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**REGULATION (EU) 2026/1384 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**of 17 June 2026**

**addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/2170**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 207(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure <sup>(1)</sup>,

Whereas:

- (1) The steel sector is central to the Union's competitiveness and security. Steel is also essential for many other industries, such as the Union's clean-tech, transport, building and energy infrastructure industries. Preserving a competitive and technologically advanced steel industry is therefore vital for the Union's economic security. Accordingly, the Union considers the steel sector to be strategically important and is committed to ensuring its viability, resilience and long-term sustainability.
- (2) The Union has a longstanding tradition of steel production in towns and regions, where skills have been passed down through generations of steelworkers, who have played a key role in the foundation of Union manufacturing and are essential to sustaining the competitiveness and high social value of the steel sector.
- (3) Steel industries across countries and regions, including the Union, are suffering from the negative impact of increasing global structural excess capacity. That global challenge negatively affects the Union market and the markets of other countries either directly, through imports from countries with excess capacity, or indirectly, as a result of the 'push-out' effect, or in both ways. The effective resolution of global overcapacity requires enhanced joint efforts of the Union and like-minded partner countries which do not contribute to global overcapacity. The Union will therefore step up its efforts in leading the international work, including in the framework of the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity (GFSEC), on addressing the root causes of global overcapacity and implementing solutions which strengthen the transparency of the global steel market and take into consideration modern production and supply techniques, including through the application of the 'melt and pour' principle, as well as through the monitoring of imports and exports. The Union remains committed to keeping markets fair and open, and to further strengthening its relationship with existing and future free trade partners. In that spirit, and with a view to ring-fencing their economies from global overcapacity and increasing market access among them, the Union and like-minded countries should urgently work together, reflecting shared strategic interests and mutual benefits, while still ensuring secure, predictable and diversified supply chains.

<sup>(1)</sup> Position of the European Parliament of 19 May 2026 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 8 June 2026.

- (4) An in-depth analysis concluded by the Commission in 2019 showed that the Union steel industry was already at that time in a situation of being at threat of serious injury, and that the situation was likely to develop into actual serious injury in the foreseeable future, in the absence of safeguard measures. The Commission concluded that it would be in the Union's interest to adopt appropriate measures to avoid a further increase in imports of steel products.
- (5) On 31 January 2019, the Commission adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 <sup>(2)</sup> imposing definitive safeguard measures on certain steel imports, thereby addressing the risk of trade diversion and the threat of serious injury that would likely have followed for the products covered by that Regulation. Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 is due to expire on 30 June 2026.
- (6) In November 2024, Union leaders adopted the Budapest Declaration on the New European Competitiveness Deal, highlighting the urgent need, and their determination, to make the Union more competitive. Furthermore, Union leaders declared their commitment to ensuring industrial renewal and decarbonisation, and to allowing the Union to remain an industrial and technological powerhouse that fosters quality jobs. Union leaders also recognised the need for increasing defence readiness and capabilities, in particular by strengthening the defence technological and industrial base accordingly. To that end, Union leaders committed to develop an industrial policy for the Union to ensure the growth of tomorrow's key technologies, while paying particular attention to traditional industries in transition.
- (7) The industrial competitiveness of the steel sector is a core priority for the Union, which will contribute to sustainable growth, long-term prosperity and resilience. Decarbonisation can be a powerful accelerator of growth and resilience when integrated with industrial, competition, economic and trade policies. Global overcapacity affects the Union steel industry in the context of its transition towards carbon-neutral production. Therefore, the decarbonisation path of the steel sector in the Union should be one of the elements that can be taken into account by the Commission when amending the volumes of tariff quotas opened under this Regulation and should form part of the elements to be taken into account when evaluating the effectiveness of this Regulation.
- (8) Energy-intensive industries are focal sectors requiring urgent support to decarbonise and electrify, and to confront high energy costs, unfair global competition and complex regulations, all of which harm competitiveness. It is essential to enable those industries to remain globally competitive, and to increase production and capacity utilisation in the Union.
- (9) As recognised in the Commission Communication of 19 March 2025 entitled 'A European Steel and Metals Action Plan', steel is a metal of strategic importance for the Union's defence capability. Particularly in a context marked by increasing global instability and heightened security pressures, stable and resilient supply chains of metals, including steel, and strong and competitive domestic production thereof, are essential for defence and aerospace, for achieving economic resilience and for avoiding unwanted dependencies on third-country suppliers.
- (10) Global overcapacity is expected to increase from 602 million tonnes in 2024, equivalent to five times the Union demand, to 721 million tonnes by 2027. The Union has already adopted several trade defence measures in the metals sectors, including in relation to iron and steel. However, those trade defence measures are offset by continuous large capacity additions across other regions, completely detached from the evolution of domestic and global demand. The Union steel industry is increasingly negatively impacted by global overcapacity and by global distortions, including non-market policies and practices in certain third countries that artificially support their domestic industries or circumvent Union trade defence measures and sanctions. As a result, the Union is the only major steelmaking region currently experiencing a decrease in its capacity. Hence, any measure relating to the steel sector should have a long-term perspective, since global overcapacity is a structural problem unlikely to be resolved in the short or medium-term.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/159/oj)).

- (11) In addition, the recent evolution of third-country trade-restrictive measures is further increasing the pressure of imports on the Union market, both in terms of volumes and prices. Such pressure is expected only to increase further, and risks causing a further decline in Union production.
- (12) As a result, the Union steel industry is in a dire situation, with the unprecedented loss of production capacity amounting to more than 30 million tonnes since 2018, a historically low-capacity utilisation rate reaching 67 % in 2024, around 30 000 jobs lost since 2018, with several thousand more job losses announced, and continued financial losses.
- (13) The rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core, continues to be fundamental for ensuring stability, predictability and fairness in global trade. This Regulation should therefore be designed and implemented in full compliance with the Union's obligations under the WTO, particularly as regards the distribution of tariff quotas.
- (14) Given the rapidly worsening situation of the Union steel industry, its growing strategic importance and the unsatisfactory progress so far in finding a collective solution addressing global overcapacity, particularly in the framework of the GFSEC, it is necessary to adopt a measure replacing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159. At the same time, the Union remains committed to delivering on the agreement, expressed at the 10 October 2025 Ministerial meeting of the GFSEC, to work towards a comprehensive framework for joint action with a view to addressing the root causes of global overcapacity.
- (15) Therefore, this Regulation should establish a coherent and comprehensive framework to tackle the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market. In view of the serious disturbances in the steel sector and the rapidly worsening situation of the Union steel industry, it is necessary to cover all third countries, including those with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement and those benefiting from autonomous tariff preferences, such as the Union generalised scheme of tariff preferences under Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(3)</sup>. The framework established under this Regulation should provide, on the one hand, for the opening of tariff quotas and the setting of an out-of-quota duty and, on the other hand, for the possibility, where appropriate, of applying bilateral safeguard measures in respect of products from third countries with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement. Where it is not appropriate to apply bilateral safeguard measures, products from third countries with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement should be subject to the tariff quotas and the out-of-quota duty provided for in this Regulation.
- (16) Although under Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 the out-of-quota tariff is set at 25 %, taking into account the level of tariffs in the steel sector in other key markets, it is appropriate to raise the out-of-quota duty to 50 %, to minimise the risk of trade diversion. That duty would be in addition to other duties applying to the product categories covered by this Regulation.
- (17) In view of the close and unique integration under the Agreement on the European Economic Area<sup>(4)</sup>, Union imports from Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway should be excluded from the application of the tariff quotas and the out-of-quota duty.

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 732/2008 (OJ L 303, 31.10.2012, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/978/oj>).

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 1, 3.1.1994, p. 3, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree\\_internation/1994/1/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_internation/1994/1/oj).

- (18) The total volume of tariff quotas has been calculated by applying the market share of imports into the Union market in the year 2013 as reference, which was around 13 %, to the overall consumption in the Union steel market in 2024, which is the latest year for which complete data are available. The calculation does not take into account imports which originated in Belarus and the Russian Federation, which are currently subject to import bans. That results in a total annual volume of tariff quotas of 18 345 922 tonnes.
- (19) The tariff quotas should be broken down per product category based on the share of imports that each product category held over the period 2022-2024. That reference period for breaking down the share of the tariff quota is appropriate, as it reflects accurately the more recent trade flows.
- (20) The tariff quotas should be administered on a quarterly basis in line with the management system provided for in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447<sup>(5)</sup>. That type of administration ensures effectiveness by avoiding disproportionately large volumes of imports in a very short period, while not unduly hindering trade flows. During the first year of application of this Regulation, those tariff quotas that are not used within one quarter should be carried over to the next quarter within the same yearly period of application of the tariff quota, in order to provide greater flexibility for economic operators and contribute to ensuring continuity in supply chains and the fulfilment of existing supply contracts. After the first year of application of this Regulation, it might be necessary to adjust the rules on the carry-over of unused tariff quotas, taking into account the market reactions to the measures provided for in this Regulation, as well as the need to address possible market disturbances. For instance, experience with the administration of tariff quotas in the steel sector gathered with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 has shown that the carry-over of unused tariff quotas can, in certain circumstances, contribute to increased import pressure in particular quarters or product categories, especially where market demand weakens or consumption decreases while imports remain high. Conversely, the absence of carry-over can, in certain other circumstances, contribute to difficulties in ensuring continuity in supply chains and in fulfilling existing supply contracts.
- (21) Therefore, in order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of determining whether the carry-over of unused tariff quotas is to be allowed, taking into account, on the one hand, the increased level of import pressure and, on the other hand, the level of average use of tariff quotas and the insufficient availability of supply for downstream steel users. In particular, where the average use of the tariff quotas for a given product category is above 80 % during the first three quarters of the yearly period of application of the tariff quotas, the carry-over should be allowed, since the risk of a very high volume of free-of-duty imports in a certain quarter would be significantly reduced.
- (22) To ensure that this Regulation is effective in tackling the effects of global overcapacity, and in light of the specificities of steel products and the modern production and supply techniques, it is important to identify the country of 'melt and pour', meaning the original location in which raw steel or iron is initially produced in liquid form within a steel- or iron-making furnace and subsequently cast into its first solid state. That first solid state can encompass either a semi-finished product, including slabs, billets or ingots, or a finished steel mill product. Importers should be required to provide evidence on the country of 'melt and pour', such as by means of a mill test certificate. Such a requirement would increase transparency in the supply chain for steel imports and would allow the Commission to obtain reliable information on the origin of steel imports into the Union.

<sup>(5)</sup> 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, p. 558, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2015/2447/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2015/2447/oj)).

- (23) Implementing powers should also be conferred on the Commission to lay down the type of evidence to be provided by importers to prove the country of 'melt and pour'. Before exercising its implementing powers with regard to the evidence on the country of 'melt and pour', it is important for the Commission to carry out consultations with stakeholders, including steel producers, users and Member States, to ensure that the type of evidence required is sufficient to prove the country of 'melt and pour', as well as carefully to assess the specific situation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and avoid disproportionate administrative burdens.
- (24) Implementing powers should also be conferred on the Commission to lay down the country distribution of tariff quotas opened under this Regulation. In laying down that distribution, the Commission should take into account the import market share that prevailed in the Union steel market prior to the impact of global overcapacity. The year 2013 is the most appropriate basis for that calculation, since it was not impacted by the prevalence of global overcapacity, which surged significantly in 2015, but the effects of which were already visible, in terms of increased import penetration, in 2014. At the same time, it is important for previous tariff quotas, in particular those laid down under Commission Implementing Regulations (EU) 2023/1331 <sup>(6)</sup> and (EU) 2023/2840 <sup>(7)</sup> regarding trade flows of steel products originating in the United Kingdom and brought into Northern Ireland by direct transport from other parts of the United Kingdom, to be taken into account for the distribution of tariff quotas. Furthermore, the Commission should take into account current and future free trade agreements, in particular those that are at an advanced stage of negotiations. Other elements should, as applicable, also be taken into account, such as trade-distorting effects of third country measures impacting the Union steel market, the fact that a third country is found to be in breach of conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) or multilateral environmental agreements, the conclusion by the Union of international agreements under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994, the conclusion of any international agreement or non-binding international understanding addressing the levels of global overcapacity for the products covered by this Regulation, and the need to ensure diversification of sources of supply. Similarly, the interests of Union candidate countries facing an exceptional and immediate security situation, in particular where they previously benefitted from preferential access to the Union market for the product categories subject to this Regulation, such as Ukraine, should be taken into account, without undermining the effectiveness of this Regulation. Furthermore, the Commission should take into account the tariff quotas, if any, opened as part of bilateral safeguard measures, so as to ensure that the overall amount of tariff quotas opened by the Union does not exceed the amount provided for in the relevant Annex. Moreover, with a view to ensuring the coherence and consistency of the Union's external action, where restrictive measures prohibit the import from third countries of one or more product categories falling within the scope of this Regulation, the Commission should not distribute tariff quotas to those third countries for those product categories. Finally, from 1 October 2027, the Commission should take into account the information gathered from importers on the country of 'melt and pour'.
- (25) Implementing powers should also be conferred on the Commission to apply, where necessary, bilateral safeguard measures on imports of products originating in those third countries with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement. Those bilateral safeguard measures should comply with the applicable free trade agreement. In determining which bilateral safeguard measures to apply, it is important for the Commission to have regard to the need to establish a coherent and comprehensive framework under this Regulation and to address the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market. Furthermore, to ensure that the Commission is able to apply bilateral safeguard measures swiftly, it is necessary that the conditions and procedures laid down in Regulation (EU) 2019/287 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(8)</sup> do not apply to bilateral safeguard measures applied under this Regulation.

