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EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/662**of 21 April 2022****implementing Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 of 2 May 2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma and repealing Regulation (EC) No 194/2008 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4i thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 2 May 2013, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 401/2013.
- (2) The Council has reviewed the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures set out in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 401/2013. On the basis of that review, the information concerning nine listings should be amended.
- (3) Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 April 2022.

For the Council
The President
J.-Y. LE DRIAN

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 121, 3.5.2013, p. 1.

ANNEX

In Regulation (EU) No 401/2013, in Annex IV, in section 'A. Natural persons referred to in Article 4a', entries 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 35, 36, 37 and 38 are replaced by the following entries:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
'15.	Min Aung Hlaing	<p>Date of birth: 3 July 1956</p> <p>Place of birth: Tavoy, Myanmar/Burma</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>National Identification number: 12/SAKHANA(N)020199</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Min Aung Hlaing has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Chairman of the State Administration Council (SAC) and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). Min Aung Hlaing declared himself as 'Prime Minister' on 1 August 2021. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. On 31 January 2022, upon the request of Min Aung Hlaing, the NDSC formally extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022.</p> <p>By concentrating all powers and as Chairman of the SAC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As Chairman of the SAC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In 2018, the UN as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. As Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw since 2011, Min Aung Hlaing is directly responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
16.	Myint Swe	<p>Date of birth: 24 May 1951</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Myint Swe is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was the Tatmadaw-appointed Vice-President until 1 February 2021. On that date, Myint Swe participated in a National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) meeting with other Tatmadaw members. The NDSC meeting was unconstitutional as it did not include its civilian members. During that meeting, Myint Swe was declared Acting President. Myint Swe then declared a state of emergency and handed over legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. The procedure for declaring the state of emergency was breached as, under the Constitution, only the President has the authority to declare a state of emergency. On 31 January 2022, Myint Swe approved the extension of the state of emergency until 31 July 2022.</p> <p>By accepting his nomination as Acting President and by transferring legislative, judicial and executive powers to the Commander-in-Chief, Myint Swe contributed to overthrowing the democratically elected government and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	22.3.2021
17.	Soe Win	<p>Date of birth: 1 March 1960</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Soe Win has been the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Vice-Chairman of the State Administration Council (SAC) and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Soe Win participated in the meeting of the NDSC on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022.</p> <p>As Vice-Chairman of the SAC, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Soe Win has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.</p>	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>As Vice-Chairman of the SAC, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Soe Win is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In 2018, the United Nations as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. As Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw since 2011, Soe Win is responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	
20.	Mya Tun Oo	<p>Date of birth: 4 or 5 May 1961</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>General Mya Tun Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He was appointed Minister of Defence on 1 February 2021 and is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Mya Tun Oo participated in the meeting of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. As member of the NDSC and SAC, General Mya Tun Oo has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.</p> <p>As member of the SAC, General Mya Tun Oo is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. Furthermore, as Minister of Defence, Mya Tun Oo bears responsibility for the attacks by the military forces in Kayah State on 25 December 2021 killing more than 30 people, including children and humanitarian staff, and mass killings and torture of civilians throughout Myanmar. Therefore he is responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/ Burma.</p>	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			In 2018, the United Nations as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. Mya Tun Oo was Joint Chief of Staff of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the third most senior position in the Tatmadaw, from August 2016 until his appointment as Minister of Defence. In that capacity, he oversaw military operations carried out in Rakhine State and coordinated the various armed forces, including the Army, Navy and Air Force, as well as the use of artillery. He is therefore responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.	
23.	Maung Maung Kyaw	Date of birth: 23 July 1964 Nationality: Myanmar Gender: male	General Maung Maung Kyaw is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and member of the State Administration Council (SAC). He previously served as Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Air Force between 2018 and January 2022. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As member of the SAC, General Maung Maung Kyaw has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As member of the SAC, General Maung Maung Kyaw is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. Furthermore, in his former capacity as the head of the Myanmar Air Force, he was directly responsible for the bombings in Kayah State in December 2021, targeting the civilian population and causing a high number of casualties. Therefore, he is responsible for serious human rights violations.	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
35.	U Chit Naing (a.k.a. Sate Pyin Nyar)	Date of birth: December 1948; Place of birth: Kyee Nee Village, Chauk Township, Magway Region, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male Address: No 150, Yadanar Street, Yadanar Housing (near Tine Yin Thar Village), Tharkayta Township, Yangon, Myanmar	U Chit Naing is the Minister of Union Government heading the Ministry of Union Government Office (2). He was the Minister for Information from 2 February 2021 to 1 August 2021. He was appointed by the Chairman of the State Administrative Council (SAC) that took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. As Minister for Information, he was responsible for state-owned media (MWD, MRTV, Myanmar Alin, Kyemon and Global New Light of Myanmar newspapers, as well as the Myanmar News Agency (MNA) and Myanmar Digital News), and thus for broadcast and publication of official news. During his term as Minister for Information, the newspapers were filled with pro-military articles and he is therefore responsible for junta propaganda and spreading disinformation through state media that are not reporting accurately. He is directly responsible for decisions that led to the crackdown on Myanmar media. This includes directives, which ordered independent media not to use the words 'coup', 'military regime' and 'junta', and which has seen five local news outlets banned in the country. In his previous and current position as member of the government, his actions, policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	19.4.2021
36.	Soe Htut	Date of birth: 29 March 1960; Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Soe Htut is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He is also member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Soe Htut was appointed Minister for Home Affairs on 1 February 2021. Soe Htut participated in the meeting of the National Defence and Security Committee (NDSC) on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. Through that decision and by being a member of SAC, his activities and policies undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>The Minister for Home Affairs is responsible for the Myanmar Police Force, Fire Service and Prison Service. Functions of the Ministry for Home Affairs encompass State Security and Law and Order. In that capacity, Lieutenant General Soe Htut is responsible for serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar Police since the military coup of 1 February 2021, including killing of civilians and unarmed protesters, violations of freedom of association and peaceful assembly, arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and peaceful protesters and violations of freedom of expression.</p> <p>Additionally, as a member of the SAC, Lieutenant General Soe Htut has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. He is also directly responsible for the repressive decisions taken by the SAC, including legislation that violates human rights and limits freedoms of citizens of Myanmar, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.</p>	
37.	Tun Tun Naung (a.k.a. Tun Tun Naing; a.k.a. Htun Htun Naung)	<p>Date of birth: 30 April 1963;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Tun Tun Naung is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was previously a Commander. He is the Minister of Border Affairs and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). In 2013, Tun Tun Naung was the Northern Commander overseeing the Burmese military's conflict with the Kachin Independence Army. In this conflict, the Myanmar troops under the command of Tun Tun Naung carried out serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law. In 2017, Tun Tun Naung was commanding officer of the '1st Bureau of Special Operations'. Under his command, troops committed atrocities and serious human rights violations against ethnic minorities in Rakhine state during the 'Rohingya clearance operations'. Those operations commenced on 25 August 2017 and involved arbitrary killings, physical abuse, torture, sexual violence and detention of Rohingya people. As Commander in 2013 and 2017, Tun Tun Naung is responsible for serious human rights violations committed in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. During those events, Tun Tun Naung accepted an appointment as Minister for Border Affairs in the Union Government on 1 February 2021 and thereby a seat at the National Defence</p>	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			and Security Council (NSDC). Tun Tun Naung participated in the meeting of the NDSC on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. Through that decision and as member of the Union Government and Minister for Border Affairs, Tun Tun Naung is responsible for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar and actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of the country.	
38.	Win Shein (a.k.a. U Win Shein)	Date of birth: 31 July 1957; Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male; Passport number: DM001478 (Myanmar/Burma) issued 10 Sep 2012 expires 9 Sep 2022; National ID: 12DAGANA011336	Win Shein is the Minister for Planning and Finance in the Union Government, appointed by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing on 1 February 2021. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. By accepting his nomination as Minister for Planning and Finance of the Union Government, and through his important role in the economic policies of the regime, Win Shein is responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.6.2021'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/663**of 21 April 2022****amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761 as regards the volume of the tariff rate quota for high-quality beef from Paraguay**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 187, first paragraph, point (a), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761 ⁽²⁾ lays down the rules for the management of import and export tariff quotas for agricultural products managed by a system of import and export licences and replaces and repeals a certain number of acts that have opened these quotas and provides for specific rules.
- (2) Following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 'United Kingdom') from the Union, the Union and the United Kingdom notified the other Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) that their current market access levels will be maintained by apportioning the Union's tariff rate quotas between the Union and the United Kingdom. The methodology for that apportionment, as well as the EU-27 volumes, are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2019/216 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾.
- (3) However, the Union's tariff rate quotas that are not part of the WTO schedule of the Union should not have been apportioned.
- (4) Nevertheless, the import tariff quota of 1 000 tonnes, opened based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1149/2002 ⁽⁴⁾ and expressed in product weight, of high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef, which is not part of the WTO schedule of the Union, was incorrectly apportioned by Regulation (EU) 2019/216. Its volume was mistakenly reduced with application as of 1 January 2021.
- (5) Regulation (EU) 2022/111 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ amended Part A of the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2019/216 by deleting the row concerning the tariff quota for high-quality meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, originating in Paraguay, from the list of the apportioned quotas.
- (6) It is necessary to restore the original quantity of the tariff quota for high-quality beef from Paraguay with order number 09.4455 in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761.
- (7) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761 should therefore be amended accordingly.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761 of 17 December 2019 laying down rules for the application of Regulations (EU) No 1306/2013, (EU) No 1308/2013 and (EU) No 510/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the management system of tariff quotas with licences (OJ L 185, 12.6.2020, p. 24).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2019/216 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 January 2019 on the apportionment of tariff rate quotas included in the WTO schedule of the Union following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union, and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 32/2000 (OJ L 38, 8.2.2019, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1149/2002 of 27 June 2002 opening an autonomous quota for imports of high-quality beef (OJ L 170, 29.6.2002, p. 13).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/111 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 January 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/216 as regards the Union tariff rate quota for high-quality beef from Paraguay (OJ L 19, 28.01.2022, p. 1).

- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the Common Organisation of the Agricultural Markets,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 April 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

In Annex VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761, the row 'Quantity in kg' in the table relating to the tariff quota with order number 09.4455 is replaced by the following:

'Quantity in kg'	1 000 000 kg boneless meat'
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/664**of 21 April 2022****amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure against imports of certain steel products**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Articles 16 and 20 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 13 and 16 thereof,

Whereas:

1. BACKGROUND

- (1) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1013 ⁽³⁾ the European Commission ('the Commission') imposed a provisional safeguard measure on certain steel products ('the provisional measure').
- (2) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1712 ⁽⁴⁾ and in application of the provisions of the Economic Partnership Agreement ('EPA') between the Southern African Development Community ('SADC') and the European Union ⁽⁵⁾, the Commission excluded these countries from the application of the safeguard measure.
- (3) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 ⁽⁶⁾, the Commission imposed a definitive safeguard measure on certain steel products ('the definitive safeguard measure'), which consists of tariff-rate quotas ('TRQs') with respect to certain steel products ('the product concerned') encompassing 26 product categories, set at levels preserving traditional trade flows on a per-product-category basis. A 25 % tariff duty applies only if the quantitative thresholds of these TRQs are exceeded.
- (4) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1029 ⁽⁷⁾, the Commission prolonged the duration of the safeguard measure until 30 June 2024.
- (5) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/434 ⁽⁸⁾ the Commission adjusted the distribution of quota volumes in certain product categories following the imposition of an import ban on products from Russia and Belarus.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports (OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries (OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 33).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1013 of 17 July 2018 imposing provisional safeguard measures with regard to imports of certain steel products (OJ L 181, 18.7.2018, p. 39).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1712 of 13 November 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1013 imposing provisional safeguard measures with regard to imports of certain steel products (OJ L 286, 14.11.2018, p. 17).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 250, 16.9.2016, p. 3.

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing a definitive safeguard measure against imports of certain steel products (OJ L 31, 1.2.2019, p. 27) ('Definitive Safeguard Regulation').

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1029 of 24 June 2021 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 to prolong the safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L 225 I, 25.6.2021, p. 1).

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/434 of 15 March 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure against imports of certain steel products (OJ L 88, 16.3.2022, p. 181).

