



Registration Form Tariff Rate Quota Review Case No. TQ0066

Period of Investigation:	<input type="text" value="1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024"/>
Deadline for response:	<input type="text" value="09 April 2025"/>
Case Team Contact:	<input type="text" value="TQ0066@traderemedies.gov.uk"/>
Completed on behalf of:	<input type="text" value="CELSA Steel UK"/>
Party type (select):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UK producer <input type="checkbox"/> Other

When you have completed this form, indicate the **confidentiality** status of this document by placing an X in the relevant box below and in the header. We strongly recommend this questionnaire to be completed on the computer, so this step is easy to complete:

Confidential

Non-Confidential – may be made publicly available

Parties providing confidential information should also provide a non-confidential summary of that information or a statement of reasons why it cannot be summarised. Both copies must be returned to the TRA using the Trade Remedies Service (www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk) by **09 April 2025**.



Table of Contents

TRQ review.....	3
Instructions	4
I – Who should complete this form	4
II – Note about confidentiality	4
Section A – Your organisation’s interest in the review	5
Section B – Additional information	5



TRQ review

In conducting the TRQ review, the TRA will consider whether there has been a change in circumstances since the application of the relevant tariff rate quota (see below). As part of the review, the TRA may consider:

- Whether the amount or allocation of the tariff rate quota is appropriate for domestic market conditions;
- The desirability of maintaining, as far as possible, traditional trade flows;
- Any other factors that it considers relevant.

Scope of the review

This TRQ review will consider whether the tariff rate quotas to which certain steel products are subject should be varied. These product categories are:

- 1 – non-alloy and other alloy hot-rolled sheet and strip (split into categories 1A and 1B – authorised use)
- 4 – metallic coated sheet
- 5 – organic coated sheet
- 6 – tin mill products
- 7 – non-alloy and other alloy quarto plates
- 12 – merchant bars and light sections (split into categories 12A (alloy merchant bars and light sections), and 12B (non-alloy merchant bars and light sections))
- 13 – rebar
- 16 – non-alloy and other alloy wire rod
- 17 – angles, shapes, and sections of iron or non-alloy steel
- 19 – railway material
- 20 – gas pipe
- 21 – hollow section
- 25 – large welded tube (split into categories 25A (large welded tube (1)) and 25 B (large welded tube (2)))
- 26 – other welded tube

A full list of the commodity codes which are included in each category can be found in [Trade remedies notice 2024/06: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods](#).

For more information about this case, you may refer to the Notice of Initiation published at: www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/cases.



Instructions

I – Who should complete this form

You should complete this form if you wish to register your interest in the TRQ review.

II – Note about confidentiality

Anyone requesting that information be treated as confidential should provide a non-confidential summary of that information or a statement of reasons why it cannot be summarised.

Please ensure that each page of information you provide is clearly marked either “Confidential” or “Non-Confidential” in the header.

It is your responsibility to ensure that the non-confidential version does not contain any confidential information, which includes personal contact information, names and signatures.

All information provided to the Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) in confidence will be treated accordingly, only used for this review, and will be stored in protected systems.

The non-confidential version of your submission may be placed on the public file, which is available on www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/cases.



Section A – Your organisation’s interest in the review

To register your organisation’s interest in this TRQ review, please complete the text boxes below.

A1. Please describe your interest in this TRQ review:

CELSA Steel UK is the UK’s largest manufacturer of long steel products and the sole producer of reinforcing bar (Category 13 – rebar) and a significant producer of wire rod, merchant bar and light sections (Category 12B – non-alloy, 16 and 17). Based in Cardiff, our operations support critical infrastructure, housing, and construction projects across the UK. We have a strong interest in this TRQ review, as the existing quota allocations directly affect our ability to operate competitively and sustainably in the UK market. The current TRQ system provides important protection against injurious import surges and ensures a level playing field for domestic producers who are investing in decarbonisation, high environmental standards, and the UK’s circular economy. Any changes to TRQ volumes or allocations may significantly affect domestic market stability, investment decisions, and supply chain resilience.

Section B – Additional information

B1. Please use the box to provide information about anything else you consider relevant to this TRQ review:

The UK steel market, particularly in long products, is experiencing acute pressure from surging imports across a widening range of origins, undermining the competitiveness and sustainability of domestic production. As the UK’s sole significant producer of rebar and a key supplier of merchant bar, CELSA Steel UK is directly impacted by changes to market access, tariff rate quotas, and safeguard measures. In Q4 2024 alone, UK imports of long products increased by 19.1% year-on-year, reaching 524kt, while the domestic market share for longs fell to just 27.5%, a stark drop from 34.7% the previous year. This marks a continued erosion of UK market share for domestic producers. Simultaneously, rebar imports increased by 15.5%, and merchant bar imports edged up by 1.5%, adding pressure on CELSA’s core product lines. The most concerning trend, however, is the broadening range of low-cost exporters entering the UK market, including many developing and non-traditional steel-producing countries. Turkey nearly tripled its exports of long products to the UK in Q4 2024, using highly competitive scrap-based production and low energy costs to outprice domestic supply. Egypt and Algeria are rapidly increasing their footprint in rebar, with Algeria recording a +214% year-on-year increase in Q4 2024. China, while primarily exporting to Asia, increased global finished steel exports by 27.6% in Q4 2024, with a growing share of output being redirected to regions with weaker safeguards. Many of these exporters benefit from lower regulatory burdens, weaker environmental or labour standards, and in some cases, state support or subsidies. This creates systemic unfairness when UK producers like CELSA are operating under stringent decarbonisation mandates, rising energy costs, and circular economy obligations. The removal or relaxation of TRQs would not only accelerate deindustrialisation in the UK steel sector but would actively disincentivise sustainable production pathways and UK investment. Moreover, it would heighten the risk of carbon leakage, where global emissions are simply shifted abroad, undermining the UK’s Net Zero ambitions. Against this backdrop, it is vital that the UK safeguard regime remains robust and adaptive. The EU, our largest trading partner and the most important comparator market for UK steel—has recently undertaken significant reforms to its steel safeguards. These reforms reflect continued global overcapacity and efforts to prevent safeguard circumvention. Importantly, if the UK fails to adopt a similar approach, we risk not only domestic market distortion, but also further trade divergence, risking our competitiveness within the broader European steel ecosystem.