



Registration Form
Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Review
Case No. TQ0077

Period of Investigation: 1 October 2024 – 30 September 2025

Deadline for response: 25th January 2026

Case Team Contact: TQ0077@traderemedies.gov.uk

Completed on behalf of: Click or tap here to enter text.

Party type (select most relevant party types):

- Government of a foreign country or territory
- Overseas exporter of the goods subject to review
- Importer of the goods subject to review
- UK Producer of the like goods or directly competitive goods
- Trade or business association of the like goods, directly competitive goods, or goods subject to review
- Overseas producer of the goods subject to review
- Other (contributor)

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 – will 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 **25 January 2026**.



Contents

TRQ review.....	4
Change in circumstances.....	4
Scope of the review.....	4
Instructions	5
I – Who should complete this form	5
II – Note about confidentiality	5
Registration questions	6
Section A – Your organisation’s interest in the review	6
Section B – Questions concerning category 4 and 7 products.....	7
Section C – Further comments concerning the applications and any other aspect of this TRQ review.....	11



TRQ review

Under regulation 35B(1) of the Regulations, the TRA may conduct a review to consider whether a tariff rate quota (TRQ) to which the goods are subject should be varied or revoked where it is satisfied that there is sufficient information indicating that there may have been a change of circumstances since the application of that TRQ to those goods. As part of the review, the TRA may consider:

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

Change in circumstances

The TRA will review trade data on Categories 4 and 7 to determine if there has been a change of circumstances which corresponds with the provisions in regulation 35B(9) of The Trade Remedies (Increase in Imports Causing Serious Injury to UK Producers) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the Regulations).

Scope of the review

The TRA will consider whether the tariff rate quotas to which certain steel products are subject should be varied. The TRA will consider whether certain commodity codes in categories 4 and 7 which have been specified in the applications should be removed from the safeguard measure.

The following commodity codes are the goods subject to review, in accordance with requests in the applications:

Category 4 – metallic coated sheet

7210 6100 20

7210 6900 80

Category 7 – non-alloy and other alloy quarto plates

7208 5191 00

7208 5291 00

7208 5198 00

7208 5120 00

7208 5299 00

7208 5120 10

For more information about this case including further details about the goods subject to review, you may refer to the Notice of Initiation published at:



<https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/case/TQ0077/submission/b1168828-12d3-49f7-9a59-013da369906d/>

Instructions

I – Who should complete this form

You should complete this form if you wish to register your interest in the TRQ review and comment on the proposed changes to the TRQ concerning Categories 4 and 7. The applications are available on the public file.

II – Note about confidentiality

Anyone requesting that information be treated as confidential must demonstrate to the TRA good cause as to why the TRA must treat such information as confidential and 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:

<https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/case/TQ0077/#public-file>



Registration questions

Section A – Your organisation’s interest in the review

To register your organisation’s interest in this TRQ review **you must complete question A1**. All other questions are optional and can be left blank.

A1. Please describe your interest in this TRQ review:

The Korea Iron and Steel Association ("KOSA"), as a representative body of the Korean steel industry, submits its views on United Kingdom’s ongoing review of Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Review (TQ0077).

KOSA represents major Korean steel producers supplying a wide range of steel products to the UK market, including products falling under Categories 4 and 7 of the UK steel TRQ system. Korean producers have been long-standing and reliable suppliers to UK downstream industries, providing essential materials for key sectors such as construction, infrastructure, energy and manufacturing.

However, the introduction of country-specific caps effective as of 1 July 2025 has significantly constrained the volume of Korean steel products that can be supplied to the UK, notwithstanding continued demand from UK users. As a result, UK downstream industries have raised concerns regarding the availability of certain products and have sought relief through the present TRQ review process.

Against this background, KOSA has a direct and legitimate interest in this review, as any changes to the TRQ structure, including the potential exclusion of specific product codes, may have a material impact not only on Korean steel companies, but also on the stability, competitiveness and resilience of supply chains serving UK industries. KOSA therefore submits its views with the aim of contributing constructively to a balanced and evidence-based outcome that supports both UK industrial needs and a fair, predictable trading environment.