- (6) Certain countries with which the Union has signed an Economic Partnership Agreement ('certain EPA countries')⁽⁹⁾ were excluded from the application of the definitive measure, and its subsequent amendments, including its prolongation. The exclusion of certain EPA countries from the definitive safeguard measure was justified by the provisions of Article 33 of the EPA. However, the exclusion provided for in the EPA was limited in time and it has now expired as regards certain EPA countries. Accordingly, and in order to respect the Most Favoured Nation ('MFN') obligation under WTO rules, certain EPA countries⁽¹⁰⁾ should be brought within the scope of application of the safeguard measure⁽¹¹⁾.

2. ANALYSIS

2.1. Increased imports

- (7) The import data of certain EPA countries was not part of the finding of increased imports made by the Commission in the Definitive Safeguard Regulation⁽¹²⁾. This was in application of the principle of parallelism⁽¹³⁾, whereby the investigating authority cannot consider in its analysis of whether imports had increased imports from those origins excluded from the application of the measure.
- (8) Since imports from certain EPA countries can no longer benefit from the exclusion under the EPA, the Commission needs to reassess the original finding of increased imports by incorporating the import data from certain EPA countries.
- (9) The evolution of imports in the period considered in the Definitive Safeguard Regulation, updated by including certain EPA countries import volumes, is shown in the following tables: first, for the product concerned (Table 1); and then, as a supplementary analysis, on a per product family basis (Table 2).

Table 1

Import volume (after inclusion of certain EPA countries) and market share

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	MRP
Imports (000 tonnes)	18 454	22 012	26 693	29 283	30 271	31 476
<i>Index 2013=100</i>	100	119	145	159	164	171
Market share	12,78%	14,48%	16,97%	17,97%	18,19%	18,88%

Source: Eurostat and 2018 Union Industry questionnaire replies.

- (10) Imports increased in absolute terms by 71 % during the period of analysis, and in relative terms with market shares increasing from 12,78 % to 18,88 % from 2013 to MRP.

Table 2

Import volume (after inclusion of certain EPA countries) and market share – per product family

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	MRP
Flat products						
Imports (000 tonnes)	12 405	14 301	18 509	20 405	20 457	20 342

⁽⁹⁾ Botswana, Cameroon, Eswatini, Fiji, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Certain EPA countries are developing countries and WTO members, therefore they can benefit from 'developing country' exclusions, when the relevant conditions are met, in line with EU and WTO rules.

⁽¹¹⁾ This does not apply to Mozambique as the EPA entered into provisional application for Mozambique on 4 February 2018. Thus, the exemption under the EPA remains in force.

⁽¹²⁾ See recitals (27) to (47) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159.

⁽¹³⁾ Appellate Body Report, *Argentina – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Footwear* (WT/DS121/AB/R), 14 December 1999, para. 113.

<i>Index 2013=100</i>	100	115	149	165	165	164
Market share	14,28 %	15,88 %	19,50 %	20,80 %	21,03 %	21,01 %
Long products						
Imports (000 tonnes)	4 039	5 308	6 042	6 560	6 474	7 913
<i>Index 2013=100</i>	100	131	150	162	160	196
Market share	8,67 %	10,69 %	11,82 %	12,42 %	11,82 %	14,02 %
Tubes						
Imports (000 tonnes)	2 010	2 403	2 142	2 317	3 339	3 221
<i>Index 2013=100</i>	100	120	107	115	166	160
Market share	20,47 %	20,85 %	19,96 %	20,15 %	25,35 %	25,75 %

Source: Eurostat and 2018 Union Industry questionnaire replies.

- (11) Imports increased in all three product families (flat products, long products and tubes) in absolute terms by respectively 64 %, 96 % and 60 % during 2013-MRP. In the same period, imports also increased in relative terms with market shares increasing respectively from 14,28 % to 21,01 %, 8,67 % to 14,02 % and 20,47 % to 25,75 %.
- (12) Therefore, the Commission confirmed that, after the inclusion of imports from certain EPA countries, there had been an increase of imports, both in absolute and relative terms for the product concerned in the period considered. In fact, this increase in imports is even larger than the one established by the Commission in the Definitive Safeguard Regulation. Thus, the Commission confirmed the findings of the definitive measure that an increase in imports of the product concerned took place, and that finding was further corroborated by the supplementary analysis undertaken at the level of each of the three product families.

2.2. Unforeseen developments

- (13) In recitals (48) to (62) of the Definitive Safeguard Regulation ⁽¹⁴⁾, the Commission described in detail the unforeseen developments it had identified which had led to the increase in imports.
- (14) The nature of those unforeseen developments encompasses a wide array of actions, developments and measures affecting the steel market on a worldwide scale. The addition into the analysis of certain EPA countries, which represent a minor share in the overall level of world steel production capacity ⁽¹⁵⁾ can therefore not change the findings made by the Commission in the Definitive Safeguard Regulation in this respect.
- (15) Therefore, the findings regarding unforeseen developments of the Definitive Safeguard Regulation are confirmed.

2.3. Threat of serious injury, causation and Union interest

- (16) The addition of certain EPA countries' imports into the analysis in any event has shown that the level of increased imports was even larger than in their absence. Therefore, the findings with regard to threat of serious injury, causation and Union interest made in the Definitive Safeguard Regulation remain valid.

⁽¹⁴⁾ As well as the findings in recitals (30) to (36) of the provisional measure.

⁽¹⁵⁾ See, as an example, 'OECD: Latest Developments in Steelmaking Capacity, 2021', Table 6. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/industry/ind/latest-developments-in-steelmaking-capacity-2021.pdf>

2.4. Conclusion

- (17) In view of the above findings, the Commission confirmed that after the inclusion in the analysis of the imports from certain EPA countries, the original findings with regard to increase in imports, unforeseen developments, threat of serious injury, causation and Union interest remain valid.

3. UPDATE OF LIST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO MEASURES

- (18) The Commission calculated whether, in application of Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 regarding developing countries member of the WTO, any of the certain EPA countries exceeded the relevant threshold of imports in each product category. The Commission based its calculation on the data concerning the year 2019 imports dataset in order to ensure consistency with the approach used for the measure currently in place.
- (19) The changes to the developing country exclusions are as follows:
- South Africa is included under the measure in product categories 8, 9 and 10.

4. LEVEL AND ALLOCATION OF TRQS

- (20) By including imports from certain EPA countries under the measure, the level of TRQs for each product category and allocation of TRQs (where appropriate) needs to be revised in line with the principle of parallelism, so that the volumes of quotas available correspond to the historical volumes of imports ⁽¹⁶⁾ from the countries subject to the measure.
- (21) In terms of the methodology used, the Commission followed the same approach underpinning the calculation and allocation of quotas in the Definitive Safeguard Regulation, only updating the figures resulting from the addition of imports from certain EPA countries.
- (22) The baseline to calculate the TRQ volume was based on the reference period (namely average imports in the period 2015-2017). Therefore, the Commission recalculated the average volume of imports in the reference period ⁽¹⁷⁾, per product category, including where appropriate imports from certain EPA countries ⁽¹⁸⁾.
- (23) The Commission recalculated the volume of TRQs by adding to the average volume of imports in the reference period the subsequent increases of quota that have taken place since the imposition of the definitive safeguard measure ⁽¹⁹⁾. The Commission also took into account the changes in quota introduced by Regulation (EU) 2022/434.
- (24) For the periods as of 1 July 2022 onwards, the Commission added, where applicable, the quota volumes corresponding to certain EPA countries' imports.
- (25) For the quarter April-June 2022, which was ongoing when this Regulation entered into force, the Commission recalculated proportionally the amount of quota that will be added, where applicable, to the quota volumes initially available in the ongoing quarter ⁽²⁰⁾ from the day this Regulation is applicable (1 May 2022) until 30 June 2022, when the current safeguard period ⁽²¹⁾ will conclude.

⁽¹⁶⁾ In addition to liberalisation and other changes to the quotas that may have taken place.

⁽¹⁷⁾ See recital (146) of Definitive Safeguard Regulation.

⁽¹⁸⁾ The Commission only updated the volumes of those categories that registered imports from SADC countries in the reference period. If in the reference period there were no imports from these countries in a given category, then the TRQ volumes for such category remain unchanged.

⁽¹⁹⁾ The level of quotas was topped-up by 5 % upon entry into force of the definitive safeguard measure, and it was subsequently increased by 3 % every 1 July as a result of progressive liberalisation.

⁽²⁰⁾ The quota volumes initially available in this quarter were defined last by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/434.

⁽²¹⁾ The current safeguard period refers to the period 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022.

- (26) Regarding the allocation of quotas, and in order to determine whether any of the certain EPA countries qualified for a country-specific quota ⁽²²⁾ the Commission assessed, for each of these countries ⁽²³⁾, whether their level of imports was least 5% of total imports in the reference period (in each product category).
- (27) As explained in recital (20) above, only South Africa exceeds the relevant thresholds of Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 and it is therefore not benefitting from the developing country exemption. The Commission thus assessed the situation of South Africa in the three product categories where it is subject to the measure. The result is as follows:
- (28) Category 8 is administered globally. Therefore, South Africa will be part of the global quota. The proportional share of its historical import volumes will be added to the global quota volumes in this category. For categories 9 and 10, South Africa will receive country-specific quotas in line with its historical import volumes.
- (29) An Implementing Regulation to be published once the ongoing functioning review investigation initiated on 17 December 2021 ends, will update the TRQ volumes in the Annex for the period starting on 1 July 2022. This Regulation will apply as of 1 May 2022 in order to provide sufficient notice to all economic operators.
- (30) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Safeguards established under Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 and Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/755 respectively,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) 2019/159 is amended as follows:

- (1) point III.2 in Annex III is replaced by Annex I to this Regulation;
- (2) Annex IV is replaced by Annex II to this Regulation;
- (3) the text in Article 6, paragraph 2, is replaced by 'Mozambique shall also not be subject to the measures set out in Article 1.'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply as of 1 May 2022.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 April 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽²²⁾ See recital (147) of the Definitive Safeguard Regulation.

⁽²³⁾ Where they were not below the threshold for developing country exclusions as per Article 18 Regulation (EU) 2015/478.

III.2 — List of product categories originating in developing countries to which the definitive measures apply

Country / Product group	1	2	3A	3B	4A	4B	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25A	25B	26	27	28
Brazil		X	X																					X					
China				X		X		X		X		X	X			X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X					X		X	X			X		
Indonesia									X	X	X													X					
Malaysia											X													X					
Mexico																								X					
Moldova														X			X							X					
North Macedonia							X		X				X								X	X		X					
South Africa										X	X	X												X					
Thailand											X													X					
Tunisia					X																			X					
Turkey	X	X			X	X	X	X			X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Ukraine		X							X					X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X				X	X
United Arab Emirates																		X	X		X			X					
Vietnam		X					X				X													X					
All other developing countries																								X					

