



Trade Remedies  
Authority

# **Tariff Rate Quota Review of Developing Country Exception**

## **Case TQ0030**

### **Recommendation to the Secretary of State**

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## **A Introduction**

### **A1 Purpose**

1. The Recommendation sets out the essential facts the Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) established during this Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Developing Country Exception (DCE) review and the TRA's recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business and Trade (the Secretary of State). It should be read in conjunction with other documents available for this case on [the public file](#).
2. For further information about our investigations, please see our [public guidance](#).

### **A2 Legal framework**

3. This Recommendation is made pursuant to regulation 37(1) of the Trade Remedies (Increase in Imports Causing Serious Injury to UK Producers) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (as amended) (the Safeguard Regulations). It includes:
  - a. A description of the goods to which this Recommendation relates;
  - b. The reasons for this recommendation;
  - c. The recommended period for which the definitive safeguarding remedy should be applicable;
  - d. Information which we consider is likely to be relevant to the Secretary of State's decision as to whether it would be in the public interest to accept this Recommendation;
  - e. Any other information we consider relevant.

### **A3 About this review**

4. This is a TRQ Review of a United Kingdom (UK) trade remedy measure under regulation 35B of the Safeguard Regulations. As per regulation 35B, the TRA can undertake a review of the TRQs where there is information to show there has been a change in circumstance since the application of the TRQ. In practice, the change in circumstance under review are changes in patterns of trade, which mean that –

- imports from a developing country member of the WTO which have been excluded from the application of the TRQ can no longer be excluded under regulation 43 (developing country exception);
  - imports from a developing country member of the WTO which have not been excluded from the application of the TRQ should be excluded under regulation 43.
5. Regulation 43 of the Safeguard Regulations provides an exception from a safeguard measure for a developing country member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) whose individual share of total imports of the goods concerned into the UK does not exceed 3%.
  6. These 'low volume exporters' are excepted from the measure provided their collective share of total imports into the UK of the goods concerned does not exceed 9% of the total imports of the goods concerned into the UK.
  7. Regulation 44 of the Safeguard Regulations also provides an exception from the application of a safeguard measure to certain countries which have this stated in a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the UK. This allows the TRA to remove imports, when calculating import totals, from relevant countries with applicable FTAs from the scope of any safeguard measures. The countries with such provisions are listed in Annex 1.
  8. The Period of Investigation (POI) for the review to assess the change in circumstances is 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. The representative period for assessing traditional trade flows is the calendar years 2017 to 2019.

## **B Background/Overview**

### **B1 Background to the safeguard measure**

9. In June 2021, the TRA made a final recommendation to the Secretary of State for International Trade<sup>1</sup> (Secretary of State) for a safeguard measure after conducting a transition review of the safeguard measure transitioned from the EU on certain categories of steel products.
10. On 7 September 2021, the TRA initiated a reconsideration of its transition review of the safeguard measure on certain steel products.

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<sup>1</sup> Now the Secretary of State for Business and Trade

11. On 28 February 2022, the TRA initiated a TRQ DCE review (SM0016) following the acceptance of applications from Tata Steel UK Limited, a domestic manufacturer, and UK Steel, a trade association for the UK steel industry. SM0016 examined the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 to establish if developing countries had exceeded the 3% and collective 9% thresholds for the DCE.
12. At the conclusion of SM0016, the TRA made a recommendation to the Secretary of State. This included updated TRQ allocations after finding that circumstances had changed in relation to the exports of goods from some developing countries that were benefitting from DCE status.
13. On 2 March 2022, the Call-in Regulations 2022<sup>2</sup> came into force which gave the Secretary of State the ability to 'call in' transition reviews and related reconsiderations conducted by the TRA.
14. On 22 March 2022, the Secretary of State called-in the TRA's reconsideration of the transition review and directed the TRA to provide a Report of Findings based on specified assessments.
15. The TRA published the final recommendation in relation to SM0016 on 30 June 2022 with effect from 01 July 2022. Details of the existing measure, including the most recent TRQ allocations, are set out in [Trade remedies notice 2022/01: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods](#) and [Trade remedies notice 2022/02: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods](#) published by the Secretary of State on 30 June 2022, with effect from 1 July 2022.

