



ANKARA DEMİR VE DEMİR DIŐI
METALLER
İHRACATÇILARI BİRLİĐİ

Sayı: 21704200-TİM.OAİB.11.ARG7.2025/72-6277
Konu: ABD SECTION 232 ÖNLEMLERİ HK

Ankara, 18/06/2025

Sayın Üyemiz,

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD) tarafından Ticaretin Genişletilmesi Yasası'nın 232. Maddesi (Section 232) kapsamındaki gelişmelere yönelik olarak , 18 Şubat 2025 tarihli ABD Resmi Gazetesi'nde yayımlanan 10895 (Alüminyum) ve 10896 (Çelik) Başkanlık Kararları'nın EK-1'inde yer alan yeni türev ürünlerine yönelik %25 oranındaki ilave vergilerin 12 Mart 2025 tarihi itibarıyla, 73 ve 76. fasıl altında yer alan ürünler için ürünün tamamına, 73 ve 76. fasıl dışında kalan ürünler için ise çelik ve alüminyum içeriğine göre tahsil edilmeye başlanacağı belirtilmiştir.

Bu defa, Vaşington Ticaret Müşavirliğimizden alınan bir yazıda, 3 Haziran 2025 tarihinde imzalanan ekli Başkanlık Kararnamesi ile Section 232 kapsamında ABD'ye ithal edilen demir-çelik ve alüminyum ürünlerine uygulanan ek gümrük vergilerinin %25'ten %50'ye çıkarıldığı bildirilmektedir. Söz konusu Karar, ABD Ticaret Bakanı tarafından sunulan güncel değerlendirme ve veriler ışığında, çelik ve alüminyum ithalatının ulusal güvenliği tehdit etmeye devam ettiğinin tespit edilmesi üzerine alınmıştır. Kararda, daha önce yürürlükte olan %25 oranındaki vergilerin iç piyasada fiyat dengesi sağlamakta etkili olduğu, ancak çelik ve alüminyum sektörlerinin uzun vadeli kapasite kullanım oranlarını sürdürülebilir seviyelere taşıyamadığı ifade edilmiştir. Özellikle düşük fiyatlı ve aşırı üretime dayalı ithalatın devam etmesinin, ABD'deki üreticilerin rekabet gücünü zayıflattığı ve ulusal savunma ile altyapı ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak sanayi kapasitesinin oluşmasını engellendiği vurgulanmaktadır. Bu nedenle, mevcut vergilerin %50 seviyesine çıkarılmasının söz konusu sektörlerin daha etkin korunması ve ulusal güvenliği tehdit eden yapısal risklerin azaltılması açısından gerekli ve yerinde bir adım olduğu belirtilmiştir.

Kararın uygulamaya yönelik maddelerinde aşağıdaki hususlar yer almaktadır:

- Çelik ve alüminyum ürünleri ile bunların türevlerine uygulanmakta olan ilave gümrük vergileri, %25'ten %50'ye çıkarılmıştır. Bu oran, 4 Haziran 2025 günü saat 00:01 itibarıyla tüketim için gümrükten çekilen tüm ürünler için geçerlidir.
- Ancak, Birleşik Krallık menşeli ürünler için bu vergi oranı %25 seviyesinde tutulmuştur. Bu istisnai uygulamanın devam edip etmeyeceği, 9 Temmuz 2025 sonrasında Birleşik Krallık'ın Ekonomik Refah Anlaşması (EPD) kapsamındaki yükümlülüklerine uyum durumuna göre değerlendirilecek ve gerekirse oran %50'ye çıkarılabilecektir.

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• Başkanlık Kararnamesi ve bunu müteakip yayımlanan ABD Gümrük ve Sınır Koruma Birimi (CBP) duyurusuyla, çelik ve alüminyum ürünlerine yönelik tarifelerde çakışmayı önlemek amacıyla yeni bir önceliklendirme sistemi yürürlüğe konmuştur.

Bu sistemle, aynı ithalat kaleminin farklı Başkanlık kararlarına dayalı birden fazla ilave vergiye aynı anda tabi olması engellenmiş, özellikle Section 232 kapsamındaki çelik ve alüminyum vergileri ile Uluslararası Acil Ekonomik Güçler Yasası (IEEPA) çerçevesinde Kanada ve Meksika'ya uygulanan tarifelerin eşzamanlı şekilde uygulanmaması karara bağlanmıştır.

• Yeni düzenlemeye göre, otomotiv ve otomotiv yan sanayi ürünlerinde Section 232 önlemleri önceliklendirmede en üst sırada yer almakta; bunu sırasıyla alüminyum Section 232, çelik Section 232, Kanada ve Meksika IEEPA ilave vergileri izlemektedir. Böylece bir ürün birden fazla önleme tabi olsa dahi sadece en üst sıradaki ilave vergi uygulanacak, diğerleri geçersiz sayılacaktır.

• USMCA uyumlu otomotiv yan sanayi ürünleri hem Section 232 hem de IEEPA vergilerinden muafır. Öte yandan, çelik ve alüminyum içeren ürünlerde her iki Section 232 önleminin birlikte uygulanması mümkündür.