<sup>(6)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1331 of 29 June 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L 166, 30.6.2023, p. 98, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2023/1331/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/1331/oj)).

<sup>(7)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2840 of 14 December 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L, 2023/2840, 15.12.2023, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2023/2840/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2840/oj)).

<sup>(8)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/287 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 February 2019 implementing bilateral safeguard clauses and other mechanisms allowing for the temporary withdrawal of preferences in certain trade agreements concluded between the European Union and third countries (OJ L 53, 22.2.2019, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/287/oj>).

- (26) Implementing powers conferred under this Regulation should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council<sup>(9)</sup>. The examination procedure should be used for the adoption of the relevant implementing acts.
- (27) The Commission should adopt immediately applicable implementing acts where, in duly justified cases relating to the need to ensure the timely distribution of tariff quotas or the timely application of bilateral safeguard measures, imperative grounds of urgency so require.
- (28) In order to ensure that the level of quotas opened in relation to imports into the Union is adapted to changing circumstances in the markets of the products covered by this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending the volumes of tariff quotas laid down in this Regulation. At the same time, any amendment to those volumes should remain consistent with the objective of this Regulation. Thus, it is appropriate to set a minimum and a maximum combined value of the volumes of tariff quotas laid down in this Regulation, whilst taking into account that, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Steel Outlook 2025, steel consumption within the Union is forecast to remain stable until 2030. The maximum combined value should be calculated by applying a 13 % market share to the level of consumption registered in 2018, which was the highest annual level over the period 2013-2024. The minimum combined value should be determined having regard to the need to provide for an equivalent level of flexibility in the event of a downturn of the market. Accordingly, the Commission should be empowered to amend the volumes of tariff quotas laid down in this Regulation only in so far as their total value remains between 14 400 000 tonnes and 22 200 000 tonnes. In exercising its delegated powers, the Commission should take into account, as applicable, the evolution of demand, changes in the import market shares, significant developments in global overcapacity, the level of progress made in the decarbonisation path of the steel sector in the Union having regard to the Union's climate goals, the evolution and extent of third-country measures impacting imports of steel, potential issues of availability of supply in certain product categories linked to insufficient capacity and to significant related price increases, the objectives of the Union's common security and defence policy, and undue crowding-out effects in certain tariff quotas. The power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should also be delegated to the Commission to amend the list of products in the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2020/2170 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(10)</sup>. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making<sup>(11)</sup>. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.
- (29) Where the Commission distributes tariff quotas, applies bilateral safeguard measures or amends the volumes of tariff quotas, it should take into account the Union interest. The determination of the Union interest should be based on all available information and should consist of an appreciation of the various interests at stake, taken as a whole. Those interests include the interests of Union economic operators, including upstream and downstream industries, and the interests of Union final consumers.
- (30) Since this Regulation lays down new requirements for Union economic operators, the Commission should provide an online contact point for Union economic operators to request information on the implementation of this Regulation, including as regards the tariff administration scheme, the distribution of tariff quotas and the application of the 'melt and pour' principle.

<sup>(9)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/182/oj>).

<sup>(10)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2020/2170 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the application of Union tariff rate quotas and other import quotas (OJ L 432, 21.12.2020, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2020/2170/oj>).

<sup>(11)</sup> OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree\\_interinst/2016/512/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_interinst/2016/512/oj).

- (31) The Commission should conduct periodic assessments of the product scope of this Regulation. In particular, by 31 December 2026, the Commission should assess the necessity of amending the product scope to cover certain products. By 30 June 2027, the Commission should assess the necessity of amending the product scope, in particular with a view to determining whether it should also cover products that are made of, or contain, a significant amount of steel, including as a matter of priority downstream iron and steel products not covered by this Regulation. Furthermore, the Commission should conduct a further assessment of the product scope by 30 June 2029 and every two years thereafter, unless significant market disruptions or sudden changes in global trade patterns require an earlier assessment. Moreover, the Commission should conduct timely consultations of stakeholders ahead of each assessment of the product scope. In particular, in view of the short timeframe for the initial assessment, a consultation should be initiated by 1 July 2026. Where the assessments show the necessity of amending the product scope, the Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation.
- (32) By 30 June 2028, the Commission should, based on the information collected under this Regulation, assess whether it is necessary to designate the country of 'melt and pour' as the basis for benefiting from tariff quotas provided for in this Regulation, in particular to prevent steel produced in certain third countries contributing to global overcapacity from unduly entering the Union market following further transformation in other third countries. Based on that assessment, the Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council.
- (33) By 30 June 2028 and every two years thereafter, the Commission should submit a report on the implementation of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report should be made public and could in particular contain information on the use and evolution of tariff quotas and the category and amount of imports falling outside of the tariff quotas.
- (34) By 30 June 2029 and every three years thereafter, the Commission should evaluate the effectiveness of this Regulation, taking into account the evolution of the key parameters that justified its adoption, including the evolution and trends of global overcapacity and its trade-related effects on the Union steel market, and the Union interest, and assess the evolution of the situation of the Union steel industry, including price levels and capacity utilisation, the impact on upstream and downstream industries as well as on final consumers in the Union, and the decarbonisation path of the steel sector in the Union having regard to the Union's climate goals. In addition, it is important for the Commission to take into account the situation of third-country trade restrictive measures on steel and the implications and effects they might have, or be likely to have, in terms of risk of trade diversion into the Union market, as well as to analyse the situation concerning the existence of non-market policies and practices in third countries and their impact on the Union steel market.
- (35) It is necessary to amend Regulation (EU) 2020/2170 in order to ensure the continued application of the existing arrangements for the steel products originating in the United Kingdom and released for free circulation in Northern Ireland that are listed in the Annex to that Regulation.
- (36) In accordance with the principle of proportionality, it is necessary and appropriate for the achievement of the basic objective of addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market to open tariff quotas and set an out-of-quota duty, and to provide for the possibility of applying bilateral safeguard measures in relation to imports of steel products into the Union. This Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve the objective pursued, in accordance with Article 5(4) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU).
- (37) Given the need to ensure that the measures provided for in this Regulation apply from 1 July 2026, this Regulation should enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

1. The objective of this Regulation is to address the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market by establishing a coherent and comprehensive framework based, on the one hand, on the opening of tariff quotas and the setting of an out-of-quota duty in respect of the products within the scope of this Regulation imported into the Union and, on the other hand, on the possibility, where appropriate, of applying bilateral safeguard measures in respect of those products originating in third countries with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement.
2. Measures adopted under this Regulation shall not restrict trade beyond what is strictly necessary to address the negative effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market.

*Article 2*

1. Tariff quotas of the Union are hereby opened, on an annual basis, in relation to imports into the Union of each of the product categories listed in Annex I.
2. For each product category listed in Annex I, a specific volume of tariff quotas is opened as provided under Annex II on a yearly basis from 1 July of each year to 30 June of the following year ('yearly period of application'). The total annual volume of tariff quotas is set out in Annex II.
3. Where a tariff quota is exhausted, or where imports of the product categories do not benefit from a tariff quota, the imports of the product categories listed in Annex I shall be subject to an out-of-quota duty at the rate of 50 % *ad valorem* as set out in Annex II.
4. This Article shall apply to all imports of the product categories listed in Annex I, including imports of products originating in a country with which the Union has concluded an agreement providing for tariff preferences or in a country benefitting from autonomous tariff preferences.
5. This Article shall not apply to products originating in:
  - (a) Iceland, Liechtenstein or Norway;
  - (b) countries in respect of which bilateral safeguard measures apply pursuant to Article 6.

*Article 3*

1. The tariff quotas set out in Article 2 shall be managed by the Commission and the Member States in accordance with the management system for tariff quotas provided for in Articles 49 to 54 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447.
2. The tariff quotas shall be administered quarterly.
3. The allocation of each quarterly quota shall be stopped on the 20th working day of the Commission following the end of the quarterly period.
4. From 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027, the unused volumes of tariff quotas in one quarter shall be carried over to the next quarter within the same yearly period of application.
5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts determining whether, for each product category listed in Annex I, the unused volumes of tariff quotas in one quarter are to be carried over to the next quarter within the same yearly period of application, taking into account, as applicable:
  - (a) the increased level of import pressure, in particular due to the concentration of a very high volume of free-of-duty imports in a certain quarter;
  - (b) the average use of tariff quotas during the first three quarters of the yearly period of application, in particular where that average use is above 80 %;
  - (c) insufficient availability of supply for downstream steel users due to market developments.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2). The first of those implementing acts shall apply from 1 July 2027.

*Article 4*

1. At the moment of import, importers of product categories listed in Annex I shall provide verifiable appropriate evidence, such as a mill test certificate, to prove the country in which raw steel or iron was initially produced in liquid form within a steel- or iron-making furnace and subsequently cast into its first solid state ('country of "melt and pour"').

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to determine the type of evidence to be provided by importers pursuant to paragraph 1 while taking into account the specific situation of SMEs and avoiding disproportionate administrative burdens. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2). The first of those implementing acts shall be adopted by 31 August 2026.

#### Article 5

1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down the country distribution of the tariff quotas listed in Annex II, taking into account the Union interest and, as applicable, the following elements:

- (a) tariff quota levels equivalent to the import market share that prevailed in the Union steel market in 2013;
- (b) tariff quotas per product category based on the share of imports that each product category held over the period 2022-2024, calculated as a share of the tariff quota levels referred to in point (a);
- (c) existing and future free trade agreements covering in their scope any of the product categories listed in Annex I;
- (d) trade-distorting effects of third-country measures impacting the Union steel market;
- (e) whether a third country is found to be in breach of ILO conventions or multilateral environmental agreements;
- (f) any international agreement concluded by the Union under Article XXVIII of the GATT 1994 concerning the tariff quotas opened in relation to product categories listed in Annex I;
- (g) any international agreement or non-binding international understanding addressing the levels of global overcapacity for the product categories listed in Annex I;
- (h) diversification of sources of supply;
- (i) the situation of a Union candidate country facing an exceptional and immediate security situation, in particular where it previously benefitted from preferential access to the Union steel market for the product categories listed in Annex I;
- (j) information gathered in application of Article 4.

2. Where the Commission has applied bilateral safeguard measures pursuant to Article 6 which entail tariff quotas, the implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not distribute an amount of tariff quotas corresponding to the tariff quotas opened as part of those bilateral safeguard measures.

3. Where restrictive measures adopted pursuant to Article 29 TEU and Article 215 TFEU prohibit the import from third countries of one or more product categories listed in Annex I to this Regulation, the implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not distribute tariff quotas to those third countries for those product categories.

4. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2). The first of those implementing acts shall apply from 1 July 2026.

5. On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency relating to the need to ensure that tariff quotas listed in Annex II are distributed by 1 July 2026, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 7(3).

*Article 6*

By way of derogation from Regulation (EU) 2019/287, the Commission may adopt implementing acts applying bilateral safeguard measures on imports of products within the scope of this Regulation originating in those countries with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement. Those bilateral safeguard measures shall comply with the applicable free trade agreement and shall take into account the Union interest.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 7(2).

On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency relating to the need to ensure that bilateral safeguard measures can apply from 1 July 2026, the Commission may adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 7(3).

*Article 7*

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Trade Barriers Committee established by Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1843 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(12)</sup>. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011, in conjunction with Article 5 thereof, shall apply.

*Article 8*

1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 9 to amend the volumes of tariff quotas listed in Annex II, while ensuring that their total value is neither lower than 14 400 000 tonnes nor higher than 22 200 000 tonnes.

The Commission shall take into account the Union interest and, as applicable, the following elements:

- (a) the evolution of demand;
- (b) changes in the import market shares;
- (c) significant developments in global overcapacity;
- (d) the decarbonisation path of the steel sector in the Union;
- (e) the evolution and extent of third-country measures impacting imports of steel;
- (f) potential issues of availability of supply in certain product categories linked to insufficient capacity readily available in the Union in certain product categories compared to demand, and to significant related price increases, negatively impacting the Union's downstream industries;
- (g) the objectives of the Union's common security and defence policy;

<sup>(12)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2015/1843 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 2015 laying down Union procedures in the field of the common commercial policy in order to ensure the exercise of the Union's rights under international trade rules, in particular those established under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (OJ L 272, 16.10.2015, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/1843/oj>).

(h) undue crowding-out effects in certain tariff quotas.

2. Where, in the case of sudden changes on the markets of the product categories listed in Annex I, it is necessary to amend this Regulation quickly and imperative grounds of urgency so require, the procedure provided for in Article 10 shall apply to delegated acts adopted pursuant to this Article.

#### Article 9

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 8 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from 25 June 2026. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of that 5-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 8 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 8 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

#### Article 10

1. Delegated acts adopted under this Article shall enter into force without delay and shall apply as long as no objection is expressed in accordance with paragraph 2. The notification of a delegated act to the European Parliament and to the Council shall state the reasons for the use of the urgency procedure.

