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Subject:	COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Bi-monthly report to the Member States Impact of the trade liberalisation measures for Moldova on the EU market - March 2025

Delegations will find attached document SWD(2025) 83 final.

Encl.: SWD(2025) 83 final



Brussels, 3.4.2025
SWD(2025) 83 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Bi-monthly report to the Member States

**Impact of the trade liberalisation measures
for Moldova on the EU market - March 2025**

Introduction

To support Moldova's economy and mitigate the negative effects of Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine, the EU granted Moldova additional duty-free tariff-rate quotas (TRQ) for the agricultural products listed in Annex XV-A of the Association Agreement. The additional TRQs were introduced on 23 July 2022 for one year through the first Regulation on temporary trade-liberalisation measures applicable to Moldovan products ("the ATM Regulation") ⁽¹⁾.

These measures supplemented the trade concessions already applicable to Moldovan products under the Association Agreement. The above-mentioned concessions were extended by two ATM Regulations ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ with the latter in force until 24 July 2025.

While the objective of the ATM is to support Moldova's economy, the Commission committed under the second ATM Regulation to regularly monitor EU imports from Moldova, subject to the trade liberalisation measures, and present the results of this monitoring every two months to the Member States. In particular, taking into account information on exports, imports, prices on the Union market and Union production of the products subject to the ATM Regulation.

The Report

The table on page 3 gives an overview of imports from Moldova of the main products covered by the ATM Regulation for the period December 2023 to January 2025. The report also analyses in more detail the four products actually imported from Moldova into the Union during that period.

The data analysed are import volumes from Moldova from January 2021 until January 2025, and total EU import volumes since March 2023. However, it should be noted that for import data from 2021 to 2022, imports from Moldova were subject to different TRQs under the applicable regimes as the TRQs under the ATM Regulations. The analysis of the situation on the Union market takes into account the EU production and EU price levels. Data is provided on a monthly basis, where available. It should be noted that for some products not all the data is readily available (sometimes not provided by the Member States), or delays may occur in the data collection, which may result in incomplete data for the most recent periods. For other products, due to their nature and harvesting patterns, production figures are only available on a yearly basis. Estimates and preliminary figures for production in 2024 are underway, with full set of data expected to be available in March. For plums, cherries, and table grapes, prices are presented as annual average since there is no available data for prices outside of season.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1279 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18.07.2022, OJ L 195, 22.7.2022, p. 6. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/1279/oj>

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2023/1524 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20.7.2023, OJ L 185, 24.7.2023, p. 1. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1524/oj>

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2024/1501 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2023, OJ L, 29.5.2024, p.1. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1501/oj>

In order to have the most recent data available, the import data is based on "Surveillance 3" data from DG TAXUD, which may be incomplete for certain Member States and which may be subject to corrections. This may result in some discrepancies compared to Eurostat data, which becomes available two months after the end of the reporting month.

The monitoring is based on the ATM Regulation and consequently on the TRQs established in the Association Agreement. The product categories, CN codes and TARIC codes covered match the established TRQs.

The services of the Commission will continue to monitor the imports very closely and all the information it receives will be carefully analysed as part of the monitoring.

Imports in tonnes from Moldova per TRQ category (order number)

