,3 4	26 502,4 0	26 796,8 7	25 %	09.885 3
		0 , 7219 34 1	United States	25 030,0 5	25 330,4 1	25 330,4 1	24 779,7 5	25 055,0 8	25 %	09.884 9
		0 , 7219 34 9	Türkiye	20 828,1 3	21 078,0 7	21 078,0 7	20 619,8 5	20 848,9 6	25 %	09.885 0
		0 , 7219 35 1	Malaysia	12 943,0 1	13 098,3 2	13 098,3 2	12 813,5 8	12 955,9 5	25 %	09.888 7
		0 , 7219 90 2	Other countries	53 183,3 4	53 821,5 4	53 821,5 4	52 651,5 1	53 236,5 2	25 %	(¹²)
		0 , 7219 90 8	United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom	31,15	31,53	31,53	30,84	31,18	25 %	09.849 2
		0 , 7220 20 2								
		0 , 7220 20 2								
0 , 7220 20 2										
0 , 7220 20 4										
0 , 7220 20 4										
0 , 7220 20 4										
0 , 7220 20 8										
0 , 7220 20 8										
0 , 7220 20 8										
0 , 7220 90 2										
0 , 7220 90 8										
0										
10	Stainless Hot Rolled Quarto Plates	7219 21 1	China	4 915,73	4 974,72	4 974,72	4 866,58	4 920,65	25 %	09.885 6
		0 , 7219 21 9	India	2 085,29	2 110,32	2 110,32	2 064,44	2 087,38	25 %	09.885 7
		0	South Africa	1 427,89	1 445,03	1 445,03	1 413,62	1 429,32	25 %	09.885 9
			United Kingdom	860,24	870,56	870,56	851,63	861,10	25 %	09.898 4
			Taiwan	794,21	803,74	803,74	786,26	795,00	25 %	09.885 8

			Other countries	1 042,04	1 054,55	1 054,55	1 031,62	1 043,09	25 %	(¹³)
12	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Merchant Bars and Light Sections	7214 30 00 ,	China	140 266,19	141 949,39	141 949,39	138 863,53	140 406,46	25 %	09.8861
		7214 91 10 ,	United Kingdom	117 182,50	118 588,69	118 588,69	116 010,68	117 299,69	25 %	09.8985
		7214 91 90 ,	Türkiye	105 975,73	107 247,44	107 247,44	104 915,97	106 081,70	25 %	09.8862
		7214 99 31 ,	Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8863
		7214 99 50 ,	Switzerland	68 110,56	68 927,89	68 927,89	67 429,45	68 178,67	25 %	09.8864
		7214 99 71 ,	Belarus	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8865
		7214 99 95 ,	Other countries	60 691,28	61 419,58	61 419,58	60 084,37	60 751,97	25 %	(¹⁴)
		7215 90 00 ,								
		7216 10 00 ,								
		7216 21 00 ,								
		7216 22 00 ,								
		7216 40 10 ,								
		7216 40 90 ,								
		7216 50 10 ,								
		7216 50 91 ,								
		7216 50 99 ,								
		7216 99 00 ,								
		7228 10 20 ,								
		7228 20 10 ,								
		7228 20 91 ,								
		7228 30 20 ,								
		7228 30 41 ,								

		7228 30 4 9, 7228 30 6 1, 7228 30 6 9, 7228 30 7 0, 7228 30 8 9, 7228 60 2 0, 7228 60 8 0, 7228 70 1 0, 7228 70 9 0, 7228 80 0 0								
13	Rebars	7214 20 0 0, 7214 99 1 0	Türkiye	94 398,7 6	95 531,5 5	95 531,5 5	93 454,7 8	94 493,1 6	25 %	09.886 6
			Russian Federatio n	not applicabl e	not applicabl e	not applicabl e	not applicabl e	not applicabl e	25 %	09.886 7
			Ukraine	43 947,4 0	44 474,7 7	44 474,7 7	43 507,9 3	43 991,3 5	25 %	09.886 8
			Bosnia and Herzegov ina	33 960,0 6	34 367,5 8	34 367,5 8	33 620,4 5	33 994,0 2	25 %	09.886 9
			Moldova, Republic of	28 382,9 3	28 723,5 3	28 723,5 3	28 099,1 0	28 411,3 2	25 %	09.887 0
			Other countries	137 840, 68	139 494, 77	139 494, 77	136 462, 27	137 978, 52	25 %	(¹⁵)
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom	2 154,40	2 180,25	2 180,25	2 132,85	2 156,55	25 %	09.849 3