2. Either the European Parliament or the Council may object to a delegated act in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 9(6). In such a case, the Commission shall repeal the act immediately following the notification of the decision to object by the European Parliament or by the Council.

#### Article 11

The Commission shall make available an online contact point. Union economic operators may use that contact point to request information concerning the implementation of this Regulation.

*Article 12*

1. By 31 December 2026, the Commission shall assess the necessity of amending the product scope to include the products covered by the following codes of the Combined Nomenclature (CN), as set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 <sup>(13)</sup>:

(a) 7303 00 10, 7303 00 90;

(b) 7229 20 00, 7229 90 20, 7229 90 50, 7229 90 90;

(c) 7223 00 11, 7223 00 19, 7223 00 91, 7223 00 99;

(d) 7214 10 00, 7228 10 50, 7228 40 10, 7228 40 90.

Where sufficient evidence is gathered in its assessment demonstrating that necessity, the Commission may without undue delay submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council. To that end, the Commission shall, by 1 July 2026, initiate a consultation process with stakeholders, including economic operators and Member States.

2. By 30 June 2027, the Commission shall assess the necessity of amending the product scope, taking into account in particular whether it should cover additional products that are made of, or contain, a significant amount of steel, including as a matter of priority downstream iron and steel products not covered by Annex I. Where sufficient evidence is gathered in its assessment demonstrating that necessity, the Commission may without undue delay submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council.

3. By 30 June 2029 and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall assess the necessity of amending the product scope, taking into account the wider situation of Union competitiveness and of the Union steel industry, both upstream and downstream actors, in particular the situation for SMEs, as well as the Union's common security and defence policy. Where significant market disruptions or sudden changes in global trade patterns occur, the Commission shall conduct an earlier assessment.

4. For the purpose of the assessments referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Commission shall initiate a timely consultation process with stakeholders, including economic operators and Member States.

5. By 30 June 2028, the Commission shall, based on the information collected pursuant to Article 4, assess whether it is necessary to designate the country of 'melt and pour' as the basis for benefiting from the tariff quotas provided for in this Regulation. Based on that assessment, the Commission may submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. By 30 June 2029 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate the effectiveness of this Regulation, after having carried out broad consultations with stakeholders throughout the steel value chain.

Such evaluation shall have regard to:

(a) the persistence of the circumstances that justified the adoption of this Regulation;

(b) the Union interest; and

<sup>(13)</sup> Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/1987/2658/oj>).

- (c) the situation of the Union steel industry, including:
- (i) price levels and capacity utilisation;
  - (ii) the impact on upstream and downstream industries as well as on final consumers in the Union; and
  - (iii) the decarbonisation path of the steel sector in the Union.

Based on that evaluation, the Commission may submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation.

7. By 30 June 2028 and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report on the implementation of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report shall be made public.

#### Article 13

Regulation (EU) 2020/2170 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 1, the second paragraph is replaced by the following:

‘Goods listed in the Annex originating in the United Kingdom that fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 of the European Parliament and of the Council (\*) and that are brought into Northern Ireland by direct transport from other parts of the United Kingdom shall also be eligible for treatment pursuant to Union import tariff rate quotas if those goods are released for free circulation in the territory of Northern Ireland.

(\*) Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/2170 (OJ L, 2026/1384, 24.6.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1384/oj>).’;

(2) Article 1a is replaced by the following:

#### ‘Article 1a

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 1b, amending this Regulation in order to add to the list set out in the Annex certain categories of goods originating in the United Kingdom that fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 and that are brought into Northern Ireland by direct transport from other parts of the United Kingdom provided that the United Kingdom has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Union a need for those goods to be released for free circulation in Northern Ireland.’.

#### Article 14

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2026.

However:

(a) Article 4(2), Article 5(1), points (a) to (i), Article 5(2) to (5), and Articles 6 and 7 shall apply from 25 June 2026;

- (b) Article 4(1) shall apply from 1 October 2026;
- (c) Article 5(1), point (j), shall apply from 1 October 2027.

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

Done at Strasbourg, 17 June 2026.

*For the European Parliament*

*The President*

R. METSOLA

*For the Council*

*The President*

M. RAOUNA

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## ANNEX I

## PRODUCT CATEGORIES COVERED BY THIS REGULATION

Product category number	Product category name	CN code
1A	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7208 10 00, 7208 25 00, 7208 26 00, 7208 27 00, 7208 36 00, 7208 37 00, 7208 38 00, 7208 39 00, 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
1B	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7212 60 00
2	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Cold Rolled Sheets	7209 15 00, 7209 16 90, 7209 17 90, 7209 18 91, 7209 25 00, 7209 26 90, 7209 27 90, 7209 28 90, 7209 90 20, 7209 90 80, 7211 23 20, 7211 23 30, 7211 23 80, 7211 29 00, 7211 90 20, 7211 90 80, 7225 50 20, 7225 50 80, 7226 20 00, 7226 92 00
3A	Electrical Sheets (other than GOES)	7209 16 10, 7209 17 10, 7209 18 10, 7209 26 10, 7209 27 10, 7209 28 10
3B		7225 19 90, 7226 19 80
4A	Metallic Coated Sheets	7212 50 20 TARIC codes: 7210 41 00 20, 7210 41 00 30, 7210 49 00 20, 7210 49 00 30, 7210 61 00 20, 7210 61 00 30, 7210 69 00 20, 7210 69 00 30, 7212 30 00 20, 7212 30 00 30, 7212 50 61 20, 7212 50 61 30, 7212 50 69 20, 7212 50 69 30, 7225 92 00 20, 7225 92 00 30, 7225 99 00 11, 7225 99 00 22, 7225 99 00 23, 7225 99 00 41, 7225 99 00 45, 7225 99 00 91, 7225 99 00 92, 7225 99 00 93, 7226 99 30 10, 7226 99 30 30, 7226 99 70 11, 7226 99 70 13, 7226 99 70 91, 7226 99 70 93, 7226 99 70 94
4B	Metallic Coated Sheets	7210 20 00, 7210 30 00, 7210 90 80, 7212 20 00, 7212 50 30, 7212 50 40, 7212 50 90, 7225 91 00, 7226 99 10 TARIC codes: 7210 41 00 80, 7210 49 00 80, 7210 61 00 80, 7210 69 00 80, 7212 30 00 80, 7212 50 61 80, 7212 50 69 80, 7225 92 00 80, 7225 99 00 25, 7225 99 00 95, 7226 99 30 90, 7226 99 70 19, 7226 99 70 96
5	Organic Coated Sheets	7210 70 80, 7212 40 80
6	Tin Mill products	7209 18 99, 7210 11 00, 7210 12 20, 7210 12 80, 7210 50 00, 7210 70 10, 7210 90 40, 7212 10 10, 7212 10 90, 7212 40 20
7	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Quarto Plates	7208 51 20, 7208 51 91, 7208 51 98, 7208 52 91, 7208 90 20, 7208 90 80, 7210 90 30, 7225 40 12, 7225 40 40, 7225 40 60
8	Stainless Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 11 00, 7219 12 10, 7219 12 90, 7219 13 10, 7219 13 90, 7219 14 10, 7219 14 90, 7219 22 10, 7219 22 90, 7219 23 00, 7219 24 00, 7220 11 00, 7220 12 00

Product category number	Product category name	CN code
9	Stainless Cold Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 31 00, 7219 32 10, 7219 32 90, 7219 33 10, 7219 33 90, 7219 34 10, 7219 34 90, 7219 35 10, 7219 35 90, 7219 90 20, 7219 90 80, 7220 20 21, 7220 20 29, 7220 20 41, 7220 20 49, 7220 20 81, 7220 20 89, 7220 90 20, 7220 90 80
10	Stainless Hot Rolled Quarto Plates	7219 21 10, 7219 21 90
12	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Merchant Bars and Light Sections	7214 30 00, 7214 91 10, 7214 91 90, 7214 99 31, 7214 99 39, 7214 99 50, 7214 99 71, 7214 99 79, 7214 99 95, 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 49, 7228 30 61, 7228 30 70, 7228 30 89, 7228 60 20, 7228 60 80, 7228 70 10, 7228 70 90, 7228 80 00 TARIC code: 7228 30 69 99
13	Rebars	7214 20 00, 7214 99 10 TARIC code: 7228 30 69 11
14	Stainless Bars and Light Sections	7222 11 11, 7222 11 19, 7222 11 81, 7222 11 89, 7222 19 10, 7222 19 90, 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, 7221 00 90
16	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Wire Rod	7213 10 00, 7213 20 00, 7213 91 10, 7213 91 20, 7213 91 41, 7213 91 49, 7213 91 70, 7213 91 90, 7213 99 10, 7213 99 90, 7227 10 00, 7227 20 00, 7227 90 10, 7227 90 50, 7227 90 95
17	Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non Alloy Steel	7216 31 10, 7216 31 90, 7216 32 11, 7216 32 19, 7216 32 91, 7216 32 99, 7216 33 10, 7216 33 90
18	Sheet Piling	7301 10 00
19	Railway Material	7302 10 22, 7302 10 28, 7302 10 40, 7302 10 50, 7302 40 00
20	Gas pipes	7306 30 41, 7306 30 49, 7306 30 72, 7306 30 77
21	Hollow sections	7306 61 10, 7306 61 92, 7306 61 99
22	Seamless Stainless Tubes and Pipes	7304 11 00, 7304 22 00, 7304 24 00, 7304 41 00, 7304 49 83, 7304 49 85, 7304 49 89

Product category number	Product category name	CN code
24	Other Seamless Tubes	7304 19 10, 7304 19 30, 7304 19 90, 7304 23 00, 7304 29 10, 7304 29 30, 7304 29 90, 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 30, 7304 59 82, 7304 59 83, 7304 59 89, 7304 90 00
25A	Large welded tubes	7305 11 00, 7305 12 00
25B		7305 19 00, 7305 20 00, 7305 31 00, 7305 39 00, 7305 90 00
26	Other Welded Pipes	7306 11 00, 7306 19 00, 7306 21 00, 7306 29 00, 7306 30 12, 7306 30 18, 7306 30 80, 7306 40 20, 7306 40 80, 7306 50 21, 7306 50 29, 7306 50 80, 7306 69 10, 7306 69 90, 7306 90 00
27	Non-alloy and other alloy cold finished bars	7215 10 00, 7215 50 11, 7215 50 19, 7215 50 80, 7228 10 90, 7228 20 99, 7228 50 20, 7228 50 40, 7228 50 61, 7228 50 69, 7228 50 80
28	Non Alloy Wire	7217 10 10, 7217 10 31, 7217 10 39, 7217 10 50, 7217 10 90, 7217 20 10, 7217 20 30, 7217 20 50, 7217 20 90, 7217 30 41, 7217 30 49, 7217 30 50, 7217 30 90, 7217 90 20, 7217 90 50, 7217 90 90

## ANNEX II

## VOLUME OF TARIFF QUOTAS PER PRODUCT CATEGORY

The total annual volume of tariff quotas shall be 18 345 922 tonnes.

Product category number	Product category name	CN code	Volume of tariff quotas (in tonnes)	Out-of-quota duty level
1A	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7208 10 00, 7208 25 00, 7208 26 00, 7208 27 00, 7208 36 00, 7208 37 00, 7208 38 00, 7208 39 00, 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	5 198 754	50 %
1B	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7212 60 00	4 581	50 %
2	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Cold Rolled Sheets	7209 15 00, 7209 16 90, 7209 17 90, 7209 18 91, 7209 25 00, 7209 26 90, 7209 27 90, 7209 28 90, 7209 90 20, 7209 90 80, 7211 23 20, 7211 23 30, 7211 23 80, 7211 29 00, 7211 90 20, 7211 90 80, 7225 50 20, 7225 50 80, 7226 20 00, 7226 92 00	1 544 759	50 %
3A	Electrical Sheets (other than GOES)	7209 16 10, 7209 17 10, 7209 18 10, 7209 26 10, 7209 27 10, 7209 28 10	612	50 %
3B		7225 19 90, 7226 19 80	199 079	50 %
4A	Metallic Coated Sheets	7212 50 20 TARIC codes: 7210 41 00 20, 7210 41 00 30, 7210 49 00 20, 7210 49 00 30, 7210 61 00 20, 7210 61 00 30, 7210 69 00 20, 7210 69 00 30, 7212 30 00 20, 7212 30 00 30, 7212 50 61 20, 7212 50 61 30, 7212 50 69 20, 7212 50 69 30, 7225 92 00 20, 7225 92 00 30, 7225 99 00 11, 7225 99 00 22, 7225 99 00 23, 7225 99 00 41, 7225 99 00 45, 7225 99 00 91, 7225 99 00 92, 7225 99 00 93, 7226 99 30 10, 7226 99 30 30, 7226 99 70 11, 7226 99 70 13, 7226 99 70 91, 7226 99 70 93, 7226 99 70 94	1 620 686	50 %

