

Question for written answer E-003378/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
Marta Wcislo (PPE)

Subject: Introducing an opt-out mechanism to the ETS Directive for strategic chemical production

Despite the introduction of tariffs on fertilisers from Russia, the EU market is still being flooded with nitrogen-based fertilisers from third countries, which are subject to different norms and standards and do not fall under the scope of the EU's ETS charges. The tax burden created by the EU's ETS for nitrogen-based fertiliser manufacturers in Poland currently stands at hundreds of millions of PLN each year.

These high costs pose a serious danger to the functioning of Poland's production installations: they could result in a reduction in or the complete closure of factories in Poland or the transfer of nitrogen-based fertiliser production outside of the European Union. This consequently risks jobs, weakens the competitiveness of Poland's chemicals industry and increases the EU's reliance on imports of raw materials from third countries.

Is the Commission considering introducing an opt-out mechanism to the ETS Directive to exclude facilities producing essential explosive and chemical precursors from emissions pricing obligations to secure the European industry's production independence, particularly facilities producing ammonia, nitric acid (including concentrated nitric acid), sulphuric acid, ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, calcium nitrate, hydrogen peroxide, melamine and urea?

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