14	Stainless Bars and Light Sections	7222 11 11 ,	India	31 733,56	32 114,36	32 114,36	31 416,22	31 765,29	25 %	09.8871
		7222 11 19 ,	United Kingdom	4 637,47	4 693,12	4 693,12	4 591,10	4 642,11	25 %	09.8986
		7222 11 81 ,	Switzerland	4 564,73	4 619,51	4 619,51	4 519,09	4 569,30	25 %	09.8872
		7222 11 89 ,								
		7222 19 10 ,	Ukraine	3 525,59	3 567,89	3 567,89	3 490,33	3 529,11	25 %	09.8873
		7222 19 90 ,	Other countries	5 149,72	5 211,52	5 211,52	5 098,23	5 154,87	25 %	(¹⁶)
15	Stainless Wire Rod	7222 20 11 ,								
		7222 20 19 ,								
		7222 20 21 ,								
		7222 20 29 ,								
		7222 20 31 ,								
		7222 20 39 ,								
		7222 20 81 ,								
		7222 20 89 ,								
		7222 30 51 ,								
		7222 30 91 ,								
		7222 30 97 ,								
		7222 40 10 ,								
		7222 40 50 ,								
		7222 40 90								
15	Stainless Wire Rod	7221 00 10 ,	India	7 380,66	7 469,23	7 469,23	7 306,86	7 388,04	25 %	09.8876
		7221 00 90	Taiwan	4 758,76	4 815,86	4 815,86	4 711,17	4 763,52	25 %	09.8877
			United Kingdom	3 823,13	3 869,01	3 869,01	3 784,90	3 826,95	25 %	09.8987

			Korea, Republic of	2 375,88	2 404,39	2 404,39	2 352,12	2 378,26	25 %	09.8878
			China	1 595,66	1 597,26	1 597,26	1 562,53	1 579,89	25 %	09.8889
			Japan	1 596,90	1 616,06	1 616,06	1 580,93	1 598,50	25 %	09.8880
			Other countries	817,48	844,85	844,85	826,48	835,66	25 %	(¹⁷)
16	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Wire Rod	7213 10 00 ,	United Kingdom	162 973,44	164 929,12	164 929,12	161 343,70	163 136,41	25 %	09.8988
		7213 20 00 ,	Ukraine	112 213,96	113 560,52	113 560,52	111 091,82	112 326,17	25 %	09.8881
		7213 91 10 ,	Switzerland	115 086,98	116 468,02	116 468,02	113 936,11	115 202,07	25 %	09.8882
		7213 91 41 ,	Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8883
		7213 91 49 ,	Türkiye	98 054,96	99 231,62	99 231,62	97 074,41	98 153,02	25 %	09.8884
		7213 91 70 ,	Belarus	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8885
		7213 99 10 ,	Moldova, Republic of	59 018,48	59 726,70	59 726,70	58 428,30	59 077,50	25 %	09.8886
		7227 10 00 ,	Other countries	100 498,90	101 704,89	101 704,89	99 493,91	100 599,40	25 %	(¹⁸)
		7227 20 00 ,								
		7227 90 10 ,								
17	Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non	7216 31 10 ,	Ukraine	31 287,14	31 662,59	31 662,59	30 974,27	31 318,43	25 %	09.8891
		7216 31 90 ,	Other countries	67 479,69	68 289,44	68 289,44	66 804,89	67 547,17	25 %	(¹⁹)
		7216 32 11 ,	United Kingdom (to	14 085,96	14 254,99	14 254,99	13 945,10	14 100,05	25 %	09.8499

