

Question for written answer E-003296/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
Piotr Müller (ECR)

Subject: Burden of the EU ETS on the production of fertilisers for export

European agriculture and industry are directly affected by the imposition of ETS costs on fertiliser production. Fertilisers are an essential input for agricultural production, and artificially increasing their costs through EU climate policy translates into higher food production costs, harms the competitiveness of European farms and increases the EU's dependence on imports.

It is even more difficult to justify applying the same burden to fertilisers produced in the EU for export. European producers bear the costs of the ETS and then compete on global markets with companies from third countries that are not burdened with a comparable emissions price. In practice, the EU is itself worsening the competitive position of its own producers, making it easier for competitors to take over export markets and increasing the risk of shifting production outside the EU. Furthermore, this does not lead to a reduction in global emissions, only to European production being replaced by production in countries with lower environmental standards.

In light of the above:

1. How does the Commission justify the application of ETS costs to fertilisers produced in the EU for export when their foreign competitors do not bear comparable burdens?
2. How does the Commission assess the impact of this measure on exports, employment and the preservation of fertiliser production in the EU?
3. When will the Commission present an effective mechanism to eliminate the cost of ETS from EU fertiliser exports and ensure a level playing field for European producers?

Submitted: 19.8.2026