Product category number	Product category name	CN code	Volume of tariff quotas (in tonnes)	Out-of-quota duty level
4B	Metallic Coated Sheets	7210 20 00, 7210 30 00, 7210 90 80, 7212 20 00, 7212 50 30, 7212 50 40, 7212 50 90, 7225 91 00, 7226 99 10  TARIC codes: 7210 41 00 80, 7210 49 00 80, 7210 61 00 80, 7210 69 00 80, 7212 30 00 80, 7212 50 61 80, 7212 50 69 80, 7225 92 00 80, 7225 99 00 25, 7225 99 00 95, 7226 99 30 90, 7226 99 70 19, 7226 99 70 96	1 238 995	50 %
5	Organic Coated Sheets	7210 70 80, 7212 40 80	627 871	50 %
6	Tin Mill products	7209 18 99, 7210 11 00, 7210 12 20, 7210 12 80, 7210 50 00, 7210 70 10, 7210 90 40, 7212 10 10, 7212 10 90, 7212 40 20	542 840	50 %
7	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Quarto Plates	7208 51 20, 7208 51 91, 7208 51 98, 7208 52 91, 7208 90 20, 7208 90 80, 7210 90 30, 7225 40 12, 7225 40 40, 7225 40 60	1 196 903	50 %
8	Stainless Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 11 00, 7219 12 10, 7219 12 90, 7219 13 10, 7219 13 90, 7219 14 10, 7219 14 90, 7219 22 10, 7219 22 90, 7219 23 00, 7219 24 00, 7220 11 00, 7220 12 00	153 186	50 %
9	Stainless Cold Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 31 00, 7219 32 10, 7219 32 90, 7219 33 10, 7219 33 90, 7219 34 10, 7219 34 90, 7219 35 10, 7219 35 90, 7219 90 20, 7219 90 80, 7220 20 21, 7220 20 29, 7220 20 41, 7220 20 49, 7220 20 81, 7220 20 89, 7220 90 20, 7220 90 80	496 342	50 %
10	Stainless Hot Rolled Quarto Plates	7219 21 10, 7219 21 90	17 025	50 %
12	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Merchant Bars and Light Sections	7214 30 00, 7214 91 10, 7214 91 90, 7214 99 31, 7214 99 39, 7214 99 50, 7214 99 71, 7214 99 79, 7214 99 95, 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 49, 7228 30 61, 7228 30 70, 7228 30 89, 7228 60 20, 7228 60 80, 7228 70 10, 7228 70 90, 7228 80 00  TARIC code: 7228 30 69 99	881 735	50 %
13	Rebars	7214 20 00, 7214 99 10  TARIC code: 7228 30 69 11	844 526	50 %

Product category number	Product category name	CN code	Volume of tariff quotas (in tonnes)	Out-of-quota duty level
14	Stainless Bars and Light Sections	7222 11 11, 7222 11 19, 7222 11 81, 7222 11 89, 7222 19 10, 7222 19 90, 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	133 595	50 %
15	Stainless Wire Rod	7221 00 10, 7221 00 90	40 462	50 %
16	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Wire Rod	7213 10 00, 7213 20 00, 7213 91 10, 7213 91 20, 7213 91 41, 7213 91 49, 7213 91 70, 7213 91 90, 7213 99 10, 7213 99 90, 7227 10 00, 7227 20 00, 7227 90 10, 7227 90 50, 7227 90 95	1 569 532	50 %
17	Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non Alloy Steel	7216 31 10, 7216 31 90, 7216 32 11, 7216 32 19, 7216 32 91, 7216 32 99, 7216 33 10, 7216 33 90	184 607	50 %
18	Sheet Piling	7301 10 00	31 263	50 %
19	Railway Material	7302 10 22, 7302 10 28, 7302 10 40, 7302 10 50, 7302 40 00	16 472	50 %
20	Gas pipes	7306 30 41, 7306 30 49, 7306 30 72, 7306 30 77	222 413	50 %
21	Hollow sections	7306 61 10, 7306 61 92, 7306 61 99	499 493	50 %
22	Seamless Stainless Tubes and Pipes	7304 11 00, 7304 22 00, 7304 24 00, 7304 41 00, 7304 49 83, 7304 49 85, 7304 49 89	32 967	50 %
24	Other Seamless Tubes	7304 19 10, 7304 19 30, 7304 19 90, 7304 23 00, 7304 29 10, 7304 29 30, 7304 29 90, 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 30, 7304 59 82, 7304 59 83, 7304 59 89, 7304 90 00	268 901	50 %
25A	Large welded tubes	7305 11 00, 7305 12 00	28 749	50 %
25B		7305 19 00, 7305 20 00, 7305 31 00, 7305 39 00, 7305 90 00	83 616	50 %
26	Other Welded Pipes	7306 11 00, 7306 19 00, 7306 21 00, 7306 29 00, 7306 30 12, 7306 30 18, 7306 30 80, 7306 40 20, 7306 40 80, 7306 50 21, 7306 50 29, 7306 50 80, 7306 69 10, 7306 69 90, 7306 90 00	250 757	50 %

Product category number	Product category name	CN code	Volume of tariff quotas (in tonnes)	Out-of-quota duty level
27	Non-alloy and other alloy cold finished bars	7215 10 00, 7215 50 11, 7215 50 19, 7215 50 80, 7228 10 90, 7228 20 99, 7228 50 20, 7228 50 40, 7228 50 61, 7228 50 69, 7228 50 80	97 315	50 %
28	Non Alloy Wire	7217 10 10, 7217 10 31, 7217 10 39, 7217 10 50, 7217 10 90, 7217 20 10, 7217 20 30, 7217 20 50, 7217 20 90, 7217 30 41, 7217 30 49, 7217 30 50, 7217 30 90, 7217 90 20, 7217 90 50, 7217 90 90	317 886	50 %

A statement has been made with regard to this Regulation and can be found in OJ C, C/2026/3336, 22.6.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2026/3336/oj>.



2026/1457

30.6.2026

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2026/1457**

**of 29 June 2026**

**on the distribution of tariff quotas opened under Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 of the European Parliament and of the Council addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/2170**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/2170 <sup>(1)</sup> ('the Steel Regulation'), and in particular Article 5(1) and (5), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 25 June 2026, the Steel Regulation entered into force, opening tariff quotas of 18 345 922 tonnes for 26 product categories and laying down an out of quota duty at the rate of 50 % *ad valorem* ('additional duty rate' in Annex I).
- (2) The Steel Regulation empowers the Commission to adopt implementing acts laying down the country distribution of the tariff quotas, taking into account the Union interest and, as applicable, tariff quota levels equivalent to the import market share that prevailed in the Union steel market in 2013; tariff quotas per product category based on the share of imports that each product category held over the period 2022-2024; existing and future free trade agreements; trade-distorting effects of third country measures impacting the Union steel market; whether a third country is found to be in breach of ILO conventions or multilateral environmental agreements; any international agreement concluded by the Union under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 concerning the tariff quotas; any international agreement or non-binding international understanding addressing the levels of global overcapacity for the product categories covered by the Steel Regulation; diversification of sources of supply; the situation of a Union candidate country facing an exceptional and immediate security situation, in particular where it previously benefitted from preferential access to the Union steel market.
- (3) Tariff quotas set out in Annex II to the Steel Regulation incorporate two parts. One part is available to all third countries on a Most Favoured Nation (MFN) basis ('the MFN Part'), while the other part is available only to countries benefiting from an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union ('the FTA Part'). For transparency purposes, the division between those two parts of the tariff quotas is reflected in Annex I regarding 'volumes of tariff quotas'.
- (4) Concerning the MFN Part, it is important to ensure that the distribution of tariff quotas complies with the Union's obligations under WTO law and, therefore, that tariff quotas are distributed to trade partners on a non-discriminatory basis (based on each partner's average share in EU imports in a given category during the period 2022-2024), in line with Article XIII of the GATT 1994.
- (5) When distributing tariff quotas under the FTA Part, it is appropriate to take the following into account: existing or future free trade agreements as supplemented by any agreements reached in principle in the context of negotiations taking place in line with Article XXVIII of the GATT 1994; trade-distorting effects of third country measures impacting the Union steel market; the need to ensure the diversification of supply and the situation of a Union candidate country facing an exceptional and immediate security situation, in particular where it previously benefitted from preferential access to the Union steel market. As a result, some of the FTA partners should have differentiated access to tariff quotas opened by the Steel Regulation. In particular Ukraine should benefit from more preferential distribution of tariff quotas than other FTA partners.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L, 2026/1384, 24.6.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1384/oj>.

- (6) It is necessary to establish the list of the existing or future free trade agreements with the Union mentioned in Article 5(1), point (c) of the Steel Regulation. That list should include any such agreements which have been signed or entered into force at the time of the entry into force of this Regulation, as well as any such agreements on which a political agreement has been reached by the same date, and which cover any of the product categories listed in Annex I of the Steel Regulation.
- (7) Specific arrangements for the management of the tariff quotas should be laid down to ensure economic operators have a clear understanding of the interplay between the different types of tariff quotas opened under the Steel Regulation and this Regulation.
- (8) A country-specific quota should be distributed based on the share of imports during the reference period (2022-2024) of a given country per product category. Countries with a significant share of imports during that period in a given product category should receive a country-specific quota in that product category.
- (9) A country-specific quota is to be distributed under the MFN Part, and when a country has an existing or a future free trade agreement with the Union, economic operators will also have access to the FTA Part of the country-specific quota. Both the MFN and the FTA parts of the country-specific quota are accessible simultaneously to economic operators, operating as a single quota with a single order number. When a country is not reflected in Section 1 of Annex II, economic operators can only access the MFN Part of the country-specific quota.
- (10) In addition, when a country-specific quota opened for a country having an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union is exhausted, operators from that country should be allowed access to an additional tariff quota (FTA Quota – Country-Specific Quota ('CSQ')). This quota is accessible on a first-come, first-served basis, in competition with economic operators from countries that have an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union, after having exhausted their respective country-specific quota. Section 2 of Annex II reflects the origins of products that have access to the FTA Quota – CSQ in each product category.
- (11) In turn, whenever a country does not have a country-specific quota in a certain product category, that country should have access only to a residual quota. The residual quota is also split into two parts: a residual MFN Part and a residual FTA Part. The residual MFN Part (listed in Annex I under 'Other countries') is accessible to all countries except those listed in Section 3 of Annex II. The residual FTA Part (listed in Annex I under 'FTA Quota – Other countries') is only accessible to countries listed in Section 1 of Annex II. Section 4 of Annex II reflects which countries have access to the FTA Quota – Other countries in each product category.
- (12) Countries having an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union as listed in Section 1 of Annex II should have access to both parts of the residual quota referred to in recital (11), which should open simultaneously on the first day of each quarter, and should be administered on a first-come, first served basis.
- (13) In certain product categories, some countries with an existing or a future free trade agreement should benefit from differentiated access to FTA Quota – Other countries. Instead of accessing FTA Quota – Other countries on a first-come-first-served basis, these countries should be granted a specific quota under FTA Quota – Other countries. These countries will also be able to access the MFN Part of the residual quota ('Other countries'), except in product category 1A. Section 5 of Annex II reflects which countries have such a specific quota under FTA Quota – Other countries.
- (14) In view of the specificity of the product category 1A laid down under Annex I to the Steel Regulation, which amounts to nearly one third of the total volume of tariff quotas opened, the Commission considers it necessary to guarantee specific quotas to certain trading partners under both the MFN Part of the residual quota and FTA Quota – Other countries. That is considered to be in the Union interest due to the need to diversify the sources of supplies to the Union given the high volumes traded under that key category. Furthermore, in light of frequent and large variations

of imports in that category observed throughout the implementation of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 <sup>(2)</sup>, the Commission identified a serious risk of crowding out of certain origins leading to reduced sources of supply that would negatively impact effective market access for several FTA partners, also impacting their Union customers.

- (15) It is necessary to ensure the continued access to tariff quotas opened for Northern Ireland as laid down under Commission Implementing Regulations (EU) 2023/1331 <sup>(3)</sup> and (EU) 2023/2840 <sup>(4)</sup> regarding trade flows of steel products originating in the United Kingdom and brought into Northern Ireland by direct transport from other parts of the United Kingdom.
- (16) The product categories falling within the scope of the Steel Regulation are identical to those covered by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 and should therefore not be considered critical under Article 53, paragraph 2 of the Union customs code <sup>(5)</sup>.
- (17) This Regulation should be without prejudice to future implementing acts to be adopted by the Commission on the basis of Article 6 of the Steel Regulation applying bilateral safeguard measures on imports from those countries with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement.
- (18) In view of imperative grounds of urgency justified by the short timeframe between the entry into force and the application of the Steel Regulation and in order to ensure effective implementation of the Steel Regulation, the provisions of this Regulation should apply immediately. For the same reasons, the provisions of this Regulation, should enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. Pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(6)</sup>, this Regulation should remain in force for six months,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

Tariff quotas opened under Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 in relation to imports into the Union of each of the 26 product categories concerned (defined by reference to the CN and TARIC codes specified in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2026/1384) are distributed as laid down in Annex I in conjunction with Annex II.

#### Article 2

For the purpose of this Regulation, countries listed under Section 1 in Annex II to this Regulation are considered as having existing or future free trade agreements with the Union within the meaning of Article 5(1), point (c) of Regulation (EU) 2026/1384.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/159/oj)).

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1331 of 29 June 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L 166, 30.6.2023, p. 98, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2023/1331/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/1331/oj)).