	Alloy Steel	7216 32 91 , 7216 32 99 , 7216 33 10 , 7216 33 90	Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom)							
18	Sheet Piling	7301 10 00	China	6 999,05	7 083,04	7 083,04	6 929,06	7 006,05	25 %	09.8901
			United Arab Emirates	3 463,87	3 505,44	3 505,44	3 429,23	3 467,33	25 %	09.8902
			United Kingdom	898,26	909,03	909,03	889,27	899,15	25 %	09.8990
			Other countries	336,38	340,42	340,42	333,02	336,72	25 %	(²⁰)
19	Railway Material	7302 10 22 , 7302 10 28 , 7302 10 40 , 7302 10 50 , 7302 40 00	United Kingdom	5 108,58	5 169,88	5 169,88	5 057,49	5 113,68	25 %	09.8991
			Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8906
			Türkiye	1 556,54	1 575,22	1 575,22	1 540,98	1 558,10	25 %	09.8908
			China	1 505,68	1 523,75	1 523,75	1 490,62	1 507,19	25 %	09.8909
			Other countries	789,03	798,49	798,49	781,14	789,82	25 %	(²¹)
20	Gas pipes	7306 30 41 , 7306 30 49 , 7306 30 72 , 7306 30 77	Türkiye	49 432,86	50 026,06	50 026,06	48 938,53	49 482,29	25 %	09.8911
			India	19 023,32	19 251,60	19 251,60	18 833,09	19 042,34	25 %	09.8912
			North Macedonia	7 026,16	7 110,48	7 110,48	6 955,90	7 033,19	25 %	09.8913
			United Kingdom	6 683,72	6 763,93	6 763,93	6 616,89	6 690,41	25 %	09.8992
			Other countries	11 107,36	11 240,65	11 240,65	10 996,29	11 118,47	25 %	(²²)

21	Hollow sections	7306 61 10 ,	Türkiye	83 949,07	84 956,46	84 956,46	83 109,58	84 033,02	25 %	09.8916
		7306 61 92 ,	United Kingdom	48 032,51	48 608,90	48 608,90	47 552,18	48 080,54	25 %	09.8993
		7306 61 99	Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8917
			North Macedonia	26 210,46	26 524,99	26 524,99	25 948,36	26 236,67	25 %	09.8918
			Ukraine	19 518,22	19 752,44	19 752,44	19 323,04	19 537,74	25 %	09.8919
			Switzerland	15 684,38	15 872,59	15 872,59	15 527,53	15 700,06	25 %	09.8920
			Belarus	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8921
			Other countries	18 533,09	18 755,49	18 755,49	18 347,76	18 551,63	25 %	(²³)
22	Seamless Stainless Tubes and Pipes	7304 11 00 ,	India	5 880,42	5 950,99	5 950,99	5 821,62	5 886,31	25 %	09.8926
		7304 22 00 ,	Ukraine	3 682,10	3 726,29	3 726,29	3 645,28	3 685,78	25 %	09.8927
		7304 24 00 ,	United Kingdom	1 869,03	1 891,46	1 891,46	1 850,34	1 870,90	25 %	09.8994
		7304 41 00 ,	Korea, Republic of	1 157,50	1 171,39	1 171,39	1 145,92	1 158,66	25 %	09.8928
		7304 49 83 ,	Japan	1 076,42	1 089,33	1 089,33	1 065,65	1 077,49	25 %	09.8929
		7304 49 85 ,	China	923,55	934,63	934,63	914,31	924,47	25 %	09.8931
		7304 49 89	Other countries	2 687,10	2 719,34	2 719,34	2 660,23	2 689,78	25 %	(²⁴)
24	Other Seamless Tubes	7304 19 10 ,	China	34 392,91	34 805,63	34 805,63	34 005,05	34 427,30	25 %	09.8936
		7304 19 30 ,	Ukraine	26 898,30	27 221,08	27 221,08	26 572,26	26 925,19	25 %	09.8937

