

Brussels, 29 May 2026  
(OR. en)

---

---

**Interinstitutional File:  
2025/0726 (COD)**

---

---

**9645/26  
ADD 2**

**CODEC 992  
POLCOM 191  
COMER 97**

**'I/A' ITEM NOTE**

---

From: General Secretariat of the Council  
To: Permanent Representatives Committee/Council

---

Subject: Draft REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/2170 (**first reading**)  
- Adoption of the legislative act  
= Statements

---

**Spain has requested that the following statement be entered in the Council minutes**

En relación con la aprobación del Reglamento relativo a los efectos de la sobrecapacidad mundial en el mercado siderúrgico de la Unión, España desea declarar lo siguiente:

Reconocemos y compartimos plenamente la importancia de proteger el sector siderúrgico ante la próxima expiración de la medida de salvaguardia del acero. A este respecto, apoyamos el nuevo instrumento destinado a abordar los efectos negativos en el comercio de la sobrecapacidad mundial en el mercado siderúrgico de la UE.

No obstante, deseamos reiterar que el alcance de la medida resulta insuficiente para las necesidades de nuestra industria. Esta protección debe ser eficaz y estar adecuadamente dimensionada, evitando el riesgo de menoscabar la competitividad de las industrias clientes situadas aguas abajo en la cadena de valor, que son particularmente vulnerables. Los recursos financieros necesarios para añadir nueva capacidad en los eslabones posteriores de la cadena de valor son mucho menores que los requeridos en la propia industria siderúrgica, lo que facilita relativamente a las empresas siderúrgicas de terceros países eludir la medida mediante la exportación de productos transformados con un contenido de acero prácticamente del 100 %.

Por esta razón, acogemos favorablemente la propuesta de revisión temprana de la ampliación incluida en el Reglamento. No obstante, esta ampliación deberá ser suficientemente amplia y adaptarse a las necesidades de las industrias cliente. Instamos a la Comisión a iniciar, con carácter prioritario, la revisión del ámbito de aplicación de la nueva medida, con el fin de garantizar que los productos situados aguas abajo en la cadena de valor sean debidamente tenidos en cuenta.

Courtesy translation in English

Regarding the approval of Regulation addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market, Spain wishes to declare the following:

We recognize and fully share the importance of safeguarding the steel sector following the upcoming expiry of the steel safeguard. In this regard, we support the new instrument addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the EU steel market.

However, we would wish to reiterate that the scope of the measure falls short of the needs of our industry. This protection needs to be effective and properly dimensioned, preventing the risk of undermining the competitiveness of the client downstream industries which are particularly vulnerable. The financial amounts needed to add new capacity further down the value chain are much lower than those of the steel industry itself, making it relatively easy for steel companies from third countries to circumvent the measure with exports of downstream products of virtually 100% steel content.

For this reason, we welcome the early expansion revision proposal included in the Regulation. However, this expansion should be sufficiently broad and adapted to the needs of downstream industries. We urge the Commission to initiate, as a matter of priority, the review of the scope of the new measure, with a view to ensure that downstream products in the value chain are duly taken into consideration.

**Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have requested that the following joint statement be entered in the Council minutes**

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania would like to express its concern that the interests of accession candidate countries facing an exceptional and immediate security situation, such as Ukraine, are not sufficiently considered in the regulation. Ukraine should have been exempted from the scope of the regulation, in line with the current steel safeguard as stipulated in the regulation nr 2025/1153 which suspends certain provisions with regard to imports from Ukraine. It is important to take due account of the situation in Ukraine when allocating country-specific quotas, both now and in the future revision process of the Regulation.

The iron and steel industry remains a significant source of revenue for Ukraine — maintaining access to EU markets helps sustain Ukraine’s industrial base amid a full-scale war. Ukraine’s economy has suffered massively due to war: many steel-production facilities have been destroyed, damaged or occupied, yet the sector remains critical for maintaining economic activity, preserving jobs, and ensuring that Ukraine retains the capacity to rebuild and to integrate fully into the European economy in the future. By supporting Ukraine now, the EU helps safeguard Ukraine’s ability not only to supply goods, but also to rebuild its infrastructure, sustain employment, and avert mass economic collapse or mass displacement.

When the first exemption was introduced in 2022, the aim was to provide a “lifeline” to a severely contracting economy: under war conditions, Ukraine’s economy faced dramatic shrinkage, and traditional export routes were disrupted. In June 2025, the EU extended the suspension of safeguard measures on Ukrainian steel and iron for another three years — reaffirming the need for continued support.

Closer integration of Ukraine into the EU's internal market — even through preferential arrangements — serves the Union's long-term strategic interests. It strengthens economic ties, anchors Ukraine more firmly in European trade networks and supply chains, and reduces its dependence on non-EU markets. This contributes directly to European efforts of stability, reconstruction, and Ukraine's long-term political, economic, and security integration into the EU.

Granting concessions to Ukraine — especially suspending tariffs and safeguard measures on key imports like steel — is not just a gesture of goodwill, but a strategically sound economic decision for the EU in the current geopolitical context. It helps keep Ukraine's economy viable under wartime conditions; sustain key industrial capacity; foster deeper economic integration; facilitate reconstruction and it sends a strong and unequivocal political message of European support and solidarity.

**Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Estonia and Denmark have requested that the following joint statement be entered in the Council minutes**

The steel industry is important for Europe. It constitutes an important part of key value chains and the union's resilience. It is therefore essential to create the conditions for the European steel industry to remain competitive, not least in light of the challenges posed by global overcapacity.

At the same time, it is important to ensure that the regulation does not unduly affect the competitiveness of the downstream user industries negatively. The proposal has evolved in a more balanced direction when it comes to considering the interest of both producer- and downstream user industries, though further steps in this direction had been preferred. It remains crucial that the implementation of the measure, as well as future reviews, further consider the importance of reaching this balance in an evidence-based manner.

Regrettably, the measure will also have negative effects on our free trade partners. Constructive engagement, with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable solutions, is therefore essential. It is important that Ukraine's situation is duly reflected in the allocation of country specific quotas. The Joint Statement on imports of steel products from Russia is welcomed, and it is important to ensure that the objectives of the declaration are fulfilled.