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中華民國常駐世界貿易組織代表團 函

受文者：經濟部國際貿易署

發文日期：中華民國113年7月4日

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速別：速件

密等及解密條件或保密期限：

附件：Turkey-Wire Rods (G-SG-N-8-TUR-22) 1件 (1720105091_Turkey-Wire Rods (G-SG-N-8-TUR-22). pdf)

經濟
貿易署

主旨：土耳其通知世貿組織（WTO）將對「熱軋非合金鋼及高速鋼鋼條、桿（Wire rods products）實施防衛措施，敬請查照。

說明：

- 一、根據WTO秘書處本（2024）年7月2日公布之第G/SG/N/8/TUR/22號通知（如附件）辦理。相關文號：本團本年1月8日世貿字第1134340014號函及上（2023）年11月9日世貿字第1124341204號函。
- 二、根據說明一本團前函，土國貿易部進口總署之防衛司（Directorate General for Imports, Department of Safeguards, Ministry of Trade）在上年11月3日起針對旨揭產品展開防衛調查，並自本年1月7日起實施臨時性防衛措施。土國繼在本年6月30日將本案調查結果及擬採行之措施內容通知WTO秘書處，秘書處隨即以附

國際貿易署 113/07/05



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件在本（7）月2日通知WTO會員。

- 三、根據土國之通知，其調查機關做成旨揭產品在調查期間內突然且大量之絕對及相對進口增長，已同時（simultaneously）造成其國內產業嚴重損害之結論。根據該結論，土國回溯自本年1月7日實施臨時性防衛措施之日起，以課徵額外從量稅（specific additional financial duty）之方式針對旨揭產品實施為期3年之確定防衛措施。受限之產品名稱及稅則號列如通知之附件（Annex）；第一年針對所有受限產品之稅率為每公噸175美元，第二年為170美元，第三年為165美元。
- 四、土國表示依防衛協定第12條第3項，已準備與在本案具實質出口利益之會員進行諮商。

國際
騎縫章

正本：經濟部國際貿易署

副本：行政院經貿談判辦公室、外交部、駐土耳其代表處經濟組(均含附件)

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**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1 (B) OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS
ON FINDING A SERIOUS INJURY OR THREAT THEREOF
CAUSED BY INCREASED IMPORTS**

**NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12.1 (C) OF THE
AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS**

**NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 9, FOOTNOTE 2
OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS**

TÜRKIYE

Wire rods products

The following communication, dated and received on 30 June 2024, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Türkiye.

Concerning imports of wire rods, Türkiye had notified the initiation of a safeguard investigation with the WTO Document [G/SG/N/6/TUR/29](#), dated 8 November 2023 and introduction of provisional safeguard measure with the WTO Document [G/SG/N/7/TUR/14](#) [G/SG/N/11/TUR/29](#), dated 5 January 2024.

Türkiye hereby provides notification to the Committee on Safeguards of findings of serious injury or threat thereof caused by increased imports and notification of a proposed definitive safeguard measure. The public version of the investigation report (in Turkish) together with references and sources can be found at the following internet address (to be published). <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/06/20240630-16.htm>

Consistent with Article 12.3 of the *Agreement on Safeguards*, Türkiye is prepared to consult with those Members having a substantial interest as exporters of the product concerned.

I. EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS INJURY OR THREAT THEREOF CAUSED BY INCREASED IMPORTS

A. EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS INJURY

In order to make a determination of serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic producers of the products concerned, evaluation of all relevant factors of an objective and quantifiable nature having a bearing on the situation of the domestic industry was undertaken for the investigation period January 2019-December 2023. Figures on economic indicators of the domestic producers are based on the data submitted by applicant domestic producers and official import statistics. The data, which were submitted by the applicant companies and utilized in this analysis, represent major proportion of the total domestic production of the product involved according to the 2022 figures.

General economic indicators related to the products under investigation are presented with indexed values in the tables below.

(i) Consumption

Unit (Tons)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Consumption (Indexed)	100	110	129	115	123

Consumption data was calculated by consolidation of the domestic sales data of the applicant companies and import data.

Consumption index, which was 100 in 2019, increased to 129 in 2021, and then decreased to 115 in 2022. Consumption showed a slight increase in 2023 and it was 123 points.