		7304 19 90 ,	Belarus	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8938
		7304 23 00 ,								
		7304 29 10 ,	United Kingdom	10 891,54	11 022,24	11 022,24	10 773,65	10 902,43	25 %	09.8995
		7304 29 30 ,	United States	7 655,89	7 747,76	7 747,76	7 570,85	7 663,55	25 %	09.8940
		7304 29 90 ,	Other countries	42 197,03	42 703,39	42 703,39	41 739,30	42 239,23	25 %	(²⁵)
		7304 31 20 ,								
		7304 31 80 ,								
		7304 39 50 ,								
		7304 39 82 ,								
		7304 39 83 ,								
		7304 39 88 ,								
		7304 51 81 ,								
		7304 51 89 ,								
		7304 59 82 ,								
		7304 59 83 ,								
		7304 59 89 ,								
		7304 90 00								
25.A	Large welded tubes	7305 11 00 ,	Other countries	120 259,74	121 702,85	121 702,85	119 057,14	120 380,00	25 %	(²⁶)
		7305 12 00								
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of	13,87	14,04	14,04	13,74	13,89	25 %	09.8494

			the United Kingdom							
25.B	Large welded tubes	7305 19 00 ,	Türkiye	14 931,71	15 110,89	15 110,89	14 782,39	14 946,64	25 %	09.8971
		7305 20 00 ,	China	8 451,72	8 553,14	8 553,14	8 367,21	8 460,18	25 %	09.8972
		7305 31 00 ,	Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8973
		7305 39 00 ,	United Kingdom	6 133,95	6 207,56	6 207,56	6 072,61	6 140,09	25 %	09.8996
		7305 90 00	Korea, Republic of	2 889,59	2 924,27	2 924,27	2 860,70	2 892,48	25 %	09.8974
			Other countries	6 494,73	6 572,67	6 572,67	6 429,79	6 501,23	25 %	(²⁷)
26	Other Welded Pipes	7306 11 00 ,	Switzerland	48 079,28	48 656,23	48 656,23	47 598,49	48 127,36	25 %	09.8946
		7306 19 00 ,	Türkiye	38 078,79	38 535,74	38 535,74	37 698,01	38 116,87	25 %	09.8947
		7306 21 00 ,	United Kingdom	11 628,30	11 767,84	11 767,84	11 512,01	11 639,92	25 %	09.8997
		7306 29 00 ,	Taiwan	9 009,70	9 117,82	9 117,82	8 919,60	9 018,71	25 %	09.8950
		7306 30 12 ,	China	8 072,85	8 169,72	8 169,72	7 992,12	8 080,92	25 %	09.8949
		7306 30 18 ,	Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8952
		7306 40 20 ,	Other countries	20 051,24	20 291,85	20 291,85	19 850,72	20 071,29	25 %	(²⁸)
		7306 40 80 ,								
		7306 50 21 ,								
		7306 50 29 ,								
		7306 50 80 ,								
		7306 69 10 ,								
		7306 69 90 ,								

