

**Question for written answer E-001312/2019
to the Commission**

Rule 130

**Czesław Adam Siekierski (PPE), Andrzej Grzyb (PPE), Jarosław Kalinowski (PPE) and
Krzysztof Hetman (PPE)**

Subject: Excessive imports of agricultural products from Ukraine to the EU

Excessive imports of agricultural products from Ukraine to the EU impact firstly and especially on Poland and then on the whole European market. Fruit growers are in a particularly difficult situation, as they have to cope not only with the impact of the Russian embargo but also with a huge increase in imports of soft fruit from Ukraine (chiefly raspberries, strawberries and currants). Cheap imports from Ukraine have also affected other agricultural markets in Poland, particularly cereals and maize.

It also seems that Kiev does not hesitate to circumvent the law, making use of legal loopholes in the agreement with the EU. This can be seen in the example of the high-profile scandal of the import of poultry meat from Ukraine, about which we asked the Commission in 2018. The procedure consists of Ukrainian producers placing on the mainstream market non-standard forms of poultry meat such as chicken breast on the bone which are artificially shaped so they can be classified, for example, in a zero customs-duty category.

Does the Commission envisage activating the security clauses in the Association Agreement with Ukraine in the event of excessive imports harming the market of either party?

Does the Commission intend to implement market measures in view of the crisis in the soft-fruit market in Poland and other countries in the region?

When will the Commission put a stop to this procedure by which Ukrainian poultry producers circumvent the provisions of the Association Agreement which was reported nearly a year ago?