

EN

E-001076/2026

Answer given by Mr Hansen
on behalf of the European Commission
(22.6.2026)

The Commission is closely monitoring the impact of escalation in the Middle East and the situation in the Strait of Hormuz on energy and fertiliser markets. In the short term, while no physical shortages of fertilisers are expected in the EU, increased price volatility will affect input costs for farmers. No immediate risks to food availability have been identified, although cost increases for energy and inputs may exert upward pressure on food prices over time.

On 19 May 2026, the Commission adopted the Fertiliser Action Plan¹, 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 (CAP) and greater flexibility for advance payments. Longer term measures focus on strengthening EU production capacity, supporting the uptake of recycled nutrients and low carbon alternatives and reducing strategic dependencies on imports.

Several measures have already been taken to alleviate pressure on fertiliser prices in the EU. These include adopting a Temporary State aid framework² on 29 April 2026, applying a reduced flat mark up of 1% to Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) default values for fertilisers, as well as the temporary duty suspension for imports of ammonia, urea and other nitrogen fertilisers from countries other than Russia and Belarus, withing given quotas³.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_26_1099.

² <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2026/2593/oj>.

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