IV.1 – Volumes of tariff–rate quotas

Product Number	Product category	CN Codes	Allocation by country (Where Applicable)	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Additional duty rate	Order numbers
				From 1.7.2021 to 30.9.2021	From 1.10.2021 to 31.12.2021	From 1.1.2022 to 31.3.2022	From 1.4.2022 to 30.6.2022	From 1.7.2022 to 30.9.2022	From 1.10.2022 to 31.12.2022	From 1.1.2023 to 31.3.2023	From 1.4.2023 to 30.6.2023	From 1.7.2023 to 30.9.2023	From 1.10.2023 to 31.12.2023	From 1.1.2024 to 31.3.2024	From 1.4.2024 to 30.6.2024		
				Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)				Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)				Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)					
1	y and Other Alloy Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7208 10 00, 7208 25 00, 7208 26 00, 7208 27 00, 7208 36 00, 7208 37 00, 7208 38 00, 7208 39 00, 7208 40 00, 7208 52 99, 7208 53 90, 7208 54 00, 7211 14 00, 7211 19 00, 7212 60 00, 7225 19 10, 7225 30 10, 7225 30 30, 7225 30 90, 7225 40 15, 7225 40 90, 7226 19 10, 7226 91 20, 7226 91 91, 7226 91 99	Russian Federation	416 848,18	416 848,18	407 786,27	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8966
			Turkey	330 387,67	330 387,67	323 205,33	430 246,90	448 024,13	448 024,13	438 284,48	443 154,30	461 464,85	461 464,85	451 433,01	456 448,93	25%	09.8967
			India	169 717,08	169 717,08	166 027,58	273 178,15	284 465,51	284 465,51	278 281,48	281 373,50	292 999,48	292 999,48	286 629,92	289 814,70	25%	09.8968
			Korea, Republic of	135 867,52	135 867,52	132 913,87	170 592,15	177 640,79	177 640,79	173 779,03	175 709,91	182 970,01	182 970,01	178 992,40	180 981,21	25%	09.8969
			United Kingdom	120 514,16	120 514,16	117 894,29	142 706,31	148 602,75	148 602,75	145 372,25	146 987,50	153 060,83	153 060,83	149 733,42	151 397,12	25%	09.8976
			Serbia	119 634,36	119 634,36	117 033,62	151 443,06	157 700,49	157 700,49	154 272,22	155 986,36	162 431,51	162 431,51	158 900,39	160 665,95	25%	09.8970
			Other countries	1 020 975,90	1 020 975,90	998 780,77	1 120 627,94	1 166 931,42	1 166 931,42	1 141 563,34	1 154 247,38	1 201 939,35	1 201 939,35	1 175 810,26	1 188 874,80	25%	(¹)
2	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Cold Rolled Sheets	7209 15 00, 7209 16 90, 7209 17 90, 7209 18 91, 7209 25 00, 7209 26 90, 7209 27 90, 7209 28 90, 7209 90 20, 7209 90 80, 7211 23 20, 7211 23 30, 7211 23 80, 7211 29 00, 7211 90 20, 7211 90 80, 7225 50 20, 7225 50 80, 7226 20 00, 7226 92 00	India	150 937,31	150 937,31	147 656,06	149 296,69	155 465,43	155 465,43	152 085,74	153 775,59	160 129,39	160 129,39	156 648,32	158 388,85	25%	09.8801
			Korea, Republic of	87 540,62	87 540,62	85 637,56	86 589,09	90 166,83	90 166,83	88 206,69	89 186,76	92 871,84	92 871,84	90 852,89	91 862,36	25%	09.8802
			United Kingdom	80 906,72	80 906,72	79 147,88	80 027,30	83 333,92	83 333,92	81 522,32	82 428,12	85 833,94	85 833,94	83 967,99	84 900,96	25%	09.8977
			Ukraine	67 209,91	67 209,91	65 748,82	66 479,37	69 226,21	69 226,21	67 721,29	68 473,75	71 302,99	71 302,99	69 752,93	70 527,96	25%	09.8803
			Brazil	43 002,88	43 002,88	42 068,04	42 535,46	44 292,97	44 292,97	43 330,08	43 811,52	45 621,76	45 621,76	44 629,98	45 125,87	25%	09.8804
			Serbia	38 107,42	38 107,42	37 279,00	37 693,21	39 250,64	39 250,64	38 397,37	38 824,00	40 428,16	40 428,16	39 549,29	39 988,72	25%	09.8805
			Other countries	265 739,79	265 739,79	259 962,84	263 318,03	274 436,99	274 436,99	268 470,97	271 453,98	282 668,06	282 668,06	276 531,20	279 595,58	25%	(¹)

3.A	Electrical Sheets (other than GOES)	7209 16 10, 7209 17 10, 7209 18 10, 7209 26 10, 7209 27 10, 7209 28 10	Russian Federation	350,64	350,64	343,02	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8808
			United Kingdom	300,46	300,46	293,93	506,54	527,47	527,47	516,00	521,74	543,29	543,29	531,48	537,39	25%	09.8978
			Iran, Islamic Republic of	153,51	153,51	150,17	151,91	158,18	158,18	154,75	156,46	162,93	162,93	159,39	161,16	25%	09.8809
			Korea, Republic of	124,95	124,95	122,24	232,64	242,25	242,25	236,98	239,62	249,52	249,52	244,09	246,81	25%	09.8806
			Other countries	757,52	757,52	741,05	777,65	809,79	809,79	792,18	800,98	834,08	834,08	815,95	825,01	25%	(⁹)
3.B		7225 19 90, 7226 19 80	Russian Federation	35 467,36	35 467,36	34 696,33	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8811
			Korea, Republic of	21 197,70	21 197,70	20 736,88	32 204,00	33 534,63	33 534,63	32 805,62	33 170,12	34 540,67	34 540,67	33 789,78	34 165,23	25%	09.8812
			China	16 317,74	16 317,74	15 963,01	28 320,79	29 490,97	29 490,97	28 849,86	29 170,42	30 375,70	30 375,70	29 715,36	30 045,53	25%	09.8813
			Taiwan	12 242,39	12 242,39	11 976,25	22 149,74	23 064,94	23 064,94	22 563,53	22 814,23	23 756,89	23 756,89	23 240,43	23 498,66	25%	09.8814
			Other countries	6 343,40	6 343,40	6 205,50	7 898,74	8 225,11	8 225,11	8 046,30	8 135,71	8 471,86	8 471,86	8 287,69	8 379,78	25%	(⁹)
4.A	Metallic Coated Sheets	TARIC Codes: 7210 41 00 20, 7210 49 00 20, 7210 61 00 20, 7210 69 00 20, 7212 30 00 20, 7212 50 61 20, 7212 50 69 20, 7225 92 00 20, 7225 99 00 11, 7225 99 00 22, 7225 99 00 40, 7225 99 00 91, 7225 99 00 92, 7226 99 30 10, 7226 99 70 11, 7226 99 70 91, 7226 99 70 94	Korea (Republic of)	34 726,32	34 726,32	33 971,40	34 348,86	35 768,11	35 768,11	34 990,54	35 379,32	36 841,15	36 841,15	36 040,26	36 440,70	25%	09.8816
			India	49 638,36	49 638,36	48 559,27	49 098,82	51 127,51	51 127,51	50 016,05	50 571,78	52 661,34	52 661,34	51 516,53	52 088,93	25%	09.8817
			United Kingdom	32 719,56	32 719,56	32 008,27	32 363,92	33 701,15	33 701,15	32 968,52	33 334,83	34 712,19	34 712,19	33 957,57	34 334,88	25%	09.8979
			Other countries	439 629,02	439 629,02	430 071,87	435 187,30	453 341,17	453 341,17	443 485,93	448 413,55	466 939,93	466 939,93	456 794,90	461 864,50	25%	(⁹)

4.B		CN Codes: 7210 20 00, 7210 30 00, 7210 90 80, 7212 20 00, 7212 50 20, 7212 50 30, 7212 50 40, 7212 50 90, 7225 91 00, 7226 99 10 TARIC codes: 7210 41 00 80, 7210 49 00 80, 7210 61 00 80, 7210 69 00 80, 7212 30 00 80, 7212 50 61 80, 7212 50 69 80, 7225 92 00 80, 7225 99 00 25, 7225 99 00 95, 7226 99 30 90, 7226 99 70 19, 7226 99 70 96	China	118 662,79	118 662,79	116 083,16	117 372,98	122 222,67	122 222,67	119 565,66	120 894,17	125 889,35	125 889,35	123 152,63	124 520,99	25%	09.8821
			Korea (Republic of)	154 003,68	154 003,68	150 655,77	152 329,73	158 623,79	158 623,79	155 175,45	156 899,62	163 382,50	163 382,50	159 830,71	161 606,61	25%	09.8822
			India	70 874,00	70 874,00	69 333,27	70 103,64	73 000,22	73 000,22	71 413,26	72 206,74	75 190,23	75 190,23	73 555,66	74 372,95	25%	09.8823
			United Kingdom	32 719,56	32 719,56	32 008,27	32 363,92	33 701,15	33 701,15	32 968,52	33 334,83	34 712,19	34 712,19	33 957,57	34 334,88	25%	09.8980
			Other countries	99 301,05	99 301,05	97 142,33	98 535,77	102 767,99	102 767,99	100 533,90	101 650,95	105 849,65	105 849,65	103 554,03	104 699,12	25%	(⁹)
5	Organic Coated Sheets	7210 70 80, 7212 40 80	India	72 733,52	72 733,52	71 152,36	71 942,94	74 915,53	74 915,53	73 286,93	74 101,23	77 162,99	77 162,99	75 485,54	76 324,26	25%	09.8826
			Korea, Republic of	65 734,04	65 734,04	64 305,04	65 019,54	67 706,06	67 706,06	66 234,19	66 970,13	69 737,25	69 737,25	68 221,22	68 979,23	25%	09.8827
			United Kingdom	32 273,02	32 273,02	31 571,43	31 922,23	33 241,21	33 241,21	32 518,58	32 879,90	34 238,45	34 238,45	33 494,13	33 866,29	25%	09.8981
			Taiwan	21 067,46	21 067,46	20 609,47	20 838,47	21 699,48	21 699,48	21 227,76	21 463,62	22 350,47	22 350,47	21 864,59	22 107,53	25%	09.8828
			Turkey	14 544,98	14 544,98	14 228,79	14 386,89	14 981,33	14 981,33	14 655,65	14 818,49	15 430,77	15 430,77	15 095,32	15 263,05	25%	09.8829
			Other countries	39 845,48	39 845,48	38 979,27	39 412,50	41 041,04	41 041,04	40 148,84	40 594,94	42 272,27	42 272,27	41 353,31	41 812,79	25%	(⁹)
6	Tin Mill products	7209 18 99, 7210 11 00, 7210 12 20, 7210 12 80, 7210 50 00, 7210 70 10, 7210 90 40, 7212 10 10, 7212 10 90, 7212 40 20	China	102 651,92	102 651,92	100 420,36	101 536,14	105 731,48	105 731,48	103 432,97	104 582,22	108 903,42	108 903,42	106 535,96	107 719,69	25%	09.8831
			United Kingdom	37 442,67	37 442,67	36 628,69	37 035,68	38 565,95	38 565,95	37 727,56	38 146,75	39 722,92	39 722,92	38 859,38	39 291,15	25%	09.8982
			Serbia	20 605,18	20 605,18	20 157,24	20 381,21	21 223,33	21 223,33	20 761,95	20 992,64	21 860,03	21 860,03	21 384,81	21 622,42	25%	09.8832
			Korea, Republic of	14 904,85	14 904,85	14 580,83	14 742,84	15 352,00	15 352,00	15 018,26	15 185,13	15 812,56	15 812,56	15 468,81	15 640,68	25%	09.8833
			Taiwan	12 392,30	12 392,30	12 122,90	12 257,60	12 764,07	12 764,07	12 486,59	12 625,33	13 146,99	13 146,99	12 861,18	13 004,09	25%	09.8834
			Other countries	34 348,50	34 348,50	33 601,80	33 975,69	35 379,80	35 379,80	34 610,67	34 995,23	36 441,19	36 441,19	35 649,00	36 045,09	25%	(⁹)

