

EN

P-000598/2026

Answer given by Mr Hansen
on behalf of the European Commission
(25.3.2026)

The Unfair Trading Practices Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/633) sets a minimum framework to protect agricultural and food suppliers against certain unfair trading practices by buyers. It is enforced by designated national authorities after Member States. Whether obliging suppliers to use a specific digital platform and pay annual fees to a third party is a prohibited practice must be assessed on a case-by-case basis by the competent national enforcement authority.

The Commission publishes the contact details of the national enforcement authorities¹. For Romania the enforcement authority is Consiliul Concurenței².

The obligations to trace all lots of fishery and aquaculture products have been in effect since 2011, requiring detailed information throughout the supply chain. Regulation (EU) 2023/2842 strengthens these rules by extending them to prepared, preserved and imported products and by enhancing digital supply-chain controls.

Consultations with Member States and industry are ongoing to support implementation. In December 2025, the Commission issued technical clarifications on the traceability rules and consulted stakeholders, including through a dedicated questionnaire which is currently under assessment. Based on the input received, the Commission may consider relying on Article 58(12) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 to set harmonised rules for marketing control, including, where possible, rules on common data formats and submission requirements to facilitate implementation by operators in the digital data market.

¹ https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/agri-food-supply-chain/unfair-trading-practices_en#keyrulesofthedirective.

² <https://www.consiliulconcurentei.ro/en/>.