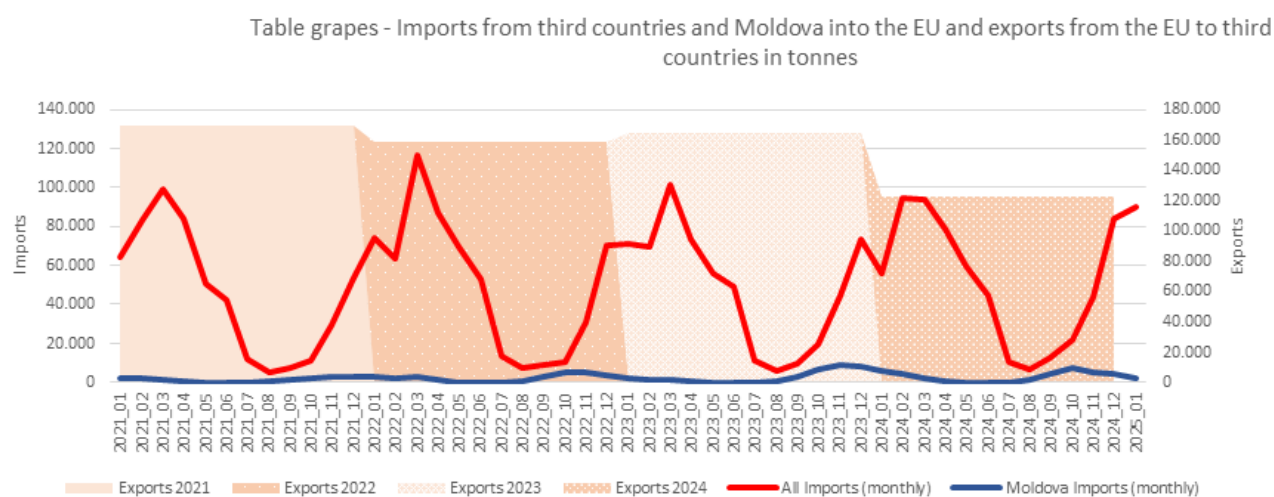
EU27 imports from Moldova of agricultural products subject to Tariff Rate Quotas applicable to imports from Moldova as from 1 December 2023 in tonnes

Order no. / year_month	2023_12	2024_01	2024_02	2024_03	2024_04	2024_05	2024_06	2024_07	2024_08	2024_09	2024_10	2024_11	2024_12	2025_01	Description
Tomatoes/fresh or chilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0			09.6800 / 09.6810
Garlic, fresh or chilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			09.6801 / 09.6811
Table grapes, fresh	8,021	5,831	4,171	2,001	499	20	0	158	1,195	4,038	7,285	5,291	4,202	2,176	09.6802 / 09.6812
Apples	1,254	2,041	3,048	3,695	5,765	2,507	280	99	588	1,266	1,543	1,300	2,476	4,495	09.6803 / 09.6816
Plums, fresh	260	104	0	0	0	0	0	3,982	8,672	16,101	14,905	3,510	815	66	09.6804 / 09.6814
Grape juice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0			09.6805 / 09.6815
Cherries (excl. sour cherries), fresh	0	0	0	0	0	56	1,191	807	0	0	0	0			09.6806 / 09.6813

Source: EUROSTAT (2023_11 to 2024_12), and DG TAXUD, Surveillance 3 (for 2025_01), extracted on 19.02.2025