7	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Quarto Plates	7208 51 20, 7208 51 91, 7208 51 98, 7208 52 91, 7208 90 20, 7208 90 80, 7210 90 30, 7225 40 12, 7225 40 40, 7225 40 60, 7225 99 00	Ukraine	220 959,54	220 959,54	216 156,07	256 810,19	267 421,24	267 421,24	261 607,74	264 514,49	275 443,88	275 443,88	269 455,97	272 449,93	25%	09.8836
			Korea, Republic of	90 484,11	90 484,11	88 517,06	96 106,51	100 077,50	100 077,50	97 901,90	98 989,70	103 079,83	103 079,83	100 838,96	101 959,39	25%	09.8837
			Russian Federation	76 413,23	76 413,23	74 752,08	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8838
			India	50 218,77	50 218,77	49 127,06	60 949,84	63 468,21	63 468,21	62 088,47	62 778,34	65 372,26	65 372,26	63 951,12	64 661,69	25%	09.8839
			United Kingdom	50 201,69	50 201,69	49 110,35	53 246,19	55 446,25	55 446,25	54 240,90	54 843,58	57 109,64	57 109,64	55 868,13	56 488,88	25%	09.8983
			Other countries	304 534,67	304 534,67	297 914,36	317 122,78	330 246,89	330 246,89	323 067,60	326 657,25	340 154,11	340 154,11	332 760,17	336 456,78	25%	(⁹)
8	Stainless Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 11 00, 7219 12 10, 7219 12 90, 7219 13 10, 7219 13 90, 7219 14 10, 7219 14 90, 7219 22 10, 7219 22 90, 7219 23 00, 7219 24 00, 7220 11 00, 7220 12 00	Other countries	95 423,22	95 423,22	93 348,80	98 429,19	104 566,77	104 566,77	102 293,58	103 430,17	107 686,09	107 686,09	105 415,22	106 515,59	25%	(¹⁰)
9	Stainless Cold Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 31 00, 7219 32 10, 7219 32 90, 7219 33 10, 7219 33 90, 7219 34 10, 7219 34 90, 7219 35 10, 7219 35 90, 7219 90 20, 7219 90 80, 7220 20 21, 7220 20 29, 7220 20 41, 7220 20 49, 7220 20 81, 7220 20 89, 7220 90 20, 7220 90 80	Korea, Republic of	45 936,49	45 936,49	44 937,87	45 437,18	47 314,59	47 314,59	46 286,01	46 800,30	48 734,02	48 734,02	47 674,59	48 204,31	25%	09.8846
			Taiwan	42 598,45	42 598,45	41 672,39	42 135,42	43 876,40	43 876,40	42 922,57	43 399,48	45 192,69	45 192,69	44 210,24	44 701,47	25%	09.8847
			India	28 471,37	28 471,37	27 852,43	28 161,90	29 325,51	29 325,51	28 688,00	29 006,76	30 205,28	30 205,28	29 548,64	29 876,96	25%	09.8848
			South Africa	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	16 426,70	25 517,94	25 517,94	24 963,20	25 240,57	26 211,66	26 211,66	25 926,75	25 926,75		09.8853
			United States	23 164,35	23 164,35	22 660,78	22 912,56	23 859,28	23 859,28	23 340,60	23 599,94	24 575,06	24 575,06	24 040,82	24 307,94	25%	09.8849
			Turkey	19 275,63	19 275,63	18 856,60	19 066,12	19 853,90	19 853,90	19 422,30	19 638,10	20 449,52	20 449,52	20 004,97	20 227,24	25%	09.8850
			Malaysia	12 211,97	12 211,97	11 946,49	12 079,23	12 578,33	12 578,33	12 304,89	12 441,61	12 955,68	12 955,68	12 674,04	12 814,86	25%	09.8851
			Other countries	48 986,92	48 986,92	47 921,98	48 454,45	50 456,53	50 456,53	49 359,64	49 908,08	51 970,22	51 970,22	50 840,43	51 405,33	25%	(¹¹)
10	Stainless Hot Rolled Quarto Plates	7219 21 10, 7219 21 90	China	4 549,32	4 549,32	4 450,42	4 499,87	4 685,80	4 685,80	4 583,94	4 634,87	4 826,38	4 826,38	4 721,46	4 773,92	25%	09.8856
			India	1 929,86	1 929,86	1 887,91	1 908,88	1 987,76	1 987,76	1 944,54	1 966,15	2 047,39	2 047,39	2 002,88	2 025,13	25%	09.8857
			South Africa	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	876,19	1 361,11	1 361,11	1 331,52	1 346,31	1 398,11	1 398,11	1 382,91	1 382,91		09.8859
			United Kingdom	796,12	796,12	778,81	787,46	820,00	820,00	802,17	811,09	844,60	844,60	826,24	835,42	25%	09.8984
			Taiwan	735,01	735,01	719,03	727,02	757,06	757,06	740,60	748,83	779,77	779,77	762,82	771,29	25%	09.8858
			Other countries	964,37	964,37	943,41	953,89	993,30	993,30	971,71	982,51	1 023,10	1 023,10	1 000,86	1 011,98	25%	(¹²)

12	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Merchant Bars and Light Sections	7214 30 00, 7214 91 10, 7214 91 90, 7214 99 31, 7214 99 39, 7214 99 50, 7214 99 71, 7214 99 79, 7214 99 95, 7215 90 00, 7216 10 00, 7216 21 00, 7216 22 00, 7216 40 10, 7216 40 90, 7216 50 10, 7216 50 91, 7216 50 99, 7216 99 00, 7228 10 20, 7228 20 10, 7228 20 91, 7228 30 20, 7228 30 41, 7228 30 49, 7228 30 61, 7228 30 69, 7228 30 70, 7228 30 89, 7228 60 20, 7228 60 80, 7228 70 10, 7228 70 90, 7228 80 00	China	109 081,26	109 081,26	106 709,93	128 399,98	133 705,30	133 705,30	130 798,66	132 251,98	137 716,46	137 716,46	134 722,62	136 219,54	25%	09.8861	
			United Kingdom	91 256,44	91 256,44	89 272,60	107 269,12	111 701,34	111 701,34	109 273,05	110 487,19	115 052,38	115 052,38	112 551,24	113 801,81	25%	09.8985	
			Turkey	65 582,60	65 582,60	64 156,89	97 010,41	101 018,76	101 018,76	98 822,70	99 920,73	104 049,32	104 049,32	101 787,38	102 918,35	25%	09.8862	
			Russian Federation	60 883,89	60 883,89	59 560,32	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8863	
			Switzerland	48 810,77	48 810,77	47 749,66	62 348,55	64 924,71	64 924,71	63 513,31	64 219,01	66 872,46	66 872,46	65 418,71	66 145,58	25%	09.8864	
			Belarus	39 066,48	39 066,48	38 217,21	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8865
			Other countries	49 635,42	49 635,42	48 556,39	64 249,10	66 907,49	66 907,49	65 452,98	66 180,24	68 914,69	68 914,69	67 416,67	68 165,61	25%	(¹)	
13	Rebars	7214 20 00, 7214 99 10	Turkey	61 938,03	61 938,03	60 591,55	86 412,84	89 983,30	89 983,30	88 027,14	89 005,22	92 682,80	92 682,80	90 667,96	91 675,38	25%	09.8866	
			Russian Federation	59 963,19	59 963,19	58 659,65	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8867	
			Ukraine	30 321,98	30 321,98	29 662,81	40 229,55	41 891,78	41 891,78	40 981,09	41 436,43	43 148,53	43 148,53	42 210,52	42 679,53	25%	09.8868	
			Bosnia and Herzegovina	26 553,72	26 553,72	25 976,46	31 087,11	32 371,59	32 371,59	31 667,86	32 019,72	33 342,74	33 342,74	32 617,89	32 980,31	25%	09.8869	
			Moldova, Republic of	19 083,72	19 083,72	18 668,86	25 981,80	27 055,33	27 055,33	26 467,17	26 761,25	27 866,99	27 866,99	27 261,19	27 564,09	25%	09.8870	
			Other countries	115 435,69	115 435,69	112 926,22	126 179,66	131 393,24	131 393,24	128 536,86	129 965,05	135 335,03	135 335,03	132 392,97	133 864,00	25%	(¹)	
14	Stainless Bars and Light Sections	7222 11 11, 7222 11 19, 7222 11 81, 7222 11 89, 7222 19 10, 7222 19 90, 7222 20 11, 7222 20 19, 7222 20 21, 7222 20 29, 7222 20 31, 7222 20 39, 7222 20 81, 7222 20 89, 7222 30 51, 7222 30 91, 7222 30 97, 7222 40 10, 7222 40 50, 7222 40 90	India	29 368,19	29 368,19	28 729,75	29 048,97	30 249,23	30 249,23	29 591,64	29 920,44	31 156,71	31 156,71	30 479,39	30 818,05	25%	09.8871	
			United Kingdom	4 291,80	4 291,80	4 198,50	4 245,15	4 420,56	4 420,56	4 324,46	4 372,51	4 553,17	4 553,17	4 454,19	4 503,68	25%	09.8986	
			Switzerland	4 224,49	4 224,49	4 132,65	4 178,57	4 351,22	4 351,22	4 256,63	4 303,92	4 481,76	4 481,76	4 384,33	4 433,04	25%	09.8872	
			Ukraine	3 262,79	3 262,79	3 191,86	3 227,33	3 360,68	3 360,68	3 287,62	3 324,15	3 461,50	3 461,50	3 386,25	3 423,87	25%	09.8873	
			Other countries	4 760,96	4 760,96	4 657,46	4 712,47	4 908,85	4 908,85	4 802,13	4 855,49	5 056,10	5 056,10	4 946,24	5 001,14	25%	(¹)	

15	Stainless Wire Rod	7221 00 10, 7221 00 90	India	6 830,52	6 830,52	6 682,03	6 756,28	7 035,44	7 035,44	6 882,49	6 958,96	7 246,50	7 246,50	7 088,97	7 167,73	25%	09.8876
			Taiwan	4 404,05	4 404,05	4 308,31	4 356,18	4 536,17	4 536,17	4 437,56	4 486,86	4 672,26	4 672,26	4 570,68	4 621,47	25%	09.8877
			United Kingdom	3 538,16	3 538,16	3 461,24	3 499,70	3 644,30	3 644,30	3 565,08	3 604,69	3 753,63	3 753,63	3 672,03	3 712,83	25%	09.8987
			Korea, Republic of	2 198,79	2 198,79	2 150,99	2 174,89	2 264,75	2 264,75	2 215,52	2 240,13	2 332,69	2 332,69	2 281,98	2 307,34	25%	09.8878
			China	1 489,17	1 489,17	1 456,80	1 472,98	1 533,84	1 533,84	1 500,50	1 517,17	1 579,86	1 579,86	1 545,52	1 562,69	25%	09.8879
			Japan	1 477,87	1 477,87	1 445,74	1 461,81	1 522,21	1 522,21	1 489,12	1 505,66	1 567,87	1 567,87	1 533,79	1 550,83	25%	09.8880
			Other countries	735,02	735,02	719,04	733,05	766,43	766,43	749,76	758,10	789,39	789,39	772,34	780,81	25%	(¹)
16	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Wire Rod	7213 10 00, 7213 20 00, 7213 91 10, 7213 91 20, 7213 91 41, 7213 91 49, 7213 91 70, 7213 91 90, 7213 99 10, 7213 99 90, 7227 10 00, 7227 20 00, 7227 90 10, 7227 90 50, 7227 90 95	United Kingdom	140 152,62	140 152,62	137 105,82	167 756,86	174 688,36	174 688,36	170 890,78	172 789,57	179 929,01	179 929,01	176 017,51	177 973,26	25%	09.8988
			Ukraine	98 057,92	98 057,92	95 926,23	112 798,35	117 459,03	117 459,03	114 905,57	116 182,30	120 982,80	120 982,80	118 352,74	119 667,77	25%	09.8881
			Switzerland	95 792,44	95 792,44	93 710,00	123 996,49	129 119,86	129 119,86	126 312,91	127 716,39	132 993,46	132 993,46	130 102,30	131 547,88	25%	09.8882
			Russian Federation	82 910,07	82 910,07	81 107,67	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8883
			Turkey	80 401,71	80 401,71	78 653,85	107 758,51	112 210,95	112 210,95	109 771,59	110 991,27	115 577,28	115 577,28	113 064,73	114 321,01	25%	09.8884
			Belarus	65 740,76	65 740,76	64 311,61	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8885
			Moldova, Republic of	49 274,74	49 274,74	48 203,55	63 325,02	65 941,53	65 941,53	64 508,02	65 224,77	67 919,77	67 919,77	66 443,26	67 181,51	25%	09.8886
			Other countries	82 000,79	82 000,79	80 218,16	111 148,75	115 741,27	115 741,27	113 225,16	114 483,21	119 213,51	119 213,51	116 621,91	117 917,71	25%	(¹)
17	Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non Alloy Steel	7216 31 10, 7216 31 90, 7216 32 11, 7216 32 19, 7216 32 91, 7216 32 99, 7216 33 10, 7216 33 90	Ukraine	28 955,05	28 955,05	28 325,59	28 640,32	29 823,70	29 823,70	29 175,36	29 499,53	30 718,41	30 718,41	30 050,62	30 384,52	25%	09.8891
			United Kingdom	25 154,41	25 154,41	24 607,58	24 880,99	25 909,04	25 909,04	25 345,80	25 627,42	26 686,32	26 686,32	26 106,18	26 396,25	25%	09.8989
			Turkey	20 934,69	20 934,69	20 479,59	20 707,14	21 562,73	21 562,73	21 093,97	21 328,35	22 209,61	22 209,61	21 726,79	21 968,20	25%	09.8892
			Korea, Republic of	4 878,93	4 878,93	4 772,87	4 825,90	5 025,30	5 025,30	4 916,05	4 970,68	5 176,06	5 176,06	5 063,54	5 119,80	25%	09.8893
			Other countries	11 481,79	11 481,79	11 232,18	11 357,01	11 826,28	11 826,28	11 569,19	11 697,73	12 181,07	12 181,07	11 916,26	12 048,66	25%	(¹)
18	Sheet Piling	7301 10 00	China	6 477,35	6 477,35	6 336,54	6 406,94	6 671,67	6 671,67	6 526,64	6 599,15	6 871,82	6 871,82	6 722,43	6 797,13	25%	09.8901
			United Arab Emirates	3 205,68	3 205,68	3 135,99	3 170,83	3 301,85	3 301,85	3 230,07	3 265,96	3 400,90	3 400,90	3 326,97	3 363,94	25%	09.8902

