

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1590 of 26 September 2019 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products

- Article 1 Regulation (EU) 2019/159 is amended as follows: Article 1 is...
- Article 2 (1) The unused volumes of tariff-rate quotas allocated to developing...
- Article 3 This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 2019.
Signature

ANNEX I

ANNEX III.2 III.2 – List of product categories originating in...

ANNEX II

ANNEX IV IV.1 – Volumes of tariff-rate quotas From 2.2.2019...

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1590. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) [OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16.](#)
- (2) [OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 33.](#)
- (3) Commission implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products ([OJ L 31, 1.2.2019, p. 27.](#))
- (4) Notice of Initiation concerning the review of the safeguard measures applicable to imports of certain steel products (C/2019/3623) [OJ C 169, 17.5.2019, p. 9](#) (hereafter ‘Notice of Initiation of the Review Investigation’).
- (5) Brazil, China, Iran, Russia, and Ukraine.
- (6) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/649 of 5 April 2017 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in the People's Republic of China; [OJ L 92, 6.4.2017, p. 68](#); Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/969 of 8 June 2017 imposing definitive countervailing duties on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in the People's Republic of China and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/649 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in the People's Republic of China; [OJ L 146, 9.6.2017, p. 17](#); Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1795 of 5 October 2017 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in Brazil, Iran, Russia and Ukraine and terminating the investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in Serbia; [OJ L 258, 6.10.2017, p. 24.](#)
- (7) Russia reached 20 % of imports share in 2018.
- (8) The combined TRQ share of Ukraine and Brazil during the period February-June 2019 accounted for over 5 %. Moreover, if taken together with Russia, the TRQ share of these three countries subject to anti-dumping measures reached over 21 % in the period February-June 2019 and 25 % of total imports in 2018.
- (9) The Commission noted that while for the calculation of the TRQs for all product categories but category 1, it had selected the period 2015-2017, in that case it considered it appropriate to also look into the preceding years (2013-2014) in order to analyse the level of historical imports in a period prior to the surge of imports caused by dumped imports from several origins. In the same vein, the Commission considered that the import levels in 2018 shall not be taken into account as: (i) they are affected by the initiation of the safeguard measures in March 2018, as well as by the imposition of provisional safeguard measures in July 2018; and (ii) they contain relevant amounts of imports stemming from trade diversion, as established in the definitive Regulation.
- (10) The Commission recalled that the risk of shortage of supply was identified by the definitive measures as a main problem due to the special circumstances prevailing in this category.
- (11) See recitals 23 to 26 of Regulation (EU) 2019/159.
- (12) [OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1–101.](#)
- (13) On the basis of the TRQ use until 17 June 2019.
- (14) See section 2.E below.
- (15) Russia's unused quota accounts for around 94 % of the total unused TRQs in this category.
- (16) [OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16.](#)
- (17) See Section 2.E below.
- (18) See Section 2.B for the two exceptions where crowding out was identified.
- (19) For product category 4, the exhaustion of its corresponding residual TRQ in Q4 has been individually assessed in Section 2.A above.
- (20) These countries had exhausted the global TRQ available for the period 2 February – 31 March 2019.
- (21) The Commission notes that, for both categories, no more than four exporting countries accounted individually for at least over 1 % of the imports under the residual TRQ in any of the two relevant quarters (February-March and April-June 2019).
- (22) As explained in section 2.B, for categories 13 and 16 the 30 % cap is only applicable in the fourth quarter of the relevant period (1 April – 30 June).

- (23) This approach was not applicable for categories 1 and 25, given that they consist of a residual TRQ.
- (24) See recital (188) of Regulation (EU) 2019/159.
- (25) Section 5.1 to 5.5 of the definitive Regulation.
- (26) Section 5.6 of the definitive Regulation.
- (27) The main exporting countries that led the import surge in 2018 were: Turkey, Russia and Taiwan with, respectively, 2,7, 0,9 and 0,5 million tonnes more than their corresponding 2017 levels.
- (28) Recital (179) of the definitive Regulation.
- (29) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1013 of 17 July 2018 imposing provisional safeguard measures with regard to imports of certain steel products

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1590.