

**Question for written answer E-004167/2022
to the Commission**
Rule 138
Krzysztof Jurgiel (ECR)

Subject: Possible regulation of excessive inflows of agricultural raw materials into Poland

Poland is the third-largest grain producer in the EU, after France and Germany. Poland's Main Statistical Office stated that the grain harvest in 2022 will reach a record level of 36 million tonnes of cereals, including 3.5 million tonnes of wheat, 2.4 million tonnes of rye, 2.5 million tonnes of barley, and 8.6 tonnes of maize.

Russia's war with Ukraine has disrupted the grain market in the European Union, including Poland, and this is causing dissatisfaction and protests among farmers. In order to take effective action to stabilise the grain market, the Commission must answer the following questions:

1. Can Poland introduce a ban on direct imports of agricultural raw materials from Ukraine? The regulation provides for such a possibility on the basis of a notification, but allows for six months to issue a decision.
2. EU public opinion is strongly in favour of helping starving parts of the world, solidarity lanes and many lofty slogans. We want to allow transit on the basis of a security deposit. Is this possible?
3. Can we impose tariffs on agricultural commodities for industrial purposes?

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