

New EU and UK Steel Tariff Measures

Information accurate as of 9 October 2026.

Overview

The European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) introduced new steel tariff measures from 1 July 2026, replacing their previous steel safeguard arrangements. Imports of certain steel products into the EU and the UK that are within their respective quotas are duty-free while quantities above the applicable quota limits are subject to a 50% tariff imposed by the EU/UK. FTA preferential tariff arrangements under the EU-Singapore FTA (EUSFTA), the UK-Singapore FTA (UKSFTA), and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) do not exempt covered steel imports from these new quota requirements and out-of-quota tariffs.

EU Steel Tariff Measures

The EU's new steel trade measure applies to 30 product categories. Under the EU's new measures, there are **quarterly Singapore-specific guaranteed quota allocations** for four product categories:

Product category	Quarterly Singapore-specific quota
Category 6 – Tin Mill Products	20.53 tonnes
Category 24 – Other Seamless Tubes	110.77 tonnes
Category 25.B – Large Welded Tubes	21.07 tonnes
Category 26 – Other Welded Pipes	11.18 tonnes

The Singapore-specific quotas are reserved for Singapore-origin products and administered on a **first-come, first-served basis**, applied in the order in which the shipments are cleared through the EU customs. Singapore exporters may also access other applicable residual quotas, depending on the product category. Imports within the applicable quota are duty-free. Once the relevant quota is exhausted, a 50% tariff applies.

Singapore exporters can check tariff quota balances through the [EU's Tariff Quota Database \(QUOTA\)](#) and the [EU Quota Data & Information Library](#).

From 1 October 2026, EU importers of covered steel products are also required to declare the **country where the steel was melted and poured**. This will generally need to be supported by a **Mill Test Certificate (MTC)** stating the country of melt and pour and the relevant heat number, although certain alternative supporting documents, such as quality certificates, may also be accepted. Singapore exporters should request the MTC from their steel supplier or the steel mill.

The melt-and-pour requirement is primarily for **traceability and documentation**. It does not determine whether a product can use Singapore's specific quota. For the latter, the product must qualify as Singapore-origin under the EU's origin rules.

UK Steel Tariff Measures

The UK's new steel trade measure applies to 20 product categories. Imports into the UK above the applicable quota are subject to a 50% tariff. Singapore-originating steel products may access the applicable residual quota for the relevant product category (where available). The quotas are administered on a first-come, first-served basis, applied in the order in which the shipments are cleared through the UK customs.

Singapore exporters can check tariff quota balances through the [UK Integrated Online Tariff Database](#).

Under the EU and UK tariff-rate quotas, unused quota allocations are rolled over to the following quarter, but unused quota does not carry over into the next quota year.

Singapore exporters do not need to apply in advance to use the tariff-free quota, as the EU or UK importer will claim the quota with the EU or UK customs authorities when clearing the goods. Since the quota is given out in the order in which the shipments are cleared through the EU or UK customs, Singapore exporters are encouraged to work with the importer to confirm the product category, the latest quota balance, and the relevant documents needed (e.g. MTC for the EU).