		7306 90 0 0								
27	Non-alloy and other alloy cold finished bars	7215 10 0 0 , 7215 50 1 1 , 7215 50 1 9 , 7215 50 8 0 , 7228 10 9 0 , 7228 20 9 9 , 7228 50 2 0 , 7228 50 4 0 , 7228 50 6 1 , 7228 50 6 9 , 7228 50 8 0	Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8956
			Switzerland	42 166,22	42 672,21	42 672,21	41 744,55	42 208,38	25 %	09.8957
			United Kingdom	25 437,75	25 743,00	25 743,00	25 183,37	25 463,18	25 %	09.8998
			China	26 909,98	27 232,90	27 232,90	26 640,88	26 936,89	25 %	09.8958
			Ukraine	30 371,86	30 736,32	30 736,32	30 068,14	30 402,23	25 %	09.8959
			Other countries	31 550,19	31 928,79	31 928,79	31 234,69	31 581,74	25 %	(²⁹)
28	Non Alloy Wire	7217 10 1 0 , 7217 10 3 1 , 7217 10 3 9 , 7217 10 5 0 , 7217 10 9 0 , 7217 20 1 0 , 7217 20 3 0 , 7217 20 5 0 , 7217 20 9 0 , 7217 30 4 1 , 7217 30 4 9 , 7217 30 5 0 ,	Belarus	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8961
			China	78 959,10	79 906,61	79 906,61	78 169,51	79 038,06	25 %	09.8962
			Russian Federation	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25 %	09.8963
			Türkiye	51 381,35	51 997,93	51 997,93	50 867,54	51 432,73	25 %	09.8964
			Ukraine	38 748,44	39 213,42	39 213,42	38 360,95	38 787,19	25 %	09.8965
			Other countries	49 399,36	49 992,15	49 992,15	48 905,36	49 448,76	25 %	(³⁰)
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other	189,86	192,14	192,14	187,96	190,05	25 %	09.8495

		7217 30 90 , 7217 90 20 , 7217 90 50 , 7217 90 90	parts of the United Kingdom							
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IV.2 – Volumes of global and residual tariff–rate quotas per trimester

Product Number	Allocation by country (Where Applicable)	Year 7	Year 8			
		From 1.4.2025 to 30.6.2025	From 1.7.2025 to 30.9.2025	From 1.10.2025 to 31.12.2025	From 1.1.2026 to 31.3.2026	From 1.4.2026 to 30.6.2026
			Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)			
1.A	Other countries	856 769,76	867 051,00	867 051,00	848 202,07	857 626,53
1.B	Other countries	253,87	256,91	256,91	251,33	254,12
2	Other countries	334 369,98	338 382,42	338 382,42	331 026,28	334 704,35
3.A	Other countries	849,52	859,72	859,72	841,03	850,37
3.B	Other countries	8 627,70	8 731,24	8 731,24	8 541,43	8 636,33
4.A	Other countries	472 049,81	477 714,40	477 714,40	467 329,31	472 521,86
4.B	Other countries	104 779,40	106 036,75	106 036,75	103 731,61	104 884,18
5	Other countries	42 860,67	43 375,00	43 375,00	42 432,07	42 903,53
6	Other countries	37 107,31	37 552,60	37 552,60	36 736,24	37 144,42
7	Other countries	550 190,08	556 792,36	556 792,36	544 688,18	550 740,27
8	Other countries	109 697,12	111 013,49	111 013,49	108 600,15	109 806,82
9	Other countries	53 183,34	53 821,54	53 821,54	52 651,51	53 236,52
10	Other countries	1 042,04	1 054,55	1 054,55	1 031,62	1 043,09
12	Other countries	60 691,28	61 419,58	61 419,58	60 084,37	60 751,97
13	Other countries	137 840,68	139 494,77	139 494,77	136 462,27	137 978,52
14	Other countries	5 149,72	5 211,52	5 211,52	5 098,23	5 154,87
15	Other countries	817,48	844,85	844,85	826,48	835,66
16	Other countries	100 498,90	101 704,89	101 704,89	99 493,91	100 599,40
17	Other countries	67 479,69	68 289,44	68 289,44	66 804,89	67 547,17
18	Other countries	336,38	340,42	340,42	333,02	336,72

