



# **Tariff Rate Quota Review of Developing Country Exception**

## **Case SM0016**

### **Statement of Intended Final Determination**

### **Recommendation to the Secretary of State**

Version 2.2 (amended 28 June)

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## Corrigendum

This Statement of Intended Final Determination was originally published on 23 June 2022 and was updated twice on 27 June 2022 to Version 2 and Version 2.1 and once on 28 June to v2.2. This updated version includes corrections to Annex 6 of clerical errors to categories 2 and 17 quotas. The updated figures in Annex 6 have been marked with asterisks (\*) and a summary of changes, including the original figures, is presented at the end of Annex 6. Annex 5 has been updated to add two countries against category 4 and update supporting text.

## **A Summary**

### **A1 Introduction**

1. This section briefly summarises the legal framework for this Statement of Intended Final Determination (SIFD) and the Trade Remedy Authority (TRA)'s main findings. The background of the review and further detail on all aspects are explained fully in the remaining sections.
2. This SIFD sets out the essential facts on which the TRA has based its Intended Final Determination. It should be read in conjunction with other public documents available for this case on the public file.<sup>1</sup>
3. The purpose of this SIFD is to inform interested parties of the essential facts established during this review and allow them to make submissions in response.
4. Interested parties are invited to make submissions in response to the SIFD within 6 days of it being published, i.e., by 29 June 2022.
5. Registered interested parties to the case can make submissions on the [Trade Remedies Service](#) (TRS) online platform. These submissions must be accompanied by a non-confidential version or summary for the public file. In exceptional circumstances it may not be possible to summarise confidential information. If this is the case, you must provide a statement of reasons.<sup>2</sup> Those not registered on TRS can send submissions by email to [SM0016@traderemedies.gov.uk](mailto:SM0016@traderemedies.gov.uk).
6. For further information about our investigations, please see our [public guidance](#).

### **A2 Legal framework**

7. This SIFD is made pursuant to regulation 29 of the Trade Remedies (Increase in Imports Causing Serious Injury to UK Producers) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (as amended) (the Safeguard Regulations). It includes:
  - the determination that the TRA intends to make;
  - a summary of the facts considered during the review; and
  - details of the facts and analysis forming the basis of the intended determination.

### **A3 About this review**

8. This is a Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Review of a UK trade remedy measure under regulation 35B of the Safeguard Regulations under which the TRA can undertake a review of the TRQs where there is information to show there has been a change in circumstances since the application of the TRQ. The change in circumstance under review are –

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<sup>1</sup> [Trade remedies \(trade-remedies.service.gov.uk\)](https://trade-remedies.service.gov.uk)

<sup>2</sup> A 'statement of reasons' means a statement setting out the reasons of a person supplying information to the TRA, explaining why summarisation of confidential information is not possible, as defined under Regulation 16(6)(b) of the Safeguard Regulations.

- The fact that imports from a developing country member of the WTO which have been excluded from the application of the TRQ should no longer be excluded under regulation 43 (developing country exception);
  - The fact that imports from a developing country member of the WTO which have not been excluded from the application of the TRQ should be excluded under regulation 43.
9. This review concerns the TRQs on imports of certain steel products, as set out in [Taxation Notice 2021/01](#) and [Trade Remedies notice 2021/03](#).
  10. Regulation 43 of the Safeguard Regulations provides an exception from a safeguarding measure for a developing country member of the WTO whose individual share of total imports into the UK of the goods concerned does not exceed 3% for the goods concerned.
  11. These “low volume exporters” are excepted from the measure as long their collective share of total imports into the UK of the goods concerned do not exceed 9% for the goods concerned.
  12. Regulation 44 of the Safeguard Regulations also provides an exception from the application of a safeguard measure to certain countries which have a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the UK that provides for excepting goods from a safeguard measure. This removes imports from those countries from the scope of the steel safeguards measures. The FTA partners with such FTA provisions are listed in Annex 1.
  13. The Period of Investigation (POI) for the review to assess the change in circumstances was 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021. The representative period for assessing traditional trade flows was for the calendar years 2017 to 2019.

## **B Background/Overview**

### **B1 Background to the original measure**

14. On 1 October 2020, following the publication of a Notice of Determination, published under regulation 47(1) of the Trade Remedies Authority<sup>3</sup> published a [Notice of Initiation](#) for a transition review of EU tariff rate quotas on certain categories of steel products.
15. On 3 June 2021, the TRA made a recommendation to the Secretary of State for International Trade at the conclusion of its transition review.
16. Details of the existing measure are set out in [Trade remedies notice 2021/01: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods](#) (updated 22 March 2022) and [Trade remedies notice 2021/03: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods](#), published by the Secretary of State for International Trade (the Secretary of State) on 30 June 2021 and with effect from 1 July 2021.
17. On 7 September 2021, the TRA initiated a reconsideration of its transition review of safeguard measures on certain steel products.

