Basic information

2025/0726(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market **Subject** 3.40.02 Iron and steel industry, metallurgical industry 5.03 Global economy and globalisation 6.20 Common commercial policy in general	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
INTA International Trade	KARLSBRO Karin (Renew)	03/11/2025
	Shadow rapporteur KEMP Martine (EPP) BENIFEI Brando (S&D) MARIANI Thierry (PfE) POLATO Daniele (ECR) SBAI Majdouline (Greens/EFA) SCHIRDEWAN Martin (The Left)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	ERIKSSON Sofie (S&D)	05/11/2025

Council of the European Union

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Trade and Economic Security	ŠEFČOVIČ Maroš

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary

07/10/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0726	Summary
12/11/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
27/01/2026	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
27/01/2026	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
03/02/2026	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0012/2026	Summary
09/02/2026	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
11/02/2026	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 72)		
06/05/2026	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	GEDA/A/(2026)002751 PE787.897	
18/05/2026	Debate in Parliament		
19/05/2026	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0170/2026	Summary
19/05/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		
08/06/2026	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
17/06/2026	Final act signed		
24/06/2026	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2025/0726(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	INTA/10/04155

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE779.727	24/11/2025	
Committee opinion	ITRE	PE781.230	03/12/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE781.298	05/12/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE781.316	10/12/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0012/2026	03/02/2026	Summary

Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE787.897	22/04/2026	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T10-0170/2026	19/05/2026	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2026)002751	22/04/2026	
Draft final act	00023/2026/LEX	12/06/2026	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2025)0726	07/10/2025	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2025)0780	07/10/2025	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2026)08-26	26/08/2026	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2025)0726	13/02/2026	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	13/05/2026	METINVEST
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	13/05/2026	Centravis
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	13/05/2026	Interpipe
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	12/05/2026	ArcelorMittal
BENIFEI Brando	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	09/04/2026	Mission of the United Kingdom to the EU

KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	24/03/2026	ArcelorMittal
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	24/03/2026	The European Steel Association
POLATO Daniele	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	18/03/2026	federacciai
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	18/03/2026	Confederation of Finnish Industries EK
SBAI Majdouline	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	10/03/2026	S-Curve Economics
SBAI Majdouline	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	09/03/2026	The European Steel Association
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	04/03/2026	AB SKF
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	02/03/2026	Timon Bo Salomonson Belgian Ambassador for European and Multilateral Trade
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	10/02/2026	Mission of South Korea
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	05/02/2026	Permanent Delegation of Türkiye to the EU
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	02/02/2026	European Fastener Distributor Association
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	29/01/2026	Compagnie de SAINT-GOBAIN
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	28/01/2026	FTI Consulting Belgium
POLATO Daniele	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	28/01/2026	Federacciai
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	27/01/2026	ESAB
KEMP Martine	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	22/01/2026	Korea Mission to the EU
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	20/01/2026	APPLiA (Home Appliance Europe)
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	20/01/2026	Electrolux Home Products Europe
SBAI Majdouline	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	16/01/2026	Riva Group
KEMP Martine	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	14/01/2026	Mission de la Suisse auprès de l'Union européenne
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	13/01/2026	Mission of Ukraine to the EU
SCHIRDEWAN Martin	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	17/12/2025	The European Steel Association
KEMP Martine	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	16/12/2025	UK Mission to the European Union
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	09/12/2025	Gerber Steel GmbH
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	08/12/2025	Offshore Wind Foundations Alliance
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	04/12/2025	Jernkontoret
KEMP Martine	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	03/12/2025	Gerber Steel GmbH
VAN DIJCK Kris	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	02/12/2025	Gerber Steel GmbH
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	02/12/2025	Confederation of Swedish Enterprise
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	02/12/2025	Interpipe Management METINVEST UKRMETALURGPROM

KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	02/12/2025	ArcelorMittal
KEMP Martine	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	02/12/2025	Metal Packaging Europe External Affairs ASBL
KEMP Martine	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	02/12/2025	Orgalim – Europe's Technology Industries
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	01/12/2025	EUROMETAL
KEMP Martine	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	01/12/2025	ArcelorMittal
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	01/12/2025	Outokumpu Oyj SSAB AB Stegra III (formerly Stegra and H2GS AB)
BENIFEI Brando	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	28/11/2025	ANIMA CONFINDUSTRIA MECCANICA VARIA
BENIFEI Brando	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	28/11/2025	Orgalim – Europe's Technology Industries
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	26/11/2025	The European Steel Association
KEMP Martine	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	26/11/2025	The European Steel Association
ERIKSSON Sofie	Rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	25/11/2025	The European Steel Association
WILMÈS Sophie	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	21/11/2025	ArcelorMittal Eurofer
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	21/11/2025	European Steel Processors Association
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	21/11/2025	Permanent representation of Sweden to the EU
BENIFEI Brando	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	18/11/2025	Compagnie de SAINT-GOBAIN
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	18/11/2025	Permanent representation of Finland to the EU
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	17/11/2025	Metal Packaging Europe External Affairs ASBL
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	17/11/2025	Orgalim – Europe's Technology Industries
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	17/11/2025	Kommerskollegium - National Board of Trade Sweden
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	13/11/2025	Mission of Switzerland to the EU
KARLSBRO Karin	Rapporteur	INTA	10/11/2025	Jernkontoret
ERIKSSON Sofie	Rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	06/11/2025	SSAB AB
ERIKSSON Sofie	Rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	05/11/2025	Teknikföretagen
ERIKSSON Sofie	Rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	05/11/2025	Jernkontoret
ERIKSSON Sofie	Rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	05/11/2025	IF Metall
ERIKSSON Sofie	Rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	05/11/2025	Confederation of Swedish Enterprise
SBAI Majdouline	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	21/10/2025	thyssenkrupp Steel Europe AG

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives

WARBORN Jörgen	25/02/2026	Gerber Steel GmbH
GEIER Jens	20/01/2026	Salzgitter AG
BENIFEI Brando	08/01/2026	Metal Packaging Europe External Affairs ASBL
ASSIS Francisco	07/01/2026	AIMMAP
RECHAGNEUX Julie	10/12/2025	Force ouvrière Anglefort
CASSART Benoit	04/12/2025	AGORIA
CASSART Benoit	03/12/2025	The European Steel Association
KARVAŠOVÁ Ľubica	03/12/2025	The European Steel Association
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	02/12/2025	Lysios Public Affairs
RECHAGNEUX Julie	02/12/2025	Fédération des Industries Mécaniques
HAHN Svenja	01/12/2025	APPLiA (Home Appliance Europe)
CASSART Benoit	01/12/2025	Saint Gobain
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	28/11/2025	The European Steel Association
WARBORN Jörgen	28/11/2025	Metal Packaging Europe External Affairs ASBL
CASSART Benoit	26/11/2025	Saint-Gobain
WARBORN Jörgen	26/11/2025	Saint Gobain PAM
RECHAGNEUX Julie	19/11/2025	France Industrie Union des Industries et Métiers de la Métallurgie
GEIER Jens	18/11/2025	Wirtschaftsvereinigung Stahl
GLUCKSMANN Raphaël	14/11/2025	Metal Packaging Europe External Affairs ASBL
GORI Giorgio	07/11/2025	Federazione Imprese Siderurgiche Italiane
GEIER Jens	22/10/2025	thyssenkrupp Steel Europe AG
SALINI Massimiliano	14/10/2025	ANIMA CONFINDUSTRIA MECCANICA VARIA

Final act
Regulation 2026/1384 OJ OJ L 24.06.2026

Negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market

2025/0726(COD) - 19/05/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 606 votes to 16, with 39 abstentions, on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council addressing the negative trade related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market.

The European Parliament adopted its position at first reading by amending the proposal as follows:

Protecting the EU steel industry from the negative effects of the global steel surplus

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:

- **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,

- 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.

Measures adopted under this Regulation will **not restrict trade** beyond what is strictly necessary to address the negative effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market. 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.

Tariff quotas

The tariff quotas will be administered quarterly. From 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027, the unused volumes of tariff quotas in one quarter will be carried over to the next quarter within the same yearly period of application.

The Commission should 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:

- 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;

- 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%;

- insufficient availability of supply for downstream steel users due to market developments.

Steel traceability

At the moment of import, importers of product categories listed in Annex I should 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 ironmaking furnace and subsequently cast into its first solid state (**'country of 'melt and pour'**).