## **B2 Application and initiation**

16. On 27 September 2022, Celsa Steel (UK) Ltd (Celsa), a domestic manufacturer of steel, applied to the TRA to initiate a TRQ Review on the DCE in one steel category (the Application).
17. The Application contained information which Celsa stated, in accordance with regulation 35B(1) of the Safeguard Regulations, indicated a change in circumstances during the period January 2022 to July 2022. The application described an increase in the level of

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<sup>2</sup> The Trade Remedies (Review and Reconsideration of Transitioned Trade Remedies) Regulations 2022

imports of category 13 steel products (Rebar) from certain developing countries benefiting from the DCE (regulation 43 of the Safeguard Regulations).

18. The Application suggested that exports to the UK from India, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, and Egypt may have increased to the point where they should not benefit from the DCE. One of the recommendations of SM0016 was to remove India from the DCE for category 13 and allow access to the residual quota after it was found that imports from India had exceeded 3% during the POI of SM0016. Therefore, as of 1 July 2022, India has had access to the residual quota in category 13.
19. Although Celsa provided data in their application for a period prior to the most recent TRQs, the TRA's assessment of the Application concluded that there was a benefit to conducting a DCE review, and the review was initiated on 16 January 2023. The review covered the calendar year of 2022 because the TRA also wanted to consider the impact of the TRQ measures that came into force on 1 July 2022.
20. On initiation of the TRQ review, the TRA provided an opportunity for interested parties to register and comment on a proposal to:
  - a. Revise the scope of the review to include all categories of steel subject to the safeguard measure (under regulation 13 of the Safeguard Regulations); and
  - b. Expand the review to include all developing countries (under regulation 36 of the Safeguard Regulations).
21. The TRA intends to annually review the DCE to ensure that exceptions from the measure and the quota allocations remain appropriate, individually or collectively. Therefore, the purpose of the proposed expansion was to bring our planned annual review forward and tie it in with the Application for a review, allowing the best use of time and resources.
22. Following the expiry of the consultation period, the TRA considered the comments received and determined to revise the scope and expand the review as proposed. In doing so we concluded that, under regulation 13(4) of the Safeguard Regulations:
  - a. It is likely the TRA would have initiated its investigation with a wider scope had the application been made on that basis;
  - b. The proposed revision does not cause any prejudice to the interests of any interested party or contributor; and

- c. The proposed revision will not prevent the TRA from proceeding with the investigation expeditiously.

## **C Review process**

### **C1 Overview**

23. TRQs are intended to maintain traditional trade flows (TTF). During the transition review the TRA used data from the years 2017 to 2019 as a representative period of TTF. As with the previous TRQ review, the TRA considers these years the last three continuous representative years for trade flows given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on international trade beginning in 2020.
24. To identify whether there had been a change of circumstances since the implementation of the most recent TRQs on 1 July 2022, the POI was set as 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. This gave us the six months of import data after the most recent TRQs were set (July to December 2022), and data from the first six months of 2022, referenced in the Application, to which the change of circumstance were attributed.
25. Conducting analysis over a 12-month period of data allows the TRA to establish an understanding of the trade patterns for the products in scope and eliminates decisions based on fluctuations throughout the year. Furthermore, given that the TRQ allocations changed on 1 July 2022, if we had used only the first six months of data for 2022, as referenced in the Application, we would not be aware of changes in trade flows after the quotas changed. By including the period between 1 July and 31 December 2022, we can better assess the trade flows following the implementation of the revised TRQs.
26. This review does not change the overall quota amounts for each category, even where there are changes to the DCE.

### **C2 Scope**

#### **C2.1 Countries**

27. Developing country members of the WTO considered in this TRQ review are listed in Annex 2.

## **C2.2 Goods Subject to Review**

28. 'Goods Subject to Review' are defined in regulation 2 of the Safeguard Regulations as 'the goods described in the notice of initiation of a review'. The Goods Subject to Review in this TRQ review are listed in Annex 3.