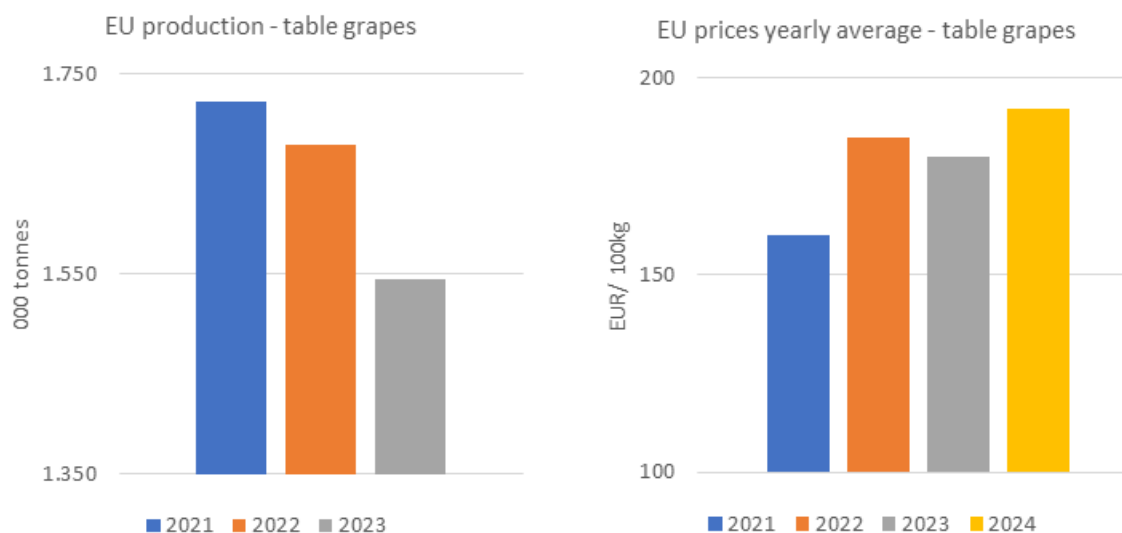
TABLE GRAPES

EU import volumes of table grapes from Moldova increased by 6.7% in 2024 compared to 2023 and they represented 5.7% of total EU imports. **EU exports** decreased by 26% in 2024 as compared to 2023. In January 2025, the EU imported 2 176 tonnes of table grapes from Moldova, marking a 62% decrease compared to the same month in 2024.



Source: Surveillance 3

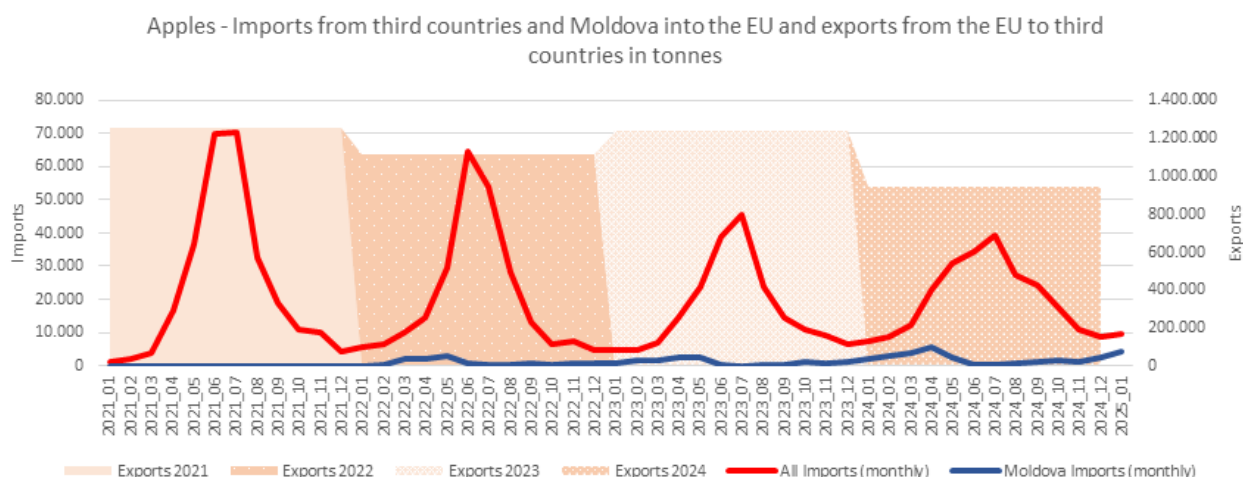
EU production of table grapes slightly decreased from 2021 to 2023, whilst **EU average prices** increased by 7% between 2023 and 2024.