<sup>(4)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2840 of 14 December 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L, 2023/2840, 15.12.2023, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2023/2840/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2840/oj)).

<sup>(5)</sup> 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, p. 558, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2015/2447/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2015/2447/oj)).

<sup>(6)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/182/oj>).

*Article 3*

1. All tariff quotas distributed under this Regulation are to be administered on a first-come, first-served basis, as provided for in Articles 49 to 54 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, access to additional tariff quotas opened under competition ('FTA Quota – CSQ' in Annex I) for those countries indicated in Section 2 of Annex II., is only open to operators once the country-specific quota corresponding to the origin of the imported goods is exhausted.
3. Quantities attributed under a tariff quota may be returned in accordance with the applicable customs legislation. Where drawings on a quarterly quota have been stopped in accordance with Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2026/1384, or where a tariff quota has been exhausted or otherwise closed to further access pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 and its Implementing Regulations, the return of such quantities shall not entail the reopening of that quota for the submission or acceptance of new drawing requests. Such returned quantities shall be taken into account only for the purpose of adjusting the balance of the relevant tariff quota. Where the unused balance of a quarterly quota has already been transferred to the following quarter in accordance with Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2026/1384, quantities returned thereafter in respect of that quarter shall not be transferred to the following quarter. Therefore, those quotas will no longer be accessible to economic operators.

*Article 4*

1. The origin of any product to which this Regulation applies shall be determined in accordance with the provisions in force in the Union relating to non-preferential origin as laid out in Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(7)</sup>.
2. Products originating in the EU which have undergone a transformation in a third country which does not result in a change of origin shall be subject to the treatment provided by this Regulation to products originating in that third country when imported in the Union.
3. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

*Article 5*

By way of derogation from Article 53(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447, tariff quotas distributed by this Regulation shall not be considered critical.

*Article 6*

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 apply from 1 July 2026 to 31 December 2026.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 June 2026.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

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<sup>(7)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/952/oj>).

ANNEX I

Volumes of tariff quotas

FTA Quota – CSQ' is open to countries with an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union as listed in Section 1 of Annex II that have a country-specific quota. These countries are listed in Section 2 of Annex II per product category.

'Other countries' is open to all countries except those listed in Section 3 of Annex II.

'FTA Quota – Other countries' is open to countries with an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union as reflected in Section 1 of Annex II, that do not have a country-specific quota. These countries are listed in Section 4 of Annex II per product category.

Product Number	Product category	CN Codes	Allocation by country (Where Applicable)	Total yearly volume in tonnes	MFN Part in tonnes	FTA Part in tonnes	From 1.7. to 30.9.	From 1.10. to 31.12.	From 1.1. to 31.3.	From 1.4. to 30.6.	Additional duty rate	Order numbers
							Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)					
1.A	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7208 10 00,	Türkiye	642 294,94	321 749,25	320 545,69	160 573,74	160 573,74	160 573,74	160 573,74	50 %	09.9801
		7208 25 00,	Japan	551 539,13	306 920,89	244 618,24	137 884,78	137 884,78	137 884,78	137 884,78	50 %	09.9802
		7208 26 00,	India	597 274,45	299 196,82	298 077,63	149 318,61	149 318,61	149 318,61	149 318,61	50 %	09.9803
		7208 27 00,	Taiwan	278 922,56	278 922,56	0,00	69 730,64	69 730,64	69 730,64	69 730,64	50 %	09.9804
		7208 36 00,	Ukraine	483 529,41	242 217,73	241 311,68	120 882,35	120 882,35	120 882,35	120 882,35	50 %	09.9805
		7208 37 00,	Korea	461 830,10	231 347,74	230 482,35	115 457,52	115 457,52	115 457,52	115 457,52	50 %	09.9806
		7208 38 00,	Viet Nam	414 972,31	230 924,09	184 048,22	103 743,08	103 743,08	103 743,08	103 743,08	50 %	09.9807
		7208 39 00,	Egypt	404 928,86	202 843,81	202 085,04	101 232,21	101 232,21	101 232,21	101 232,21	50 %	09.9808
		7208 40 00,	Serbia	258 094,60	143 624,67	114 469,93	64 523,65	64 523,65	64 523,65	64 523,65	50 %	09.9809
		7208 52 10,	FTA Quota – CSQ	483 682,26	0,00	483 682,26	120 920,56	120 920,56	120 920,56	120 920,56	50 %	09.9500
		7208 52 99,	Brazil	170 051,00	78 289,80	91 761,20	42 512,75	42 512,75	42 512,75	42 512,75	50 %	09.9701
		7208 53 10,	United Kingdom	153 924,55	70 865,34	83 059,20	38 481,14	38 481,14	38 481,14	38 481,14	50 %	09.9705
		7208 53 90,	Indonesia	127 337,84	58 625,08	68 712,75	31 834,46	31 834,46	31 834,46	31 834,46	50 %	09.9702
		7208 54 00,	Australia	47 320,20	47 320,20	0,00	11 830,05	11 830,05	11 830,05	11 830,05	50 %	09.9810
		7211 13 00,	Saudi Arabia	38 180,30	38 180,30	0,00	9 545,08	9 545,08	9 545,08	9 545,08	50 %	09.9811
7211 14 00,	Switzerland	21 889,99	10 077,93	11 812,05	5 472,50	5 472,50	5 472,50	5 472,50	50 %	09.9704		
7211 19 00,												

			Kazakhstan	9 510,68	9 510,68	0,00	2 377,67	2 377,67	2 377,67	2 377,67	50 %	09.9812
			North Macedonia	14 127,65	6 504,23	7 623,42	3 531,91	3 531,91	3 531,91	3 531,91	50 %	09.9703
			Other countries	22 256,02	22 256,02	0,00	5 564,01	5 564,01	5 564,01	5 564,01	50 %	09.9600
			FTA Quota – Other countries	17 087,49	0,00	17 087,49	4 271,87	4 271,87	4 271,87	4 271,87	50 %	09.9700
1.B	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7212 60 00	United Kingdom	2 104,13	959,81	1 144,32	526,03	526,03	526,03	526,03	50 %	09.9813
			United States	509,37	509,37	0,00	127,34	127,34	127,34	127,34	50 %	09.9814
			Japan	975,71	499,39	476,32	243,93	243,93	243,93	243,93	50 %	09.9815
			China	142,36	142,36	0,00	35,59	35,59	35,59	35,59	50 %	09.9816
			FTA Quota – CSQ	426,09	0,00	426,09	106,52	106,52	106,52	106,52	50 %	09.9501
			Other countries	179,56	179,56	0,00	44,89	44,89	44,89	44,89	50 %	09.9601
			FTA Quota – Other countries	243,78	0,00	243,78	60,94	60,94	60,94	60,94	50 %	09.9706

2	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Cold Rolled Sheets	7209 15 00,	Taiwan	134 346,16	134 346,16	0,00	33 586,54	33 586,54	33 586,54	33 586,54	50 %	09.9817	
		7209 16 90,	India	269 974,33	125 581,16	144 393,17	67 493,58	67 493,58	67 493,58	67 493,58	67 493,58	50 %	09.9818
		7209 17 90,	Korea	254 610,70	118 434,62	136 176,08	63 652,67	63 652,67	63 652,67	63 652,67	63 652,67	50 %	09.9819
		7209 18 91,	Türkiye	240 611,63	111 922,82	128 688,82	60 152,91	60 152,91	60 152,91	60 152,91	60 152,91	50 %	09.9820
		7209 25 00,	United Kingdom	79 338,51	79 338,51	0,00	19 834,63	19 834,63	19 834,63	19 834,63	19 834,63	50 %	09.9821
		7209 26 90,	Japan	117 831,23	61 375,56	56 455,68	29 457,81	29 457,81	29 457,81	29 457,81	29 457,81	50 %	09.9822
		7209 27 90,	Ukraine	106 197,91	41 644,98	64 552,93	26 549,48	26 549,48	26 549,48	26 549,48	26 549,48	50 %	09.9823
		7209 28 90,	FTA Quota – CSQ	134 682,43	0,00	134 682,43	33 670,61	33 670,61	33 670,61	33 670,61	33 670,61	50 %	09.9502
		7209 90 20,	Other countries	99 735,70	99 735,70	0,00	24 933,92	24 933,92	24 933,92	24 933,92	24 933,92	50 %	09.9602
		7209 90 80,	FTA Quota – Other countries	85 134,42	0,00	85 134,42	21 283,60	21 283,60	21 283,60	21 283,60	21 283,60	50 %	09.9707
		7211 23 20,	Egypt	5 178,15	0,00	5 178,15	1 294,54	1 294,54	1 294,54	1 294,54	1 294,54	50 %	09.9709
		7211 23 30,	Switzerland	2 982,59	0,00	2 982,59	745,65	745,65	745,65	745,65	745,65	50 %	09.9710
		7211 23 80,	Brazil	14 135,26	0,00	14 135,26	3 533,82	3 533,82	3 533,82	3 533,82	3 533,82	50 %	09.9708
		7211 29 00,											
7211 90 20,													
7225 50 20,													
7225 50 80,													
7226 20 00,													
7226 92 00													

3.A	Electrical Sheets (other than GOES)	7209 16 10, 7209 17 10, 7209 18 10, 7209 26 10, 7209 27 10, 7209 28 10	Japan	311,80	160,70	151,10	77,95	77,95	77,95	77,95	50 %	09.9824	
			United Kingdom	78,25	78,25	0,00	19,56	19,56	19,56	19,56	19,56	50 %	09.9825
			China	19,91	19,91	0,00	4,98	4,98	4,98	4,98	4,98	50 %	09.9826
			Türkiye	34,78	17,92	16,85	8,69	8,69	8,69	8,69	8,69	50 %	09.9827
			FTA Quota – CSQ	116,20	0,00	116,20	29,05	29,05	29,05	29,05	29,05	50 %	09.9503
			Other countries	29,08	29,08	0,00	7,27	7,27	7,27	7,27	7,27	50 %	09.9603
			FTA Quota – Other countries	21,71	0,00	21,71	5,43	5,43	5,43	5,43	5,43	50 %	09.9711
3.B	Electrical Sheets (other than GOES)	7225 19 90, 7226 19 80	China	47 351,25	47 351,25	0,00	11 837,81	11 837,81	11 837,81	11 837,81	50 %	09.9828	
			Taiwan	20 666,63	20 666,63	0,00	5 166,66	5 166,66	5 166,66	5 166,66	5 166,66	50 %	09.9829
			Korea	61 981,54	16 811,18	45 170,36	15 495,38	15 495,38	15 495,38	15 495,38	15 495,38	50 %	09.9830
			Viet Nam	27 701,55	8 795,43	18 906,12	6 925,39	6 925,39	6 925,39	6 925,39	6 925,39	50 %	09.9831
			FTA Quota – CSQ	16 868,24	0,00	16 868,24	4 217,06	4 217,06	4 217,06	4 217,06	4 217,06	50 %	09.9504
			Other countries	5 915,02	5 915,02	0,00	1 478,75	1 478,75	1 478,75	1 478,75	1 478,75	50 %	09.9604
			FTA Quota – Other countries	16 378,22	0,00	16 378,22	4 094,55	4 094,55	4 094,55	4 094,55	4 094,55	50 %	09.9712
			Japan	2 216,56	0,00	2 216,56	554,14	554,14	554,14	554,14	554,14	50 %	09.9713

4.A	Metallic Coated Sheets	7212 50 20	Viet Nam	469 987,67	254 098,09	215 889,58	117 496,92	117 496,92	117 496,92	117 496,92	50 %	09.9832	
		TARIC codes:	Taiwan	135 133,55	135 133,55	0,00	33 783,39	33 783,39	33 783,39	33 783,39	33 783,39	50 %	09.9833
		7210 41 00 20, 7210 41 00 30, 7210 49 00 20, 7210 49 00 30, 7210 61 00 20, 7210 61 00 30, 7210 69 00 20, 7210 69 00 30,	Türkiye	255 701,32	124 004,14	131 697,18	63 925,33	63 925,33	63 925,33	63 925,33	63 925,33	50 %	09.9834
		7212 30 00 20, 7212 30 00 30, 7212 50 61 20, 7212 50 61 30, 7212 50 69 20, 7212 50 69 30, 7225 92 00 20, 7225 92 00 30, 7225 99 00 11, 7225 99 00 22, 7225 99 00 23, 7225 99 00 41, 7225 99 00 45, 7225 99 00 91, 7225 99 00 92, 7225 99 00 93, 7226 99 30 10, 7226 99 30 30, 7226 99 70 11, 7226 99 70 13, 7226 99 70 91, 7226 99 70 93, 7226 99 70 94	India	233 183,38	113 083,91	120 099,47	58 295,85	58 295,85	58 295,85	58 295,85	58 295,85	50 %	09.9835
		Korea	104 479,74	50 668,18	53 811,56	26 119,93	26 119,93	26 119,93	26 119,93	26 119,93	26 119,93	50 %	09.9836
		FTA Quota – CSQ	155 525,96	0,00	155 525,96	38 881,49	38 881,49	38 881,49	38 881,49	38 881,49	38 881,49	50 %	09.9505
		Other countries	133 355,04	133 355,04	0,00	33 338,76	33 338,76	33 338,76	33 338,76	33 338,76	33 338,76	50 %	09.9605
		FTA Quota – Other countries	51 045,29	0,00	51 045,29	12 761,32	12 761,32	12 761,32	12 761,32	12 761,32	12 761,32	50 %	09.9714
		United Kingdom	46 400,33	0,00	46 400,33	11 600,08	11 600,08	11 600,08	11 600,08	11 600,08	11 600,08	50 %	09.9718
		Japan	11 496,86	0,00	11 496,86	2 874,21	2 874,21	2 874,21	2 874,21	2 874,21	2 874,21	50 %	09.9716
		Egypt	11 775,30	0,00	11 775,30	2 943,83	2 943,83	2 943,83	2 943,83	2 943,83	2 943,83	50 %	09.9715
		South Africa	12 601,38	0,00	12 601,38	3 150,34	3 150,34	3 150,34	3 150,34	3 150,34	3 150,34	50 %	09.9717