## **C3 Change of Circumstances**

29. The TRA is required to establish if there has been a change in circumstance since the application of the measure (regulation 35B(1)). A change in circumstance may, among other things, be:

- The fact that imports from a developing country member of the WTO which have been excluded from the application of the TRQ can no longer be excluded under regulation 43 (developing country exception); and
- The fact that imports from a developing country member of the WTO which have not been excluded from the application of the TRQ should be excluded under regulation 43.

30. The TRA has concluded on the basis of the facts considered in Section C that circumstances have changed and that as a result, pursuant to the Safeguard Regulations, the TRQs should be revised to both update the list of countries excepted as low volume exporter developing countries under regulation 43, and to take account of changes in the list of countries that benefit from FTA exceptions under regulation 44.

## **C4 Methodology**

### **C4.1 Current TRQs**

31. The TRQs calculated during the transition review and subsequent reconsideration (which have applied since 1 July 2022) were based on average import volumes during the calendar years 2017 – 2019.

#### **C4.2 Establishing FTA/Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)<sup>3</sup> exception**

32. The calculations of the recommended TRQs do not include the import volumes of those developing countries who were excepted from the safeguard measure under regulation 44 (Other exception) of the Safeguard Regulations, by virtue of a safeguard exception provision clause under an FTA with the UK.
33. During the POI (2022), none of the safeguard exception provisions in force had expired. The developing countries for which a safeguard exception provision still existed during 2022 are listed in Annex 1.
34. The UK's EPA with the Southern African Customs Union Member States and Mozambique (UK-SACU+M) covers South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho, and Mozambique. The safeguard exception provision with these countries expired in October 2021, apart from Mozambique, which expired in February 2023.
35. The safeguard exception provision with Mozambique was still active during the POI (2022) making them excepted from the safeguard measure in that period. Initially, the decision was made that, had there been imports from Mozambique during the POI, they would not be excluded from the calculations because at the time of analysis, there was no active agreement with Mozambique. However, in the previous DCE review, SM0016, where FTA/EPA safeguard exception provisions expired during the POI, import volumes were used in the calculations starting from the month of expiry. To remain consistent we have now adopted the same methodology in this review. This approach also ensures that our analysis captures the imports in scope at different stages of the POI, enabling an accurate assessment and of import share calculations for countries, individually and collectively. Therefore, as Mozambique had an active safeguard exception provision for the entirety of the POI, any imports from Mozambique would not be included in the calculations. This change has no impact on the outcome.
36. As Mozambique no longer has an active safeguard exception provision with the UK, any imports from Mozambique since February 2023 will be subject to the same consideration as the other developing countries (regulation 43) as opposed to being excepted from the measure automatically under the FTA regulation (regulation 44).

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<sup>3</sup> FTA provide tariff-free trade of goods and services between partner nations, while EPAs include the same provisions but go beyond FTAs in scope. However, both types of exceptions are covered under regulation 44.

37. At this time, the only two active safeguard exception provisions are with Kenya and the CARIFORUM countries listed in Annex 1. Imports from these countries were not included in any calculations due to their exception from the safeguard measure. There are no further changes of status regarding safeguard exception provisions under regulation 44 of the Safeguard Regulations.

#### **C4.3 Import shares**

38. For each product category, we examined import figures during the POI to determine the import shares of each developing country without an FTA/EPA safeguard exception provision.

39. For those countries whose import shares for the POI did not exceed 3% for a product category, we assessed whether the collective imports exceeded 9% for the product category.

40. The collective sum of import shares did not exceed 9% in any of the product categories.

41. Annex 4 lists the developing countries that are recommended to now be subject to the safeguard measure by product category as their import shares exceed 3% for the product category concerned during the POI. Annex 5 lists only those countries whose allocation we are proposing to change based on import calculations during this review.

42. Mozambique, now with an expired EPA safeguard exception provision, remains excepted from the safeguard measure under the DCE due to low import volumes.

