

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001063/26
to the Commission
Carmen Crespo Díaz (PPE)
(13 March 2026)**

Subject: Fertiliser costs and the impact of tariffs and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism on the competitiveness of EU farming

The EU's farmers are having to contend with increasingly challenging conditions at a time of geopolitical instability. One specific issue is fertiliser prices, which remain volatile and higher than historical levels, putting considerable strain on competitiveness and the economic viability of agriculture in the Union. It is estimated that higher fertiliser prices will lead to EUR 170 million in additional costs per year.

Guaranteeing stable and affordable access to fertilisers is key to maintaining production and competitiveness in agriculture, as well as safeguarding the EU's food security.

In light of the above:

1. Does the Commission plan to do away with the current tariffs on fertiliser imports from Trinidad and Tobago and the US?
2. Does the Commission intend to suspend the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism for fertilisers for a transitional period of five years to prevent further cost hikes in the EU farming sector at a time of market instability?
3. Has the Spanish Government requested those support measures from the EU?

Submitted: 13.3.2026

**Answer given by Mr Hansen on behalf of the European Commission
(18 June 2026)**

On 7 January 2026 the Commission renewed until 10 January 2031 anti-dumping duties on imports of mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate (UAN) originating in Russia, Trinidad and Tobago, and the US ⁽¹⁾.

A suspension under Article 14(4) of the basic Regulation ⁽²⁾ for an initial period of nine months, extendable for a further period not exceeding one year, would be possible upon demonstration that it is in the overall Union interest, that market conditions have temporarily changed so that injury to UAN Union producers would be unlikely to resume, and that the Union industry has been given an opportunity to comment, with those comments taken into account.

Several other fertilisers imported from the US will benefit from a 0% duty when the 2025 EU-US Framework Agreement ('Turnberry deal') will enter into force.

Moreover, imports of ammonia, urea and certain other nitrogen-based and mixed fertilisers from countries other than Russia and Belarus, now benefit from a tariff suspension ⁽³⁾, within given quotas, for a period of one year, until 31 May 2027.

The Commission does not consider that suspending the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) at this stage would be beneficial for EU strategic autonomy in fertilisers.

However, recognising specific challenges for the fertiliser sector posed by elevated prices and import dependency, the Commission took action and a 1% mark-up is applied to default values for embedded emissions for fertilisers under CBAM ⁽⁴⁾.

This is notably lower than the mark-up applied to other CBAM sectors. Additionally, the Commission adopted a temporary state aid framework to enable Member States to support farmers in the current volatile market situation ⁽⁵⁾.

Following its November 2022 Communication ⁽⁶⁾, the Commission is also monitoring the availability and affordability of fertilisers in the EU through the Fertiliser Market Observatory.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/65 of 6 January 2026 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate originating in Russia, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States of America following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union.

⁽³⁾ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1181/oj>.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2621 of 16 December 2025 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/956 of the European Parliament and the Council as regards the establishment of default values.

⁽⁵⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/api/files/document/print/en/ip_26_894/IP_26_894_EN.pdf.

⁽⁶⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Ensuring availability and affordability of fertilisers, COM/2022/590 final/2.

On 19 May 2026, the Commission adopted the Fertiliser Action Plan ⁽⁷⁾, setting out short- and long-term measures to improve fertiliser availability, affordability and resilience.

Short term actions include the mobilisation and possible top-up of the agricultural reserve, liquidity support under the Common Agricultural Policy and greater flexibility for advance payments.

Longer term measures focus on strengthening EU production capacity, supporting low carbon and renewable fertilisers, promoting circular nutrient sources, and reducing strategic dependencies on imports.

All Member States, including Spain, used a possibility to express their positions on the availability and affordability of fertilisers during the discussion in the Agriculture and Fisheries Council.

⁽⁷⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_26_1099.