

**Question for written answer E-000328/2026/rev.1
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Food price hikes in Greece compared to Member States with lower prices and milder increases

Despite the relative de-escalation of general inflation in the European Union, food prices in Greece remain high and the increases excessive.

According to recent data, food prices in Greece increased by around 3.6 % in December 2025 on an annual basis¹, a higher percentage when compared e.g. with Spain and Poland, which, for the same indicator over the same period, recorded an increase of around 3 % and 2.4 % respectively^{2,3}. In addition, Eurostat price indices indicate that in countries such as Romania, food price levels are significantly lower (-15 %) than the EU average, indicating structural differences in the food market^{4,5}.

In light of the above:

1. How does the Commission assess the differences in food price increases between Greece, Spain and Poland within the EU?
2. What are the structural reasons that explain why Greece exhibits higher price increases compared to other Member States?
3. Does the Commission intend to promote any interventions to address inequalities in the food market and protect consumers?

Submitted: 27.1.2026

¹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/greece/food-inflation>

² <https://tradingeconomics.com/spain/food-inflation>

³ <https://tradingeconomics.com/poland/food-inflation>

⁴ <https://www.euronews.com/business/2025/12/15/food-prices-in-europe-which-countries-are-the-most-and-least-expensive>

⁵ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/hicp>