

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002736/26
to the Commission
Stanisław Tyszk (ESN)
(1 July 2026)**

Subject: Impact of the upgraded EU-Ukraine DCFTA on border countries

The upgraded EU-Ukraine DCFTA increases access for selected Ukrainian products to the EU market. At the same time, the agreement provides for mechanisms for administrative cooperation, control of irregularities, approximation of sanitary and phytosanitary standards and application of safeguard measures.

Border states, including Poland, face specific costs from the liberalising of trade with Ukraine, especially in sensitive sectors: cereals, sugar, poultry, eggs, honey and dairy products. The problem is often regional rather than EU-wide, as imports and transit are concentrated in a few Member States.

1. What specific indicators, thresholds and data does the Commission use to assess whether imports from Ukraine cause serious market disturbances in one or more Member States?
2. Will the Commission publish regular data on imports from Ukraine, broken down by product, Member State, volume, price and transit status?
3. Will the Commission commit not to propose further increases in quotas for sensitive products without a full impact assessment for border countries and the confirmed alignment of Ukraine with EU standards?

Submitted: 1.7.2026

**Answer given by Mr Šefčovič on behalf of the European Commission
(19 August 2026)**

The Commission relies on the statistics declared by Member States, including Poland, to Eurostat. Each Member State is responsible for surveillance and communication of relevant data.

Eurostat and the Commission surveillance allow monitoring of the most recent data on imports, while still subject to review. EU import data are accessible and publicly available under Tariff quota consultation ⁽¹⁾, Agri-food data portal ⁽²⁾ and EasyComext ⁽³⁾.

In 2026, data so far show that imports into the EU are within the limits established by the reviewed EU-Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) for the most sensitive agri-food products and are well below previous years' levels.

The only exception is eggs, where imports have remained high, including under *erga omnes* quotas and out-of-quota. This is explained by most-favoured-nation duties allowing competitive imports beyond the preferential tariff rate quota under the DCFTA.

Current imports of eggs are also the result of avian influenza cases recorded within the EU and increased consumers' demand for cheaper protein sources, leading to high EU egg prices.

EU-Ukraine trade relations are governed by the reviewed DCFTA, which entered into force on 29 October 2025 and replaced the previous, exceptional EU autonomous trade measures, which remained in force until 5 June 2025. The reviewed DCFTA represent the balanced result of negotiations, as agreed at EU level.

It also includes Ukraine's commitment to complying with certain EU standards by the end of 2028, as well as the rules applying in case of non-compliance.

⁽¹⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/quota_consultation.jsp?Lang=en.

⁽²⁾ https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DataPortal/agricultural_markets.html.

⁽³⁾ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/comext/newxtweb/>.