19	Other countries	789,03	798,49	798,49	781,14	789,82
20	Other countries	11 107,36	11 240,65	11 240,65	10 996,29	11 118,47
21	Other countries	18 533,09	18 755,49	18 755,49	18 347,76	18 551,63
22	Other countries	2 687,10	2 719,34	2 719,34	2 660,23	2 689,78
24	Other countries	42 197,03	42 703,39	42 703,39	41 739,30	42 239,23
25.A	Other countries	120 259,74	121 702,85	121 702,85	119 057,14	120 380,00
25.B	Other countries	6 494,73	6 572,67	6 572,67	6 429,79	6 501,23
26	Other countries	20 051,24	20 291,85	20 291,85	19 850,72	20 071,29
27	Other countries	31 550,19	31 928,79	31 928,79	31 234,69	31 581,74
28	Other countries	49 399,36	49 992,15	49 992,15	48 905,36	49 448,76

IV.3 – Maximum volume of residual quota accessible in last quarters to countries with a country specific quota

Product category	New allocated quota in tonnes	
	From 1.4.2025 to 30.6.2025	From 1.4.2026 to 30.6.2026
1.A	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
1.B	253,87	254,12
2	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
3.A	849,52	850,37
3.B	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
4.A	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
4.B	Special regime	Special regime
5	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
6	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
7	Not applicable	Not applicable
8	Not applicable	Not applicable
9	53 183,34	53 236,52
10	1 042,04	1 043,09
12	60 691,28	60 751,97
13	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
14	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
15	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4

16	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
17	Not applicable	Not applicable
18	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
19	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
20	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
21	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
22	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
24	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
25.A	Not applicable	Not applicable
25.B	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
26	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
27	31 550,19	31 581,74
28	49 399,36	49 448,76

”

(¹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8601

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8602

From 1.7 to 30.6: For Egypt: 09.8450, for Vietnam: 09.8451, for Japan: 09.8452, for Taiwan: 09.8453, for Australia: 09.8454, for Switzerland: 09.8455, for United States: 09.8456, for Libya: 09.8457 and for Canada: 09.8458

(²) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8661

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8662

From 1.7 to 30.6: For Egypt: 09.8470, for Vietnam: 09.8471, for Taiwan: 09.8472, for Australia: 09.8473, for Switzerland: 09.8474, for Libya: 09.8475 and for Canada: 09.8476

(³) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8603

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8604

From 1.7 to 30.6: For Türkiye: 09.8410, for Vietnam: 09.8411, for Taiwan: 09.8412 and for Japan: 09.8413

(⁴) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8605

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8606

From 1.4 to 30.6: For Korea, Republic of*, United Kingdom* and Iran, Islamic Republic of*: 09.8568

*In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

(⁵) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8607

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8608

From 1.7 to 30.6: For India: 09.8420 and for Japan: 09.8421

(⁶) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8609

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8610

From 1.7 to 30.6: For Türkiye: 09.8430, for Vietnam: 09.8431 and for Taiwan: 09.8432

(⁷) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8611

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8612

From 1.7 to 30.6: For Türkiye: 09.8433, for Vietnam: 09.8434 and for Japan: 09.8435

From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*: 09.8581, for Korea, Republic of*: 09.8582, for India*: 09.8583 and for United Kingdom*: 09.8584 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

(⁸) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8613

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8614

From 1.7 to 30.6: for Vietnam: 09.8414

(⁹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8615

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8616

From 1.7 to 30.6: for India: 09.8423 and for Türkiye: 09.8424

(¹⁰) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8617

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8618

From 1.7 to 30.6: for India: 09.8425, for Indonesia: 09.8426 and for Korea, Republic of: 09.8427

(¹¹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8619

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8620

(¹²) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8621

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8622

From 1.4 to 30.6: For Korea, Republic of*, Taiwan*, India*, South Africa*, United States*, Malaysia* and Türkiye* 09.8510 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

(¹³) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8623

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8624

From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*, United Kingdom*, India*, South Africa* and Taiwan*: 09.8591 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

(¹⁴) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8625

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8626

From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*, United Kingdom*, Türkiye* and Switzerland*: 09.8592 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