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<sup>3</sup> Until June 2021, the UK’s trade remedies investigations functions were carried out by the Trade Remedies Investigations Directorate (TRID) as part of the UK Department for International Trade (DIT). On 1 June 2021, the Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) was established as an executive non-departmental government body sponsored by DIT. In this document ‘the TRA’ is used to cover all of our activities both before and after our establishment as the TRA.

18. On 2 March 2022, The Call-in Regulations 2022<sup>4</sup> came into force which gave the Secretary of State the ability to ‘call in’ transition reviews and related reconsiderations conducted by the TRA.
19. On 22 March 2022, the Secretary of State called-in the TRA’s reconsideration of the transition review and directed the TRA to provide a Report of Findings based on specified assessments.
20. The TRA Report of Findings under call-in will take into account the same data and TRQ calculation methodology set out in this Statement.

## **B2 Current TRQs**

21. DIT calculated the TRQs for the transitioned measure (applicable between 1 January 2021 and 30 June 2021) based on 2015 to 2017 average import volumes, following the methodology applied by the EU.
22. The TRQs calculated during the transition review (which have applied since 1 July 2021) were based on average import volumes during the calendar years 2017 to 2019.
23. Where 2017 to 2019 data led to the conclusion that a more restrictive measure (than the transitioned safeguard measure) should be imposed, which is not permitted under the legislation, the TRA recommended maintaining the then-existing allocation as set by Department for International Trade (DIT). However, country-specific quota allocation is based on 2017 to 2019 average import volumes, even if quota amounts are based on 2015 to 2017 import data.

## **B3 Application and initiation**

24. Applications were received from Tata Steel UK Limited (a UK producer) and UK Steel (a Trade Association) on 25 January 2022 and 4 February 2022 respectively. Each providing information which was sufficient to indicate there had been a change in circumstances since the application of the TRQ measure.
25. The applications provided information to indicate that some developing countries had increased their exports of relevant goods into the UK thereby breaching the individual 3% import share thresholds.
26. The applications contained sufficient information there had been a change in circumstances to justify the initiation of a TRQ Review. The case was initiated by the TRA on 28 February 2022, and a notice of initiation was published on that date.<sup>5</sup>
27. The TRA invited interested parties to register and provide submissions to the review. The submissions received are outlined in section D1.2.

## **C Review process**

### **C1 Overview**

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<sup>4</sup> The Trade Remedies (Review and Reconsideration of Transitioned Trade Remedies) Regulations 2022

<sup>5</sup> [Trade remedies \(trade-remedies.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk)

28. The TRQ Review examined the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 to establish if countries have exceeded the individual 3% and collective 9% thresholds which determine if a developing country is subject to the safeguard measure.
29. TRQs are intended to maintain traditional trade flows. During the transition review the TRA used data from the years 2017 to 2019, which at the time the TRA considered the last three representative years for trade flows given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on international trade, to determine traditional trade flows for the calculation of TRQs.
30. For this TRQ review the TRA continued to use the period from 2017 to 2019 to establish the traditional trade flows. We also used recent import data to identify whether there had been a change of circumstances since the period from 2017 to 2019, notably any change in the pattern of imports from relevant countries. The existing TRQs already account for all developing countries' import volumes, whether the developing country is subject to the measure or not. However, they do not include the import volumes of those developing countries who were exempt from the safeguard measure under regulation 44 (Other exception) of the Safeguard Regulations, where a country with an FTA/EPA has a global safeguard exception clause.

## **C2 Scope**

### **C2.1 Countries**

31. 'Developing countries' are listed in the [Trade remedies notice 2021/01: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods \(updated 22 March 2022\)](#) and [Trade remedies notice 2021/03: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods](#). Developing countries considered in this TRQ review are listed in Annex 2.

### **C2.2 Goods Subject to Review**

32. 'Goods Subject to Review' are defined in regulation 2 of the Safeguard Regulations 2019 as 'the goods described in the notice of initiation of a review'. The Goods Subject to Review in this TRQ review are listed in Annex 3.