4.B	Metallic Coated Sheets	7210 20 00, 7210 30 00, 7210 90 80, 7212 20 00, 7212 50 30, 7212 50 40, 7212 50 90, 7225 91 00, 7226 99 10  TARIC codes: 7210 41 00 80, 7210 49 00 80, 7210 61 00 80, 7210 69 00 80, 7212 30 00 80, 7212 50 61 80, 7212 50 69 80, 7225 92 00 80, 7225 99 00 25, 7225 99 00 95, 7226 99 30 90, 7226 99 70 19, 7226 99 70 96	Korea	442 795,45	193 650,20	249 145,25	110 698,86	110 698,86	110 698,86	110 698,86	50 %	09.9837	
			China	182 996,85	182 996,85	0,00	45 749,21	45 749,21	45 749,21	45 749,21	45 749,21	50 %	09.9838
			United Kingdom	137 209,33	60 006,52	77 202,81	34 302,33	34 302,33	34 302,33	34 302,33	34 302,33	50 %	09.9839
			Türkiye	104 079,85	45 517,82	58 562,03	26 019,96	26 019,96	26 019,96	26 019,96	26 019,96	50 %	09.9840
			India	102 043,66	44 627,32	57 416,34	25 510,91	25 510,91	25 510,91	25 510,91	25 510,91	50 %	09.9841
			FTA Quota – CSQ	78 057,61	0,00	78 057,61	19 514,40	19 514,40	19 514,40	19 514,40	19 514,40	50 %	09.9506
			Other countries	92 698,72	92 698,72	0,00	23 174,68	23 174,68	23 174,68	23 174,68	23 174,68	50 %	09.9606
			FTA Quota – Other countries	90 340,68	0,00	90 340,68	22 585,17	22 585,17	22 585,17	22 585,17	22 585,17	50 %	09.9719
			Egypt	7 514,81	0,00	7 514,81	1 878,70	1 878,70	1 878,70	1 878,70	1 878,70	50 %	09.9720
			Switzerland	1 257,91	0,00	1 257,91	314,48	314,48	314,48	314,48	314,48	50 %	09.9721
5	Organic Coated Sheets	7210 70 80, 7212 40 80	India	217 337,73	110 919,33	106 418,39	54 334,43	54 334,43	54 334,43	54 334,43	54 334,43	50 %	09.9842
			Korea	167 312,54	85 388,74	81 923,80	41 828,13	41 828,13	41 828,13	41 828,13	41 828,13	50 %	09.9843
			Viet Nam	50 423,60	28 527,61	21 896,00	12 605,90	12 605,90	12 605,90	12 605,90	12 605,90	50 %	09.9844
			Türkiye	46 275,74	23 617,04	22 658,70	11 568,94	11 568,94	11 568,94	11 568,94	11 568,94	50 %	09.9845
			Taiwan	21 289,17	21 289,17	0,00	5 322,29	5 322,29	5 322,29	5 322,29	5 322,29	50 %	09.9846
			United Kingdom	31 980,57	16 321,43	15 659,14	7 995,14	7 995,14	7 995,14	7 995,14	7 995,14	50 %	09.9847
			FTA Quota – CSQ	50 302,83	0,00	50 302,83	12 575,71	12 575,71	12 575,71	12 575,71	12 575,71	50 %	09.9507
			Other countries	27 872,37	27 872,37	0,00	6 968,09	6 968,09	6 968,09	6 968,09	6 968,09	50 %	09.9607

			FTA Quota – Other countries	7 750,69	0,00	7 750,69	1 937,67	1 937,67	1 937,67	1 937,67	50 %	09.9722	
			North Macedonia	7 326,17	0,00	7 326,17	1 831,54	1 831,54	1 831,54	1 831,54	50 %	09.9723	
6	Tin Mill products	7209 18 99, 7210 11 00, 7210 12 20, 7210 12 80, 7210 50 00, 7210 70 10, 7210 90 40, 7212 10 10, 7212 10 90, 7212 40 20	China	153 408,81	153 408,81	0,00	38 352,20	38 352,20	38 352,20	38 352,20	50 %	09.9848	
			Serbia	60 844,23	22 219,84	38 624,39	15 211,06	15 211,06	15 211,06	15 211,06	15 211,06	50 %	09.9849
			United Kingdom	62 472,09	19 689,55	42 782,54	15 618,02	15 618,02	15 618,02	15 618,02	15 618,02	50 %	09.9850
			Türkiye	57 114,10	18 000,86	39 113,25	14 278,53	14 278,53	14 278,53	14 278,53	14 278,53	50 %	09.9851
			Korea	55 521,66	17 498,96	38 022,70	13 880,42	13 880,42	13 880,42	13 880,42	13 880,42	50 %	09.9852
			India	47 009,33	14 816,10	32 193,23	11 752,33	11 752,33	11 752,33	11 752,33	11 752,33	50 %	09.9853
			FTA Quota – CSQ	45 019,43	0,00	45 019,43	11 254,86	11 254,86	11 254,86	11 254,86	11 254,86	50 %	09.9508
			Other countries	25 786,02	25 786,02	0,00	6 446,51	6 446,51	6 446,51	6 446,51	6 446,51	50 %	09.9608
			FTA Quota – Other countries	23 910,96	0,00	23 910,96	5 977,74	5 977,74	5 977,74	5 977,74	5 977,74	50 %	09.9724
			Japan	11 671,54	0,00	11 671,54	2 917,88	2 917,88	2 917,88	2 917,88	2 917,88	50 %	09.9725
			Singapore	82,11	0,00	82,11	20,53	20,53	20,53	20,53	20,53	50 %	09.9726

7	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Quarto Plates	7208 51 20, 7208 51 91, 7208 51 98, 7208 52 91, 7208 90 20, 7208 90 80, 7210 90 30, 7225 40 12, 7225 40 40, 7225 40 60	Korea	319 670,25	170 160,19	149 510,06	79 917,56	79 917,56	79 917,56	79 917,56	50 %	09.9854	
			Indonesia	212 610,33	113 172,29	99 438,04	53 152,58	53 152,58	53 152,58	53 152,58	53 152,58	50 %	09.9855
			India	210 838,28	112 229,03	98 609,25	52 709,57	52 709,57	52 709,57	52 709,57	52 709,57	50 %	09.9856
			Japan	93 176,44	54 715,87	38 460,57	23 294,11	23 294,11	23 294,11	23 294,11	23 294,11	50 %	09.9857
			North Macedonia	82 687,45	44 014,46	38 673,00	20 671,86	20 671,86	20 671,86	20 671,86	20 671,86	50 %	09.9858
			United Kingdom	33 139,41	28 840,58	4 298,83	8 284,85	8 284,85	8 284,85	8 284,85	8 284,85	50 %	09.9859
			FTA Quota – CSQ	90 729,26	0,00	90 729,26	22 682,31	22 682,31	22 682,31	22 682,31	22 682,31	50 %	09.9509
			Other countries	75 319,07	75 319,07	0,00	18 829,77	18 829,77	18 829,77	18 829,77	18 829,77	50 %	09.9609
			FTA Quota – Other countries	29 659,87	0,00	29 659,87	7 414,97	7 414,97	7 414,97	7 414,97	7 414,97	50 %	09.9727
			Türkiye	28 030,85	0,00	28 030,85	7 007,71	7 007,71	7 007,71	7 007,71	7 007,71	50 %	09.9728
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom)	21 041,74	0,00	21 041,74	5 260,44	5 260,44	5 260,44	5 260,44	5 260,44	50 %	09.9491

8	Stain- less Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 11 00,	Taiwan	19 983,84	19 983,84	0,00	4 995,96	4 995,96	4 995,96	4 995,96	50 %	09.9860	
		7219 12 10,	Indonesia	35 842,79	14 813,34	21 029,45	8 960,70	8 960,70	8 960,70	8 960,70	8 960,70	50 %	09.9861
		7219 12 90,	India	26 019,13	10 753,35	15 265,77	6 504,78	6 504,78	6 504,78	6 504,78	6 504,78	50 %	09.9862
		7219 13 10,	China	9 515,40	9 515,40	0,00	2 378,85	2 378,85	2 378,85	2 378,85	2 378,85	50 %	09.9863
		7219 13 90,	Korea	20 735,12	8 569,54	12 165,58	5 183,78	5 183,78	5 183,78	5 183,78	5 183,78	50 %	09.9864
		7219 14 10,	Türkiye	13 727,15	5 673,24	8 053,90	3 431,79	3 431,79	3 431,79	3 431,79	3 431,79	50 %	09.9865
		7219 14 90,	South Africa	12 086,55	4 995,21	7 091,35	3 021,64	3 021,64	3 021,64	3 021,64	3 021,64	50 %	09.9866
		7219 22 10,	FTA Quota – CSQ	11 224,60	0,00	11 224,60	2 806,15	2 806,15	2 806,15	2 806,15	2 806,15	50 %	09.9510
		7219 22 90,	Other countries	2 289,29	2 289,29	0,00	572,32	572,32	572,32	572,32	572,32	50 %	09.9610
		7219 23 00,	FTA Quota – Other countries	1 709,17	0,00	1 709,17	427,29	427,29	427,29	427,29	427,29	50 %	09.9729
		7219 24 00,	United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom)	53,39	0,00	53,39	13,35	13,35	13,35	13,35	13,35	50 %	09.9492
		7220 11 00,											
7220 12 00													

9	Stainless Cold Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 31 00, 7219 32 10, 7219 32 90, 7219 33 10, 7219 33 90, 7219 34 10, 7219 34 90, 7219 35 10, 7219 35 90, 7219 90 20, 7219 90 80, 7220 20 21, 7220 20 29, 7220 20 41, 7220 20 49, 7220 20 81, 7220 20 89, 7220 90 20, 7220 90 80	Taiwan	52 984,90	52 984,90	0,00	13 246,22	13 246,22	13 246,22	13 246,22	50 %	09.9867	
			China	40 430,95	40 430,95	0,00	10 107,74	10 107,74	10 107,74	10 107,74	10 107,74	50 %	09.9868
			Korea	101 884,16	39 565,05	62 319,11	25 471,04	25 471,04	25 471,04	25 471,04	25 471,04	50 %	09.9869
			Türkiye	69 038,16	26 809,84	42 228,32	17 259,54	17 259,54	17 259,54	17 259,54	17 259,54	50 %	09.9870
			South Africa	52 606,57	20 428,90	32 177,67	13 151,64	13 151,64	13 151,64	13 151,64	13 151,64	50 %	09.9871
			Viet Nam	43 853,32	19 403,40	24 449,92	10 963,33	10 963,33	10 963,33	10 963,33	10 963,33	50 %	09.9872
			India	38 053,78	14 777,56	23 276,22	9 513,44	9 513,44	9 513,44	9 513,44	9 513,44	50 %	09.9873
			FTA Quota – CSQ	39 741,37	0,00	39 741,37	9 935,34	9 935,34	9 935,34	9 935,34	9 935,34	50 %	09.9511
			Other countries	33 770,28	33 770,28	0,00	8 442,57	8 442,57	8 442,57	8 442,57	8 442,57	50 %	09.9611
			FTA Quota – Other countries	22 217,01	0,00	22 217,01	5 554,25	5 554,25	5 554,25	5 554,25	5 554,25	50 %	09.9730
			Switzerland	1 636,18	0,00	1 636,18	409,05	409,05	409,05	409,05	409,05	50 %	09.9731
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom)	125,08	0,00	125,08	31,27	31,27	31,27	31,27	31,27	50 %	09.9493
			10	Stainless Hot Rolled Quarto Plates	7219 21 10, 7219 21 90	China	3 713,95	3 713,95	0,00	928,49	928,49	928,49	928,49
India	5 988,10	2 217,56				3 770,55	1 497,03	1 497,03	1 497,03	1 497,03	1 497,03	50 %	09.9875
Korea	2 060,80	763,17				1 297,63	515,20	515,20	515,20	515,20	515,20	50 %	09.9876
South Africa	1 977,79	732,43				1 245,36	494,45	494,45	494,45	494,45	494,45	50 %	09.9877
FTA Quota – CSQ	1 114,15	0,00				1 114,15	278,54	278,54	278,54	278,54	278,54	50 %	09.9512

