

**Question for written answer E-001061/2026
to the Commission**

Rule 144

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Subject: Persistent imports of Russian aluminium and other strategic commodities into the EU

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, the EU has imposed extensive sanctions, but imports of certain strategic commodities from Russia – such as fertilisers, nickel and especially aluminium – remain high.

The importing of Russian aluminium not only undermines the effectiveness of EU sanctions but also harms European producers and erodes their competitiveness. Russian aluminium continues to enter the EU market indirectly – via Türkiye – where it is processed into semi-finished products. Russian aluminium ingots are frequently sold at discounted prices, enabling non-EU producers to undercut European manufacturers and flood the market with lower-cost goods.

1. Why do Russian fertilisers, nickel and aluminium products still constitute a significant share of direct and indirect EU imports, and what specific challenges or dependencies prevent the EU from further reducing these imports?
2. What concrete actions does the Commission intend to take to address these persistent imports, especially in the case of aluminium – are there plans to introduce an indirect ban on aluminium products containing Russian primary aluminium and implement mandatory smelt and cast reporting requirements?
3. How will the Commission ensure transparency and accountability with regard to these measures, and what follow-up mechanisms will be established with Parliament?

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