			United Kingdom	831,30	831,30	813,23	822,27	856,24	856,24	837,63	846,93	881,93	881,93	862,75	872,34	25%	09.8990
			Other countries	235,91	235,91	230,78	251,89	271,80	271,80	265,89	268,84	279,87	279,87	274,11	276,83	25%	(¹⁹)
19	Railway Material	7302 10 22, 7302 10 28, 7302 10 40, 7302 10 50, 7302 40 00	United Kingdom	3 989,09	3 989,09	3 902,37	4 676,40	4 869,62	4 869,62	4 763,76	4 816,69	5 015,71	5 015,71	4 906,68	4 961,19	25%	09.8991
			Russian Federation	1 448,72	1 448,72	1 417,23	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8906
			Turkey	1 176,71	1 176,71	1 151,13	1 424,86	1 483,74	1 483,74	1 451,48	1 467,61	1 528,25	1 528,25	1 495,03	1 511,64	25%	09.8908
			China	1 042,28	1 042,28	1 019,62	1 378,30	1 435,25	1 435,25	1 404,05	1 419,65	1 478,31	1 478,31	1 446,17	1 462,24	25%	09.8907
			Other countries	1 078,85	1 078,85	1 055,39	1 161,13	1 209,11	1 209,11	1 182,82	1 195,97	1 245,38	1 245,38	1 218,31	1 231,85	25%	(²⁰)
20	Gas pipes	7306 30 41, 7306 30 49, 7306 30 72, 7306 30 77	Turkey	45 748,21	45 748,21	44 753,69	45 250,95	47 120,66	47 120,66	46 096,30	46 608,48	48 534,28	48 534,28	47 479,19	48 006,73	25%	09.8911
			India	17 605,35	17 605,35	17 222,62	17 413,99	18 133,51	18 133,51	17 739,30	17 936,41	18 677,52	18 677,52	18 271,48	18 474,50	25%	09.8912
			North Macedonia	6 502,44	6 502,44	6 361,09	6 431,76	6 697,52	6 697,52	6 551,92	6 624,72	6 898,44	6 898,44	6 748,48	6 823,46	25%	09.8913
			United Kingdom	6 185,53	6 185,53	6 051,06	6 118,30	6 371,10	6 371,10	6 232,59	6 301,85	6 562,23	6 562,23	6 419,57	6 490,90	25%	09.8992
			Other countries	13 303,52	13 303,52	13 014,32	13 159,25	13 703,14	13 703,14	13 405,24	13 554,19	14 114,23	14 114,23	13 807,41	13 960,82	25%	(²¹)
21	Hollow sections	7306 61 10, 7306 61 92, 7306 61 99	Turkey	70 099,15	70 099,15	68 575,25	90 057,78	93 778,84	93 778,84	91 740,17	92 759,51	96 592,21	96 592,21	94 492,38	95 542,30	25%	09.8916
			United Kingdom	42 117,25	42 117,25	41 201,66	48 031,84	50 016,45	50 016,45	48 929,14	49 472,79	51 516,94	51 516,94	50 397,01	50 956,98	25%	09.8993
			Russian Federation	23 863,04	23 863,04	23 344,27	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8917
			North Macedonia	22 765,25	22 765,25	22 270,35	26 588,32	27 686,91	27 686,91	27 085,02	27 385,96	28 517,52	28 517,52	27 897,57	28 207,54	25%	09.8918
			Ukraine	17 030,03	17 030,03	16 659,81	19 664,99	20 477,52	20 477,52	20 032,36	20 254,94	21 091,85	21 091,85	20 633,33	20 862,59	25%	09.8919
			Switzerland	14 319,90	14 319,90	14 008,60	14 697,47	15 304,75	15 304,75	14 972,04	15 138,40	15 763,90	15 763,90	15 421,20	15 592,55	25%	09.8920
			Belarus	14 100,50	14 100,50	13 793,96	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8921
			Other countries	16 035,94	16 035,94	15 687,33	18 898,37	19 680,57	19 680,57	19 252,73	19 466,65	20 270,98	20 270,98	19 830,35	20 050,64	25%	(²²)

22	Seamless Stainless Tubes and Pipes	7304 11 00, 7304 22 00, 7304 24 00, 7304 41 00, 7304 49 10, 7304 49 93, 7304 49 95, 7304 49 99	India	5 442,11	5 442,11	5 323,80	5 382,95	5 605,37	5 605,37	5 483,51	5 544,44	5 773,53	5 773,53	5 648,02	5 710,78	25%	09.8926
			Ukraine	3 407,64	3 407,64	3 333,57	3 370,60	3 509,87	3 509,87	3 433,57	3 471,72	3 615,17	3 615,17	3 536,58	3 575,87	25%	09.8927
			United Kingdom	1 729,72	1 729,72	1 692,11	1 710,91	1 781,61	1 781,61	1 742,88	1 762,24	1 835,05	1 835,05	1 795,16	1 815,11	25%	09.8994
			Korea, Republic of	1 071,22	1 071,22	1 047,93	1 059,58	1 103,36	1 103,36	1 079,37	1 091,36	1 136,46	1 136,46	1 111,75	1 124,10	25%	09.8928
			Japan	996,18	996,18	974,53	985,35	1 026,07	1 026,07	1 003,76	1 014,92	1 056,85	1 056,85	1 033,88	1 045,36	25%	09.8929
			China	854,71	854,71	836,13	845,42	880,35	880,35	861,21	870,78	906,76	906,76	887,05	896,90	25%	09.8931
			Other countries	2 485,71	2 485,71	2 431,67	2 459,42	2 561,41	2 561,41	2 505,73	2 533,57	2 638,25	2 638,25	2 580,91	2 609,57	25%	(²)
24	Other Seamless Tubes	7304 19 10, 7304 19 30, 7304 19 90, 7304 23 00, 7304 29 10, 7304 29 30, 7304 29 90, 7304 31 20, 7304 31 80, 7304 39 10, 7304 39 52, 7304 39 58, 7304 39 92, 7304 39 93, 7304 39 98, 7304 51 81, 7304 51 89, 7304 59 10, 7304 59 92, 7304 59 93, 7304 59 99, 7304 90 00	China	31 746,88	31 746,88	31 056,73	35 138,95	36 590,84	36 590,84	35 795,39	36 193,11	37 688,57	37 688,57	36 869,25	37 278,91	25%	09.8936
			Ukraine	24 786,28	24 786,28	24 247,45	29 370,29	30 583,83	30 583,83	29 918,97	30 251,40	31 501,35	31 501,35	30 816,54	31 158,94	25%	09.8937
			Belarus	13 261,51	13 261,51	12 973,22	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8938
			United Kingdom	10 062,86	10 062,86	9 844,10	10 716,91	11 159,72	11 159,72	10 917,12	11 038,42	11 494,51	11 494,51	11 244,63	11 369,57	25%	09.8995
			United States	7 069,32	7 069,32	6 915,64	7 713,94	8 032,67	8 032,67	7 858,04	7 945,35	8 273,64	8 273,64	8 093,78	8 183,71	25%	09.8940
			Other countries	37 336,95	37 336,95	36 525,28	41 065,51	43 321,77	43 321,77	42 380,00	42 850,88	44 616,65	44 616,65	43 665,67	44 131,69	25%	(²)
25.A	Large welded tubes	7305 11 00, 7305 12 00	Other countries	111 953,87	111 953,87	109 520,09	110 738,79	115 315,30	115 315,30	112 808,45	114 061,88	118 774,75	118 774,75	116 192,73	117 483,73	25%	(²)
25.B	Large welded tubes	7305 19 00, 7305 20 00, 7305 31 00, 7305 39 00, 7305 90 00	Turkey	9 842,08	9 842,08	9 628,12	13 668,52	14 233,28	14 233,28	13 923,86	14 078,57	14 660,28	14 660,28	14 341,58	14 500,93	25%	09.8971
			China	6 657,70	6 657,70	6 512,97	7 736,73	8 056,40	8 056,40	7 881,26	7 968,83	8 298,09	8 298,09	8 117,70	8 207,89	25%	09.8972
			Russian Federation	6 610,11	6 610,11	6 466,41	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8973
			United Kingdom	4 473,70	4 473,70	4 376,44	5 615,03	5 847,04	5 847,04	5 719,93	5 783,49	6 022,45	6 022,45	5 891,53	5 956,99	25%	09.8996
			Korea, Republic of	2 620,00	2 620,00	2 563,05	2 645,14	2 754,43	2 754,43	2 694,55	2 724,49	2 837,06	2 837,06	2 775,39	2 806,23	25%	09.8974
			Other countries	6 076,79	6 076,79	5 944,69	6 225,60	6 485,38	6 485,38	6 344,39	6 414,89	6 679,92	6 679,92	6 534,79	6 607,31	25%	(²)

26	Other Welded Pipes	7306 11 10, 7306 11 90, 7306 19 10, 7306 19 90, 7306 21 00, 7306 29 00, 7306 30 11, 7306 30 19, 7306 30 80, 7306 40 20, 7306 40 80, 7306 50 20, 7306 50 80, 7306 69 10, 7306 69 90, 7306 90 00	Switzerland	42 818,92	42 818,92	41 888,08	44 011,88	45 830,39	45 830,39	44 834,08	45 332,23	47 205,30	47 205,30	46 179,10	46 692,20	25%	09.8946
			Turkey	32 772,41	32 772,41	32 059,97	34 857,41	36 297,67	36 297,67	35 508,59	35 903,13	37 386,60	37 386,60	36 573,85	36 980,23	25%	09.8947
			United Kingdom	10 166,27	10 166,27	9 945,26	10 644,57	11 084,39	11 084,39	10 843,42	10 963,90	11 416,92	11 416,92	11 168,73	11 292,82	25%	09.8997
			Taiwan	7 907,35	7 907,35	7 735,45	8 247,50	8 588,27	8 588,27	8 401,57	8 494,92	8 845,92	8 845,92	8 653,62	8 749,77	25%	09.8950
			China	6 886,62	6 886,62	6 736,92	7 389,90	7 695,24	7 695,24	7 527,95	7 611,60	7 926,10	7 926,10	7 753,79	7 839,95	25%	09.8949
			Russian Federation	6 741,47	6 741,47	6 594,91	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8952
			Other countries	21 951,80	21 951,80	21 474,59	22 697,85	23 640,36	23 640,36	23 126,44	23 383,40	24 349,53	24 349,53	23 820,35	24 084,87	25%	(²)
27	Non-alloy and other alloy cold finished bars	7215 10 00, 7215 50 11, 7215 50 19, 7215 50 80, 7228 10 90, 7228 20 99, 7228 50 20, 7228 50 40, 7228 50 61, 7228 50 69, 7228 50 80	Russian Federation	78 539,32	78 539,32	76 831,94	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8956
			Switzerland	18 320,25	18 320,25	17 921,98	38 599,05	40 193,91	40 193,91	39 320,13	39 757,02	41 399,73	41 399,73	40 499,73	40 949,73	25%	09.8957
			United Kingdom	13 700,68	13 700,68	13 402,84	23 285,77	24 247,91	24 247,91	23 720,78	23 984,34	24 975,34	24 975,34	24 432,40	24 703,87	25%	09.8998
			China	13 225,35	13 225,35	12 937,85	24 633,45	25 651,27	25 651,27	25 093,64	25 372,46	26 420,81	26 420,81	25 846,45	26 133,63	25%	09.8958
			Ukraine	10 774,36	10 774,36	10 540,13	27 802,46	28 951,22	28 951,22	28 321,85	28 636,54	29 819,76	29 819,76	29 171,51	29 495,63	25%	09.8959
			Other countries	10 215,52	10 215,52	9 993,44	28 881,11	30 074,44	30 074,44	29 420,65	29 747,54	30 976,67	30 976,67	30 303,27	30 639,97	25%	(²)
28	Non Alloy Wire	7217 10 10, 7217 10 31, 7217 10 39, 7217 10 50, 7217 10 90, 7217 20 10, 7217 20 30, 7217 20 50, 7217 20 90, 7217 30 41, 7217 30 49, 7217 30 50, 7217 30 90, 7217 90 20, 7217 90 50, 7217 90 90	Belarus	59 572,65	59 572,65	58 277,59	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8961
			China	41 943,92	41 943,92	41 032,10	72 279,33	75 265,82	75 265,82	73 629,60	74 447,71	77 523,79	77 523,79	75 838,49	76 681,14	25%	09.8962
			Russian Federation	28 067,23	28 067,23	27 457,07	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	25%	09.8963
			Turkey	22 626,68	22 626,68	22 134,80	47 034,60	48 978,01	48 978,01	47 913,27	48 445,64	50 447,35	50 447,35	49 350,67	49 899,01	25%	09.8964
			Ukraine	18 051,77	18 051,77	17 659,34	35 470,40	36 936,00	36 936,00	36 133,04	36 534,52	38 044,08	38 044,08	37 217,03	37 630,55	25%	09.8965
			Other countries	31 324,59	31 324,59	30 643,62	45 019,53	47 088,72	47 088,72	46 065,05	46 576,89	48 499,60	48 499,60	47 452,34	47 972,43	25%	(²)