43. After the conclusion of the reconsideration in June 2022, the Secretary of State announced that the application of the steel safeguard measure has been suspended with respect to goods originating in Ukraine, with effect from 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2024. As this is not an exemption from the safeguard measure, the calculations in this review include steel originating from Ukraine during the POI. However, regardless of the import figures, the application of the safeguard measure continues to remain temporarily suspended until 30 June 2024 with respect to goods originating in Ukraine.

#### **C4.4 Country specific TRQ**

44. Where a developing country was found to have an import share greater than 3% during the POI, we considered whether a country specific quota was appropriate by assessing the 2017 to 2019 average import share in line with other countries subject to the safeguard measure. If this share exceeds 5%, a country specific TRQ is allocated.

Otherwise, the country has access to the residual quota. This means that if a developing country has an import share greater than 5% for the POI, but between 2017 – 2019 the import share for that country was less than 5%, the developing country will not receive a country specific quota.

#### **C4.5 Statement of Intended Final Determination**

45. The TRA published a Statement of Intended Final Determination (SIFD) on 17 April 2023 pursuant to regulation 29 of the Safeguard Regulations. The SIFD set out:
- the determination that the TRA intends to make;
  - a summary of the facts considered during the review; and
  - details of the facts and analysis forming the basis of the intended determination.
46. Interested parties were invited to make submissions within 10 days of the initial publication (by 26 April 2023).
47. Details of the comments received are set out in section D.1.3.

## **D Summary of facts considered**

### **D1 Information from primary sources**

#### **D1.1 HMRC data**

48. We have used import data from His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) to analyse trade flows in this TRQ review. The specific dataset provided by HMRC for use in this review is country of origin data for all imports apart from EU imports to Northern Ireland, which is country of dispatch. Country of origin data provides a more accurate picture than country of dispatch of the true origin of imports.

#### **D1.2 Submissions**

49. The following parties registered an interest in this TRQ review:
- Celsa Steel (UK) Ltd – a UK producer;
  - Tata Steel UK Ltd – a UK producer;
  - Liberty Steel Ltd – a UK producer;
  - British Steel Ltd – a UK producer;
  - Stencor Distribution Ltd – a UK importer;

- All Steels Trading Ltd – a UK importer;
- Al Ezz Dekheila Steel Co. – Alexandria S.A.S. – Exporter;
- Suez Steel Co. – Exporter;
- Jindal Shadeed Iron and Steel LLC – Exporter;
- Al Ezz Flat Steel – Exporter;
- Conares Metal Supply Ltd – Exporter;
- Elmarakbysteel – Exporter;
- EEF Ltd – a Trade Body;
- International Steel Trade Association Ltd – a Trade Body;
- Ministry of Commerce, India – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory;
- Ministry of Commerce, People’s Republic of China – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory;
- Ministry of Trade of Republic of Türkiye – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory; and
- Ministry of Trade and Industry of Egypt, Trade remedies sector – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory.

50. All parties finalised their registration before the close of the registration period on 27 February 2023, apart from British Steel Ltd who registered on 13 March 2023. The TRA has discretion to accept and take into account information supplied outside an applicable time limit where it is appropriate to do so. As per regulation 19 of the Safeguard Regulations, we accepted British Steel Ltd onto the investigation as doing so would not significantly impede the progress of the investigation. All parties provided sufficient non-confidential versions of their registration forms. One party, RDS Europe Ltd, who registered onto the case, were not accepted as an interested party. Open-source research identified some inconsistencies with the information it provided and it was not considered to have a legitimate interest in the review.

51. Parties were able to provide comments or submissions on the review and during the consultation period to request to expand the review. All comments and submissions were reviewed by the TRA. The non-confidential versions of all the registration forms and submissions to this review can be found on the [public file](#).