Section B – Questions concerning category 4 and 7 products

B1. If you are a UK producer of category 4 or 7 products or goods that are directly competitive with these product categories OR an overseas exporter or producer of the goods subject to review, please state which relevant products you produced during the POI or have the facilities to produce at a 10-digit commodity code level.

Please provide evidence to support this, such as documentation of production facilities capable of producing category 4 or 7 products, or any other evidence that demonstrates that your organisation can produce category 4 or 7 products.

KOSA represents a number of Korean steel producers which manufacture and export products falling under UK TRQ Categories 4 and 7 and which are directly concerned by the present review.

With respect to Category 4 products, Korean producers including POSCO Steeleon, KG Dongbu Steel and Dongkuk CM operate dedicated galvanising and coating facilities capable of producing products, namely Aluminium-Zinc coated steel (7210 61 00 20) and aluminium-coated steel (7210 69 00 80).

With respect to Category 7 products, major Korean steelmakers including POSCO, Hyundai Steel and Dongkuk Steel operate integrated steelmaking and plate rolling facilities capable of producing a broad range of hot-rolled plate and heavy flat products covered by Category 7.

These facilities are capable of manufacturing products meeting UK technical standards, and Korean producers have historically supplied such products to the UK market.

Detailed product specifications, production capabilities and facility information for the above-mentioned producers are publicly available on their respective corporate websites and product catalogues, which demonstrate their capacity to manufacture relevant product under Category 4 and 7.



B2. If you are a UK importer of category 4 or 7 products, please state which relevant products that you have imported during the POI at a 10-digit commodity

Not applicable

code level.

Please provide supporting evidence such as purchase invoices or contracts with suppliers.

B3. If you are a UK importer of category 4 or 7 products, have you attempted to purchase the like goods or directly competitive goods from UK producers. If this attempt did not result in procurement of the like goods or directly competitive goods from a UK supplier, please explain why your organisation chose to use an overseas supplier instead.

Please provide supporting evidence, such as procurement process documentation.

Not applicable



B4. Please comment on whether there are any goods produced in the UK that are directly competitive with the category 4 and 7 products captured by the commodity codes listed within the scope of this review. If so, please explain to what extent are these goods directly competitive.

Please provide supporting evidence, such as documents proving common use cases.

There are a limited number of UK steel producers manufacturing certain products falling under Categories 4 and 7. However, the specific commodity codes subject to the present TRQ review cannot be fully supplied by UK producers and, in many cases, are structurally reliant on overseas sources.

With respect to category 4, there are currently no production facilities in the UK or Europe capable of manufacturing Aluminium-Zinc coated steel (7210 61). Nevertheless, demand for Aluminium-Zinc coated steel remains strong in the UK, particularly in the construction sector, including for roofing, cladding and building envelope applications.

Similarly, aluminium-coated steel is not produced in the UK, meaning that UK customers must rely on overseas sourcing for these products. These products are therefore necessary to meet domestic UK demand and do not compete directly with UK-produced goods, as there is no equivalent domestic production.

With respect to Category 7, there is only one domestic steel mill in the UK producing plate products, and its production is limited to plates with widths below 2,100 mm.

Accordingly, for commodity codes such as 7208 52 99 00 and 7208 51 98 00, which cover plate products with widths below 2,050 mm, it may be considered that domestically produced products exist in the UK for the relevant category.

However, for plate products exceeding 2,050 mm in width, domestic production is not available, and UK users are structurally dependent on imports. This distinction has already been recognised by the UK authorities, as reflected in the early January 2025 TRQ notice, whereby plate products over 2,050 mm in width were excluded from the scope of the anti-dumping investigation AD0071 – Hot-rolled steel plate from South Korea.

In light of the above, it would not be appropriate to treat the products covered by the commodity codes under the present TRQ review as directly competitive with UK-produced goods across their full scope. Direct competition exists, if at all, only for a limited subset of specifications, and not for the majority of products concerned.



B5. Please comment on whether it is likely that UK producers of the like goods or directly competitive goods would be injured if the goods subject to review were removed from the safeguard measure. If so, please comment on how significant this injury would be.

