

Question for written answer E-004216/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: Insufficient controls on the olive oil market and protection for Greek producers

The European Court of Auditors' special report 01/2026 highlights serious weaknesses in the implementation of olive oil controls. For Greece, it finds that compliance checks were limited to domestically produced olive oil intended for the Greek market, excluding imports and exports. At the same time, sanctioning procedures took 14 months, compared to 1.2 months in Italy.

Gaps in controls and cross-border traceability increase the risk of misrepresentation as to origin and quality, exposing consistent Greek olive producers to unfair competition. Furthermore, the report highlights difficulties in applying uniform sterol limits to varieties such as Koroneiki.

In view of the above:

1. What specific actions will the Commission take, and on what timetable, to close the gaps in Greek controls and promptly impose dissuasive sanctions that take into account the illegal economic benefit?
2. Does the Commission intend to promote interoperable digital traceability of cross-border movements of olive oil, so as to detect false declarations of Greek origin, without placing a disproportionate burden on small producers?
3. Will the Commission review, on the basis of scientific data, the sterol limits in order to take into account the natural specificities of Koroneiki, while maintaining effective guarantees against adulteration?

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