### D1.3 SIFD Comments

52. In response to the SIFD published on 17th April 2023, we received responses from two interested parties, Celsa and the Ministry of Commerce, India (Government of India). Non-confidential versions of the submissions in response to the SIFD can be found on the [public file](#).
53. The TRA has carefully considered all comments received and noted the positions taken by respondents. The TRQ DCE review was initiated in order to recommend any appropriate revisions to the list of low volume exporter developing countries excepted from the safeguard measure in accordance with regulation 35B of the Safeguard Regulations. Considerations raised by the Government of India which relate to the original imposition of the safeguard measure or to a potential extension review are outside the scope of this review.
54. The TRQ DCE review is an evidence-driven exercise based solely on HMRC data. The TRA is not permitted to disclose the data that HMRC has shared with us specifically for this review. HMRC provide public access to country of origin data, which can be downloaded here: <https://www.uktradeinfo.com/trade-data/latest-bulk-datasets/bulk-datasets-archive/>. It should be noted that the publicly available information may not include all of the data provided on a confidential basis.
55. Celsa raised concerns that the total imports from developing countries exceeded the collective 9% threshold thus requiring revocation of the DCE for cat 13 products. The TRA conducted its analysis in accordance with the domestic Safeguard Regulations, using HMRC data to review the DCE. Developing countries whose imports into the UK exceeded 3% were removed from the DCE in line with regulation 43 of the Safeguard Regulations and have access to the residual quota. The remaining low volume exporters did not collectively exceed the 9% threshold and therefore, the TRA cannot recommend revocation of the DCE for Category 13. The purpose of the DCE is to maintain the integrity of the safeguard measure while promoting development in developing countries and managing import levels into the UK. Our work included assessing whether imports from each developing country had remained within 3% in any steel category. The allocation of a country to either the DCE or a quota was based on market share import data.

56. Consistent with the principle of 'progressive liberalisation' provided in Article 7.4 and Article 12.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards, we have ensured that the quotas have been liberalised year to year. The process of liberalising the quotas is done by calculating the yearly country specific and residual quotas and applying the liberalisation rate to these quotas. After this is done, we calculate the quarterly quotas based on the number of days in each quarter, which slightly differs.
57. For these reasons we do not consider it necessary to amend any of our recommendations in the light of representations received on the SIFD.

## **E Recommendation to the Secretary of State**

58. The TRA recommends that the developing countries whose status as either subject to or excepted from the safeguard measure, and resulting TRQ allocations, should be varied.
59. Resulting TRQ allocations for each steel category are shown in Annex 6. We recommend the TRQs should be varied consistent with these allocations from the day after the publication of the public notice giving effect to the recommendation. If the public notice is not published before the beginning of the last day of the current quarter, it should not include any allocation for the current quarter.
60. We make this recommendation as a result of the change of circumstances outlined in this document and of our consideration of the facts summarised.
61. This recommendation is not changed from our [SIFD](#).
62. The varied measure should take effect on the day after the date of publication of any public notice made under section 13 of the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 giving effect to this recommendation and according to the TRQ periods set out in Annex 6.
63. We do not recommend retroactive application of varied TRQs.
64. The analysis of imports over the POI from developing countries shows that ten developing countries across 16 categories of steel should be subject to the safeguard measure with access to a quota, not benefitting from the DCE, because their import shares into the UK exceeded the 3% threshold. The developing countries that do not qualify for the DCE in one or more categories are:

- Bahrain (category 17);
- Brazil (category 2 and 25B);
- Egypt (category 13)
- India (category 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 13, 17, 20, and 26);
- Malaysia (category 13);
- People's Republic of China (PRC) (category 6, 12A, 12B, 25A, and 26);
- Tunisia (category 2);
- Türkiye (category 1, 4, 6, 7, 12B, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25B, and 26);
- UAE (category 20, 21, and 26); and
- Vietnam (category 4, and 5).

65. After a comparison of their import shares during the representative period of 2017 – 2019, these countries should either have a country specific quota or be given access to the residual quota. The details can be found in Annex 4. All other developing countries not appearing in Annex 4, and who are not excepted through an FTA safeguard exception provision, will benefit from the DCE.
66. Annex 5 sets out the key proposed changes of those developing countries whose status has changed following this review. Those countries which account for 3% or less of imports in a category in the POI should become excepted. If applicable, their existing quotas will be reallocated to the residual quota to reduce the risk that the quotas go unused. Seven countries across nine categories should move from being excepted from the measure in the updated quota to having access to the residual quota. Two countries across three categories should move from a country or residual quota to being excepted from the measure.
67. The import figures of goods originating from Ukraine between 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 showed that every product category relevant to Ukraine (categories 1, 2, 4, 7, 12A, 17, 20, 21) had imports into the UK below 3%. Regardless, the safeguard measure remains suspended on all goods originating from Ukraine until 30 June 2024.