(¹⁵) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8627

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8628

From 1.7 to 30.6: for Algeria: 09.8428 and for Egypt: 09.8429

(¹⁶) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8629

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8630

From 1.7 to 30.6: for China: 09.8436 and for Taiwan: 09.8437

(¹⁷) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8631

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8632

(¹⁸) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8633

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8634

From 1.7 to 30.6: For Malaysia: 09.8460, for Algeria: 09.8461, for Egypt: 09.8462, for Bosnia and Herzegovina: 09.8463, for Korea, Republic of: 09.8464, for Japan: 09.8466, for Indonesia: 09.8465 and for Serbia: 09.8467

(¹⁹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8635

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8636

From 1.7 to 30.6: for Türkiye: 09.8438 and for United Kingdom: 09.8439

(²⁰) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8637

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8638

(²¹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8639

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8640

(²²) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8641

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8642

From 1.7 to 30.6: for United Arab Emirates: 09.8440 and for Korea, Republic of: 09.8441

(²³) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8643

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8644

From 1.7 to 30.6: for China: 09.8442 and for Serbia: 09.8443

(²⁴) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8645

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8646

(²⁵) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8647

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8648

(²⁶) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8657

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8658

(²⁷) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8659

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8660

From 1.7 to 30.6: for Algeria: 09.8444

(²⁸) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8651

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8652

From 1.7 to 30.6: for India: 09.8445, for Serbia: 09.8446 and for Korea, Republic of: 09.8447

(²⁹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8653

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8654

From 1.4 to 30.6: For Switzerland*, United Kingdom* and China *: 09.8539 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

(³⁰) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8655

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8656

From 1.4 to 30.6: For Türkiye* and China *: 09.8598 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

ANNEX III

Table with indicators used for analysis

Product category	TRQ available in tonnes (*1)	TRQ usage	Consumption in tonnes				Import share				Capacity usage			
	July 2023 - June 2024	July 2023 - June 2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 Hot-rolled sheets and strips	8 782 516	84,20%	33 436 733	29 934 732	29 715 229	28 868 354	29 %	27 %	29 %	31 %	80 %	70 %	69 %	72 %
2-Cold rolled sheets	2 861 921	75,2 %	9 741 619	8 212 679	7 486 110	7 637 696	29 %	30 %	32 %	35 %	79 %	70 %	64 %	59 %
3 Electric A al sheets -	7 239	1,4 %	158 511	145 867	100 871	100 091	2 %	1 %	0 %	2 %	68 %	66 %	53 %	48 %
3 Electrical B l sheets -	392 929	63,6 %	1 050 960	1 182 587	875 142	760 993	24 %	38 %	35 %	30 %	67 %	62 %	59 %	58 %