## **C3 Change in circumstances**

33. The TRA is required to establish if there has been a change in circumstance since the application of the measure (Regulation 35B(1)). A change in circumstance may, among other things, be:
  - The fact that imports from a developing country member of the WTO which have been excluded from the application of the TRQ can no longer be excluded under regulation 43 (developing country exception);
  - The fact that imports from a developing country member of the WTO which have not been excluded from the application of the TRQ should be excluded under regulation 43.

## C4 Methodology

### C4.1 Establishing FTA/EPA exemptions

34. Since the transition review three Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) which had previously included a clause for members to be excluded from safeguard measures have expired. The developing countries for which an agreement expired are listed in table 1.

Table 1: EPAs and the relevant members and date of expiry of clause for multilateral safeguard exception

EPA	Country	Date of expiry
UK-Côte d'Ivoire Stepping Stone Economic Partnership Agreement	Cote d'Ivoire	03/09/21
UK/Ghana: Interim Trade Partnership Agreement [CS Ghana No.1/2021]	Ghana	14/12/21
SACUM	Botswana	10/10/21
SACUM	Eswatini	10/10/21
SACUM	Lesotho	10/10/21
SACUM	Namibia	10/10/21
SACUM	Republic of South Africa	10/10/21

35. These countries are no longer excluded from safeguard measures on this basis and are subject to the same consideration as the other developing countries. There are no further changes of status regarding FTA exemptions under Regulation 44 of the Safeguard Regulations.
36. Total quota amounts were updated to reflect the import volumes from these countries during 2015 to 2017 or 2017 to 2019 (depending on whether the current TRQ amount is based on DIT or TRA measure). Country-specific quota allocations were also updated in order to include the import volumes from 2017 to 2019.

### C4.2 Import shares

37. For each product category, we examined the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 to determine the import shares of each developing country without a trade agreement and listed in Annex 2.
38. For countries with an expired FTA, we only considered imports starting in the month when the agreement expired. For example, for the SACU countries we accounted for imports into the UK from 1 October 2021 to 31 December 2021.
39. For those countries whose import shares for the period 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 does not exceed 3% for a product category, we assessed whether the collective imports exceeded 9% for the product category.
40. The collective sum of import shares did not exceed 9% in any of the product categories.
41. All of the countries with an expired FTA remain excepted due to low import volumes.

### **C4.3 Country specific TRQ**

42. Annex 4 lists the developing countries that are subject to the safeguard measure by product category as their import shares exceed 3% for the product concerned.
43. Where a developing country is found to have an import share greater than 3% we considered whether a country specific quota is appropriate by assessing the 2017 to 2019 average import share in line with other countries subject to the safeguard measure. If this share exceeds 5% a country-specific TRQ is allocated. Otherwise, the country has access to the residual quota.
44. We have listed proposed changes to allocations of developing countries in Annex 5.

## **D Summary of facts considered**

### **D1 Information from primary sources**

#### **D1.1 HMRC data**

45. We have used import data from HMRC to analyse trade flows in this TRQ review. The data used in the original transition review was routinely published import data based on country of dispatch. The dataset used in this TRQ review additionally uses country of origin for imports dispatched from non-EU countries and country of dispatch for imports dispatched from EU countries (there is no country of origin available for EU imports pre-2022). This data is not routinely published by HMRC but is available on request. While the differences in datasets are usually small some TRQ allocations were changed as a result:
  - Vietnam in product category 4: in the transition review Vietnam did not pass the 3% threshold. However, using the adapted approach including country of origin HMRC import data, the country should have access to the residual quota.
  - Malaysia and Indonesia in product category 25A: in the transition review these countries were allocated a country-specific quota. However, the country of origin dataset shows that products were in fact originated from other countries and therefore, Malaysia and Indonesia should be excepted from the safeguard measure.
46. Proposed changes to the allocations of these three countries are a result of using a different dataset rather than the developing country TRQ review.