• Yeni düzenlemeyle, ithal edilen ürünlerin çelik veya alüminyum dışı bileşenleri, ithalat beyannamesinde ayrı kalemler halinde bildirilmek koşuluyla, mütekabiliyet esaslı vergilere tabi tutulacaktır. Ancak ürünün çelik veya alüminyum içeriĐi yalnızca Section 232 tarifelerine tabi olacak, bu içerik için ilave olarak mütekabiliyet esaslı vergiler uygulanmayacaktır.

• Bu kapsamda, ithalatçıların beyanlarında ürünlerin çelik ve alüminyum içeriĐini doğru şekilde ayrıştırarak bildirmesi zorunlu hale getirilmiştir. ABD Gümrük ve Sınır Koruma Birimi (CBP), bu bildirimlerin eksik veya yanlış yapılması durumunda, yüksek para cezaları, ithalat yetkisinin iptali ve cezai işlemler dâhil olmak üzere ağır yaptırımlar uygulayacaktır.

• Serbest bölgelere önceden giriŐi yapılmış mallar, 4 Haziran 2025 tarihi itibarıyla tüketim amacıyla gümrükten çekildikleri takdirde söz konusu ilave vergilere tabi olacaktır. Öte yandan, 4 Haziran 2025 ve sonrasında serbest bölgelere çekilen mallar, yabancı ayrıcalıklı statü (privileged foreign status) ile serbest bölgeye sokulabilecek olup ileride söz konusu vergilerin kaldırılması/deĐiŐmesi durumunda dahi girdiĐi tarih itibarıyla geçerli olan ilave vergilere tabi olacaktır.

Bu karar kapsamında ithal edilen ürünler, geri ödeme uygulamasından yararlanamayacak olup bahse konu düzenlemenin detaylarına ve uygulanmasına ilişkin

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bilgileri içeren ve CBP tarafından yayımlanan Kargo Sistemleri Bilgilendirme Servisi (CSMS) mesajlarına aşağıdaki linklerden ulaşılabilir.

Bilgilerini rica ederim.

Musa DEMİR
Genel Sekreter

CSMS Mesajları

<https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCBP/bulletins/3e36d96?reqfrom=share>

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Ek: ABD Başkanlık Kararnamesi CSMS Mesajları

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TİM TÜRKİYE



PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

ADJUSTING IMPORTS OF ALUMINUM AND
STEEL INTO THE UNITED STATES

Proclamations

June 3, 2025

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. On January 11, 2018, the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) transmitted to me a report on the Secretary's investigation into the effect of imports of steel mill articles (steel articles) on the national security of the United States under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862) (section 232). The Secretary found and advised me of his opinion that steel articles are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States.

2. In Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States), and Proclamation 9980 of January 24, 2020 (Adjusting Imports of Derivative Aluminum Articles and Derivative Steel Articles Into the United States), I concurred with the Secretary's findings that steel articles, as defined in clause 1 of Proclamation 9705, and derivative steel articles, as described in clause 3 of Proclamation 9980, are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States, and I decided to adjust the imports of those steel articles and derivative steel articles by imposing a 25 percent *ad valorem* tariff on such articles imported from most countries. In Proclamation 10896 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Steel

Into the United States), I decided to adjust the imports of steel articles and derivative steel articles by imposing a 25 percent *ad valorem* tariff on such articles imported from all countries.

3. On January 19, 2018, the Secretary transmitted to me a report on the Secretary's investigation into the effect of imports of aluminum articles on the national security of the United States under section 232. The Secretary found and advised me of his opinion that aluminum articles are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States.

4. In Proclamation 9704 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States), and Proclamation 9980, I concurred with the Secretary's findings that aluminum articles, as defined in clause 1 of Proclamation 9704, and derivative aluminum articles, as described in clause 3 of Proclamation 9980, are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States, and decided to adjust the imports of aluminum articles and derivative aluminum articles by imposing a 10 percent *ad valorem* tariff on such articles imported from most countries. In Proclamation 10895 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States), I decided to adjust the imports of aluminum articles and derivative aluminum articles by imposing a 25 percent *ad valorem* tariff on such articles imported from all countries.

5. In Proclamation 10896 and Proclamation 10895, I instructed the Secretary to continue to monitor imports of steel articles and derivative steel articles, and aluminum articles and derivative aluminum articles, respectively, and to review the status of such imports with respect to the national security of the United States. The Secretary has done so and has advised me accordingly.

6. After considering current information newly provided by the Secretary, among other things, I have determined that it is necessary to increase the previously described steel and aluminum tariffs to adjust the imports of steel and aluminum articles and their derivative articles so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security. In my judgment, the increased tariffs will more effectively counter foreign countries that continue to offload low-priced, excess steel and aluminum in the United States market and thereby undercut the competitiveness of the United States steel and aluminum industries. Although the previously imposed steel and aluminum tariffs have helped provide critical price support in the United States market, they have not yet enabled these industries to develop and maintain the

rates of capacity production utilization that are necessary for the industries' sustained health and for projected national defense needs. I have determined that increasing the previously imposed tariffs will provide greater support to these industries and reduce or eliminate the national security threat posed by imports of steel and aluminum articles and their derivative articles.

7. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary and appropriate to increase the tariff rate for imports of steel articles and derivative steel articles, and aluminum articles and derivative aluminum articles, from 25 percent *ad valorem* to 50 percent *ad valorem* effective as of 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 4, 2025. I have also determined that it is necessary and appropriate to modify the way in which the tariff measures described in Executive Order 14289 of April 29, 2025 (Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles), apply to steel articles and derivative steel articles, and aluminum articles and derivative aluminum articles, to ensure the effectiveness of the tariff changes described in this proclamation and the alignment of policy priorities between this proclamation and Executive Order 14289. I have further determined that it is necessary and appropriate to allow for the implementation of the U.S.-UK Economic Prosperity Deal of May 8, 2025 (EPD), and to accordingly provide different treatment, as described below, for imports of steel and aluminum articles, and their derivatives, from the United Kingdom.

8. Section 232 authorizes the President to adjust the imports of an article and its derivatives that are being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security.

9. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) the substance of statutes affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

Now, Therefore, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 232; the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*); section 301 of title 3, United States Code; and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) As set forth in Annexes I and II to this proclamation, as of 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 4, 2025, the tariffs proclaimed by Proclamation 9704, as amended; Proclamation 9705, as amended; Proclamation 9980, as amended; Proclamation 10895; and Proclamation 10896 are modified to increase the

respective tariff rates from an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* to an additional 50 percent *ad valorem*.

(2) The modifications to the HTSUS made by clause 1 of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 4, 2025, and shall continue in effect, unless such actions are expressly reduced, modified, or terminated.

(3) Any imports of articles set forth in Annex II to this proclamation that were admitted into a United States foreign trade zone under “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41 before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 4, 2025, shall be subject upon entry for consumption made on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 4, 2025, to the provisions of the tariff in effect at the time of the entry for consumption.

(4) Any article set forth in Annex I to this proclamation, except those eligible for admission under “domestic status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, that is subject to a duty imposed by this proclamation and that is admitted into a United States foreign trade zone on or after June 4, 2025, may be admitted only under “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41, and will be subject upon entry for consumption to any *ad valorem* rates of duty related to the classification under the applicable HTSUS subheading.

(5) Effective as of 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 4, 2025, Executive Order 14289 is amended by revising section 3(a)(ii) to read as follows: “(ii) An article subject to tariffs pursuant to the actions listed in section 2(d) or 2(e) of this order shall not be subject to additional tariffs on that article pursuant to the actions listed in section 2(b) or 2(c) of this order.” As set forth in Annex III of this proclamation, this amendment shall be effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 4, 2025, and shall continue in effect, unless such actions are expressly reduced, modified, or terminated.

(6) Notwithstanding any prior proclamation or Executive Order, the non-aluminum, non-steel content of all aluminum and steel articles and derivative articles shall be subject to tariffs pursuant to Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025 (Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits), as amended, and any other applicable tariffs. The additional *ad valorem* duties described in clause 1 and clause 7 of this proclamation shall apply only to the steel content of articles in Chapter

73 of the HTSUS and only to the aluminum content of articles in Chapter 76 of the HTSUS. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall issue authoritative guidance mandating strict compliance with declaration requirements for steel and aluminum content in imported articles and outlining maximum penalties for noncompliance, including that importers who submit underreported declarations may be subject to severe consequences, including but not limited to significant monetary penalties, loss of import privileges, and criminal liability, consistent with United States law.

(7) Notwithstanding clause 1 of this proclamation, the applicable rates of duty for articles of the United Kingdom that would otherwise be applicable pursuant to Proclamation 9704, as amended; Proclamation 9705, as amended; Proclamation 9980, as amended; Proclamation 10895; and Proclamation 10896 shall remain at 25 percent *ad valorem*. On or after July 9, 2025, the Secretary may adjust the applicable rates of duty and construct import quotas for steel and aluminum consistent with the terms of the EPD, or he may increase the applicable rates of duty to 50 percent if he determines that the United Kingdom has not complied with relevant aspects of the EPD.

(8) The Secretary shall continue to monitor imports of the articles and derivative articles described in Annexes I and II to this proclamation, and shall, from time to time, in consultation with any senior executive branch officials the Secretary deems appropriate, review the status of such imports with respect to the national security of the United States. The Secretary shall inform the President of any circumstances that, in the Secretary's opinion, might indicate the need for further action by the President under section 232. The Secretary shall also inform the President of any circumstances that, in the Secretary's opinion, might indicate that the duty rate provided for in this proclamation, or any proclamation issued pursuant thereto, is no longer necessary.

(9) No drawback shall be available with respect to the duties imposed pursuant to this proclamation.

(10) The Secretary may issue regulations and guidance consistent with this proclamation, including to address operational necessity.

(11) The Secretary, in consultation with the United States International Trade Commission and CBP, shall determine whether any modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this proclamation and may make such modifications through notice in the *Federal Register* if needed.

(12) CBP may take any necessary or appropriate measures to administer the tariffs imposed by this proclamation.

(13) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-ninth.

DONALD J. TRUMP

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