



Trade Remedies
Authority

Tariff Rate Quota Review of Developing Country Exception

Case TQ0030

Statement of Intended Final Determination

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A Executive Summary

A1 Introduction

1. The Statement of Intended Final Determination (SIFD) sets out the essential facts the Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) established during this Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Developing Country Exception (DCE) review, and upon which it has based its Intended Final Determination. It should be read in conjunction with other documents available for this case on [the public file](#).
2. Interested parties are invited to make submissions in response to the SIFD by 26 April 2023. 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.¹ Those not registered on TRS can send submissions by email to TQ0030@traderemedies.gov.uk.
3. For further information about our investigations, please see our [public guidance](#).

A2 Legal framework

4. 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

5. This is a TRQ Review of a United Kingdom (UK) trade remedy measure under regulation 35B of the Safeguard Regulations. As per regulation 35B, the TRA can undertake a

¹ 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.

review of the TRQs where there is information to show there has been a change in circumstance since the application of the TRQ. In practice, the change in circumstance under review are changes in patterns of trade, which mean 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);
 - 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.
6. Regulation 43 of the Safeguard Regulations provides an exception from a safeguard measure for a developing country member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) whose individual share of total imports of the goods concerned into the UK does not exceed 3%.
 7. These ‘low volume exporters’ are excepted from the measure as long as their collective share of total imports into the UK of the goods concerned does not exceed 9% of the total imports of the goods concerned into the UK.
 8. Regulation 44 of the Safeguard Regulations also provides an exception from the application of a safeguard measure to certain countries which have this stated in a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the UK. This allows the TRA to remove imports, when calculating import totals, from relevant countries with applicable FTAs from the scope of the steel safeguards measures. The countries with such provisions are listed in Annex 1.
 9. The Period of Investigation (POI) for the review to assess the change in circumstances is 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. The representative period for assessing traditional trade flows is the calendar years 2017 to 2019.

B Background/Overview

B1 Background to the safeguard measure

10. In June 2021, the TRA made a final recommendation to the Secretary of State for International Trade² (Secretary of State) for a safeguard measure after conducting a

² Now the Secretary of State for Business and Trade

transition review of the safeguard measure transitioned from the EU on certain categories of steel products.

11. On 7 September 2021, the TRA initiated a reconsideration of its transition review of the safeguard measure on certain steel products.
12. On 28 February 2022, the TRA initiated a TRQ DCE review (SM0016) following the acceptance of applications from Tata Steel UK Limited, a domestic manufacturer, and UK Steel, a trade association for the UK steel industry. SM0016 examined the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 to establish if any countries had exceeded the 3% and collective 9% thresholds for DCE.
13. At the conclusion of SM0016, the TRA made a recommendation to the Secretary of State. This included new TRQ allocations after finding that circumstances had changed in relation to the exports of goods from some developing countries that were benefitting from DCE status.
14. On 2 March 2022, the Call-in Regulations 2022³ came into force which gave the Secretary of State the ability to 'call in' transition reviews and related reconsiderations conducted by the TRA.
15. 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.
16. The TRA published the final recommendation in relation to SM0016 on 30 June 2022 with effect from 01 July 2022. Details of the existing measure, including the most recent TRQ allocations, are set out in [Trade remedies notice 2022/01: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods](#) and [Trade remedies notice 2022/02: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods](#) published by the Secretary of State on 30 June 2022, with effect from 1 July 2022.

B2 Application and initiation

17. On 27 September 2022, Celsa Steel (UK) Ltd (Celsa), a domestic manufacturer of steel, applied to the TRA to initiate a TRQ Review on the DCEs in one steel category (the Application).

³ The Trade Remedies (Review and Reconsideration of Transitioned Trade Remedies) Regulations 2022