#### **D1.2 Submissions**

47. We considered the claims of registered parties holistically, with special circumspection and in the context of information we obtained from secondary sources when assessing whether there has been a change of circumstances since the application of the TRQs.
48. The following parties registered an interest in this TRQ review:
  - Celsa Steel (UK) – a UK producer;
  - Tata Steel UK – a UK producer;
  - British Steel – a UK producer;
  - All Steels Trading – A UK importer;
  - Hadley Industries – A UK importer;



- Borcelik Celik Sanayii Ticaret A.S. – Exporter;
  - EEF– a trade body;
  - SOGAD – a trade body;
  - Community – Contributor;
  - Scottish government – Contributor;
  - European Commission – Contributor;
  - Embassy of Switzerland in the UK – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory;
  - Embassy of Brazil in London – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory; and
  - Ministry of Trade of Republic of Turkey – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory.
49. The TRA has discretion to accept and take into account information supplied outside an applicable time limit where it is appropriate do so. Although some parties finalised their registration after the close of the registration period on 15 March 2022, we accepted the registrations of all the parties above. This was because all parties provided sufficient confidentiality-compliant versions of their registration forms and their registrations did not impede the progress of the review.
50. In addition to their registration forms Community, TSUK, and the Brazilian Government made additional submissions.
51. The non-confidential versions of all the submissions to this review can be found on the public file [here](#).<sup>7</sup>

## **E Recommendation (Intended Final Determination)**

52. Our analysis has shown that the developing countries list needs to be varied. Annex 4 lists the developing countries which should not be excepted from the safeguard measure on certain product categories as their import shares exceed the 3% threshold. In total, as a result of this review, five countries will no longer have exceptions from the measure but will be subject to it and have access to the residual quota, in one or more categories. These countries are: India (category 1, 5, 13, and 17), Tunisia (category 2), Vietnam (category 5), Turkey (category 16), and Ukraine (category 16).
53. The TRA intended final determination would be to vary the TRQs as listed in tables 2 and 3 of Annex 6.
54. Annex 5 sets out those developing countries whose status as either subject to or excepted from the safeguard measure, and resulting TRQ allocations, should be varied. This includes twelve instances where countries which account for less than 3% of imports in a category will become excepted. Their existing quotas will be reallocated to the residual quota to reduce the risk that they go unused.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/case/SM0016/>

## **F Consultation process**

55. The TRA would be grateful if interested parties would provide any comments or further submissions within 6 days of the date of publication of this document (23 June 2022).
56. The TRA intends to review its final decision in light of any responses it receives, and expects to provide its recommendation to the Secretary of State shortly thereafter.

## Annex 1 FTA partners with a safeguard exclusion

FTA	Country
CARIFORUM-UK Economic Partnership Agreement	Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Belize The Commonwealth of the Bahamas The Commonwealth of Dominica The Dominican Republic Grenada The Republic of Guyana Jamaica Saint Christopher (Kitts) and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
UK-Kenya Economic Partnership Agreement	Kenya
UK/SACU and Mozambique (SACUM) Economic Partnership Agreement	Mozambique

## Annex 2 Developing countries

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Macao, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## Annex 3 Goods subject to review

Product Number	Product Category	Commodity Codes
1	Non-alloy and other alloy hot-rolled sheet and strip	72081000, 72082500, 72082600, 72082700, 72083600, 72083700, 72083800, 72083900, 72084000, 72085210, 72085299, 72085310, 72085390, 72085400, 72111300, 72111400, 72111900, 72126000, 72251910, 72253010, 72253030, 72253090, 72254015, 72254090, 72261910, 72269120, 72269191, 72269199
2	Non-alloy and other alloy cold-rolled sheet	72091500, 72091690, 72091790, 72091891, 72092500, 72092690, 72092790, 72092890, 72099020, 72099080, 72112320, 72112330, 72112380, 72112900, 72119020, 72119080, 72255020, 72255080, 72262000, 72269200
4	Metallic coated sheet	72102000, 72104100, 72104900, 72106100, 7210690020, 7210690080, 72109080, 72122000, 72123000, 72125020, 72125030, 72125040, 72125061, 72125069, 72125090, 72259100, 72259200, 72259900, 72269910, 72269930, 72269970
5	Organic coated sheet	72107080, 72124080
6	Tin mill products	72091899, 72105000, 72121090, 72101100, 72107010, 72124020, 72101220, 72109040, 72101280, 72121010
7	Non-alloy and other alloy quarto plates	72085120, 72089020, 72254040, 72085191, 72089080, 72254060, 72085198, 72109030, 72085291, 72254012
12A	Alloy merchant bars and light sections	72283020, 72283041, 72283061, 72283069, 72283070, 72283089, 72286020, 72287010
12B	Non-alloy merchant bars and light sections	72143000, 72149110, 72149190, 72149931, 72149939, 72149950, 72149971, 72149979, 72149995, 72159000, 72161000, 72162100, 72162200, 72164010, 72164090, 72165010, 72165091, 72165099, 72169900
13	Rebar	72142000, 72149910
16	Non-alloy and other alloy wire rod	72131000, 72139149, 72271000, 72132000, 72139170, 72272000, 72139110, 72139190, 72279010, 72139120, 72139910, 72279050, 72139141, 72139990, 72279095
17	Angles, shapes, and sections of iron or non-alloy steel	72163110, 72163219, 72163310, 72163190, 72163291, 72163390, 72163211, 72163299
19	Railway material	73021022, 73021028, 73021050
20	Gas pipe	73063041, 73063049, 73063072, 73063077
21	Hollow section	73066110, 73066192, 73066199
25A	Large welded tube (1)	73051100, 73051200
25B	Large welded tube (2)	73051900, 73052000, 73053100, 73053900, 73059000
26	Other welded tube	73061100, 73061900, 73062100, 73062900, 73063012, 73063018, 73063080, 73064020, 73064080, 73065021, 73065029, 73065080, 73066910, 73066990, 73069000

