

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003282/26
to the Commission
Anna Brylka (P/E)
(14 August 2026)**

Subject: Transit transport of Ukrainian grain

As a result of recent hostilities and the blockade of the Black Sea following Russia's attacks on merchant ships, the export of Ukrainian grain via this route is now impossible. One possible alternative route runs through Europe's frontline countries. In recent years, the uncontrolled so-called 'transit' transport of Ukrainian agricultural goods has destabilised domestic agricultural markets (e.g. in Poland) and caused significant losses to Member States' agricultural sectors.

1. Is the Commission considering introducing a special mechanism to allow the transit of Ukrainian grain through frontline states under the same conditions as apply to existing quotas for these agricultural products?
2. How does the Commission intend to ensure that Ukrainian grain does not remain on the market of the transit country, given that in recent years this has prompted interventions by Member States?
3. Does the Commission foresee dedicated financial measures to assist European farmers should agricultural markets in certain Member States be destabilised again?

Submitted: 14.8.2026

**Answer given by Mr Šefčovič on behalf of the European Commission
(7 October 2026)**

The Commission is closely monitoring the impact of Russia's continued war of aggression. It is in contact with the Ukrainian authorities and aware of the security risks affecting exports via the Black Sea and impacts on the agricultural sector, as well as of Ukraine's need to maintain its agri-food export capacity, contribute to global food security and provide revenue for the country.

The Commission is committed to supporting Ukraine and ensuring continued access to EU and global markets. It monitors Ukraine's harvest, storage capacity and the needs for alternative logistics routes via the Solidarity Lanes.

The revised EU Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) ⁽¹⁾ continues to provide a stable, reciprocal and predictable trade regime for both EU and Ukrainian farmers. Trade data so far proves its fair and balanced nature.

Transit of non-EU goods within the EU customs territory can only take place in accordance with the Union Customs Code rules on customs transit.

This requires a customs declaration, a financial guarantee and the use of the New Computerised Transit System ⁽²⁾ which is applied by all EU Member States and Ukraine.

For movements of goods from Ukraine, including grain, customs services apply specific control measures, such as seals, as a regular practice.

The Commission continuously monitors market developments and takes further steps in case of potential market destabilisation and if circumstances so require.

⁽¹⁾ Decision No 3/2025 of the EU-Ukraine Association Committee in Trade Configuration of 14 October 2025 on the reduction and elimination of customs duties pursuant to Article 29(4) of the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part, OJ L of 20.10.2025: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2025/2130/oj>.

⁽²⁾ New Computerised Transit System is an IT system operated by Contracting Parties to the Common Transit Convention: https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/online-services/online-services-and-databases-customs/new-computerised-transit-system-ncts_en.