18. The Application contained information which Celsa stated, in accordance with regulation 35B(1) of the Safeguard Regulations, indicated a change in circumstances during the period January 2022 to July 2022. The application described an increase in the level of imports of category 13 steel products (Rebar) from certain developing countries benefiting from the DCE (regulation 43 of the Safeguard Regulations).
19. The Application suggested that exports to the UK from India, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, and Egypt may have increased to the point where they should not benefit from a DCE. During SM0016, India was no longer excluded from the safeguard measure after an assessment of market share, and currently has access to the residual quota allocation for category 13 steel.
20. Although Celsa provided data in their application for a period prior to the most recent TRQs, the TRA's assessment of the Application concluded that there was a benefit to conducting a DCE review, and the review was initiated on 16 January 2023. The review covered the calendar year of 2022 because the TRA also wanted to consider the impact of the TRQ measures that came into force on 1 July 2022.
21. On initiation of the TRQ review, the TRA provided an opportunity for interested parties and contributors to comment on a proposal to:
 - a. Revise the scope of the review to include all categories of steel subject to the safeguard measure (under regulation 13 of the Safeguard Regulations); and
 - b. Expand the review to include all developing countries (under regulation 36 of the Safeguard Regulations).
22. The TRA intends to annually review the DCEs to ensure the allocation is still appropriate, individually or collectively. Therefore, the purpose of the proposed expansion was to bring our planned annual review forward and tie it in with the Application for a review, allowing the best use of time and resources.
23. Following the expiry of the consultation period, the TRA considered the comments received and determined to revise the scope and expand the review as proposed. In doing so we concluded that, under regulation 13(4) of the Safeguard Regulations:
 - a. It is likely the TRA would have initiated its investigation with a wider scope had the application been made on that basis;

- b. The proposed revision does not cause any prejudice to the interests of any interested party or contributor; and
- c. The proposed revision will not prevent the TRA from proceeding with the investigation expeditiously.

C Review process

C1 Overview

- 24. TRQs are intended to maintain traditional trade flows (TTF). During the transition review the TRA used data from the years 2017 to 2019 as a representative period of TTF. As with the previous TRQ review, the TRA considers these years the last three continuous representative years for trade flows given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on international trade beginning in 2020.
- 25. To identify whether there had been a change of circumstances since the implementation of the most recent TRQs on 1 July 2022, the POI was set as 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. This gave us the six months of import data after the most recent TRQs were set (July to December 2022), and data from the first six months of 2022, referenced in the Application, to which the change of circumstance were attributed.
- 26. Conducting analysis over a 12-month period of data allows the TRA to establish an understanding of the trade patterns for the products in scope and eliminates decisions based on fluctuations seen at different times of the year. Furthermore, given the TRQ allocations changed on 1 July 2022, if we had only used the first six months of data for 2022, as referenced in the Application, we would not have an accurate picture of trade flows after the quotas changed. By including the period between 1 July and 31 December 2022, the TRA will have enough data to determine the effectiveness of the revised TRQs .
- 27. This review does not change the overall quota amounts for each category, even where there are changes to DCEs.

C2 Scope

C2.1 Countries

28. Developing country members of the WTO considered in this TRQ review are listed in Annex 2.

C2.2 Goods Subject to Review

29. 'Goods Subject to Review' are defined in regulation 2 of the Safeguard Regulations 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 of Circumstances

30. 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); and
- 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/Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)⁴ exception

31. The calculations of the recommended TRQs do not include the import volumes of those developing countries who were excepted from the safeguard measure under regulation 44 (Other exception) of the Safeguard Regulations, by virtue of multilateral safeguard exception clauses under the UK's trade agreements.

⁴ FTA provide tariff-free trade of goods and services between partner nations, while EPAs include the same provisions but go beyond FTAs in scope. However, both types of exceptions are covered under regulation 44.

32. During the POI (2022), none of the EPA multilateral safeguard exceptions in force had expired. The developing countries for which an EPA multilateral safeguard exception still existed during 2022 are listed in Annex 1.
33. The UK's EPA with the Southern African Customs Union Member States and Mozambique (UK-SACU+M) covers South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho, and Mozambique. The EPA exception with these countries expired on 10 October 2021, apart from Mozambique, which expired in February 2023.
34. Although the EPA exception with Mozambique was still active during the POI (2022), imports from Mozambique were not excluded from the calculation. The reason for including Mozambique imports was that the EPA will be expired at the time of implementation of the new DCE allocations. Thus, any potential imports from Mozambique would be treated as falling under the DCE regulation (regulation 43) as opposed to the FTA regulation (regulation 44).
35. At this time, the only other two active agreements are with Kenya and the CARIFORUM countries listed in Annex 1. Imports from these countries were not included in any calculations due to their exception from the safeguard measure. There are no further changes of status regarding FTA exceptions under regulation 44 of the Safeguard Regulations.

C4.2 Import shares

36. For each product category, we examined import figures during the POI to determine the import shares of each developing country without an FTA/EPA exception.
37. For those countries whose import shares for the POI did not exceed 3% for a product category, we assessed whether the collective imports exceeded 9% for the product category.
38. After the conclusion of the reconsideration in June 2022, the Secretary of State announced that the application of the steel safeguard measure has been suspended with respect to goods originating in Ukraine with effect from 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2024. As this is not an exemption from the safeguard measure, the calculations in this review include steel originating from Ukraine during the POI. However, regardless of the

import figures, the application of the safeguard measure continues to remain temporarily suspended until 30 June 2024 with respect to goods originating in Ukraine.