The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to determine the type of evidence to be provided by importers while taking into account the specific situation of SMEs and avoiding disproportionate administrative burdens.

Allocation of tariff quotas by country

The Commission will adopt implementing acts determining the allocation by country of the tariff quotas set out in Annex II, taking into account the interest of the Union and, where appropriate, factors such as:

(i) trade-distorting effects of third country measures impacting the Union steel market; (ii) whether a third country is found to be in breach of ILO conventions or multilateral environmental agreements; (iii) the situation of a Union candidate country facing an exceptional and immediate security situation, where it previously benefitted from preferential access to the Union steel market for the product categories listed in Annex I.

Changes to tariff quota volumes

The Commission may adopt delegated acts to amend the volumes of the 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 should take into account the interests of the Union and, where appropriate, factors such as:

- the evolution of demand;

- the decarbonisation path of the EU steel sector;

- potential supply availability problems concerning certain product categories linked to insufficient readily available capacity in the Union for certain product categories compared to demand;

- the EU's objectives in terms of common security and defence policy.

Assessment

By **31 December 2026** at the latest, the Commission must assess the need to amend the product scope to cover certain products. By **30 June 2027** at the latest, the Commission must assess the need to amend the scope of the products, in particular to determine whether it is appropriate to also include products made from steel or containing a significant amount of steel, giving priority to downstream iron and steel products not covered by the regulation.

In addition, the Commission will carry out a new assessment of the scope of the products no later than **30 June 2029**, and every two years thereafter, unless significant market disruptions or sudden changes in the structure of world trade require an earlier assessment.

By **30 June 2028** at the latest, the Commission will assess, based on the information collected under this Regulation, 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. **By 30 June 2028 at the latest, and every two years thereafter**, the Commission will submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Regulation.

Negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market

2025/0726(COD) - 03/02/2026 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on International Trade adopted the report by Karin KARLSBRO (Renew, SE) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading by amending the proposal as follows:

Tariff quotas

The proposal provides for the opening of tariff quotas with regard to imports into the Union and defines the level of duties applicable in the event of exceeding these quotas. Measures under this Regulation should be applied in a manner consistent with WTO rules and should not restrict trade beyond what is strictly necessary to address the negative effects of global overcapacity as a result of unfair market conditions.

Steel traceability

At the moment of importation, importers should provide **verifiable appropriate evidence** proving the country of “melt and pour” of the steel used in the production of the product. Such evidence should include a **mill certificate** issued by the original steel producer, identifying the corresponding heat number and containing the technical and production data necessary to trace the origin of steel.

Imports of products for which the steel was melted and poured in **Russia or Belarus** should be strictly prohibited from entering the Union market and should under no circumstances benefit from any tariff quota. All such products should be subject to an automatic prohibition at the external borders of the Union.

The Commission may adopt guidelines on how to provide the appropriate evidence with the aim of limiting administrative burden and to facilitate the compliance of SMEs.

Allocation of tariff quotas by country

The Commission should adopt implementing acts determining the allocation by country of the tariff quotas set out in Annex II in order to take into account the following elements, as appropriate:

- tariff quota levels equal to the import market share that prevailed in the Union steel market in 2013 prior to the impact of global overcapacity on the Union market;

- the level of tariffs applied by a third country on Union steel products;

- whether a third country is compliant with its commitments under free trade agreements concluded with the Union, in respect of ILO Conventions and Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

- the existence of Union unilateral measures suspending the application of safeguards for the benefit of a third country, in relation to products falling within the scope of this Regulation.

The Commission should immediately and fully inform the European Parliament about negotiations with third countries under Article XXVIII GATT and shall ensure that it provides the European Parliament with access to the relevant documents. It should also regularly issue publicly available information about those negotiations.

Delegated acts

The Commission may also adopt delegated acts in order to:

- modify the volumes of the tariff quotas set out in Annex II taking into account factors such as: (i) the decarbonisation path of the steel sector in the Union; (ii) any potential supply availability problems concerning certain product categories and their impact on downstream value chains; (iii) the essential interests of the Union, in particular the Union's common security and defence policy;

- specify (i) the rules and procedures governing the evidence proving in which country the steel used in the manufacture of the product was melted and poured; (ii) the detailed rules aimed at ensuring the authenticity and traceability of factory certificates.