Source: European Commission

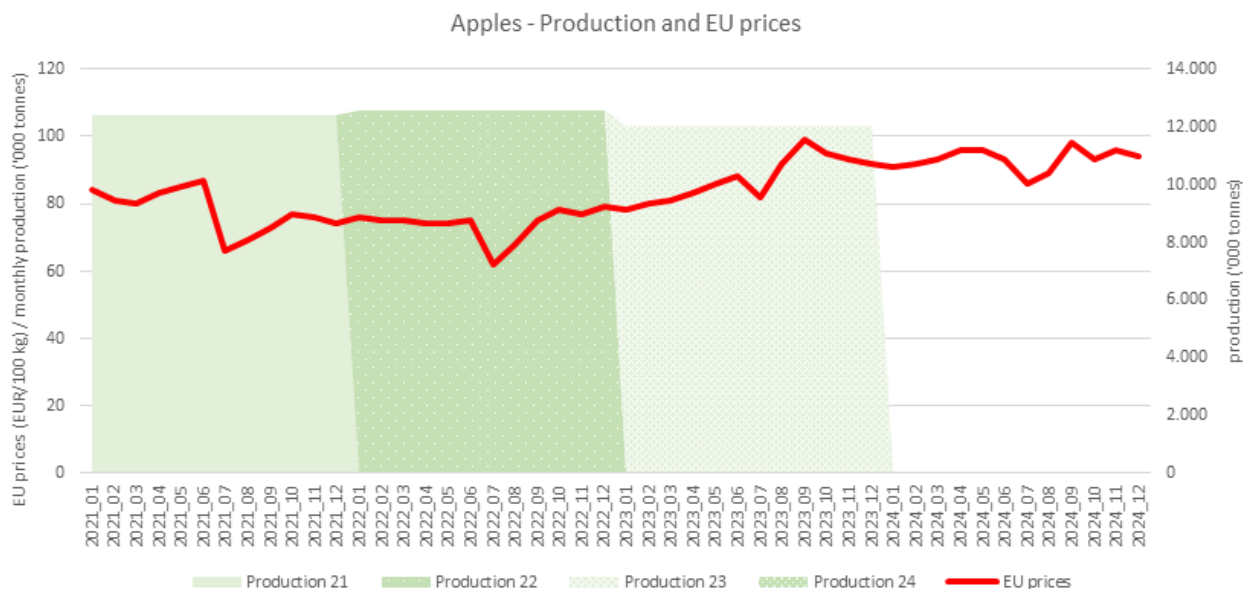
APPLES

EU import volumes of apples from Moldova increased by 85.2% in 2024 compared to the same period of 2023 and they represented 10% of total EU imports. **EU exports** decreased by 24% in 2024 as compared to 2023. In January 2025, the EU imported 4 495 tonnes of apples from Moldova, marking a 120% increase compared to the same month in 2024.



Source: Surveillance 3

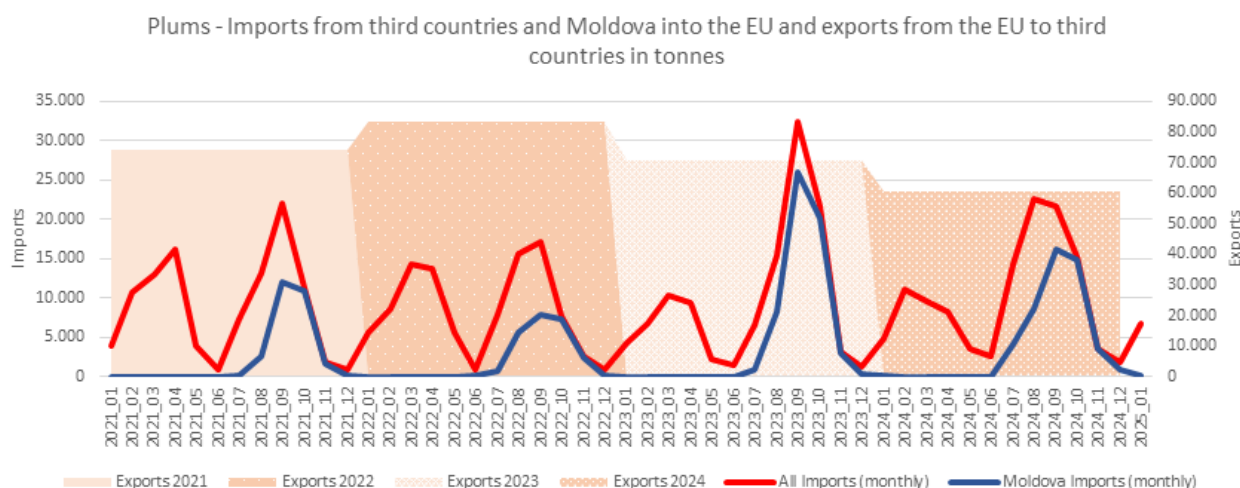
EU production of apples remained rather stable in 2021 and 2022, and decreased in 2023 by 29% compared to 2022. **EU average prices** increased in 2024 by 6% compared to 2023.



