

**Priority question for written answer P-002660/2024
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Urgent call for sanctions in the face of increasing imports of fertilisers from Russia and Belarus

Since Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine and the EU sanctions on Russian gas and oil, imports of fertilisers from Russia and Belarus have surged. In the first half of 2024, nearly 3 million tonnes of nitrogen fertilisers from these countries were exported to the EU, a 65 % increase compared to the same period last year. Currently, 30 % of the EU's urea fertiliser imports come from Russia, with Belarus ranking as the second-largest supplier. Russia's dominant fertiliser market is set to grow by almost 50 % in the next two years.

While Europe diversifies fertiliser imports from different regions across the world, it is equally crucial for the EU to impose sanctions on Russian and Belarusian fertilisers. Without decisive action, Europe risks structural dependency – again.

1. What measures can the Commission propose to curb imports from Russia and Belarus?
2. Why have higher tariffs not yet been imposed? Exceptional measures are needed to address these challenges, which threaten Europe's competitiveness.
3. Considering that the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism will not be fully operational until 1 January 2026, what steps and additional protections will the Commission propose to ensure fair competition and safeguard Europe's fertiliser industry from unfair practices and dumping by non-EU countries?

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