C4.3 Country specific TRQ

39. Annex 4 lists the developing countries that are now subject to the safeguard measure by product category as their import shares exceed 3% for the product category concerned.
40. Where a developing country was 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. This means that if a developing country has an import share greater than 5% for the POI, but between 2017 – 2019 the import share for that country was less than 5, the developing country will not receive a country specific quota.

D Summary of facts considered

D1 Information from primary sources

D1.1 HMRC data

41. We have used import data from His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) to analyse trade flows in this TRQ review. The dataset used in this review is country of origin data for all imports apart from EU imports to Northern Ireland, which is country of dispatch. Country of origin data provides a more accurate picture of where imports are coming from than country of dispatch data. Country of origin data is not routinely published by HMRC but is available on request.

D1.2 Submissions

42. The following parties registered an interest in this TRQ review:
 - Celsa Steel (UK) Ltd – a UK producer;
 - Tata Steel UK Ltd – a UK producer;
 - Liberty Steel Ltd – a UK producer;

- British Steel Ltd – a UK producer;
- Stemcor Distribution Ltd – a UK importer;
- All Steels Trading Ltd – a UK importer;
- Al Ezz Deheila Steel Co. – Alexandria S.A.S. – Exporter;
- Suez Steel Co. – Exporter;
- Jindal Shadeed Iron and Steel LLC – Exporter;
- All Ezz Flat Steel – Exporter;
- Conares Metal Supply Ltd – Exporter;
- Elmarakbysteel – Exporter;
- EEF Ltd – a Trade Body;
- International Steel Trade Association Ltd – a Trade Body;
- Ministry of Commerce, India – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory;
- Ministry of Commerce, People’s Republic of China – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory;
- Ministry of Trade of Republic of Türkiye – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory; and
- Ministry of Trade and Industry of Egypt, Trade remedies sector – Government of a relevant foreign country or territory.

43. All parties finalised their registration before the close of the registration period on 27 February 2023, apart from British Steel Ltd who registered on 13 March 2023. As per regulation 19 of the Safeguard Regulations, we accepted British Steel Ltd onto the investigation as doing so would not significantly impede the progress of the investigation. All parties provided sufficient non-confidential versions of their registration forms. One party, RDS Europe Ltd, who registered onto the case, were not accepted as an interested party. Open-source research identified some inconsistencies with the information it provided and it was not considered to have a legitimate interest in the review.

44. Parties were able to provide comments or submissions on the review and during the consultation period to request to expand the review. All comments and submissions were reviewed by the TRA. The non-confidential versions of all the registration forms and submissions to this review can be found on the [public file](#).

E Recommendation (Intended Final Determination)

45. The analysis of imports over the POI from developing countries shows that ten developing countries across 16 categories of steel should be subject to the safeguard measure with access to a quota, not benefitting from the DCE, because their import shares into the UK exceeded the 3% threshold. The developing countries that do not qualify for the DCE in one or more categories are:
- Bahrain;
 - Brazil;
 - Egypt;
 - India;
 - Malaysia;
 - People's Republic of China (PRC);
 - Tunisia;
 - Türkiye;
 - UAE; and
 - Vietnam.
46. After a comparison of their import shares during the representative period of 2017 – 2019, these countries will either have a country specific quota or be given access to the residual quota. The details can be found in Annex 4. All other developing countries not appearing in Annex 4, and who are not excepted through an FTA, will benefit from the DCE.
47. Annex 5 sets out those developing countries whose status has changed following this review. Those countries which account for 3% or less of imports in a category in the POI will become excepted. If applicable, their existing quotas will be reallocated to the residual quota to reduce the risk that the quotas go unused. Seven countries across nine categories will move from being excepted from the measure in the updated quota to having access to the residual quota. Two countries across three categories will move from a country or residual quota to being excepted from the measure.
48. Collectively, the remaining developing country exporters did not breach the 9% threshold.