			Other countries	1 085,51	1 085,51	0,00	271,38	271,38	271,38	271,38	50 %	09.9612	
			FTA Quota – Other countries	1 084,93	0,00	1 084,93	271,23	271,23	271,23	271,23	50 %	09.9732	
12	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Merchant Bars and Light Sections	7214 30 00, 7214 91 10, 7214 91 90, 7214 99 31, 7214 99 39, 7214 99 50, 7214 99 71, 7214 99 79, 7214 99 95, 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 49, 7228 30 61, 7228 30 70, 7228 30 89, 7228 60 20, 7228 60 80, 7228 70 10, 7228 70 90, 7228 80 00  TARIC code: 7228 30 69 99	China	157 936,73	157 936,73	0,00	39 484,18	39 484,18	39 484,18	39 484,18	50 %	09.9878	
			Türkiye	241 982,29	102 862,73	139 119,56	60 495,57	60 495,57	60 495,57	60 495,57	60 495,57	50 %	09.9879
			United Kingdom	104 391,56	44 375,15	60 016,41	26 097,89	26 097,89	26 097,89	26 097,89	26 097,89	50 %	09.9880
			Switzerland	97 441,25	41 420,69	56 020,56	24 360,31	24 360,31	24 360,31	24 360,31	24 360,31	50 %	09.9881
			Korea	56 172,46	23 878,00	32 294,46	14 043,12	14 043,12	14 043,12	14 043,12	14 043,12	50 %	09.9882
			North Macedonia	54 470,32	23 154,45	31 315,88	13 617,58	13 617,58	13 617,58	13 617,58	13 617,58	50 %	09.9883
			FTA Quota – CSQ	56 252,98	0,00	56 252,98	14 063,24	14 063,24	14 063,24	14 063,24	14 063,24	50 %	09.9513
			Other countries	47 239,62	47 239,62	0,00	11 809,90	11 809,90	11 809,90	11 809,90	11 809,90	50 %	09.9613
			FTA Quota – Other countries	43 451,82	0,00	43 451,82	10 862,95	10 862,95	10 862,95	10 862,95	10 862,95	50 %	09.9733
			Brazil	12 185,05	0,00	12 185,05	3 046,26	3 046,26	3 046,26	3 046,26	3 046,26	50 %	09.9734
			Egypt	10 210,65	0,00	10 210,65	2 552,66	2 552,66	2 552,66	2 552,66	2 552,66	50 %	09.9735

13	Rebars	7214 20 00, 7214 99 10 TARIC code: 7228 30 69 11	Türkiye	239 676,09	109 506,39	130 169,70	59 919,02	59 919,02	59 919,02	59 919,02	50 %	09.9884	
			Egypt	144 367,80	65 960,67	78 407,13	36 091,95	36 091,95	36 091,95	36 091,95	36 091,95	50 %	09.9885
			Algeria	63 761,42	63 761,42	0,00	15 940,36	15 940,36	15 940,36	15 940,36	15 940,36	50 %	09.9886
			Moldova	39 719,11	20 358,79	19 360,32	9 929,78	9 929,78	9 929,78	9 929,78	9 929,78	50 %	09.9887
			China	20 216,13	20 216,13	0,00	5 054,03	5 054,03	5 054,03	5 054,03	5 054,03	50 %	09.9888
			Ukraine	67 710,16	19 599,65	48 110,50	16 927,54	16 927,54	16 927,54	16 927,54	16 927,54	50 %	09.9889
			FTA Quota – CSQ	158 803,37	0,00	158 803,37	39 700,84	39 700,84	39 700,84	39 700,84	39 700,84	50 %	09.9514
			Other countries	63 322,34	63 322,34	0,00	15 830,59	15 830,59	15 830,59	15 830,59	15 830,59	50 %	09.9614
			FTA Quota – Other countries	38 299,23	0,00	38 299,23	9 574,81	9 574,81	9 574,81	9 574,81	9 574,81	50 %	09.9736
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom)	8 649,90	0,00	8 649,90	2 162,48	2 162,48	2 162,48	2 162,48	2 162,48	50 %	09.9494
14	Stain- less Bars and Light Sec- tions	7222 11 11, 7222 11 19, 7222 11 81, 7222 11 89, 7222 19 10, 7222 19 90, 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	India	92 556,79	47 409,21	45 147,58	23 139,20	23 139,20	23 139,20	23 139,20	50 %	09.9890	
			Switzerland	10 786,07	5 524,81	5 261,26	2 696,52	2 696,52	2 696,52	2 696,52	2 696,52	50 %	09.9891
			United Kingdom	8 116,93	4 157,63	3 959,30	2 029,23	2 029,23	2 029,23	2 029,23	2 029,23	50 %	09.9892
			China	3 585,40	3 585,40	0,00	896,35	896,35	896,35	896,35	896,35	50 %	09.9893
			FTA Quota – CSQ	9 594,38	0,00	9 594,38	2 398,59	2 398,59	2 398,59	2 398,59	2 398,59	50 %	09.9515
			Other countries	6 120,33	6 120,33	0,00	1 530,08	1 530,08	1 530,08	1 530,08	1 530,08	50 %	09.9615
			FTA Quota – Other countries	2 834,88	0,00	2 834,88	708,72	708,72	708,72	708,72	708,72	50 %	09.9737

15	Stainless Wire Rod	7221 00 10, 7221 00 90	India	18 772,33	8 550,77	10 221,56	4 693,08	4 693,08	4 693,08	4 693,08	50 %	09.9894	
			Taiwan	4 304,92	4 304,92	0,00	1 076,23	1 076,23	1 076,23	1 076,23	1 076,23	50 %	09.9895
			Korea	5 212,43	2 374,25	2 838,17	1 303,11	1 303,11	1 303,11	1 303,11	1 303,11	50 %	09.9896
			United Kingdom	3 994,06	1 819,29	2 174,77	998,52	998,52	998,52	998,52	998,52	50 %	09.9897
			China	1 374,13	1 374,13	0,00	343,53	343,53	343,53	343,53	343,53	50 %	09.9898
			Japan	2 400,02	1 226,81	1 173,21	600,00	600,00	600,00	600,00	600,00	50 %	09.9899
			FTA Quota – CSQ	3 240,54	0,00	3 240,54	810,14	810,14	810,14	810,14	810,14	50 %	09.9516
			Other countries	580,83	580,83	0,00	145,21	145,21	145,21	145,21	145,21	50 %	09.9616
			FTA Quota – Other countries	582,75	0,00	582,75	145,69	145,69	145,69	145,69	145,69	50 %	09.9738
16	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Wire Rod	7213 10 00, 7213 20 00, 7213 91 10, 7213 91 20, 7213 91 41, 7213 91 49, 7213 91 70, 7213 91 90, 7213 99 10, 7213 99 90, 7227 10 00, 7227 20 00, 7227 90 10, 7227 90 50, 7227 90 95	Türkiye	244 589,00	117 765,76	126 823,24	61 147,25	61 147,25	61 147,25	61 147,25	50 %	09.9900	
			Malaysia	86 683,40	86 683,40	0,00	21 670,85	21 670,85	21 670,85	21 670,85	21 670,85	50 %	09.9901
			United Kingdom	175 399,53	84 452,12	90 947,41	43 849,88	43 849,88	43 849,88	43 849,88	43 849,88	50 %	09.9902
			Ukraine	189 145,02	78 410,08	110 734,94	47 286,26	47 286,26	47 286,26	47 286,26	47 286,26	50 %	09.9903
			Switzerland	162 195,34	78 094,51	84 100,83	40 548,83	40 548,83	40 548,83	40 548,83	40 548,83	50 %	09.9904
			Viet Nam	97 086,65	52 154,26	44 932,39	24 271,66	24 271,66	24 271,66	24 271,66	24 271,66	50 %	09.9905
			Moldova	95 839,25	51 484,16	44 355,09	23 959,81	23 959,81	23 959,81	23 959,81	23 959,81	50 %	09.9906
			Egypt	86 714,89	41 751,86	44 963,03	21 678,72	21 678,72	21 678,72	21 678,72	21 678,72	50 %	09.9907
			FTA Quota – CSQ	122 881,38	0,00	122 881,38	30 720,34	30 720,34	30 720,34	30 720,34	30 720,34	50 %	09.9517
			Other countries	153 927,34	153 927,34	0,00	38 481,84	38 481,84	38 481,84	38 481,84	38 481,84	50 %	09.9617

			FTA Quota – Other countries	138 440,96	0,00	138 440,96	34 610,24	34 610,24	34 610,24	34 610,24	50 %	09.9739	
			Korea	11 334,76	0,00	11 334,76	2 833,69	2 833,69	2 833,69	2 833,69	50 %	09.9740	
			Japan	5 293,99	0,00	5 293,99	1 323,50	1 323,50	1 323,50	1 323,50	50 %	09.9741	
17	Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non Alloy Steel	7216 31 10, 7216 31 90, 7216 32 11, 7216 32 19, 7216 32 91, 7216 32 99, 7216 33 10, 7216 33 90	Türkiye	53 822,21	41 817,12	12 005,09	13 455,55	13 455,55	13 455,55	13 455,55	13 455,55	50 %	09.9908
			United Kingdom	23 856,22	23 856,22	0,00	5 964,05	5 964,05	5 964,05	5 964,05	5 964,05	50 %	09.9909
			Switzerland	10 363,24	8 051,71	2 311,53	2 590,81	2 590,81	2 590,81	2 590,81	2 590,81	50 %	09.9910
			United Arab Emirates	5 964,41	5 964,41	0,00	1 491,10	1 491,10	1 491,10	1 491,10	1 491,10	50 %	09.9911
			FTA Quota – CSQ	12 129,82	0,00	12 129,82	3 032,46	3 032,46	3 032,46	3 032,46	3 032,46	50 %	09.9518
			Other countries	12 614,20	12 614,20	0,00	3 153,55	3 153,55	3 153,55	3 153,55	3 153,55	50 %	09.9618
			FTA Quota – Other countries	4 295,24	0,00	4 295,24	1 073,81	1 073,81	1 073,81	1 073,81	1 073,81	50 %	09.9742
			Korea	5 006,85	0,00	5 006,85	1 251,71	1 251,71	1 251,71	1 251,71	1 251,71	50 %	09.9743
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom)	56 555,13	0,00	56 555,13	14 138,78	14 138,78	14 138,78	14 138,78	14 138,78	50 %	09.9495

18	Sheet Piling	7301 10 00	China	9 922,46	9 922,46	0,00	2 480,61	2 480,61	2 480,61	2 480,61	50 %	09.9912	
			United Arab Emirates	3 612,33	3 612,33	0,00	903,08	903,08	903,08	903,08	903,08	50 %	09.9913
			United Kingdom	6 667,77	836,85	5 830,92	1 666,94	1 666,94	1 666,94	1 666,94	1 666,94	50 %	09.9914
			FTA Quota – CSQ	4 937,35	0,00	4 937,35	1 234,34	1 234,34	1 234,34	1 234,34	1 234,34	50 %	09.9519
			Other countries	341,13	341,13	0,00	85,28	85,28	85,28	85,28	85,28	50 %	09.9619
			FTA Quota – Other countries	5 782,06	0,00	5 782,06	1 445,52	1 445,52	1 445,52	1 445,52	1 445,52	50 %	09.9744
19	Railway Material	7302 10 22, 7302 10 28, 7302 10 40, 7302 10 50, 7302 40 00	United Kingdom	7 032,30	3 280,98	3 751,32	1 758,07	1 758,07	1 758,07	1 758,07	50 %	09.9915	
			Türkiye	5 120,42	2 388,97	2 731,44	1 280,10	1 280,10	1 280,10	1 280,10	1 280,10	50 %	09.9916
			China	1 684,38	1 684,38	0,00	421,09	421,09	421,09	421,09	421,09	50 %	09.9917
			FTA Quota – CSQ	1 144,02	0,00	1 144,02	286,00	286,00	286,00	286,00	286,00	50 %	09.9520
			Other countries	881,85	881,85	0,00	220,46	220,46	220,46	220,46	220,46	50 %	09.9620
			FTA Quota – Other countries	609,39	0,00	609,39	152,35	152,35	152,35	152,35	152,35	50 %	09.9745