## Annex 4 Developing country non-exceptions

Product Category	Developing country non-exceptions (July-Dec 2021 import share)
1	India (24.9%), Turkey (9.2%)
2	India (12%), Ukraine (11.7%), Vietnam (8.5%), Tunisia (3.6%)
4	Vietnam (26.7%), India (10.9%), Turkey (7.6%)
5	India (10.8%), Vietnam (5%)
6	PRC (44.8%)
7	Ukraine (16.6%)
12A	n/a
12B	Turkey (29.9%)
13	Turkey (20%), India (8.5%)
16	Ukraine (12.7%), Turkey (3.2%)
17	Turkey (10.9%), India (3.2%)
19	n/a
20	Turkey (65.5%), India (15.4%), UAE (4.1%)
21	Turkey (79.4%), UAE (5.7%)
25A	n/a
25B	n/a
26	Turkey (25%), UAE (13.3%), PRC (11.1%), India (5.8%)

## Annex 5 Proposed changes to developing countries allocations

Product Category	Country	Current Allocation (Import share 2017-19*)	Proposed Allocation (Import share July 2021 - December 2021)
1	India	Excepted (2.4%)	Residual (24.9%)
2	Brazil	Residual (4.4%)	Excepted (0.2%)
	Tunisia	Excepted (0.0%)	Residual (3.6%)
4	PRC	Country (7.2%)	Excepted (0.1%)
	Turkey**	Residual (5.0%)	Country (7.6%)
	India†	Residual (5.0%)	Country (10.9%)
	Vietnam‡	Excepted (3.0%)	Residual (26.7%)
5	India	Excepted (1.1%)	Residual (10.8%)
	Vietnam	Excepted (0.0%)	Residual (5.0%)
7	Brazil	Residual (3.2%)	Excepted (0.0%)
12A	PRC	Country (5.4%)	Excepted (1.7%)
	Turkey	Country (5.1%)	Excepted (0.9%)
12B	PRC	Residual (3.7%)	Excepted (0.9%)
13	India	Excepted (0.0%)	Residual (8.5%)
	Ukraine	Country (10.6%)	Excepted (1.9%)

16	Turkey	Excepted (2.9%)	Residual (3.2%)
	Ukraine	Excepted (0.7%)	Residual (12.7%)
17	India	Excepted (0.0%)	Residual (3.2%)
25A	Saudi Arabia	Country (6.7%)	Excepted (0.0%)
	Indonesia‡‡	Country (0.0%)	Excepted (0.0%)
	Malaysia‡‡	Country (0.0%)	Excepted (0.1%)
25B	Turkey	Country (6.6%)	Excepted (0.1%)
	Saudi Arabia	Residual (3.5%)	Excepted (0.0%)
<p>[UPDATE BEGINS]</p> <p>* Import shares using country of origin dataset and including HMRC revisions.</p> <p>** In product category 4, Turkey currently has access to the residual quota on the basis of country of dispatch data; however, using the country of origin data set, the average import share from 2017 to 2019 is above 5%.</p> <p>† In product category 4, India currently has access to the residual quota; however, due to HMRC data corrections, the average import share from 2017 to 2019 is above 5%.</p> <p>‡ In product category 4, Vietnam is currently excepted on the basis of country of dispatch data; however, using the country of origin data set, the average import share from 2017 to 2019 is above 3%.</p> <p>‡‡ In product category 25A Indonesia and Malaysia currently have a country specific quota on the basis of country of dispatch data. However, imports were not originally from these countries and therefore they show no market share when using the country of origin dataset and become excepted.</p> <p>[UPDATE ENDS]</p>			

