Ukrainian tariff rate quotas

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New tariff rate quotas for agri-food products from Ukraine

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1132 of 3 June 2025 amending Implementing Regulations (EU) 2020/761 and (EU) 2020/1988 as regards tariff rate quotas for products originating in Ukraine in 2025.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2199 of 27 October 2025 amending Implementing Regulations (EU) 2020/1988 and (EU) 2020/761 as regards the quantities that may be imported under certain tariff quotas following the amendment of the Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine.

Decision No 3/2025 of the EU–Ukraine Association Committee in Trade Configuration of 14 October 2025 on the reduction and elimination of customs duties pursuant to Article 29(4) of the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part.

Update

The revised trade agreement between the European Union (EU) and Ukraine – known as the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) – applies from **29 October 2025**. It provides greater access to the EU market for some Ukrainian products, while limiting EU imports of other products. It also includes a safeguard clause and Ukraine's commitment to align its national rules on EU production standards by the end of 2028.

Following a period of full trade liberalisation – zero duties and zero quota limitations – on all Ukrainian imports, the tariff rate quotas (TRQs) established under the EU–Ukraine DCFTA were reintroduced on 6 June 2025 (Regulation 2025/1132).

Following further negotiations between the EU and Ukraine, the EU is implementing the following changes (under Regulation 2025/2199):

- full trade liberalisation for chocolate products, dextrins and other modified starches, mushrooms, sugar syrups, yoghurt, and other food preparations
- increased TRQs for certain Ukrainian products
- a new tariff rate quota for flour
- changes to the description of products covered by certain TRQs.

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Impacted products

Cereals, maize, wheat, spelt, barley, starch, flour, malt, milk and milk products, butter and fats, dairy, poultry meat, garlic, apple juice, grape juice, tomatoes, mushrooms, honey, confectionery, cocoa, chocolate, sugar and syrup, dextrins, sweetcorn, spirits, finishing agents

What is changing?

The temporary liberalisation of trade in agri-food products entering the EU from Ukraine ended on 5 June 2025. The tariff quotas established for certain agricultural products in the DCFTA were based on an entire year of trade.

For the period **6 June to 31 December 2025**, these quotas are recalculated on a pro rata basis taking into account the remainder of the calendar year, that is, 7/12 of the original quota (see Tables 1 and 2).

Certain TRQs are usually allocated through import licences. However, between June and December 2025, allocation followed the "first-come, first-served" principle (chronologically, according to the date the products were placed on the EU market). The allocation of these TRQs will revert to import licences for 2026 (Regulation 2025/2199). Table 2 lists the Ukrainian products concerned by this change of TRQ management.

In October 2025, following negotiations between the EU and Ukraine, the EU (Regulation 2025/2199) is:

- removing TRQs to allow zero duty, zero quota access for chocolate products, dextrins and other modified starches, mushrooms, sugar syrups, yoghurt, and other food preparations
- increasing the quantities of TRQs for 2025 and 2026.

For further details see Tables 1 and 2.

Regulation 2025/2199 also changes the description of the following products (quota order numbers in brackets):

- bran, sharps, and other residues (09.6711)
- sugar confectionery (09.6719)
- wheat and spelt (09.6734)
- barley (09.6735)
- maize (09.6736)
- milk and concentrated milk (09.6738)

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- skimmed milk and cream (09.6739)
- raw beet sugar (09.6704)
- maple sugar in solid form (09.6705)
- apple juice (09.6715)
- dextrins and other modified starches (09.6726).

The revised DCFTA also includes a safeguard clause that allows the EU to reintroduce import tariffs if imports cause social or economic disruption within the European Union. Ukraine agrees to align its national rules on EU production standards (animal welfare, use of pesticides, and veterinary medicine) by the end of 2028.

Why?

The Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine, which includes the DCFTA, is reviewed regularly, aiming to strengthen ties between Ukraine and the EU, to support the Ukrainian economy in time of war, and to support alignment of the country's agricultural sector with EU standards to facilitate Ukraine's accession to the EU.

Timeline

The changes introduced by Regulation 2025/2199 apply from **29 October 2025**.

Background

In 2022, in response to Russia's aggression against Ukraine and to support the Ukrainian economy, the EU granted Ukraine full trade liberalisation – zero duties and zero quota limitations – on all goods for a temporary period (Regulation 2022/870). In May 2024, the EU decided that these measures should be extended again until 5 June 2025 (Regulation 2024/1392). This temporary period has now ended.

The amount of import tariff (also known as import duty) that must be paid when importing agri-food products into the EU depends on the product, the trading relationship between the EU and Ukraine, and potentially on the time of year (e.g. for fruit).

The Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine includes the DCFTA, which sets preferential trading conditions for certain Ukrainian imports. This can be complete liberalisation (zero duty, zero quota) or TRQs. TRQs allow a predetermined quantity of specific Ukrainian products to be imported into the EU at lower import duty rates than are normally applied.

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For more information, see Import tariffs and tariff rate quotas explained.

Resources

Regulation 2020/761 laying down rules for the application of Regulations 1306/2013, 1308/2013 and 510/2014 as regards the management system of tariff quotas with licences.

Regulation 2020/1988 laying down rules for the application of Regulations 1308/2013 and 510/2014 as regards the administration of import tariff quotas in accordance with the 'first come, first served' principle.

Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States and Ukraine (29 May 2014).

Regulation 2024/1392 on temporary trade-liberalisation measures supplementing trade concessions applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part.

Regulation 2022/870 on temporary trade-liberalisation measures supplementing trade concessions applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part.

Sources

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1132 of 3 June 2025 amending Implementing Regulations (EU) 2020/761 and (EU) 2020/1988 as regards tariff rate quotas for products originating in Ukraine in 2025

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2199 as regards the quantities that may be imported under certain tariff quotas following the amendment of the Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine

Decision No 3/2025 of the EU-Ukraine Association Committee in Trade Configuration of 14 October 2025 on the reduction and elimination of customs duties

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Tables & Figures

Table 1
Changes to EU market access for certain Ukrainian products with TRQs allocated according to 'first come, first serve'

Product	Quota order number[1]	TRQs (tonnes)[2]	
		Previous	Revised
Honey	09.6701	6,000	35,000
Garlic	09.6702	500	750
Oats	09.6703	4,000	7,700
Sugar products	09.6704	20,070	100,000
Maple sugar	09.6705	20,000	30,000
Flavoured glucose syrups	09.6706	2,000	Full liberalisation[3]
Various cereals	09.6707	7,800	33,200
Malt and wheat	09.6708	7,000	17,500
Starch	09.6709	10,000	24,400
Dextrins and other modified starches	09.6710	2,000	Full liberalisation[3]
Bran, sharps, and other residues	09.6711	22,000	85,000
Mushrooms	09.6712	500	Full liberalisation[3]
	09.6713	500	Full liberalisation[3]
Tomatoes	09.6714	10,000	25,000
Grape/apple juice	09.6715	20,000	30,000
Flavoured yoghurts	09.6716	2,000	Full liberalisation*[3]
Dairy spreads	09.6717	250	375
Sweetcorn	09.6718	1,500	2,250
Sugar and cocoa confectionery	09.6719	3,000	7,500
Tapioca and bulgur wheat	09.6720	2,000	3,000
Chocolate milk crumb/ protein concentrates/ beverages	09.6721	500	Full liberalisation[3]
Other food preparations	09.6722	2,000	Full liberalisation[3]
Spirits	09.6723	100,000	125,000
Sugar (mannitol and types of sorbitol)	09.6725	100	150
Finishing agents	09.6726	2,000	8,000

TRQs, tariff rate quotas.
1 Details for each quota (listed by order number) can be found under Regulation 2020/1988, Annex I.
2 For the period from 6 June to 31 December 2025, the quantity to be applied is 7/12 of the indicated net weight; e.g. for oats (09.6703): 7/12 of 7,700 tonnes net weight.
3 Full liberalisation: zero duty for all imports, no quota.

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Source: Regulations 2020/1988 and 2025/2199

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Table 2
Changes to EU market access for certain Ukrainian products with TRQs allocated through import licences

Product	Quota order number[1]		TRQs (tonnes)[2]	
	2025	From 2026	Previous	Revised
Flour	09.6733	09.4309	–	30,000 [29 Oct–31 Dec 2025]
Wheat and spelt	09.6734	09.4306	1,000,000	1,300,000
Barley	09.6735	09.4307	350,000	450,000
Maize	09.6736	09.4308	650,000	1,000,000
Milk and concentrated milk	09.6738	09.4600	10,000	15,000
Skimmed milk and cream	09.6739	09.4601	5,000	15,400
Butter	09.6747	09.4602	3,000	7,000
Eggs	09.6755	09.4275	3,000	9,000
	09.6756	09.4276	3,000	9,000
Poultry meat	09.6757	09.4273	70,000	93,350
	09.6758	09.4274	20,000	26,650

TRQs, tariff rate quotas.
1 Details for each quota (listed by order number) can be found under Regulation 2020/761, Annex I.
2 For the period from 6 June to 31 December 2025, the quantity to be applied is 7/12 of the indicated net weight; e.g. for butter (09.6747): 7/12 of 3,000 tonnes net weight (1,750 tonnes). For this period, all these TRQs are managed according to the "first come, first served" principle.

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Source: Regulations 2020/1988 and 2025/2199

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