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- (¹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8601
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8602
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For Turkey*: 09.8572, for India*: 09.8573, for Korea (Republic of)*: 09.8574, for Serbia*: 09.8575 and for United Kingdom*: 09.8599 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (²) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8603
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8604
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For India*, Korea (Republic of)*, Ukraine*, Brazil*, Serbia* and United Kingdom*: 09.8567 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (³) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8605
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8606
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For Korea (Republic of)*, Iran (Islamic republic of)* and United Kingdom*: 09.8568 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (⁴) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8607
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8608
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For Korea (Republic of)*, China* and Taiwan*: 09.8569 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (⁵) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8609
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8610
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For India*, Korea (Republic of)* and United Kingdom*: 09.8570 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (⁶) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8611
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8612
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*: 09.8581, for Korea (Republic of)*: 09.8582, for India*: 09.8583, for United Kingdom*: 09.8584 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (⁷) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8613
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8614
- (⁸) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8615
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8616
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*, Korea (Republic of)*, Taiwan*, Serbia* and United Kingdom*: 09.8576 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (⁹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8617
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8618
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For Ukraine*, Korea (Republic of)*, India* and United Kingdom*: 09.8577 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (¹⁰) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8619
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8620
- (¹¹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8621
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8622
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For Korea (Republic of)*, Taiwan*, India*, South Africa*, United States of America*, Turkey* and Malaysia*: 09.8578 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (¹²) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8623
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8624
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*, India*, South Africa*, Taiwan* and United Kingdom*: 09.8591 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- (¹³) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8625
 From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8626
 From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*, Turkey*, Switzerland * and United Kingdom*: 09.8592 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
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- ⁽¹⁴⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8627
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8628
From 1.4 to 30.6: For Turkey*, Ukraine*, Bosnia and Herzegovina* and Moldova*: 09.8593 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽¹⁵⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8629
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8630
From 1.4 to 30.6: For India*, Switzerland*, Ukraine* and United Kingdom*: 09.8594 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽¹⁶⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8631
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8632
From 1.4 to 30.6: For India*, Taiwan*, Korea (Republic of)*, China*, Japan* and United Kingdom*: 09.8595 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽¹⁷⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8633
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8634
- ⁽¹⁸⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8635
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8636
From 1.4 to 30.6: For Turkey*, Ukraine*, Korea (Republic of)* and United Kingdom*: 09.8579 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽¹⁹⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8637
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8638
From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*, United Arab Emirates* and United Kingdom*: 09.8580 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽²⁰⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8639
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8640
From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*, Turkey* and United Kingdom*: 09.8585 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽²¹⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8641
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8642
- ⁽²²⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8643
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8644
From 1.4 to 30.6: For Turkey*, Ukraine*, North Macedonia*, Switzerland * and United Kingdom*: 09.8596 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽²³⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8645
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8646
From 1.4 to 30.6: For India*, Ukraine*, Korea (Republic of)*, Japan*, China* and United Kingdom*: 09.8597 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽²⁴⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8647
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8648
From 1.4 to 30.6: For China*, Ukraine*, United States of America* and United Kingdom*: 09.8586 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽²⁵⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8657
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8658
- ⁽²⁶⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8659
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8660
From 1.4 to 30.6: For Turkey*, China*, Korea (Republic of)* and United Kingdom*: 09.8587 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
- ⁽²⁷⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8651
From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8652
From 1.4 to 30.6: For Switzerland*, Turkey*, Taiwan*, China * and United Kingdom*: 09.8588 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5
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⁽²⁸⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8653

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8654

⁽²⁹⁾ From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8655

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8656

From 1.4 to 30.6: For Turkey*, Ukraine* and China *: 09.8598 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

IV.2 – Volumes of global and residual tariff-rate quotas per trimester

Product Number	Allocation by country (Where Applicable)	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		From 1.7.2021 to 30.9.2021	From 1.10.2021 to 31.12.2021	From 1.1.2022 to 31.3.2022	From 1.4.2022 to 30.6.2022	From 1.7.2022 to 30.9.2022	From 1.10.2022 to 31.12.2022	From 1.1.2023 to 31.3.2023	From 1.4.2023 to 30.6.2023	From 1.7.2023 to 30.9.2023	From 1.10.2023 to 31.12.2023	From 1.1.2024 to 31.3.2024	From 1.4.2024 to 30.6.2024
		Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)
1	Other countries	1 020 975,90	1 020 975,90	998 780,77	1 120 627,94	1 166 931,42	1 166 931,42	1 141 563,34	1 154 247,38	1 201 939,35	1 201 939,35	1 175 810,26	1 188 874,80
2	Other countries	265 739,79	265 739,79	259 962,84	263 318,03	274 436,99	274 436,99	268 470,97	271 453,98	282 668,06	282 668,06	276 531,20	279 595,58
3A	Other countries	757,52	757,52	741,05	777,65	809,79	809,79	792,18	800,98	834,08	834,08	815,95	825,01
3B	Other countries	6 343,40	6 343,40	6 205,50	7 898,74	8 225,11	8 225,11	8 046,30	8 135,71	8 471,86	8 471,86	8 287,69	8 379,78
4A	Other countries	439 629,02	439 629,02	430 071,87	435 187,30	453 341,17	453 341,17	443 485,93	448 413,55	466 939,93	466 939,93	456 794,90	461 864,50
4B	Other countries	99 301,05	99 301,05	97 142,33	98 535,77	102 767,99	102 767,99	100 533,90	101 650,95	105 849,65	105 849,65	103 554,03	104 699,12
5	Other countries	39 845,48	39 845,48	38 979,27	39 412,50	41 041,04	41 041,04	40 148,84	40 594,94	42 272,27	42 272,27	41 353,31	41 812,79
6	Other countries	34 348,50	34 348,50	33 601,80	33 975,69	35 379,80	35 379,80	34 610,67	34 995,23	36 441,19	36 441,19	35 649,00	36 045,09

7	Other countries	304 534,67	304 534,67	297 914,36	317 122,78	330 246,89	330 246,89	323 067,60	326 657,25	340 154,11	340 154,11	332 760,17	336 456,78
8	Other countries	95 423,22	95 423,22	93 348,80	98 429,19	104 566,77	104 566,77	102 293,58	103 430,17	107 686,09	107 686,09	105 415,22	106 515,59
9	Other countries	48 986,92	48 986,92	47 921,98	48 454,45	50 456,53	50 456,53	49 359,64	49 908,08	51 970,22	51 970,22	50 840,43	51 405,33
10	Other countries	964,37	964,37	943,41	953,89	993,30	993,30	971,71	982,51	1 023,10	1 023,10	1 000,86	1 011,98
12	Other countries	49 635,42	49 635,42	48 556,39	64 249,10	66 907,49	66 907,49	65 452,98	66 180,24	68 914,69	68 914,69	67 416,67	68 165,61
13	Other countries	115 435,69	115 435,69	112 926,22	126 179,66	131 393,24	131 393,24	128 536,86	129 965,05	135 335,03	135 335,03	132 392,97	133 864,00
14	Other countries	4 760,96	4 760,96	4 657,46	4 712,47	4 908,85	4 908,85	4 802,13	4 855,49	5 056,10	5 056,10	4 946,24	5 001,14
15	Other countries	735,02	735,02	719,04	733,05	766,43	766,43	749,76	758,10	789,39	789,39	772,34	780,81
16	Other countries	82 000,79	82 000,79	80 218,16	111 148,75	115 741,27	115 741,27	113 225,16	114 483,21	119 213,51	119 213,51	116 621,91	117 917,71
17	Other countries	11 481,79	11 481,79	11 232,18	11 357,01	11 826,28	11 826,28	11 569,19	11 697,73	12 181,07	12 181,07	11 916,26	12 048,66
18	Other countries	235,91	235,91	230,78	251,89	271,80	271,80	265,89	268,84	279,87	279,87	274,11	276,83
19	Other countries	1 078,85	1 078,85	1 055,39	1 161,13	1 209,11	1 209,11	1 182,82	1 195,97	1 245,38	1 245,38	1 218,31	1 231,85
20	Other countries	13 303,52	13 303,52	13 014,32	13 159,25	13 703,14	13 703,14	13 405,24	13 554,19	14 114,23	14 114,23	13 807,41	13 960,82
21	Other countries	16 035,94	16 035,94	15 687,33	18 898,37	19 680,57	19 680,57	19 252,73	19 466,65	20 270,98	20 270,98	19 830,35	20 050,64
22	Other countries	2 485,71	2 485,71	2 431,67	2 459,42	2 561,41	2 561,41	2 505,73	2 533,57	2 638,25	2 638,25	2 580,91	2 609,57

24	Other countries	37 336,95	37 336,95	36 525,28	41 065,51	43 321,77	43 321,77	42 380,00	42 850,88	44 616,65	44 616,65	43 665,67	44 131,69
25A	Other countries	111 953,87	111 953,87	109 520,09	110 738,79	115 315,30	115 315,30	112 808,45	114 061,88	118 774,75	118 774,75	116 192,73	117 483,73
25B	Other countries	6 076,79	6 076,79	5 944,69	6 225,60	6 485,38	6 485,38	6 344,39	6 414,89	6 679,92	6 679,92	6 534,79	6 607,31
26	Other countries	21 951,80	21 951,80	21 474,59	22 697,85	23 640,36	23 640,36	23 126,44	23 383,40	24 349,53	24 349,53	23 820,35	24 084,87
27	Other countries	10 215,52	10 215,52	9 993,44	28 881,11	30 074,44	30 074,44	29 420,65	29 747,54	30 976,67	30 976,67	30 303,27	30 639,97
28	Other countries	31 324,59	31 324,59	30 643,62	45 019,53	47 088,72	47 088,72	46 065,05	46 576,89	48 499,60	48 499,60	47 452,34	47 972,43

IV.3 – Maximum volume of residual quota accessible in last quarters to countries with a country specific quota

Product category	New allocated quota in tonnes		
	From 1.4.2022 to 30.6.2022	From 1.4.2023 to 30.6.2023	From 1.4.2024 to 30.6.2024
1	Special regime	Special regime	Special regime
2	263 318,03	271 453,98	279 595,58
3.A	777,65	800,98	825,01
3.B	7 898,74	8 135,71	8 379,78
4.A	435 187,30	448 413,55	461 864,50
4.B	Special regime	Special regime	Special regime
5	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
6	33 975,69	34 995,23	36 045,09
7	317 122,78	326 657,25	336 456,78
8	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
9	48 454,45	49 908,08	51 405,33
10	286,17	294,75	303,59
12	38 549,46	39 708,14	40 899,37
13	32 806,71	33 790,91	34 804,64
14	2 591,86	2 670,52	2 750,63
15	542,46	560,99	577,80
16	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
17	11 357,01	11 697,73	12 048,66
18	251,89	268,84	276,83
19	1 161,13	1 195,97	1 231,85
20	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
21	3 968,66	4 088,00	4 210,63
22	1 992,13	2 052,19	2 113,75
24	41 065,51	42 850,88	44 131,69
25.A	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25.B	6 225,60	6 414,89	6 607,31
26	22 697,85	23 383,40	24 084,87
27	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4	No access to the residual quota in Q4
28	31 963,87	33 069,59	34 060,42'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/665**of 21 April 2022****amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 concerning certain specific restrictions on economic and financial relations with Iraq**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 of 7 July 2003 concerning certain specific restrictions on economic and financial relations with Iraq and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2465/96 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11(b) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annexes III and IV to Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 list natural and legal persons, bodies or entities associated with the regime of former President Saddam Hussein and subject to an assets freeze.
- (2) On 18 April 2022, the Sanctions Committee of the United Nations Security Council decided to remove two natural persons and one entity from the list of persons and entities to whom the assets freeze should apply.
- (3) Annexes III and IV to Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 is amended as set out in Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 is amended as set out in Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 April 2022.

*For the Commission
On behalf of The President
Director-General
Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial
Services and Capital Markets Union*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 169, 8.7.2003, p. 6.