## Annex 6 Tariff Rate Quotas

Table 1: Quarterly volumes of country and residual tariff-rate quotas (in tonnes) 01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022

Product category	Country	01/07/2021	01/10/2021	01/01/2022	01/04/2022
		to 30/09/2021	to 31/12/2021	to 31/03/2022	to 30/06/2022
1	EU	171,575	171,575	167,845	169,710
	Turkey	22,527	22,527	22,038	22,283
	Taiwan	12,542	12,542	12,269	12,405
	Residual	21,585	21,585	21,116	21,351
2*	EU	74,186	74,186	72,574	73,380
	South Korea	10,913	10,913	10,676	10,794
	India	9,123	9,123	8,924	9,024
	Vietnam	6,609	6,609	6,465	6,537
	Residual	16,540	16,540	16,180	16,360
4	EU	296,350	296,350	289,908	293,129
	Taiwan	30,639	30,639	29,973	30,306
	India	22,628	22,628	22,136	22,382
	Turkey	22,565	22,565	22,074	22,319
	Residual	78,253	78,253	76,552	77,403
5	EU	33,537	33,537	32,808	33,172
	South Korea	13,628	13,628	13,332	13,480
	Residual	2,037	2,037	1,993	2,015

6	EU	29,242	29,242	28,607	28,924
	PRC	7,424	7,424	7,263	7,344
	Taiwan	2,424	2,424	2,372	2,398
	South Korea	2,301	2,301	2,251	2,276
	Residual	992	992	971	981
7	EU	65,073	65,073	63,659	64,366
	Ukraine	10,156	10,156	9,936	10,046
	Residual	13,066	13,066	12,782	12,924
12A	EU	14,038	14,038	13,733	13,886
	Residual	2,019	2,019	1,975	1,997
12B	EU	32,417	32,417	31,712	32,065
	Turkey	12,201	12,201	11,936	12,069
	Residual	6,934	6,934	6,783	6,858
13	EU	68,130	68,130	66,649	67,389
	Turkey	32,276	32,276	31,575	31,926
	Residual	21,976	21,976	21,498	21,737
16	EU	68,586	68,586	67,095	67,840
	Residual	2,995	2,995	2,929	2,962
17*	EU	156,164	156,164	152,769	154,467
	Residual	16,230	16,230	15,877	16,053
19	EU	4,386	4,386	4,290	4,338
	Residual	129	129	126	128
20	Turkey	14,379	14,379	14,067	14,223
	EU	6,472	6,472	6,331	6,401
	India	3,327	3,327	3,255	3,291
	UAE	2,206	2,206	2,158	2,182
	Residual	676	676	661	669
21	Turkey	34,133	34,133	33,391	33,762
	EU	10,361	10,361	10,135	10,248
	Residual	3,150	3,150	3,081	3,115
25A	Japan	7,567	7,567	7,402	7,484
	EU	5,790	5,790	5,664	5,727
	South Korea	1,157	1,157	1,131	1,144
	Residual	2,041	2,041	1,997	2,019
25B	EU	14,893	14,893	14,569	14,731
	South Korea	4,280	4,280	4,187	4,234
	Japan	1,876	1,876	1,835	1,855
	Residual	4,515	4,515	4,417	4,466
26	EU	20,863	20,863	20,409	20,636
	UAE	14,020	14,020	13,715	13,868
	Turkey	10,184	10,184	9,963	10,074
	PRC	5,358	5,358	5,241	5,299
	Residual	9,250	9,250	9,049	9,149

Table 2: Quarterly volumes of country and residual tariff-rate quotas (in tonnes) 01/07/2022 – 30/06/2023