(ii) Production

Unit (Tons)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Production (Indexed)	100	99	102	94	77

Production followed a decreasing trend in last years the period under investigation. Production index, which was 100 in 2019, decreased to 94 in 2022. The decline in production continued in 2023 and decreased to 77 points.

(iii) Domestic Sales

Unit (Tons)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Sales (Indexed)	100	115	128	114	73

Domestic sales increased regularly between 2019 and 2021, and index increased from 100 in 2019 to 128 in 2021. However, domestic sales began to decline as of 2022 and index decreased to 114 points in 2022 and to 73 in 2023.

(iv) Foreign Sales

Unit (Tons)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Foreign Sales (Indexed)	100	84	62	66	47

Foreign sales decreased regularly throughout the period under investigation. Foreign sales index, which was 100 in 2019, decreased to 47 in 2023.

(v) Capacity and capacity Utilization Rate

Capacity and CUR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Capacity (Index)	100	100	100	100	100
CUR (Indexed)	100	99	102	94	77

Production capacity for the product concerned did not change during the investigation period. Similarly, capacity utilization rate (CUR) did not show a remarkable change between 2019 and 2021. CUR index, which was 100 in 2019 decreased to 99 in 2020, and increased to 102 in 2021. In parallel to the decrease in production in 2022, CUR index dropped to 94. The decline in CUR index continued and decreased to 77 in 2023.

(vi) Stocks

Stocks	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Index	100	260	82	90	92

Stocks index, which was 100 in 2019, increased significantly in 2020, reaching to 260 points. In 2021, index decreased to 82, and re-increased to 90 in 2022 and to 92 in 2023.

(vii) Employment

Workers	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employment (Indexed)	100	104	115	99	100

Employment increased regularly between 2019 and 2021, and employment index which was 100 in 2019 increased to 115 in 2021 then decreased to 99 in 2022 and increased to 100 in 2023.

(viii) Labour Productivity

Unit (Tons) per Worker	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Productivity (Indexed)	100	95	89	95	77

Productivity index showed a fluctuating course throughout the investigation period. Index, which was 100 in 2019 decreased to 89 in 2021 and then increased to 95 in 2022. Labour productivity decreased significantly in 2023 and index dropped to 77 points.

(ix) Profitability

Net Profit/Total Sales	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Profitability (Indexed) (%)	100	408	915	306	-46

Profitability ratio, which refers to net profit in total sales, was at its highest level in 2021 and a downward trend has prevailed after this year. Profitability index, which was 100 in 2019, increased to 408 in 2020, to 915 in 2021, and to 306 in 2022. Profitability of domestic producers showed a negative trend in the recent period. Index decreased to -46 in 2023, marking a negative indicator (loss) for the first time in the investigation period.

(x) Conclusion

In conclusion, although certain figures with regard to domestic industry have followed a positive or a horizontal course until 2021, overall picture indicates a situation of serious injury for the domestic industry after this year. Significant deteriorations occurred in indicators such as production, domestic sales, capacity utilization rate, employment and profitability in 2022 and these deteriorations continued in 2023. In addition, profitability ratios, which were previously positive, have recently decreased and turned into negative levels in 2023.

Overall, it has been concluded that there is an absolute and relative increase in imports and that domestic producers have suffered from serious injury due to the increase in imports of the products concerned as a result of the concurrent evaluation of the course of imports for the goods under economic indicators of domestic producers and market conditions for domestic industry.

B. CAUSATION ANALYSIS

In order to examine the existence of a causal link between increased imports and threat of serious injury and in order to ensure that injury caused by other factors is not attributed to increased imports, the investigating authority analyzed the effects of the following factors:

1. Analysis of Causation Factors

(a) Effect of increased imports

Although imports of the product concerned showed fluctuating course from 2019 to 2022, the increase in the amount of imports has especially been remarkable in the recent period of

investigation. Amount of imports increased by 119 per cent in 2023 compared to the same period of the previous year and reached to 514.2 thousand tons. In addition, the amount of imports increased by 160% in 2023 compared to 2019.

Likewise, the market share of imports increased significantly in the recent period of investigation. the index of market share of imports which was 100 in 2019, increased to the highest level during the investigation period with 212 points in 2023.

Therefore, it is concluded that the increase in imports both in absolute and relative terms and the deterioration in economic indicators of the domestic industry followed a similar pattern throughout the period analyzed. The persistence of the rise in imports especially in the recent period of the PUC clearly reveals the conclusion that the development of imports into Türkiye has been the cause of deterioration in the situation of the domestic industry by eroding its market share and by forcing it to waive sustainable profit rates in the recent period.