4 Corrosio A n - resistant sheets	2 377 06 4	100,0 6 %	5 830 84 9	4 830 68 5	4 341 04 6	4 227 37 1	60 %	61 %	54 %	63 %	90 %	81 %	86 %	86 %
4B Other - metalli c coated sheets	2 030 68 9	96,9 %	20 945 7 68	19 046 5 09	19 988 9 18	19 324 2 31	13 %	12 %	10 %	11 %	83 %	76 %	80 %	80 %
5 Organic - coated sheets	1 055 69 9	85,7 %	6 103 05 3	5 726 37 8	5 032 08 4	5 813 50 4	16 %	21 %	17 %	18 %	85 %	73 %	67 %	70 %
6 Tin - Mills	954 083	85,0 %	3 324 83 8	3 423 14 5	2 653 65 5	2 746 44 5	19 %	25 %	33 %	32 %	83 %	78 %	57 %	69 %
7 Quarto - plates	2 288 20 9	80,20 %	10 110 8 58	10 273 6 14	10 460 3 81	9 856 34 9	20 %	17 %	19 %	21 %	74 %	76 %	72 %	66 %
8 Stainless - hot rolled	435 638	45,0 %	1 218 89 1	937 417	893 257	910 136	25 %	33 %	20 %	28 %	72 %	61 %	61 %	63 %
9 Stainless - cold rolled	1 053 12 2	40,7 %	4 067 35 0	4 291 17 5	3 275 70 7	3 444 12 2	22 %	30 %	16 %	17 %	79 %	70 %	67 %	67 %
10 Stainless - quarto plates	44 182	62,2 %	271 468	260 909	225 433	257 360	7 %	9 %	11 %	13 %	71 %	73 %	68 %	67 %
1 Merchan 2 t bars -	1 954 76 6	60,0 %	12 270 3 97	11 815 7 26	10 879 7 08	9 983 43 9	13 %	15 %	13 %	12 %	68 %	62 %	61 %	57 %
13 - Rebars	1 169 86 8	82,3 %	12 205 2 47	12 261 4 13	11 287 2 85	12 111 9 96	10 %	12 %	9 %	10 %	65 %	62 %	58 %	59 %
14 Stainless - bars	183 018	109,7 %	660 260	656 108	575 298	537 123	29 %	35 %	36 %	38 %	58 %	55 %	46 %	42 %
15 Stainless - wire rod	88 752	49,3 %	440 506	414 711	299 926	286 610	16 %	20 %	20 %	18 %	79 %	66 %	49 %	57 %
16 Wire - rod	2 490 11 4	68,0 %	22 018 5 77	19 232 1 58	16 569 5 75	17 149 2 45	12 %	15 %	13 %	15 %	81 %	69 %	59 %	63 %
17 Shapes, - angles and sections	267 980	95,1 %	6 153 70 1	5 552 48 8	5 479 58 2	5 526 92 4	5 %	5 %	6 %	5 %	76 %	65 %	72 %	65 %
18 Sheet - piling	46 251	117,9 %	703 143	586 335	553 190	591 510	5 %	8 %	10 %	7 %	81 %	66 %	65 %	60 %

19Railway - material	35 582	100,2 %	1 504 83 1	1 543 62 6	1 586 90 4	1 609 22 9	2 %	1 %	2 %	2 %	91 %	86 %	89 %	90 %
20 Gas - pipes	370 415	89,1 %	1 841 78 9	1 694 76 9	1 683 13 6	1 717 18 7	22 %	21 %	20 %	22 %	58 %	53 %	49 %	44 %
21Hollow - sections	860 174	82,01 %	4 857 01 7	4 385 34 0	4 414 96 9	4 385 50 0	22 %	18 %	18 %	20 %	67 %	62 %	60 %	54 %
2 Stainless 2 seamless - pipes/tub es	53 986	70,3 %	98 659	99 067	86 656	88 555	50 %	52 %	61 %	60 %	42 %	50 %	45 %	40 %
2 Other 4 seamless - pipes/tub es	412 886	73,70 %	2 396 37 8	2 204 76 2	1 971 57 0	1 912 04 6	14 %	18 %	23 %	23 %	72 %	78 %	71 %	63 %
25ALarge - welded tubes	477 585	10,4 %	265 558	129 027	-39 841	327 978	84 %	26 %	- 10 8 %	26 %	14 %	23 %	29 %	18 %
25BLarge - welded tubes	154 489	105,8 %	283 301	338 230	282 653	508 954	30 %	28 %	44 %	38 %	38 %	45 %	41 %	33 %
26Other - welded tubes	535 805	67,9 %	2 471 41 4	2 266 30 4	2 170 63 8	2 165 57 9	20 %	20 %	18 %	18 %	74 %	72 %	69 %	67 %
27Cold - finished bars	500 635	23,9 %	702 773	442 497	269 938	244 190	75 %	68 %	57 %	51 %	90 %	90 %	73 %	71 %
28 Non - Alloy wire	713 796	57,1 %	927 240	730 951	658 731	752 138	76 %	76 %	74 %	81 %	90 %	49 %	41 %	35 %

Source: EUROSTAT, questionnaire replies