

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004387/25
to the Commission
Anna Zalewska (ECR)
(6 November 2025)**

Subject: Influx of grain from Ukraine to EU countries

Polish farmers are in utter shock as they read today's media reports about the Commission possibly initiating infringement proceedings against Poland, Slovakia and Hungary for maintaining an embargo on Ukrainian grain and derived products. Farmers from Poland, Slovakia and Hungary, who are required by EU rules to comply with strict environmental standards in grain cultivation, are unable to compete with products from the Ukrainian market, which are produced without EU-verifiable quality control and at significantly lower production costs.

Whose interests does the Commission represent — those of European farmers, or those of the oligarchs who cultivate Ukraine's chernozem?

Submitted: 6.11.2025

**Answer given by Mr Hansen on behalf of the European Commission
(14 January 2026)**

The reviewed EU-Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) is a balanced agreement. It allows the EU to continue supporting Ukraine in terms of trade opportunities while at the same time also addressing the sensitivities of EU farmers and stakeholders.

The concessions given to Ukraine in this review are limited and, in many cases, far below the peaks of imports seen during the application of the autonomous trade measures in force between June 2022 and June 2025.

Moreover, the Commission obtained further partial or full liberalisation of EU exports to Ukraine in several sectors of interest for European farmers, including products such as dairy or kiełbasas, so crucial for Poland.

The reviewed DCFTA introduces a strong safeguard which can be activated in case imports as a result of the additional concessions would cause serious difficulties, either in the EU as a whole or on the market of one or several Member States.

In addition, to address the concerns of EU producers and in line with Ukraine's EU accession process, Ukraine's additional market access is contingent on its gradual alignment by the end of 2028 of its domestic legislation to important EU production standards in areas such as official controls, animal welfare, veterinary medicines, feed additives, and plant protection products.