On the other hand, the unit prices of imported and domestic products are compared with a view to assess the conditions of competition in the domestic market.

Unit Price Comparison (USD/ton)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unit Domestic Ex-Works Sales Price of the Domestic Product	X	X	X	X	X
Constructed Unit Price of the Domestic Product (Unit Commercial Cost + 10% Profit Margin)	X	X	X	X	X
Weighted Average Cost of the Imported Product	623	608	824	922	714
Price Undercutting	-X	-X	-X	-X	-X
Price Suppression	-X	-X	-X	-X	X
Price Depression (Real Price of the Domestic Product)	X	X	X	X	X

The investigation authority found out that the price of imported products did not undercut the price of domestic products in the period 2019-2023. However, the gap between the unit prices of imported products and unit prices of domestic products began to narrow as a result of the significant decrease in unit prices of import in 2023.

On the other hand, the constructed unit price of the domestic product is calculated by adding a reasonable profit rate of 10% to commercial costs of applicant companies. According to these figures, compared to the constructed unit price of the domestic product with unit prices of weighted average cost of the imported product, imported products create a price suppression on the domestic prices of the applicant companies in 2023.

For the foregoing reasons, it is concluded that there is a correlation between the increase in imports and the serious injury that the domestic industry is exposed to.

(b) Coinciding trends

It is understood that there is parallelism between the all relevant factors of an objective and quantifiable nature having a bearing on the situation of the domestic industry such as the decline in production, domestic sales, productivity, capacity utilization rate, profitability and the recent increase in the imports of the product concerned in absolute and relative terms and the increase in the market share of the imports.

Moreover, while the imports increased significantly, the production decreased harmoniously with the capacity utilization ratio in the recent year of investigation period.

Because of these evaluations, it is concluded that the surge in the imports of the concerned product and the serious injury on its domestic producers are simultaneous.

(c) Other factors

It is concluded that the injury suffered by the domestic production due to the sudden and sharp increase in imports is not caused by other factors. Evaluations of these possible factors are presented below.

(i) Contraction in consumption:

Türkiye's total consumption in concerned product is not shrinking; on the contrary, having checked the consumption data of concerned product during the investigation, consumption has been increasing in the domestic market. As a result, the investigation authority did not find any causal link between serious injury that the domestic industry has been facing and consumption in domestic market.

(ii) Decrease in export:

Foreign sales do not have significant share in the total sales of the domestic producers therefore decline in the level of exports does not create serious injury for the domestic producer. Moreover, the Turkish domestic wire rods market is a large market with lively consumption and exports are not the priority of the domestic producers. As a result, it appears that decrease in the level of export did not play a role in the serious injury that the domestic industry has been facing.

(iii) Production capacity exceeding the demand in the domestic market:

Although the production capacity of the domestic producers exceeds the domestic market demand, producers operated in the level of reasonable capacity utilization rates. Moreover, production capacity did not change during the investigation period and domestic producers did not increase the capacity. As a result, serious injury cannot be attributed to the production capacity exceeding the demand in the domestic market.

(iv) Production technology of the domestic industry:

The findings of the investigation authority on product types and production process of the domestic industry reveal that their production technology and product is mostly identical with that of the producers in exporting countries. On the other hand, specific products that are not produced by the domestic industry in terms of quality and technical specifications were excluded from the scope of the investigation. As a result, it appears that the level of production technology did not play a role in the threat of serious injury that the domestic industry has been facing.

2. Conclusion on Causation

It is concluded that there is a recent, sudden, sharp and significant increase in imports, both in absolute terms and relative to domestic production. Simultaneously with the increase in imports, in absolute terms or relative to the domestic production, significant deteriorations occurred in indicators such as production, domestic sales, productivity and profitability. Capacity utilization level has decreased significantly in parallel with the deterioration in other economic indicators of domestic producers.

Having concluded that there is a correlation between the increase in imports and the serious injury that the domestic industry is facing; having examined the effects of other known factors and having determined that no injurious effects resulted from these; the investigating authority reached to the conclusion that there is a causal link between increased imports and serious injury that the domestic industry is exposed to.