## **F Public interest considerations**

68. The TRA has found no significant considerations to report relevant to the Secretary of State's decision as to whether it would not be in the public interest to accept the TRA's recommendation to vary the TRQs as set out in section E.

## Annex 1 FTA/EPA partners with a current or expired<sup>4</sup> safeguard exception

Agreement	Multilateral safeguard exception
UK-SACU+M EPA (South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho and Mozambique)	<p>Expired for SACU (South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho) – 10 October 2021</p> <p>Expired for Mozambique – 4 February 2023</p>
UK – Kenya	Active
UK-CARIFORUM EPA (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, the Bahamas <sup>5</sup> , Dominica, The Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Christopher (Kitts) and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago)	Active

<sup>4</sup> Only those that are currently active or expired during the review are listed. SACU expiry is provided for context around Mozambique

<sup>5</sup> Not on the Developing Country List

## **Annex 2<sup>6</sup> Developing country members of the WTO**

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Macao, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, PRC, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher (Kitts) and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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<sup>6</sup> Some of the below countries have been excluded from the calculation because of the FTA/EPA agreements listed in Annex 1

## Annex 3 Goods subject to review

Product Number	Product Category	Commodity Codes
1	Non-alloy and other alloy hot-rolled sheet and strip	72081000, 72082500, 72082600, 72082700, 72083600, 72083700, 72083800, 72083900, 72084000, 72085210, 72085299, 72085310, 72085390, 72085400, 72111300, 72111400, 72111900, 72126000, 72251910, 72253010, 72253030, 72253090, 72254015, 72254090, 72261910, 72269120, 72269191, 72269199
2	Non-alloy and other alloy cold-rolled sheet	72091500, 72091690, 72091790, 72091891, 72092500, 72092690, 72092790, 72092890, 72099020, 72099080, 72112320, 72112330, 72112380, 72112900, 72119020, 72119080, 72255020, 72255080, 72262000, 72269200
4	Metallic coated sheet	72102000, 72104100, 72104900, 72106100, 7210690020, 7210690080, 72109080, 72122000, 72123000, 72125020, 72125030, 72125040, 72125061, 72125069, 72125090, 72259100, 72259200, 72259900, 72269910, 72269930, 72269970
5	Organic coated sheet	72107080, 72124080
6	Tin mill products	72091899, 72105000, 72121090, 72101100, 72107010, 72124020, 72101220, 72109040, 72101280, 72121010
7	Non-alloy and other alloy quarto plates	72085120, 72089020, 72254040, 72085191, 72089080, 72254060, 72085198, 72109030, 72085291, 72254012
12A	Alloy merchant bars and light sections	72283020, 72283041, 72283061, 72283069, 72283070, 72283089, 72286020, 72287010
12B	Non-alloy merchant bars and light sections	72143000, 72149110, 72149190, 72149931, 72149939, 72149950, 72149971, 72149979, 72149995, 72159000, 72161000, 72162100, 72162200, 72164010, 72164090, 72165010, 72165091, 72165099, 72169900
13	Rebar	72142000, 72149910
16	Non-alloy and other alloy wire rod	72131000, 72139149, 72271000, 72132000, 72139170, 72272000, 72139110, 72139190, 72279010, 72139120, 72139910, 72279050, 72139141, 72139990, 72279095

17	Angles, shapes, and sections of iron or non-alloy steel	72163110, 72163219, 72163310, 72163190, 72163291, 72163390, 72163211, 72163299
19	Railway material	73021022, 73021028, 73021050
20	Gas pipe	73063041, 73063049, 73063072, 73063077
21	Hollow section	73066110, 73066192, 73066199
25A	Large welded tube (1)	73051100, 73051200
25B	Large welded tube (2)	73051900, 73052000, 73053100, 73053900, 73059000
26	Other welded tube	73061100, 73061900, 73062100, 73062900, 73063012, 73063018, 73063080, 73064020, 73064080, 73065021, 73065029, 73065080, 73066910, 73066990, 73069000