Product category	Country	01/07/2022 to 30/09/2022	01/10/2022 to 31/12/2022	01/01/2023 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 30/06/2023
1	EU	176,722	176,722	172,880	174,801
	Turkey	23,203	23,203	22,699	22,951
	Taiwan	12,918	12,918	12,637	12,777
	Residual	22,233	22,233	21,750	21,991
2*	EU	76,412	76,412	74,751	75,581
	South Korea	11,240	11,240	10,996	11,118
	India	9,396	9,396	9,192	9,294
	Vietnam	6,807	6,807	6,659	6,733
	Residual	17,036	17,036	16,666	16,581
4	EU	305,241	305,241	298,605	301,923
	Taiwan	31,558	31,558	30,872	31,215
	India	23,307	23,307	22,801	23,054
	Turkey	23,242	23,242	22,736	22,989
	Residual	80,601	80,601	78,849	79,725
5	EU	34,543	34,543	33,792	34,167
	South Korea	14,037	14,037	13,732	13,884
	Residual	2,098	2,098	2,053	2,075
6	EU	30,120	30,120	29,465	29,792
	PRC	7,647	7,647	7,481	7,564
	Taiwan	2,497	2,497	2,443	2,470
	South Korea	2,370	2,370	2,319	2,344
	Residual	1,022	1,022	1,000	1,011
7	EU	67,025	67,025	65,568	66,297
	Ukraine	10,461	10,461	10,234	10,347
	Residual	13,458	13,458	13,165	13,312
12A	EU	14,459	14,459	14,145	14,302
	Residual	2,080	2,080	2,034	2,057
12B	EU	33,389	33,389	32,664	33,026
	Turkey	12,567	12,567	12,294	12,431
	Residual	7,142	7,142	6,986	7,064
13	EU	70,174	70,174	68,648	69,411
	Turkey	33,245	33,245	32,522	32,883
	Residual	22,635	22,635	22,143	22,389
16	EU	70,644	70,644	69,108	69,876
	Residual	3,084	3,084	3,017	3,051
17*	EU	160,849	160,849	157,352	159,101
	Residual	16,716	16,716	16,353	16,535
19	EU	4,517	4,517	4,419	4,468
	Residual	133	133	130	131
20	Turkey	14,810	14,810	14,489	14,649
	EU	6,666	6,666	6,521	6,593
	India	3,427	3,427	3,352	3,390



	UAE	2,272	2,272	2,223	2,247
	Residual	696	696	681	689
21	Turkey	35,157	35,157	34,393	34,775
	EU	10,671	10,671	10,439	10,555
	Residual	3,244	3,244	3,174	3,209
25A	Japan	7,794	7,794	7,624	7,709
	EU	5,963	5,963	5,834	5,899
	South Korea	1,191	1,191	1,165	1,178
	Residual	2,102	2,102	2,057	2,079
25B	EU	15,339	15,339	15,006	15,173
	South Korea	4,409	4,409	4,313	4,361
	Japan	1,932	1,932	1,890	1,911
	Residual	4,650	4,650	4,549	4,600
26	EU	21,488	21,488	21,021	21,255
	UAE	14,441	14,441	14,127	14,284
	Turkey	10,490	10,490	10,262	10,376
	PRC	5,518	5,518	5,398	5,458
	Residual	9,528	9,528	9,320	9,424

Table 3: Quarterly volumes of country and residual tariff-rate quotas (in tonnes) 01/07/2023 – 30/06/2024

Product category	Country	01/07/2023	01/10/2023	01/01/2024	01/04/2024
		to 30/09/2023	to 31/12/2023	to 31/03/2024	to 30/06/2024
1	EU	181,526	181,526	179,553	179,553
	Turkey	23,834	23,834	23,575	23,575
	Taiwan	13,269	13,269	13,125	13,125
	Residual	22,837	22,837	22,589	22,589
2*	EU	78,489	78,489	77,636	77,636
	South Korea	11,546	11,546	11,421	11,421
	India	9,652	9,652	9,547	9,547
	Vietnam	6,992	6,992	6,916	6,916
	Residual	17,499	17,499	17,309	17,309
4	EU	313,539	313,539	310,131	310,131
	Taiwan	32,416	32,416	32,063	32,063
	India	23,941	23,941	23,681	23,681
	Turkey	23,873	23,873	23,614	23,614
	Residual	82,792	82,792	81,892	81,892
5	EU	35,482	35,482	35,096	35,096
	South Korea	14,419	14,419	14,262	14,262
	Residual	2,155	2,155	2,132	2,132
6	EU	30,938	30,938	30,602	30,602
	PRC	7,855	7,855	7,769	7,769
	Taiwan	2,565	2,565	2,537	2,537
	South Korea	2,435	2,435	2,408	2,408
	Residual	1,050	1,050	1,038	1,038
7	EU	68,848	68,848	68,099	68,099