II. INFORMATION ON WHETHER THERE IS AN ABSOLUTE INCREASE IN IMPORTS OR AN INCREASE IN IMPORTS RELATIVE TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION**1. Unforeseen Developments-Developments in Other Markets**

Turkish investigating authority examined the unforeseen developments those have caused sharp and significant increase in imports.

Global excess capacity of the product concerned in last decades has already been an agenda item on several international platforms. As a matter of fact, in an OECD report¹ on the issue, it is stated that the excessive capacity as one of the main challenges faced by the global steel sector.

Both the recent measures in the form of tariff increase and the trade restrictive practices of a number of countries (the United States, European Union and some developing countries) caused a change in the course of trade flow for the product concerned. These protective policies have been unforeseen developments directly affecting the amount of imports of the product concerned into Türkiye.

On the other hand, many countries, especially the European Union, the United States and Canada; have imposed a prohibition/restriction on imports from Russia due to the Ukraine-Russian war. Relatedly, Türkiye has become a target market of Russian products. As a matter of fact, imports of wire rod products from Russia reached the highest level during the investigation period and increasing to 211.9 thousand tons in 2023.

As a result, Türkiye has been an attractive market for the products concerned that are subject to increasing number of protective measures. Therefore, aforementioned unforeseen developments have triggered an increase in import of wire rods into Türkiye.

2. Increase in Imports

Based on the information from official sources, the course of absolute and relative imports for the product subject to the investigation is given below. 2019-2023 full year periodic import data were used. Since the product classified HS code under 7213.91.20.00.00 and 7213.20 were completely excluded from the scope of the investigation, import data regarding these products were excluded from the final investigation report, unlike the provisional safeguard measures report.

Total imports of the products concerned are indicated at the table below.

Years	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Thousand dollars)	U.P. (\$/tons)	Change %		
				Amount (Tons)	(Thousand \$)	U.P. (\$/tons)
2019	289.644	178.796	617			
2020	241.770	145.468	602	-17%	-19%	-3%
2021	377.599	308.121	816	56%	112%	36%
2022	344.281	314.169	913	-9%	2%	12%
2023	753.289	532.886	707	119%	70%	-22%

The amount of wire rods imports, which was approximately 289.6 thousand tons in 2019, decreased by 17% in 2020 and became 241.8 thousand tons. In 2021, imports increased by 56% and reached to the level of 377.6 thousand tons. In 2022, total wire rods imports decreased to 344 thousand tons, marking a 9% decrease.

The increase in the amount of imports has especially been remarkable in the recent period of investigation. Imports increased by 119% in 2023 compared to the previous year and reached 753.3 thousand tons. In addition, the amount of imports increased by 160% in 2023 compared to 2019.

On value basis, imports decreased from the level of 179 million dollars in 2019 to 145.5 million dollars in 2020, marking a 19% decrease. Thereafter, imports increased steadily on annual basis and reached to 314.2 million dollars in 2022, marking 2 percent increase compared to the previous year. In 2023 imports have increased by 70% compared to previous year and reached 532.9 million dollars.

¹ This paper was authored by Masanobu Nakamizu from the OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation (STI). It was approved and declassified by written procedure by the OECD Steel Committee on 12/04/2023 and prepared for publication by the OECD Secretariat.

Referring to the ratio of imports to domestic production, the data on relative imports takes place in the table below in the form of indexed values.

Imports/Domestic Production	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Index	100	85	128	126	336

Relative imports index pursued a fluctuating path on annual basis. Index, which was 100 in 2019 decreased to 85 in 2020, increased to 128 in 2021 and diminished to 126 in 2022. On the other hand, relative imports index showed a sharp increase in 2023 and reached to 336 point.

It is concluded that there is a recent, sudden, sharp and significant increase in imports, both in absolute terms and relative to domestic production, on the basis of the analyses of imports of wire rods subject to investigation for the period of 2019-2023.

III. PRECISE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT INVOLVED

Products subject to definitive safeguard measure are wire rods, currently classified in the Turkish Customs Tariff Schedule under the customs tariff codes 72.13 and 72.27 and are listed in Annex to this Notice. Those HS codes are hereinafter referred to as "the product concerned".

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE

Definitive safeguard measure is in the form of specific additional financial duty which will be implemented as shown in the table of Annex.