ANNEX I

In Annex III to Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003, the following entry is deleted:

- ‘3. Rasheed Bank (alias (a) Al-Rashid Bank, (b) Al Rashid Bank, (c) Al-Rasheed Bank); PO Box 7177, Haifa Street, Baghdad, Iraq, or Al Masarif Street, Baghdad, Iraq.’

ANNEX II

In Annex IV to Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003, the following entries are deleted:

- '72. Asil Sami Mohammad Madhi Tabrah (alias Asil Tabra). Date of birth: 6 June 1964. Place of birth: Iraq. Nationality: Iraqi'
 - '75. Maki Mustafa Hamudat (alias (a) Maki Hamudat, (b) Mackie Hmodat, (c) General Maki Al-Hamadat, (d) Macki Hamoudat Mustafa). Date of birth: circa 1934. Address: Mosul, Iraq. Nationality: Iraqi'
-

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2022/666

of 12 April 2022

appointing two members and five alternate members, proposed by the Portuguese Republic, of the Committee of the Regions

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 305 thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision (EU) 2019/852 of 21 May 2019 determining the composition of the Committee of the Regions ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the proposals of the Portuguese Government,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 300(3) of the Treaty, the Committee of the Regions is to consist of representatives of regional and local bodies who either hold a regional or local authority electoral mandate or are politically accountable to an elected assembly.
- (2) On 20 January 2020, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2020/102 ⁽²⁾, appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2020 to 25 January 2025.
- (3) Two members' seats on the Committee of the Regions have become vacant following the end of the national mandate on the basis of which Mr Fernando Medina Maciel ALMEIDA CORREIA and Mr José Maria DA CUNHA COSTA were proposed for appointment.
- (4) Four alternate members' seats on the Committee of the Regions have become vacant following the end of the national mandate on the basis of which Mr Pedro Miguel AMARO DE BETTENCOURT CALADO, Mr Rui Miguel DA SILVA ANDRÉ, Mr Luís Manuel DOS SANTOS CORREIA and Mr Paulo Jorge FRAZÃO BATISTA DOS SANTOS were proposed for appointment.
- (5) An alternate member's seat will become vacant following the appointment of Mr Luís Miguel CORREIA ANTUNES as a member of the Committee of the Regions.
- (6) The Portuguese Government has proposed the following representatives of local bodies who hold a local authority electoral mandate as members of the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 25 January 2025: Mr Luís Miguel CORREIA ANTUNES, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal da Lousã* (Mayor of Lousã), and Mr José Manuel PEREIRA RIBEIRO, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Valongo* (Mayor of Valongo).
- (7) The Portuguese Government has proposed the following representatives of regional or local bodies who hold a regional or local authority electoral mandate as alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 25 January 2025: Mr Pedro Alexandre ANTUNES FAUSTINO PIMPÃO DOS SANTOS, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Pombal* (Mayor of Pombal), Mr Rogério Conceição BACALHAU COELHO, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Faro* (Mayor of Faro), Mr Gonçalo Nuno BÉRTOLO GORDALINA LOPES, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Leiria* (Mayor of Leiria), Mr Rogério DE ANDRADE GOUVEIA, *Secretário Regional das Finanças do Governo Regional da Madeira* (Finance Regional Secretary of Regional Government of Madeira), and Mr Luís Carlos PITEIRA DIAS, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Vendas Novas* (Mayor of Vendas Novas),

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 27.5.2019, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2020/102 of 20 January 2020 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2020 to 25 January 2025 (OJ L 20, 24.1.2020, p. 2).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following representatives of regional or local bodies who hold an electoral mandate are hereby appointed to the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 25 January 2025:

(a) as members:

- Mr Luís Miguel CORREIA ANTUNES, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal da Lousã* (Mayor of Lousã),
- Mr José Manuel PEREIRA RIBEIRO, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Valongo* (Mayor of Valongo),

and

(b) as alternate members:

- Mr Pedro Alexandre ANTUNES FAUSTINO PIMPÃO DOS SANTOS, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Pombal* (Mayor of Pombal),
- Mr Rogério Conceição BACALHAU COELHO, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Faro* (Mayor of Faro),
- Mr Gonçalo Nuno BÉRTOLO GORDALINA LOPES, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Leiria* (Mayor of Leiria),
- Mr Rogério DE ANDRADE GOUVEIA, *Secretário Regional das Finanças do Governo Regional da Madeira* (Finance Regional Secretary of Regional Government of Madeira),
- Mr Luís Carlos PITEIRA DIAS, *Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Vendas Novas* (Mayor of Vendas Novas).

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Luxembourg, 12 April 2022.

For the Council
The President
C. BEAUNE

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/667**of 21 April 2022****on an assistance measure taking the form of a general programme for support to the African Union
under the European Peace Facility for the period 2022-2024**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 41(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 ⁽¹⁾, a European Peace Facility (EPF) has been established for the financing by Member States of Union actions under the Common Foreign and Security Policy to preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security, in accordance with Article 21(2), point (c), of the Treaty. In particular, pursuant to Article 1(2), second subparagraph, point (ii), of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, the EPF may finance assistance measures to support the military aspects of peace support operations led by a regional or international organisation.
- (2) Assistance measures under the EPF may take the form of a specific measure or of a general programme for support with a given geographical or thematic focus.
- (3) The Council acknowledges the continued strategic importance of the Africa-EU Peace and Security Partnership, under the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, in particular the cooperation framework established under the African Peace Facility (APF) and the leading role of the African Union (AU) in preserving peace and security on the African continent as specified in Article 16 of the Protocol relating to the establishment of the AU Peace and Security Council. The Council remains committed to building AU capacities in this area, providing assistance to African-led peace support operations and strengthening the African Peace and Security Architecture towards its full operationalisation, in line with the Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the European Union on Peace, Security and Governance of 23 May 2018, as well as to sustaining established cooperation mechanisms, in particular an integrated approach based on partnership, consultation and enhanced strategic coordination.
- (4) A seamless transition of Union support from the APF to the EPF was ensured through the adoption of an assistance measure taking the form of a general programme for support to the AU covering the second half of 2021 ⁽²⁾. That general programme covering the second half of 2021 should be followed by a multiannual general programme for support to the AU for the period 2022-2024, allowing for the continued provision of reliable and predictable financing to African-led peace support operations mandated or authorised by the AU Peace and Security Council, while also ensuring the flexibility necessary to effectively and efficiently react to conflict developments on the African continent. It is expected that actions under the assistance measure might be implemented by entities that have experience in the implementation of actions under the APF and under the assistance measure taking the form of a general programme for support to the AU under the EPF covering the second half of 2021.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 of 22 March 2021 establishing a European Peace Facility, and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2015/528 (OJ L 102, 24.3.2021, p. 14).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2021/1210 of 22 July 2021 on an assistance measure taking the form of a general programme for support to the African Union under the European Peace Facility in 2021 (OJ L 263, 23.7.2021, p. 7).

- (5) By its letter of 1 July 2021 addressed to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the AU requested the Union to provide continued support from 1 July 2021 to African-led peace support operations mandated or authorised by the AU Peace and Security Council.
- (6) Assistance measures are to be implemented taking into account the principles and requirements set out in Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, and in accordance with the rules for the implementation of revenue and expenditure financed under the EPF.
- (7) The Council reaffirms its determination to protect, promote and fulfil human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic principles, and to strengthen the rule of law and good governance, in compliance with the United Nations Charter, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with international law, in particular international human rights and international humanitarian law,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Establishment, objectives, scope and duration

1. An assistance measure taking the form of a general programme for support to the African Union (AU) to be financed under the European Peace Facility (EPF) (the 'Assistance Measure') is hereby established. The Assistance Measure shall finance actions approved by the Political and Security Committee (PSC) by 31 December 2024.
2. The overall objectives of the Assistance Measure are to reduce the incidence, duration and intensity of violent conflicts in Africa and to strengthen the role of the AU regarding peace and security on the African continent. The specific objective of the Assistance Measure is to improve conflict management through the deployment of military components of peace support operations by the AU Commission and African regional organisations.
3. To achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 of this Article, the Assistance Measure shall finance the military aspects of African-led peace support operations mandated or authorised by the AU Peace and Security Council, including, but not limited to, the following activities:
 - (a) coverage of personnel-related costs (for an indicative 40 % of the total financial reference amount), such as per diems and allowances for military personnel, mission subsistence allowance for military officers in mission headquarters, casualty evacuation operations, death and disability compensation, rations, transport and travel costs, and training for military personnel;
 - (b) provision and upgrade of equipment and delivery of services (for an indicative 35 % of the total financial reference amount), such as individual soldiers' equipment, medical consumables, vehicles, fuel and vehicle maintenance, communication devices and services, IT technology and services, command and control infrastructure and services, and other equipment with the exception of equipment or platforms referred to in Article 5(3) of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509;
 - (c) realisation of works (for an indicative 25 % of the total financial reference amount), such as the construction and rehabilitation of military barracks, training facilities and medical facilities.
4. The duration of the Assistance Measure shall be 72 months from 1 January 2022.

Article 2

Approval of support for actions under the Assistance Measure

1. In accordance with Article 59(7) of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, support for any action under the Assistance Measure shall be preceded by a request from the AU Commission, as the beneficiary of the Assistance Measure (the 'beneficiary').

2. Following a request as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (the 'High Representative'), following a consultation of the administrator for assistance measures appointed under Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 (the 'administrator for assistance measures') as regards matters of financial implementation, shall present a recommendation for examination and approval by the PSC, outlining the proposed support, including its budget, the entity or entities selected among those listed in Article 5(2) of this Decision that are to implement the proposed support, and considerations relating to conflict sensitivity and risk analyses, as well as measures for monitoring and control as referred to in Article 6 of this Decision, as required.

Article 3

Financial arrangements

1. The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to the Assistance Measure shall be EUR 600 000 000.
2. All expenditure shall be managed in accordance with Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 and the rules for the implementation of revenue and expenditure financed under the EPF.

Article 4

Arrangements with the beneficiary

1. The High Representative shall make the necessary arrangements with the beneficiary to ensure its compliance with the requirements and conditions established by this Decision and by the PSC in the context of the approval of support for actions under the Assistance Measure, as a condition for the provision of support under the Assistance Measure.
2. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 shall include provisions obliging the beneficiary to ensure:
 - (a) compliance with relevant international law, in particular international human rights and international humanitarian law;
 - (b) proper and efficient use of any assets provided under the Assistance Measure for the purposes for which they were provided;
 - (c) sufficient maintenance of any assets provided under the Assistance Measure to ensure their usability and their operational availability over their life-cycle;
 - (d) that any assets provided under the Assistance Measure will not be lost, or transferred without the consent of the Facility Committee established under Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 to persons or entities other than those identified in those arrangements, at the end of their life-cycle.
3. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 shall include provisions on the suspension and termination of support under the Assistance Measure in the event of the beneficiary being found in breach of the obligations set out in paragraph 2.

Article 5

Implementation

1. The High Representative shall be responsible for ensuring the implementation of this Decision in accordance with Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, and with the rules for the implementation of revenue and expenditure financed under the EPF, consistently with the Integrated Methodological Framework for assessing and identifying the required measures and controls for assistance measures under the EPF.
2. Actions under the Assistance Measure as referred to in Article 2 may be fully or partially implemented by any of the following entities as implementing actors or through grants to be awarded without a call for proposals:
 - (a) the AU Commission;
 - (b) the Arab Maghreb Union;
 - (c) the Community of Sahel-Saharan States;

- (d) the Common Market for East and Southern Africa;
 - (e) the East African Community;
 - (f) the Eastern Africa Standby Force;
 - (g) the Economic Community of Central African States;
 - (h) the Economic Community of West African States;
 - (i) the Intergovernmental Authority on Development;
 - (j) the North Africa Regional Capability;
 - (k) the Southern African Development Community;
 - (l) the G5 Sahel;
 - (m) the Lake Chad Basin Commission;
 - (n) the United Nations (UN) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;
 - (o) the UN Secretariat;
 - (p) the UN Office for Project Services;
 - (q) the UN Support Office in Somalia;
 - (r) such Member State ministries, government departments, or other public law bodies and agencies, or bodies governed by private law with a public service mission, as set out in the Annex, to the extent that the latter are provided with adequate financial guarantees.
3. The administrator for assistance measures shall confirm the capacity of a specific entity to implement an action or part thereof before the approval of support for the action by the PSC.

