

EN

P-002795/2024

Answer given by Mr Šefčovič
on behalf of the European Commission
(31.1.2025)

The Commission is closely monitoring the situation regarding the import of fertilisers into the EU from Russia and Belarus. Significant increases took place for nitrogen fertilisers classified under the EU Combined Nomenclature heading 3102, where imports from Russia in the first ten months of 2024 have reached 2.07 million tonnes, i.e., 6% more than in the first 10 months of 2023 and 49% than in the same period in 2021, before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. A recent increase has also been observed in fertilisers mixtures containing nitrogen listed under heading 3105, with Russia exporting to the EU close to 1.6 million tonnes in the period between January to October of 2024, 60% more than in the same period of 2023. Imports from Belarus remain low, below 100 000 tonnes, and stable.

While reflecting on possible new measures, upholding food security remains among EU's primary consideration. Any potential measure should contribute to preserving a competitive EU fertilisers industry, reducing dependencies while ensuring that EU farmers have access to ample and diverse sources of fertilisers.

Where there is unfair competition stemming from imports, the EU uses trade defence instruments to restore fair competition. There are anti-dumping measures in place on imports of mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate from, *inter alia*, Russia¹ which are currently subject to an expiry review. There are also measures in place on ammonium nitrate from Russia². Where measures are no longer effective, they may be reviewed.

¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1688 of 8 October 2019: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R1688>

² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2100 of 15 December 2020: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2020.425.01.0021.01.ENG