Please provide supporting evidence.

As above mentioned, a number of the products subject to the present TRQ review are not produced in the UK or are only available domestically to a very limited extent. Accordingly, it is unlikely that UK producers of like goods or directly competitive goods would suffer material injury if these products were removed from the safeguard measure.

In the case of Category 4 products, including Aluminium-Zinc coated steel and Aluminium-coated steel, no equivalent domestic production exists in the UK. As a result, the removal of these products from the safeguard measure would not displace UK production nor adversely affect the output, profitability or employment of UK steel producers.

With respect to Category 7 products, while limited domestic production exists for certain plate specifications, UK production is structurally constrained to plates with widths below 2,050 mm. For plate products outside this narrow subset, UK users are structurally dependent on imports. Any potential competitive impact on UK producers would therefore be confined to a very limited range of specifications and would not amount to material injury to the UK steel industry as a whole.

By contrast, UK downstream users in sectors such as construction, infrastructure, energy and manufacturing are heavily reliant on the products subject to review, and have already experienced supply shortages and procurement difficulties under the current TRQ framework. Maintaining effective access to these products is therefore critical for the stability and competitiveness of the entire UK supply chain.

In light of the above, removing the products concerned from the safeguard measure is unlikely to cause material injury to UK producers, while it would contribute positively to alleviating supply constraints faced by UK downstream industries and supporting broader industrial resilience.



Section C – Further comments concerning the applications and any other aspect of this TRQ review

C1. Please provide any further comments concerning the applications or any other aspects of this TRQ review.

Ensuring access to reliable and high-quality steel inputs is essential for the stability and competitiveness of the entire UK supply chain. Korean steel producers have, for many years, supplied high-quality steel products to the UK market in a timely and reliable manner, supporting key downstream industries across construction, infrastructure, energy and manufacturing.

Since July 2025, however, policy changes introducing country-specific caps of 15% for Category 4 and 20% for Category 7 have materially contributed to supply shortages in these product categories. Against this background, requests by UK users to exempt certain commodity codes from the TRQ reflect genuine market needs and the practical realities faced by UK downstream industries.

KOSA therefore respectfully submits the following additional proposals with a view to securing a more resilient and reliable supply chain for the UK:

1. Adjust the level of country-specific cap

Evidence suggests that supply constraints have become particularly pronounced since July 2025, following the introduction of country-specific caps. As indicated in the TRQ review conducted in April 2025, the level of such caps warrants reconsideration in light of actual market developments.

For example, imports of the commodity codes subject to the present TRQ review declined by 27.8% in Category 4 and 7.3% in Category 7 in Q3 2025, respectively. During the same period, reliance on European sources increased. However, given the recent tightening of EU trade policies, EU producers are no longer in a position to reliably supply the UK market. The current TRQ framework should therefore better reflect the real supply-demand balance and evolving sourcing patterns.

Continued on next page



< UK imports of Plates(Category 7) by region (Thousands tons, %) >

	'22	'23	'24	'25.			'25.		
				1~10	YoY	share	3Q	YoY	share
Total	250	263	244	291	-15.1	100.0	67	-7.3	100.0
EU	190	208	179	192	41.1	66.6	52	20.0	77.6
Non EU	60	55	65	99	14.3	34.0	15	-48.3	22.4
Korea	27	42	42	57	-35.0	19.6	11	-40.8	16.4

source : International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB)

HS code : 7208.51, 7208.52

2. Enhanced carry over allowances for unused quota

The UK safeguard system's allowance for unused quota to be carried over to subsequent quarters is a flexible mechanism that helps accommodate fluctuations in demand. This feature benefits not only exporters but also UK customers, by enabling access to reliable materials at reasonable prices.

In light of growing uncertainties in the global trade environment, it is increasingly important to enhance the stability and predictability of supply chains. Preserving and, where appropriate, reinforcing such flexibility within the TRQ framework would significantly contribute to achieving this objective.

KOSA respectfully trusts that the above comments will be duly considered in the course of this TRQ review and stands ready to engage constructively with the UK authorities to support a balanced, evidence-based and forward-looking outcome.