

2025 tariff suspensions on certain agricultural products

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EU proposes to suspend duties on certain agricultural products to meet domestic industry needs

[Proposal](#) for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2278 suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties referred to in Article 56(2), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 on certain agricultural and industrial products

Update

The EU is suspending import tariffs (duties) on specific agricultural products – certain vegetables and fruit (raw and processed), oils, and processed cereal products – to ensure adequate supply to meet the needs of European manufacturers (food and non-food products).

What is changing?

The EU is continuing the suspension of Common Custom Tariff (CCT) duties in 2025 on a range of agri-food products in the following customs categories [Combined Nomenclature (CN) chapter codes are equivalent to HS chapter codes]:

- vegetables for further processing (CN 07): fresh/chilled chanterelles, frozen bamboo shoots, certain mushrooms
- fruit for use in the manufacture of foods and drinks (CN 08): fresh/dried dates, frozen boysenberries, frozen pineapple pieces, certain rosehips
- oils for the manufacture of specific non-food products (CN 15): palm, coconut, and palm kernel oils
- certain types of microbial oil, vegetable oil, hydrogenated castor oil, jojoba oil, and edible mixture of animal or vegetable oils consisting of fish oil from Pacific pollock (CN 15)
- certain cereal, oilseed, and dairy preparations in powder form (CN 19)
- certain glass noodles for further processing (CN 19)
- prepared vegetables/fruit (e.g. pulp or concentrate) for use in the manufacture of food and/or drinks (CN 20): certain forms of bamboo shoots; mango, papaya, and guava purée concentrates; sweetened dried cranberries; mango purée; boysenberry purée; vine leaves; Chinese water chestnuts; acai berries pulp; pineapple juice, juice concentrates (cranberry passionfruit, boysenberry, acerola, acai berry, and passionfruit); coconut water

- miscellaneous edible preparations (CN 21): certain forms of soy/casein protein.

Full details on the relevant products (with specific customs codes and product descriptions) are set out in the Annex to the proposed Regulation.

Why?

The EU can “autonomously” (without negotiating with trading partners) remove or reduce CCT duties on imports of raw materials for intermediate products that are not produced in sufficient quantities within the EU to ensure adequate supply for the European food industry. In this way, the EU aims to prevent disturbances to its markets.

This new Regulation continues the tariff reductions that were in place in 2024.

Timeline

The Regulation is expected to be adopted in December and will apply from **1 January 2025**.

Resources

Council Regulation (EU) [2021/2278](#) suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain agricultural and industrial products

Sources

[Proposal](#) for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2278 suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain agricultural and industrial products

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