20	Gas Pipes	7306 30 41, 7306 30 49, 7306 30 72, 7306 30 77	Türkiye	112 652,12	57 301,55	55 350,57	28 163,03	28 163,03	28 163,03	28 163,03	50 %	09.9918	
			India	40 147,55	20 421,43	19 726,13	10 036,89	10 036,89	10 036,89	10 036,89	10 036,89	50 %	09.9919
			United Arab Emirates	10 086,86	10 086,86	0,00	2 521,72	2 521,72	2 521,72	2 521,72	2 521,72	50 %	09.9920
			North Macedonia	14 545,27	7 398,59	7 146,68	3 636,32	3 636,32	3 636,32	3 636,32	3 636,32	50 %	09.9921
			United Kingdom	13 057,44	6 641,79	6 415,65	3 264,36	3 264,36	3 264,36	3 264,36	3 264,36	50 %	09.9922
			FTA Quota – CSQ	15 642,18	0,00	15 642,18	3 910,55	3 910,55	3 910,55	3 910,55	3 910,55	50 %	09.9521
			Other countries	9 356,50	9 356,50	0,00	2 339,12	2 339,12	2 339,12	2 339,12	2 339,12	50 %	09.9621
			FTA Quota – Other countries	6 925,49	0,00	6 925,49	1 731,37	1 731,37	1 731,37	1 731,37	1 731,37	50 %	09.9746
21	Hollow Sections	7306 61 10, 7306 61 92, 7306 61 99	Türkiye	239 398,50	123 888,65	115 509,85	59 849,63	59 849,63	59 849,63	59 849,63	50 %	09.9923	
			United Kingdom	88 908,49	46 010,12	42 898,38	22 227,12	22 227,12	22 227,12	22 227,12	22 227,12	50 %	09.9924
			North Macedonia	43 834,96	22 684,58	21 150,38	10 958,74	10 958,74	10 958,74	10 958,74	10 958,74	50 %	09.9925
			China	14 720,97	14 720,97	0,00	3 680,24	3 680,24	3 680,24	3 680,24	3 680,24	50 %	09.9926
			Ukraine	26 561,37	13 745,50	12 815,87	6 640,34	6 640,34	6 640,34	6 640,34	6 640,34	50 %	09.9927
			FTA Quota – CSQ	33 948,44	0,00	33 948,44	8 487,11	8 487,11	8 487,11	8 487,11	8 487,11	50 %	09.9522
			Other countries	28 696,57	28 696,57	0,00	7 174,14	7 174,14	7 174,14	7 174,14	7 174,14	50 %	09.9622
			FTA Quota – Other countries	20 599,69	0,00	20 599,69	5 149,92	5 149,92	5 149,92	5 149,92	5 149,92	50 %	09.9747
			Switzerland	2 823,78	0,00	2 823,78	705,94	705,94	705,94	705,94	50 %	09.9748	

22	Seamless Stainless Tubes and Pipes	7304 11 00, 7304 22 00, 7304 24 00, 7304 41 00, 7304 49 83, 7304 49 85, 7304 49 89	India	15 328,50	7 886,38	7 442,12	3 832,13	3 832,13	3 832,13	3 832,13	50 %	09.9928	
			Ukraine	6 524,48	3 356,79	3 167,69	1 631,12	1 631,12	1 631,12	1 631,12	1 631,12	50 %	09.9929
			China	1 073,10	1 073,10	0,00	268,27	268,27	268,27	268,27	268,27	50 %	09.9930
			Korea	2 392,13	1 070,09	1 322,04	598,03	598,03	598,03	598,03	598,03	50 %	09.9931
			FTA Quota – CSQ	2 050,52	0,00	2 050,52	512,63	512,63	512,63	512,63	512,63	50 %	09.9523
			Other countries	3 097,31	3 097,31	0,00	774,33	774,33	774,33	774,33	774,33	50 %	09.9623
			FTA Quota – Other countries	1 787,00	0,00	1 787,00	446,75	446,75	446,75	446,75	446,75	50 %	09.9749
			Japan	714,28	0,00	714,28	178,57	178,57	178,57	178,57	178,57	50 %	09.9750
24	Other Seamless Tubes	7304 19 10, 7304 19 30, 7304 19 90, 7304 23 00, 7304 29 10, 7304 29 30, 7304 29 90, 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 30, 7304 59 82, 7304 59 83, 7304 59 89, 7304 90 00	China	52 635,36	52 635,36	0,00	13 158,84	13 158,84	13 158,84	13 158,84	50 %	09.9932	
			Ukraine	80 670,49	30 705,12	49 965,37	20 167,62	20 167,62	20 167,62	20 167,62	20 167,62	50 %	09.9933
			Brazil	31 027,83	11 809,94	19 217,89	7 756,96	7 756,96	7 756,96	7 756,96	7 756,96	50 %	09.9934
			FTA Quota – CSQ	12 208,81	0,00	12 208,81	3 052,20	3 052,20	3 052,20	3 052,20	3 052,20	50 %	09.9524
			Other countries	39 299,94	39 299,94	0,00	9 824,98	9 824,98	9 824,98	9 824,98	9 824,98	50 %	09.9624
			FTA Quota – Other countries	47 582,81	0,00	47 582,81	11 895,70	11 895,70	11 895,70	11 895,70	11 895,70	50 %	09.9751
			Argentina	5 032,39	0,00	5 032,39	1 258,10	1 258,10	1 258,10	1 258,10	1 258,10	50 %	09.9752
			Singapore	443,08	0,00	443,08	110,77	110,77	110,77	110,77	110,77	50 %	09.9753

25.A	Large welded tubes	7305 11 00, 7305 12 00	Türkiye	7 788,31	3 666,00	4 122,31	1 947,08	1 947,08	1 947,08	1 947,08	50 %	09.9935	
			Israel	3 336,97	3 336,97	0,00	834,24	834,24	834,24	834,24	834,24	50 %	09.9936
			China	2 650,98	2 650,98	0,00	662,75	662,75	662,75	662,75	662,75	50 %	09.9937
			India	4 364,78	2 054,53	2 310,26	1 091,20	1 091,20	1 091,20	1 091,20	1 091,20	50 %	09.9938
			FTA Quota – CSQ	5 549,66	0,00	5 549,66	1 387,41	1 387,41	1 387,41	1 387,41	1 387,41	50 %	09.9525
			Other countries	2 666,23	2 666,23	0,00	666,56	666,56	666,56	666,56	666,56	50 %	09.9625
			FTA Quota – Other countries	2 336,77	0,00	2 336,77	584,19	584,19	584,19	584,19	584,19	50 %	09.9754
			United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom)	55,71	0,00	55,71	13,93	13,93	13,93	13,93	13,93	50 %	09.9496
25.B	Large welded tubes	7305 19 00, 7305 20 00, 7305 31 00, 7305 39 00, 7305 90 00	Türkiye	43 742,63	20 214,94	23 527,69	10 935,66	10 935,66	10 935,66	10 935,66	50 %	09.9939	
			China	9 923,58	9 923,58	0,00	2 480,89	2 480,89	2 480,89	2 480,89	2 480,89	50 %	09.9940
			United Kingdom	8 052,65	3 721,40	4 331,25	2 013,16	2 013,16	2 013,16	2 013,16	2 013,16	50 %	09.9941
			Algeria	2 338,99	2 338,99	0,00	584,75	584,75	584,75	584,75	584,75	50 %	09.9942
			FTA Quota – CSQ	8 118,99	0,00	8 118,99	2 029,75	2 029,75	2 029,75	2 029,75	2 029,75	50 %	09.9526
			Other countries	5 608,92	5 608,92	0,00	1 402,23	1 402,23	1 402,23	1 402,23	1 402,23	50 %	09.9626
			FTA Quota – Other countries	5 745,62	0,00	5 745,62	1 436,41	1 436,41	1 436,41	1 436,41	1 436,41	50 %	09.9755
			Singapore	84,27	0,00	84,27	21,07	21,07	21,07	21,07	21,07	50 %	09.9756

26	Other Welded Pipes	7306 11 00, 7306 19 00, 7306 21 00, 7306 29 00, 7306 30 12, 7306 30 18, 7306 30 80, 7306 40 20, 7306 40 80, 7306 50 21, 7306 50 29, 7306 50 80, 7306 69 10, 7306 69 90, 7306 90 00	Türkiye	89 813,05	44 086,08	45 726,98	22 453,26	22 453,26	22 453,26	22 453,26	50 %	09.9943	
			Switzerland	47 442,65	23 287,93	24 154,72	11 860,66	11 860,66	11 860,66	11 860,66	11 860,66	50 %	09.9944
			China	12 880,66	12 880,66	0,00	3 220,17	3 220,17	3 220,17	3 220,17	3 220,17	50 %	09.9945
			India	24 634,48	12 092,20	12 542,28	6 158,62	6 158,62	6 158,62	6 158,62	6 158,62	50 %	09.9946
			United Kingdom	18 753,53	9 205,45	9 548,08	4 688,38	4 688,38	4 688,38	4 688,38	4 688,38	50 %	09.9947
			Taiwan	6 391,63	6 391,63	0,00	1 597,91	1 597,91	1 597,91	1 597,91	1 597,91	50 %	09.9948
			FTA Quota – CSQ	16 230,36	0,00	16 230,36	4 057,59	4 057,59	4 057,59	4 057,59	4 057,59	50 %	09.9527
			Other countries	17 434,56	17 434,56	0,00	4 358,64	4 358,64	4 358,64	4 358,64	4 358,64	50 %	09.9627
			FTA Quota – Other countries	17 131,39	0,00	17 131,39	4 282,85	4 282,85	4 282,85	4 282,85	4 282,85	50 %	09.9757
			Singapore	44,71	0,00	44,71	11,18	11,18	11,18	11,18	11,18	50 %	09.9758
			27	Non-alloy and other alloy cold finished bars	7215 10 00, 7215 50 11, 7215 50 19, 7215 50 80, 7228 10 90, 7228 20 99, 7228 50 20, 7228 50 40, 7228 50 61, 7228 50 69, 7228 50 80	China	15 843,68	15 843,68	0,00	3 960,92	3 960,92	3 960,92	3 960,92
Türkiye	28 180,31	12 106,50				16 073,81	7 045,08	7 045,08	7 045,08	7 045,08	7 045,08	50 %	09.9950
Switzerland	24 218,81	10 404,61				13 814,20	6 054,70	6 054,70	6 054,70	6 054,70	6 054,70	50 %	09.9951
Ukraine	6 863,07	2 948,43				3 914,64	1 715,77	1 715,77	1 715,77	1 715,77	1 715,77	50 %	09.9952
FTA Quota – CSQ	5 965,17	0,00				5 965,17	1 491,29	1 491,29	1 491,29	1 491,29	1 491,29	50 %	09.9528
Other countries	7 354,33	7 354,33				0,00	1 838,58	1 838,58	1 838,58	1 838,58	1 838,58	50 %	09.9628
FTA Quota – Other countries	8 889,74	0,00				8 889,74	2 222,43	2 222,43	2 222,43	2 222,43	2 222,43	50 %	09.9759

28	Non Alloy Wire	7217 10 10, 7217 10 31, 7217 10 39, 7217 10 50, 7217 10 90, 7217 20 10, 7217 20 30, 7217 20 50, 7217 20 90, 7217 30 41, 7217 30 49, 7217 30 50, 7217 30 90, 7217 90 20, 7217 90 50, 7217 90 90	China	57 192,60	57 192,60	0,00	14 298,15	14 298,15	14 298,15	14 298,15	50 %	09.9953
		Türkiye	96 941,19	39 629,61	57 311,57	24 235,30	24 235,30	24 235,30	24 235,30	24 235,30	50 %	09.9954
		Ukraine	82 758,08	33 831,55	48 926,53	20 689,52	20 689,52	20 689,52	20 689,52	20 689,52	50 %	09.9955
		FTA Quota – CSQ	17 985,61	0,00	17 985,61	4 496,40	4 496,40	4 496,40	4 496,40	4 496,40	50 %	09.9529
		Other countries	28 289,12	28 289,12	0,00	7 072,28	7 072,28	7 072,28	7 072,28	7 072,28	50 %	09.9629
		FTA Quota – Other countries	33 956,87	0,00	33 956,87	8 489,22	8 489,22	8 489,22	8 489,22	8 489,22	50 %	09.9760
		United Kingdom (to Northern Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom)	762,29	0,00	762,29	190,57	190,57	190,57	190,57	190,57	50 %	09.9497

## II.1 List of countries with an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Kosovo, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

## II.2 List of countries with an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union that can access 'FTA Quota – CSQ' (after exhaustion of the respective country-specific quota) per product category

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
Brazil																									X					
Egypt	X														X			X												
India	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X					X		X		X		X		
Indonesia										X	X																			
Korea	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X								X					
North Macedonia										X				X								X	X							
South Africa											X	X	X																	
Switzerland														X		X		X	X										X	X
Türkiye	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine	X		X												X			X					X	X	X				X	X
United Kingdom		X	X	X			X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		
All other FTA partners																														

### II.3 List of countries that do not have access to 'Other countries' per product category

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
Algeria															X												X			
Australia	X																													
Brazil	X																							X						
China		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												
India	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X					X		X		X		X		
Indonesia	X									X	X																			
Israel																										X				
Japan	X	X	X	X							X						X													
Kazakhstan	X																													
Korea	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								X					
Malaysia																		X												
Moldova															X			X												
North Macedonia	X										X			X									X	X						
Saudi Arabia	X																													
Serbia	X								X																					
South Africa											X	X	X																	
Switzerland	X													X		X		X	X									X	X	
Taiwan	X		X		X	X		X			X	X					X											X		
Türkiye	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X

Ukraine	X		X												X			X								X	X	X				X	X	
United Arab Emirates																			X	X		X												
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
United States		X																																
Viet Nam	X				X	X		X										X																
All other countries																																		

**II.4 List of countries with an existing or future free trade agreement with the Union that can access'FTA Quota – Other countries' per product category**

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								
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Brazil		X		X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
India		X		X	X									X	X			X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	X	X	X						
Indonesia		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Japan							X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Korea		X		X											X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
North Macedonia		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Serbia		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X						
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Switzerland		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X								X		
Türkiye		X			X								X			X	X			X				X	X													
Ukraine		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X					X	X	X									
United Kingdom					X						X	X	X		X										X	X	X				X	X						