	Ukraine	10,746	10,746	10,629	10,629
	Residual	13,824	13,824	13,673	13,673
12A	EU	14,852	14,852	14,691	14,691
	Residual	2,136	2,136	2,113	2,113
12B	EU	34,297	34,297	33,924	33,924
	Turkey	12,909	12,909	12,769	12,769
	Residual	7,336	7,336	7,256	7,256
13	EU	72,081	72,081	71,298	71,298
	Turkey	34,148	34,148	33,777	33,777
	Residual	23,250	23,250	22,997	22,997
16	EU	72,564	72,564	71,775	71,775
	Residual	3,168	3,168	3,134	3,134
17*	EU	165,222	165,222	163,426	163,426
	Residual	17,171	17,171	16,984	16,984
19	EU	4,640	4,640	4,590	4,590
	Residual	137	137	135	135
20	Turkey	15,213	15,213	15,048	15,048
	EU	6,847	6,847	6,773	6,773
	India	3,520	3,520	3,482	3,482
	UAE	2,334	2,334	2,308	2,308
	Residual	715	715	708	708
21	Turkey	36,113	36,113	35,721	35,721
	EU	10,962	10,962	10,842	10,842
	Residual	3,332	3,332	3,296	3,296
25A	Japan	8,006	8,006	7,918	7,918
	EU	6,126	6,126	6,059	6,059
	South Korea	1,224	1,224	1,210	1,210
	Residual	2,159	2,159	2,136	2,136
25B	EU	15,756	15,756	15,585	15,585
	South Korea	4,529	4,529	4,479	4,479
	Japan	1,984	1,984	1,963	1,963
	Residual	4,777	4,777	4,725	4,725
26	EU	22,073	22,073	21,833	21,833
	UAE	14,833	14,833	14,672	14,672
	Turkey	10,775	10,775	10,658	10,658
	PRC	5,668	5,668	5,607	5,607
	Residual	9,787	9,787	9,680	9,680

[UPDATE BEGINS]

\* Category 2 and 17 quotas updated on 27 June 2022 and 28 June 2022 to correct a clerical error. These updated figures replace those originally published on 23 June 2022. Both the incorrect and corrected quotas are displayed below.

Supplemental tables, Corrected quarterly country specific and residual TRQs (tonnes)

**Category 2**

Quarter		EU	South Korea	India	Vietnam		Residual	
		correct	correct	correct	<i>incorrect</i>	corrected	<i>incorrect</i>	corrected
01/07/2021	30/09/2021	74,186	10,913	9,123	<i>n/a</i>	6,609	23,149	16,540
01/10/2021	31/12/2021	74,186	10,913	9,123	<i>n/a</i>	6,609	23,149	16,540
01/01/2022	31/03/2022	72,574	10,676	8,924	<i>n/a</i>	6,465	22,646	16,180
01/04/2022	30/06/2022	73,380	10,794	9,024	<i>n/a</i>	6,537	22,898	16,360
01/07/2022	30/09/2022	76,412	11,240	9,396	<i>n/a</i>	6,807	23,844	17,036
01/10/2022	31/12/2022	76,412	11,240	9,396	<i>n/a</i>	6,807	23,844	17,036
01/01/2023	31/03/2023	74,751	10,996	9,192	<i>n/a</i>	6,659	23,325	16,666
01/04/2023	30/06/2023	75,581	11,118	9,294	<i>n/a</i>	6,733	23,584	16,851
01/07/2023	30/09/2023	78,489	11,546	9,652	<i>n/a</i>	6,992	24,492	17,499
01/10/2023	31/12/2023	78,489	11,546	9,652	<i>n/a</i>	6,992	24,492	17,499
01/01/2024	31/03/2024	77,636	11,421	9,547	<i>n/a</i>	6,916	24,226	17,309
01/04/2024	30/06/2024	77,636	11,421	9,547	<i>n/a</i>	6,916	24,226	17,309

**Category 17**

Quarter		EU		Residual	
		<i>incorrect</i>	corrected	<i>incorrect</i>	corrected
01/07/2021	30/09/2021	138,331	156,164	34,062	16,230
01/10/2021	31/12/2021	138,331	156,164	34,062	16,230
01/01/2022	31/03/2022	135,324	152,769	33,322	15,877
01/04/2022	30/06/2022	136,828	154,467	33,692	16,053
01/07/2022	30/09/2022	142,481	160,849	35,084	16,716
01/10/2022	31/12/2022	142,481	160,849	35,084	16,716
01/01/2023	31/03/2023	139,384	157,352	34,322	16,353
01/04/2023	30/06/2023	140,933	159,101	34,703	16,535
01/07/2023	30/09/2023	146,355	165,222	36,038	17,171
01/10/2023	31/12/2023	146,355	165,222	36,038	17,171
01/01/2024	31/03/2024	144,764	163,426	35,646	16,984
01/04/2024	30/06/2024	144,764	163,426	35,646	16,984

[UPDATE ENDS]