The first of the delegated acts must be adopted no later than **1 October 2026.** The power to adopt the delegated acts should be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years.

Assessment

No later than **six months** after entry into force, the Commission should assess whether the regulation should be extended (in particular to other steel products) and may propose a legislative amendment. This assessment will take place **every two years**, or sooner in the event of market disruptions, taking into account the competitiveness of the EU and its steel industry, in particular the situation of SMEs, as well as the Union's common security and defence policy.

By **31 December 2028** at the latest, **and every three years** thereafter, the Commission should assess the effectiveness and impact of the regulation. Furthermore, the Commission should submit an **annual report** on the implementation of this regulation to the European Parliament and the Council. This report will be made public.

The regulation is expected to apply from 1 July 2026.

Negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market

2025/0726(COD) - 07/10/2025 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to address the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the EU’s steel market.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: **steel is an essential material** for the European Union's economy, including for its green transition. It is also of strategic importance for strengthening the Union's military and defence capabilities. The EU is the **world's third-largest producer**, with approximately 300 000 direct jobs and 2.5 million indirect and induced jobs, spread across more than 20 Member States.

The steel sector faces **serious trade-related challenges**, particularly significant import pressure in terms of both volume and price. This pressure stems from unsustainable levels of global overcapacity, which negatively impacts the economic performance of the EU steel industry. The decline in production undermines the investment capacity of European steelmakers and, consequently, the Union's decarbonisation goals.

Faced with this situation, the European Commission reaffirmed the strategic importance of steel in its communication of 29 January 2025 entitled ‘A Competitiveness Compass for the EU’ and in the European action plan for steel and metals adopted on 19 March 2025. This action plan sets out interventions in different areas, including trade, and recognises that it is essential to ensure the stability and resilience of supply chains for critical metals, such as steel, for the defence and aerospace sectors.

The current safeguard measure which is protecting the EU steel industry from a flood of imports, will legally expire on 30 June 2026. Yet, the structural global overcapacities and their negative trade-related impact on the EU's steel industry, which necessitated the imposition of the steel safeguard measure, will not disappear on 1 July 2026. On the contrary, the negative trade-related effects suffered by the European steel sector have continued to grow and are likely to be exacerbated, as an increasing number of third countries are adopting measures aimed at limiting imports into their markets, resulting in the EU market becoming the main destination of global excess capacities.

Given these urgent challenges, the Commission has committed to adopting a legislative proposal that would replace the steel safeguard measures and would include a highly effective measure to protect the European steel industry from the negative trade-related effects caused by global overcapacity.

CONTENT: this proposal aims to protect the EU’s steel sector against the unfair effects of global overcapacity.

The proposal:

- provides for **the opening of tariff quotas** with regard to imports into the Union and defines the level of duties applicable in the event of exceeding these quotas. Where the relevant tariff quota is exhausted or where imports of the product categories do not benefit from the relevant tariff quota, the imports of the product categories set out in Annex I shall be subject to a custom duty at the rate of **50% *ad valorem***.

- establishes **specific requirements for determining the location of ‘melting and pouring’ operations**, namely the place of origin where raw steel and iron are first produced in liquid form before being cast into their primary solid state. At the moment of importation, importers shall provide appropriate evidence, such as a mill certificate which will prove the country of ‘melt and pour’ of the steel used in the production of the product. This will prevent steel produced in certain countries contributing to global overcapacity from unduly entering the Union market after being processed in other countries;

- empowers the Commission to adopt **implementing acts** to lay down and adjust the country allocation of tariff quotas;

- provides for the possibility of adopting **bilateral safeguard measures** applicable to imports originating in countries with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement providing for such possibility;

- empowers the Commission to adopt **delegated acts** modifying the volume of tariff quotas opened by the proposed regulation, taking into account changes in demand, changes in market shares of imports, any significant changes in overcapacity, the evolution and scope of measures taken by third countries which have an impact on steel imports and any potential supply availability problems concerning certain product categories.

Budgetary implications

The proposed measure would allow the continuation of free-of-duty imports of the goods covered by it up to a certain level. If imports exceed that threshold, a 50% duty applies. Depending on the volume of imports that may enter the Union outside the free-of-duty quotas, the EU budget may see an increase of the revenue via the collection of such duties.