Source: European Commission

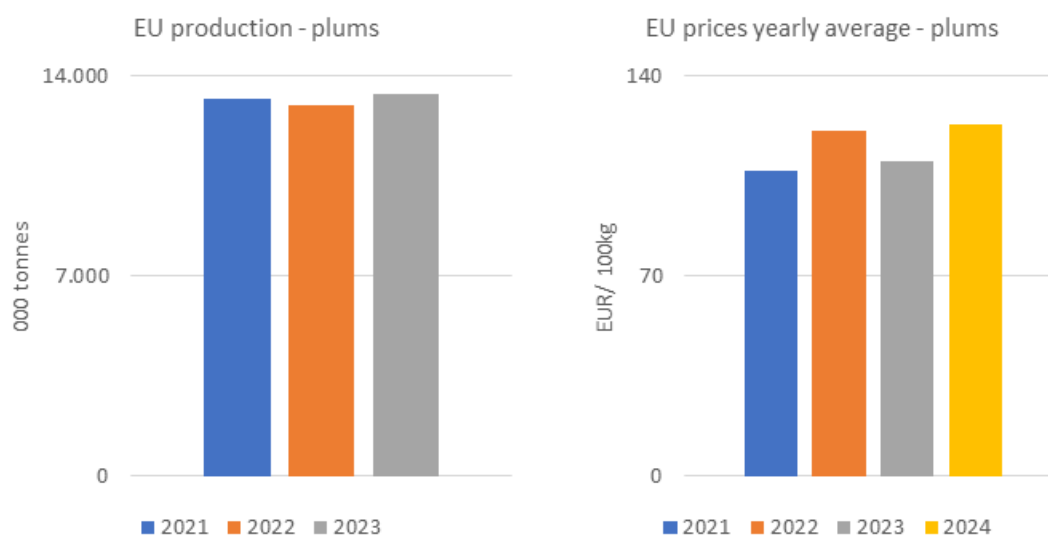
PLUMS

EU import volumes of plums from Moldova decreased by 17.7% in 2024 compared to 2023 and they represented 40.5% of total EU imports. **EU exports** decreased by 14% as compared to 2023. In January 2025, the EU imported 66 tonnes of plums from Moldova, marking a 58% decrease compared to the same month in 2024.