49. The original application from Celsa referred to increased imports of category 13 steel from UAE, Oman, Egypt and India. It stated that UAE, Oman and India had all exceeded the 3% threshold for category 13 imports into the UK during January to June 2022. Using the entire 2022 calendar year of import data, the review has found that, related to these countries in category 13, Oman and UAE imports did not exceed the 3% threshold and therefore remain excepted from the safeguard measure. However, India and Egypt have exceeded the 3% threshold, with their 2017 – 2019 import data showing they should have access to the residual quota as their imports were below 5% in that period. This is a move for Egypt from a DCE to the residual quota. India will continue to have access to the residual quota following its move at the conclusion of SM0016 in 2022.
50. The import figures of goods originating from Ukraine between 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 showed that every product category relevant to Ukraine (categories 1, 2, 4, 7, 12A, 17, 20, 21) had imports into the UK below 3%. Regardless, the safeguard measure remains suspended on all goods originating from Ukraine until 30 June 2024.
51. The TRA's intended final recommendation would be to vary the TRQs as listed in Annex 6.
52. The varied TRQs should take effect on the day after the date of publication of any public notice made under section 13 of the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 giving effect to this recommendation.
53. We do not recommend retroactive application of varied TRQs.

F Consultation process

54. Interested parties, contributors and any other person who has supplied information to the TRA in respect of this investigation are invited to make submissions in response to the SIFD within ten days of it being published (by 23:59 on 26 April 2023).
55. We may consider submissions made after this date, but we are not obliged to do so if we believe this would cause an unnecessary delay in preparing the final recommendation. Where we reject information for any reason, we will publish our reasons for rejection in our final determination. All submissions will be considered, however the DCE review undertaken uses HMRC import data to advise the TRA and we are guided by domestic legislation and WTO agreements when providing our final recommendation.

56. The TRA intends to review its final decision in light of any responses it receives prior to the deadline and expects to provide its recommendation to the Secretary of State shortly thereafter.

Annex 1 FTA/EPA partners with a current or expired⁵ safeguard exception

Agreement	Multilateral safeguard exception
UK-SACU+M EPA (South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho and Mozambique)	<p>Expired for SACU (South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho) – 10 October 2021</p> <p>Expired for Mozambique – 4 February 2023</p>
UK – Kenya	Active
UK-CARIFORUM EPA (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, the Bahamas ⁶ , Dominica, The Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Christopher (Kitts) and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago)	Active

⁵ Only those that are currently active or expired during the review are listed. SACU expiry is provided for context around Mozambique

⁶ Not on the Developing Country List

Annex 2⁷ Developing country members of the WTO

Afghanistan, 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, 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, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, PRC, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher (Kitts) and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

⁷ Some of the below countries have been excluded from the calculation because of the FTA/EPA agreements listed in Annex 1

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-exceptions⁸

Developing country non-exceptions (Jan-Dec 2022 import share)		
Product category	Country Specific Quota	Residual Quota
1	Türkiye (7.1%)	India (7.6%)
2	India (10.8%)	Brazil (7.5%), Tunisia (3.5%)
4	India (11.9%), Türkiye (6.8%)	Vietnam (16.8%)
5		India (4.9%), Vietnam (8.7%)
6	PRC (31.2%)	Türkiye (7.5%)
7		Türkiye (4.1%), India (5.4%)
12A		PRC (4.6%)
12B	Türkiye (24.8%)	PRC (5.7%)
13	Türkiye (24.8%)	India (3.0%)*, Egypt (6.2%), Malaysia (4.0%)
16		Türkiye (8.4%)
17		India (3.7%), Bahrain (4.7%), Türkiye (9.7%)
19	N/A	
20	India (11.8%), Türkiye (53.7%), United Arab Emirates (5.4%)	
21	Türkiye (73.8%)	United Arab Emirates (4.2%)
25A		PRC (21.9%)
25B		Brazil (3.2%), Türkiye (12.0%)
26	PRC (8.9%), Türkiye (13.9%), United Arab Emirates (23.4%)	India (5.5%)

* The true value of India's import share is 3.02%

⁸ A country specific quota is only allocated if the import shares from a country in this list exceeded 5% during the representative period of 2017 – 2019, otherwise that country is placed in the residual quota. The percentages reflected in Annex 4 and 5 are the import shares during 2022.

Annex 5⁹ Specific proposed changes to developing countries allocations

Product category	Country	Current allocation (import share July 2021- December 2021)	Proposed allocation (import share January 2022 - December 2022)
2	Brazil	Excepted (0.2%)	Residual (7.5%)
2	Ukraine [^]	Residual (11.7%)	Excepted (2.6%)
2	Vietnam	Country (8.5%)	Excepted (1.1%)
6	Türkiye	Excepted (0.9%)	Residual (7.5%)
7	India	Excepted (1.4%)	Residual (5.4%)
7	Türkiye	Excepted (2.0%)	Residual (4.1%)
7	Ukraine [^]	Country (16.6%)	Excepted (0.9%)
12A	PRC	Excepted (1.7%)	Residual (4.6%)
12B	PRC	Excepted (0.9%)	Residual (5.7%)
13	Egypt	Excepted (0.0%)	Residual (6.2%)
13	Malaysia	Excepted (0.0%)	Residual (4.0%)
16	Ukraine [^]	Residual (12.7%)	Excepted (0.0%)
17	Bahrain	Excepted (2.1%)	Residual (4.7%)
25A	PRC	Excepted (1.5%)	Residual (21.9%)
25B	Brazil	Excepted (2.0%)	Residual (3.2%)
25B	Türkiye	Excepted (0.1%)	Residual (12.0%)
[^] The safeguard measure is suspended for all imports from Ukraine until 30 June 2024.			