## Annex 4 Developing country non-exceptions<sup>7</sup>

Developing country non-exceptions (Jan-Dec 2022 import share)		
Product category	Country Specific Quota	Residual Quota
1	Türkiye (7.1%) X	India (7.6%)X
2	India (10.8%)X	Brazil (7.5%)X, Tunisia (3.5%)X
4	India (11.9%), Türkiye (6.8%)X	Vietnam (16.8%)X
5		India (4.9%), Vietnam (8.7%)X
6	PRC (31.2%)X	Türkiye (7.5%)X
7		Türkiye (4.1%)X, India (5.4%)
12A		PRC (4.6%)X
12B	Türkiye (24.8%)X	PRC (5.7%)X
13	Türkiye (24.8%)	India (3.0%)*, Egypt (6.2%), Malaysia (4.0%)
16		Türkiye (8.4%)X
17		India (3.7%), Bahrain (4.7%), Türkiye (9.7%)X
19	N/A	
20	India (11.8%), Türkiye (53.7%), United Arab Emirates (5.4%)	
21	Türkiye (73.8%)	United Arab Emirates (4.2%)
25A		PRC (21.9%)
25B		Brazil (3.2%), Türkiye (12.0%)
26	PRC (8.9%), Türkiye (13.9%), United Arab Emirates (23.4%)	India (5.5%)

\* The true value of India's import share is 3.02%

<sup>7</sup> A country specific quota is only allocated if the import shares from a country in this list exceeded 5% during the representative period of 2017 – 2019, otherwise that country is placed in the residual quota. The percentages reflected in Annex 4 and 5 are the import shares during 2022.

## Annex 5<sup>8</sup> Specific proposed changes to developing countries allocations

Product category	Country	Current allocation (import share July 2021- December 2021)	Proposed allocation (import share January 2022 - December 2022)
2	Brazil	Excepted (0.2%)	Residual (7.5%)
	Ukraine <sup>^</sup>	Residual (11.7%)	Excepted (2.6%)
	Vietnam	Country (8.5%)	Excepted (1.1%)
6	Türkiye	Excepted (0.9%)	Residual (7.5%)
7	India	Excepted (1.4%)	Residual (5.4%)
	Türkiye	Excepted (2.0%)	Residual (4.1%)
	Ukraine <sup>^</sup>	Country (16.6%)	Excepted (0.9%)
12A	PRC	Excepted (1.7%)	Residual (4.6%)
12B	PRC	Excepted (0.9%)	Residual (5.7%)
13	Egypt	Excepted (0.0%)	Residual (6.2%)
	Malaysia	Excepted (0.0%)	Residual (4.0%)
16	Ukraine <sup>^</sup>	Residual (12.7%)	Excepted (0.0%)
17	Bahrain	Excepted (2.1%)	Residual (4.7%)
25A	PRC	Excepted (1.5%)	Residual (21.9%)
25B	Brazil	Excepted (2.0%)	Residual (3.2%)
	Türkiye	Excepted (0.1%)	Residual (12.0%)
<sup>^</sup> The safeguard measure is suspended for all imports from Ukraine until 30 June 2024.			

<sup>8</sup> This table reflects all the changes to DCE allocation as a result of this review. Any developing country not listed in this table will not change from the previous review, and either remains excepted or with access to a country or residual quota.