Source: Surveillance 3

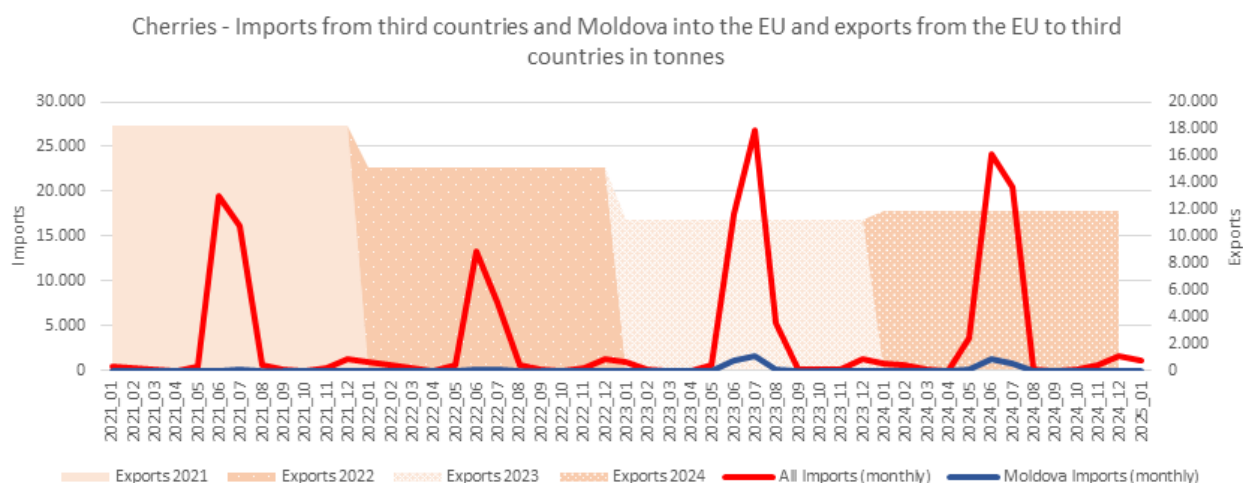
EU production of plums increased in 2023 by 3% compared to the preceding year. **EU average prices** increased by 12% in 2024 compared to 2023 and surpassed the levels from 2022.



Source: European Commission

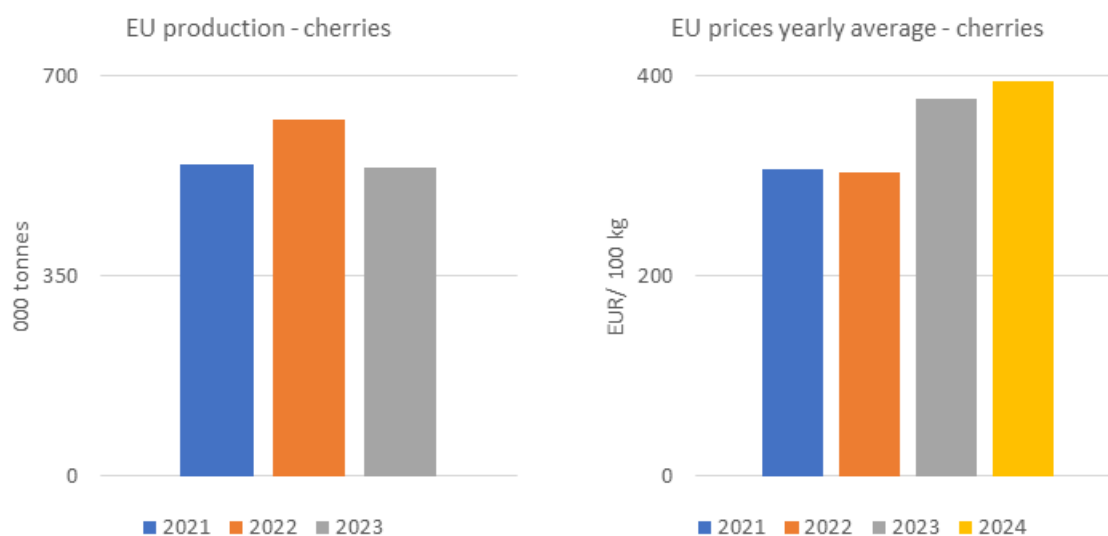
CHERRIES

EU import volumes of cherries from Moldova decreased by 27.2% in 2024 compared to 2023 and they represented 3.9% of total EU imports. **EU exports** increased by 7% in 2024 as compared to 2023. In January 2025, the EU did not import any cherries from Moldova.



Source: Surveillance 3

EU production of cherries decreased by 13% in 2023 compared to 2022. **EU average prices** increased by 5% in 2024 compared to 2023.



Source: European Commission