The developing countries which are excluded from the definitive safeguard measure as they export in quantities less than 3 per cent of imports to Türkiye are listed below under Article 9.1 of the Agreement on Safeguards.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Angola, Argentine Republic, Republic of Albania, Republic of Azerbaijan, Belize, Republic of Benin, Republic of Belarus, Kingdom of Bhutan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Republic of Botswana, Burkina Faso, Republic of The Union Of Myanmar, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Cabo Verde, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Djibouti, Cook Islands, Republic of Chad, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Dominican Republic, Commonwealth of Dominica, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of El Salvador, State of Eritrea, The Kingdom of Eswatini, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Côte D'ivoire, Republic of the Philippines, State of Palestine, Gabonese Republic, The Republic of the Gambia, The Republic of Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Grenada, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Colombia, Union of the Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Kosovo, Republic of Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Liberia, State of Libya, Lebanese Republic, Republic of Madagascar, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Republic of Moldova, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Namibia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of Niger, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Nicaragua, Niue, Central African Republic, Republic of Uzbekistan, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Palau, The Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Peru, Republic of Rwanda, Independent State of Samoa, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome And Principe, Republic of Senegal, The Republic of Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Federal Republic of Somalia, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Republic of The Sudan, Republic of Suriname, Republic of Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Togolese Republic, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Turkmenistan, The Republic of Uganda, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Vanuatu, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Yemen, Republic of Zambia, Republic of Zimbabwe.

V. PROPOSED DATE OF INTRODUCTION OF THE MEASURE

The measure entered into force on 15/06/2024. The related Presidential Decree was published in the Official Gazette on 30/06/2024.

VI. EXPECTED DURATION OF THE MEASURE

The expected duration of the proposed definitive measure is three years including the duration of the provisional safeguard measure.

VII. PROPOSED DATE FOR THE REVIEW

Not applicable.

VIII. EXPECTED TIMETABLE FOR PROGRESSIVE LIBERALIZATION OF THE MEASURE

In order to induce adjustment, the proposed measure will be subject to liberalization on a regular basis following its imposition, thereby ensuring that there is a strong incentive for domestic producers to undertake progressively the necessary restructuring and adjustment programs. The proposed measure is to be progressively liberalized as indicated in the table of Annex.

IX. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE EXTENSION OF A SAFEGUARD MEASURE

Not applicable

ANNEX - PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO DEFINITIVE SAFEGUARD MEASURE

Customs Tariff Statistics Position	Product Name	Proposed Measure		
		1 st Period	2 nd Period	3 rd Period
7213.10.00.00.00	Containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.10.00.00	Of a type used for concrete reinforcement	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.41.00.11	Bars and rods for manufacturing of bolts and nuts	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.41.00.12	Bars and rods for manufacturing of electrodes	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.41.00.13	Bars and rods for manufacturing of wire and nails	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.41.00.19	Other	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.49.00.11	Bars and rods for manufacturing of bolts and nuts	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.49.00.12	Bars and rods for manufacturing of electrodes	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.49.00.13	Bars and rods for manufacturing of wire and nails	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.49.00.19	Other	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.70.10.11	Bars and rods for manufacturing of bolts and nuts	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.70.10.12	Bars and rods for manufacturing of electrodes	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.70.10.13	Bars and rods for manufacturing of wire and nails	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.70.10.19	Other	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.70.90.00	Other	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.91.90.00.00	Containing by weight more than 0,75% of carbon	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.99.10.00.11	Bars and rods for manufacturing of bolts and nuts	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.99.10.00.13	Bars and rods for manufacturing of wire and nails	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.99.10.00.19	Other	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.99.90.10.11	Bars and rods for manufacturing of bolts and nuts	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.99.90.10.13	Bars and rods for manufacturing of wire and nails	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.99.90.10.19	Other	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7213.99.90.90.00	Other	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7227.10.00.00.00	Of highspeed steel	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7227.20.00.00.00	Of silicomanganese steel	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7227.90.10.00.00	Containing by weight 0,0008% or more of boron with any other element less than the minimum content referred to in note1f) to this chapter	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7227.90.50.00.00	Containing by weight 0,9% or more but not more than 1,15% of carbon, 0,5% or more but not more than 2% of chromium and, if present, not more than 0,5% of molybdenum	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton
7227.90.95.00.00	Other	175 ABD Doları /Ton	170 ABD Doları /Ton	165 ABD Doları /Ton