## Annex 6 Tariff Rate Quotas

Quarterly volumes<sup>9</sup> of country and residual tariff-rate quotas (in tonnes) 01/07/23 – 30/06/24

Product category	Country	01/07/2023	01/10/2023	01/01/2024	01/04/2024
		to 30/09/2023	to 31/12/2023	to 31/03/2024	to 30/06/2024
1	EU	181,526	181,526	179,553	179,553
	Türkiye	23,834	23,834	23,575	23,575
	Taiwan	13,269	13,269	13,125	13,125
	Residual	22,837	22,837	22,589	22,589
	Total	241,467	241,467	238,842	238,842
2	EU	78,489	78,489	77,636	77,636
	India	9,652	9,652	9,547	9,547
	Korea, South	11,546	11,546	11,421	11,421
	Residual	24,492	24,492	24,226	24,226
	Total	124,179	124,179	122,829	122,829
4	EU	313,539	313,539	310,131	310,131
	Taiwan	32,416	32,416	32,063	32,063
	India	23,941	23,941	23,681	23,681
	Türkiye	23,873	23,873	23,614	23,614
	Residual	82,792	82,792	81,892	81,892
	Total	476,561	476,561	471,381	471,381
5	EU	35,482	35,482	35,096	35,096
	Korea, South	14,419	14,419	14,262	14,262
	Residual	2,155	2,155	2,132	2,132
	Total	52,056	52,056	51,490	51,490
6	EU	30,938	30,938	30,602	30,602
	PRC	7,855	7,855	7,769	7,769
	Taiwan	2,565	2,565	2,537	2,537
	Korea, South	2,435	2,435	2,408	2,408
	Residual	1,050	1,050	1,038	1,038
	Total	44,842	44,842	44,355	44,355
7	EU	68,848	68,848	68,099	68,099
	Residual	24,569	24,569	24,302	24,302
	Total	93,417	93,417	92,401	92,401
12A <sup>10</sup>	EU	28,551	28,551	28,241	28,241
	Residual	4,107	4,107	4,062	4,062
	Total	32,658	32,658	32,303	32,303
12B	EU	34,297	34,297	33,924	33,924
	Türkiye	12,909	12,909	12,769	12,769
	Residual	7,336	7,336	7,256	7,256
	Total	54,542	54,542	53,949	53,949
13	EU	72,081	72,081	71,298	71,298

<sup>9</sup> All figures are individually rounded to the nearest tonne.

<sup>10</sup> Following SM0016, an uplift was applied for category 12A products, increasing the quotas. The explanatory document can be found [here](#).

	Türkiye	34,148	34,148	33,777	33,777
	Residual	23,250	23,250	22,997	22,997
	Total	129,480	129,480	128,073	128,073
16	EU	72,564	72,564	71,775	71,775
	Residual	3,168	3,168	3,134	3,134
	Total	75,732	75,732	74,909	74,909
17	EU	165,222	165,222	163,426	163,426
	Residual	17,171	17,171	16,984	16,984
	Total	182,393	182,393	180,410	180,410
19	EU	4,640	4,640	4,590	4,590
	Residual	137	137	135	135
	Total	4,777	4,777	4,725	4,725
20	EU	6,847	6,847	6,773	6,773
	India	3,520	3,520	3,482	3,482
	UAE	2,334	2,334	2,308	2,308
	Türkiye	15,213	15,213	15,048	15,048
	Residual	715	715	708	708
	Total	28,630	28,630	28,318	28,318
21	EU	10,962	10,962	10,842	10,842
	Türkiye	36,113	36,113	35,721	35,721
	Residual	3,332	3,332	3,296	3,296
	Total	50,407	50,407	49,859	49,859
25A	EU	6,126	6,126	6,059	6,059
	Korea, South	1,224	1,224	1,210	1,210
	Japan	8,006	8,006	7,918	7,918
	Residual	2,159	2,159	2,136	2,136
	Total	17,514	17,514	17,324	17,324
25B	EU	15,756	15,756	15,585	15,585
	Japan	1,984	1,984	1,963	1,963
	Korea, South	4,529	4,529	4,479	4,479
	Residual	4,777	4,777	4,725	4,725
	Total	27,046	27,046	26,752	26,752
26	EU	22,073	22,073	21,833	21,833
	Türkiye	10,775	10,775	10,658	10,658
	PRC	5,668	5,668	5,607	5,607
	UAE	14,833	14,833	14,672	14,672
	Residual	9,787	9,787	9,680	9,680
	Total	63,136	63,136	62,450	62,450