

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000984/26
to the Commission
Mireia Borrás Pabón (Pfe)
(10 March 2026)**

Subject: Lack of data and of transparency regarding Moroccan tomatoes entering the EU

In recent months, several operators in the Spanish fruit and vegetables sector have warned that there is less and less transparency with regard to statistical data on tomato imports from Morocco. That state of affairs is making it more difficult to verify compliance with the entry price system and the applicable sanitary, phytosanitary and labour requirements at a time when the import volume is high.

Considering that the EU-Morocco Association Agreement establishes tariff preferences and an entry price system to ensure fair competition, the current lack of transparent information stands in the way of checking whether those imports comply with the agreed conditions and with EU sanitary, phytosanitary and labour standards.

1. Could the Commission explain why detailed data on those imports is not published with the relevant frequency and as required by the legislation?
2. What action will it take to ensure full transparency and effective compliance with both the statistical framework and the system laid down in the EU-Morocco Association Agreement?
3. Has the Commission analysed the cumulative impact of Moroccan tomato imports on the EU tomato market for the current season?

Submitted: 10.3.2026

**Answer given by Mr Šefčovič on behalf of the European Commission
(4 May 2026)**

The information portal of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) ⁽¹⁾ is based on data transmitted by the EU Member States to the Commission via the Customs Surveillance system ⁽²⁾.

The data in the Customs Surveillance system are generated in real time once transmitted by the national customs authorities. Official European statistics on imports of all goods are published by Eurostat ⁽³⁾. These statistics are published with a delay of 1.5 months after the reference month.

The Commission has opened infringement cases against Member States that have failed to comply with the reporting obligations related to the Customs Surveillance system ⁽⁴⁾.

In addition, the Commission is working together with the authorities of the Member States to ensure that missing datasets are completed and transmitted to the Commission as soon as possible. It should be noted that this technical issue is not related to the international framework of the EU-Morocco Association Agreement.

Through an analysis of official data made available by relevant national authorities, the Commission regularly monitors the market of fruit and vegetables.

The Commission also conducts consultations of experts in the dedicated tomatoes market observatory, including on the import of products into the EU market.

⁽¹⁾ <https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardTaxud/TaxudWeeklyImport.html>.

⁽²⁾ https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/online-services/online-services-and-databases-customs/surveillance-system_en.

⁽³⁾ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/6929f9ba-01b4-4dd2-b03e-f14b4a9ee3dc?lang=en&createdAt=2026-04-13T13:21:25Z>.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://ec.europa.eu/implementing-eu-law/search-infringement-decisions/?langCode=EN>: List of cases opened in relation to SURV 3: INFR(2025)2059; INFR(2025)2058; INFR(2025)2058; INFR(2025)2057; INFR(2025)2056; INFR(2025)2055; INFR(2025)2054; INFR(2025)2014; INFR(2025)2013; INFR(2025)2012; INFR(2025)2011; INFR(2025)2010; INFR(2025)2009; INFR(2025)2007.