Article 6

Monitoring, evaluation and control

1. Measures for the monitoring, evaluation and control of actions under the Assistance Measure shall be established consistently with the Integrated Methodological Framework for assessing and identifying the required measures and controls for assistance measures under the EPF.
2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve in particular to ensure the compliance of the beneficiary and any other entities directly benefiting from support under the Assistance Measure with international human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as the compliance of the beneficiary with any other commitments and obligations established under the arrangements referred to in Article 4.
3. Depending on the approved support for an action under the Assistance Measure, the measures referred to in paragraph 1 may include: the monitoring of progress in relation to conditions and benchmarks agreed with the beneficiary; the establishment and monitoring of international human rights and international humanitarian law compliance frameworks and due diligence requirements; the post-shipment control of assets to ensure appropriate use and avoid diversion; and the identification of disengagement and exit strategies.

Article 7

Reporting

During the period of implementation, the High Representative shall provide the PSC with six-monthly reports on the implementation of the Assistance Measure, in accordance with Article 63 of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509. The administrator for assistance measures shall regularly inform the Facility Committee established by Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 on the implementation of revenue and expenditure in accordance with Article 38 of that Decision, including by providing information on the suppliers and subcontractors involved.

*Article 8***Suspension and termination**

1. In accordance with Article 64 of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, the PSC may decide to suspend or terminate support to actions under the Assistance Measure, or to suspend the whole Assistance Measure, at the request of a Member State or the High Representative, in the following cases:

- (a) if the beneficiary is in breach of its obligations under international law, in particular human rights and international humanitarian law, or if it does not fulfil the commitments made under the arrangements referred to in Article 4;
- (b) if the contract with an implementing actor has been suspended or terminated following a breach of its obligations under the contract;
- (c) if the situation in the geographic area of concern no longer allows for the measure to be implemented whilst ensuring sufficient guarantees;
- (d) if the pursuit of the measure no longer serves its objectives or is no longer in the interest of the Union.

In urgent and exceptional cases, the High Representative may provisionally suspend wholly or partially the implementation of the Assistance Measure pending a decision by the PSC.

2. The PSC may recommend to the Council the termination of the Assistance Measure.

*Article 9***Consistency of Union action**

In accordance with Article 8 of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, consistency shall be ensured between actions under the Assistance Measure and other actions in the area of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and measures under instruments in other areas of Union external action, as well as other Union policies, including the integrated approach to external conflicts and crises.

*Article 10***Entry into force**

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

It shall apply from 1 January 2022.

Done at Brussels, 21 April 2022.

For the Council
The President
J.-Y. LE DRIAN

ANNEX

List of Member State ministries, government departments, and other public law bodies and agencies, and bodies governed by private law with a public service mission that have been provided with adequate financial guarantees, that may fully or partially implement actions under the Assistance Measure ⁽¹⁾:

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Expertise France

⁽¹⁾ This list only relates to the Assistance Measure established by this Decision, and does not preclude the possibility that other entities may be designated for future assistance measures, including those taking the form of a general programme.

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/668**of 21 April 2022****amending Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 on an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility to support military units trained by the EU Training Mission in Mozambique**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 41(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 19 November 2021, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 ⁽¹⁾, which established an assistance measure with a financial reference amount of EUR 40 000 000 ('the financial reference amount') intended to cover the provision of equipment not designed to deliver lethal force and supplies to the units of the Mozambican armed forces to be trained by the EU Training Mission in Mozambique (EUTM Mozambique).
- (2) The financial reference amount is sufficient to provide equipment not designed to deliver lethal force and supplies as referred to in Article 1(3) of Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 for five out of the 11 units of the Mozambican armed forces to be trained by EUTM Mozambique during the period 2021–2023. To address the needs of the remaining six units, the financial reference amount should be increased by EUR 45 000 000.
- (3) Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 1, paragraph 4 is replaced as follows:

'4. The duration of the Assistance Measure shall be 36 months from the date of conclusion of the contract between the Administrator for Assistance Measures acting as authorising officer and the entity referred to in Article 4(2) in accordance with Article 32(2), point (a), of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509.';

- (2) in Article 2, paragraph 1 is replaced as follows:

'1. The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to the Assistance Measure shall be EUR 85 000 000.'

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 21 April 2022.

For the Council
The President
J.-Y. LE DRIAN

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 of 19 November 2021 on an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility to support military units trained by the EU Training Mission in Mozambique (OJ L 415, 22.11.2021, p. 25).

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/669**of 21 April 2022****amending Decision 2013/184/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 22 April 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/184/CFSP ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) On the basis of a review of Decision 2013/184/CFSP and in view of the continuing grave situation in Myanmar/Burma, including actions undermining democracy and the rule of law as well as serious human rights violations, the restrictive measures in place should be renewed until 30 April 2023.
- (3) Based on the updated information received, the entries for nine persons included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures set out in the Annex to Decision 2013/184/CFSP should be amended.
- (4) Decision 2013/184/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2013/184/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 12 is replaced by the following:

'Article 12

This Decision shall apply until 30 April 2023. It shall be kept under constant review. It shall be renewed, or amended as appropriate, if the Council deems that its objectives have not been met.;

- (2) the Annex is amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 21 April 2022.

For the Council
The President
J.-Y. LE DRIAN

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma (OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 75).

ANNEX

In Decision 2013/184/CFSP, in the Annex, in section 'A. Natural persons referred to in Articles 5(1) and 6(1)', entries 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 35, 36, 37 and 38 are replaced by the following entries:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
'15.	Min Aung Hlaing	<p>Date of birth: 3 July 1956</p> <p>Place of birth: Tavoy, Myanmar/Burma</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>National Identification number: 12/SAKHANA(N)020199</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Min Aung Hlaing has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Chairman of the State Administration Council (SAC) and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). Min Aung Hlaing declared himself as "Prime Minister" on 1 August 2021. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. On 31 January 2022, upon the request of Min Aung Hlaing, the NDSC formally extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022.</p> <p>By concentrating all powers and as Chairman of the SAC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As Chairman of the SAC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In 2018, the UN as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. As Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw since 2011, Min Aung Hlaing is directly responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
16.	Myint Swe	Date of birth: 24 May 1951 Nationality: Myanmar Gender: male	Lieutenant General Myint Swe is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was the Tatmadaw-appointed Vice-President until 1 February 2021. On that date, Myint Swe participated in a National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) meeting with other Tatmadaw members. The NDSC meeting was unconstitutional as it did not include its civilian members. During that meeting, Myint Swe was declared Acting President. Myint Swe then declared a state of emergency and handed over legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. The procedure for declaring the state of emergency was breached as, under the Constitution, only the President has the authority to declare a state of emergency. On 31 January 2022, Myint Swe approved the extension of the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. By accepting his nomination as Acting President and by transferring legislative, judicial and executive powers to the Commander-in-Chief, Myint Swe contributed to overthrowing the democratically elected government and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	22.3.2021
17.	Soe Win	Date of birth: 1 March 1960 Nationality: Myanmar Gender: male	Soe Win has been the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Vice-Chairman of the State Administration Council (SAC) and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Soe Win participated in the meeting of the NDSC on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. As Vice-Chairman of the SAC, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Soe Win has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>As Vice-Chairman of the SAC, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Soe Win is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In 2018, the United Nations as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. As Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw since 2011, Soe Win is responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	
20.	Mya Tun Oo	<p>Date of birth: 4 or 5 May 1961</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>General Mya Tun Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He was appointed Minister of Defence on 1 February 2021 and is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Mya Tun Oo participated in the meeting of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. As member of the NDSC and SAC, General Mya Tun Oo has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As member of the SAC, General Mya Tun Oo is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. Furthermore, as Minister of Defence, Mya Tun Oo bears responsibility for the attacks by the military forces in Kayah State on 25 December 2021 killing more than 30 people, including children and humanitarian staff, and mass killings and torture of civilians throughout Myanmar. Therefore he is responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			In 2018, the United Nations as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. Mya Tun Oo was Joint Chief of Staff of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the third most senior position in the Tatmadaw, from August 2016 until his appointment as Minister of Defence. In that capacity, he oversaw military operations carried out in Rakhine State and coordinated the various armed forces, including the Army, Navy and Air Force, as well as the use of artillery. He is therefore responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.	
23.	Maung Maung Kyaw	Date of birth: 23 July 1964 Nationality: Myanmar Gender: male	General Maung Maung Kyaw is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and member of the State Administration Council (SAC). He previously served as Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Air Force between 2018 and January 2022. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As member of the SAC, General Maung Maung Kyaw has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As member of the SAC, General Maung Maung Kyaw is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. Furthermore, in his former capacity as the head of the Myanmar Air Force, he was directly responsible for the bombings in Kayah State in December 2021, targeting the civilian population and causing a high number of casualties. Therefore, he is responsible for serious human rights violations.	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
35.	U Chit Naing (a.k.a. Sate Pyin Nyar)	Date of birth: December 1948; Place of birth: Kyee Nee Village, Chauk Township, Magway Region, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male Address: No 150, Yadanar Street, Yadanar Housing (near Tine Yin Thar Village), Tharkayta Township, Yangon, Myanmar	U Chit Naing is the Minister of Union Government heading the Ministry of Union Government Office (2). He was the Minister for Information from 2 February 2021 to 1 August 2021. He was appointed by the Chairman of the State Administrative Council (SAC) that took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. As Minister for Information, he was responsible for state-owned media (MWD, MRTV, Myanmar Alin, Kyemon and Global New Light of Myanmar newspapers, as well as the Myanmar News Agency (MNA) and Myanmar Digital News), and thus for broadcast and publication of official news. During his term as Minister for Information, the newspapers were filled with pro-military articles and he is therefore responsible for junta propaganda and spreading disinformation through state media that are not reporting accurately. He is directly responsible for decisions that led to the crackdown on Myanmar media. This includes directives, which ordered independent media not to use the words “coup”, “military regime” and “junta”, and which has seen five local news outlets banned in the country. In his previous and current position as member of the government, his actions, policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	19.4.2021
36.	Soe Htut	Date of birth: 29 March 1960; Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Soe Htut is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He is also member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Soe Htut was appointed Minister for Home Affairs on 1 February 2021. Soe Htut participated in the meeting of the National Defence and Security Committee (NDSC) on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. Through that decision and by being a member of SAC, his activities and policies undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. The Minister for Home Affairs is responsible for the Myanmar Police Force, Fire Service and Prison Service. Functions of the Ministry for Home Affairs encompass State Security and Law and Order. In that capacity, Lieutenant General Soe Htut is responsible for serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar Police since the military coup of 1 February 2021, including killing of civilians and unarmed protesters, violations of freedom of association and peaceful assembly, arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and peaceful protesters and violations of freedom of expression.	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			Additionally, as a member of the SAC, Lieutenant General Soe Htut has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. He is also directly responsible for the repressive decisions taken by the SAC, including legislation that violates human rights and limits freedoms of citizens of Myanmar, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.	
37.	Tun Tun Naung (a.k.a. Tun Tun Naing; a.k.a. Htun Htun Naung)	Date of birth: 30 April 1963; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	<p>Lieutenant General Tun Tun Naung is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was previously a Commander. He is the Minister of Border Affairs and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). In 2013, Tun Tun Naung was the Northern Commander overseeing the Burmese military's conflict with the Kachin Independence Army. In this conflict, the Myanmar troops under the command of Tun Tun Naung carried out serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law. In 2017, Tun Tun Naung was commanding officer of the "1st Bureau of Special Operations". Under his command, troops committed atrocities and serious human rights violations against ethnic minorities in Rakhine state during the "Rohingya clearance operations". Those operations commenced on 25 August 2017 and involved arbitrary killings, physical abuse, torture, sexual violence and detention of Rohingya people. As Commander in 2013 and 2017, Tun Tun Naung is responsible for serious human rights violations committed in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. During those events, Tun Tun Naung accepted an appointment as Minister for Border Affairs in the Union Government on 1 February 2021 and thereby a seat at the National Defence and Security Council (NSDC). Tun Tun Naung participated in the meeting of the NDSC on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. Through that decision and as member of the Union Government and Minister for Border Affairs, Tun Tun Naung is responsible for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar and actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of the country.</p>	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
38.	Win Shein (a.k.a. U Win Shein)	Date of birth: 31 July 1957; Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male; Passport number: DM001478 (Myanmar/Burma) issued 10 September 2012 expires 9 September 2022; National ID: 12DAGANA011336	Win Shein is the Minister for Planning and Finance in the Union Government, appointed by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing on 1 February 2021. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. By accepting his nomination as Minister for Planning and Finance of the Union Government, and through his important role in the economic policies of the regime, Win Shein is responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.6.2021'.

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