⁹ This table reflects all the changes to DCE allocation as a result of this review. Any developing country not listed in this table will not change from the previous review, and either remains excepted or with access to a country or residual quota.

Annex 6 Tariff Rate Quotas

Quarterly volumes¹⁰ of country and residual tariff-rate quotas (in tonnes) 01/07/23 – 30/06/24

Product category	Country	01/07/2023 to 30/09/2023	01/10/2023 to 31/12/2023	01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2024 to 30/06/2024
1	EU	181,526	181,526	179,553	179,553
	Türkiye	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
	Total	241,467	241,467	238,842	238,842
2	EU	78,489	78,489	77,636	77,636
	India	9,652	9,652	9,547	9,547
	Korea, South	11,546	11,546	11,421	11,421
	Residual	24,492	24,492	24,226	24,226
	Total	124,179	124,179	122,829	122,829
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
	Türkiye	23,873	23,873	23,614	23,614
	Residual	82,792	82,792	81,892	81,892
	Total	476,561	476,561	471,381	471,381
5	EU	35,482	35,482	35,096	35,096
	Korea, South	14,419	14,419	14,262	14,262
	Residual	2,155	2,155	2,132	2,132
	Total	52,056	52,056	51,490	51,490
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
	Korea, South	2,435	2,435	2,408	2,408
	Residual	1,050	1,050	1,038	1,038
	Total	44,842	44,842	44,355	44,355
7	EU	68,848	68,848	68,099	68,099
	Residual	24,569	24,569	24,302	24,302
	Total	93,417	93,417	92,401	92,401
12A ¹¹	EU	28,551	28,551	28,241	28,241
	Residual	4,107	4,107	4,062	4,062
	Total	32,658	32,658	32,303	32,303
12B	EU	34,297	34,297	33,924	33,924
	Türkiye	12,909	12,909	12,769	12,769
	Residual	7,336	7,336	7,256	7,256
	Total	54,542	54,542	53,949	53,949
13	EU	72,081	72,081	71,298	71,298

¹⁰ All figures are individually rounded to the nearest tonne.

¹¹ Following SM0016, an uplift was applied for category 12A products, increasing the quotas. The explanatory document can be found [here](#).

	Türkiye	34,148	34,148	33,777	33,777
	Residual	23,250	23,250	22,997	22,997
	Total	129,480	129,480	128,073	128,073
16	EU	72,564	72,564	71,775	71,775
	Residual	3,168	3,168	3,134	3,134
	Total	75,732	75,732	74,909	74,909
17	EU	165,222	165,222	163,426	163,426
	Residual	17,171	17,171	16,984	16,984
	Total	182,393	182,393	180,410	180,410
19	EU	4,640	4,640	4,590	4,590
	Residual	137	137	135	135
	Total	4,777	4,777	4,725	4,725
20	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
	Türkiye	15,213	15,213	15,048	15,048
	Residual	715	715	708	708
	Total	28,630	28,630	28,318	28,318
21	EU	10,962	10,962	10,842	10,842
	Türkiye	36,113	36,113	35,721	35,721
	Residual	3,332	3,332	3,296	3,296
	Total	50,407	50,407	49,859	49,859
25A	EU	6,126	6,126	6,059	6,059
	Korea, South	1,224	1,224	1,210	1,210
	Japan	8,006	8,006	7,918	7,918
	Residual	2,159	2,159	2,136	2,136
	Total	17,514	17,514	17,324	17,324
25B	EU	15,756	15,756	15,585	15,585
	Japan	1,984	1,984	1,963	1,963
	Korea, South	4,529	4,529	4,479	4,479
	Residual	4,777	4,777	4,725	4,725
	Total	27,046	27,046	26,752	26,752
26	EU	22,073	22,073	21,833	21,833
	Türkiye	10,775	10,775	10,658	10,658
	PRC	5,668	5,668	5,607	5,607
	UAE	14,833	14,833	14,672	14,672
	Residual	9,787	9,787	9,680	9,680
	Total	63,136	63,136	62,450	62,450