

Further Information Regarding the European Union’s Imposition of Tariffs on Russian Imports of AN and other Fertilisers

Since the review began, the European Union has completed its process to impose additional import duties on all Russian fertilisers, including the ammonium nitrate (AN) products subject to this review, effective from 1st July 2025.¹ As explained below, the EU import duties are much higher than the import duties that the UK government began imposing on nitrogenous fertiliser imports, including AN, from Russia on July 18 and are likely to result in the diversion of more Russian AN imports into the UK.²

The UK government implemented 10%, 20% and 30% duties on Russian fertiliser imports for years 2025, 2026 and 2027 onwards starting on July 18. In comparison, the EU is imposing, on top of the EU’s existing ad valorem duty, an additional specific duty that will increase annually as follows:

- 6.5% ad valorem + 40 EUR/tonne from 1 July 2025 until 30 June 2026;
- 6.5% ad valorem + 60 EUR/tonne from 1 July 2026 until 30 June 2027;
- 6.5% ad valorem + 80 EUR/tonne from 1 July 2027 until 30 June 2028; and
- 6.5% ad valorem + 315 EUR/tonne from 1 July 2028.

	UK		EU		
	Import Tariff	Anti Dumping Duty	Additional Import Duty	Import Duty	Anti Dumping Duty
2025	10%	27.37	€ 40	6.50%	32.71
2026	20%	27.37	€ 60	6.50%	32.71
2027	30%	27.37	€ 80	6.50%	32.71
2028	30%	27.37	€ 315	6.50%	32.71

FX GBP:EUR

Working Example

Hypothetical CFR Price £ Before Duty/AD

	1.15		UK		EU	
		£350	€	402.50	£	350
2025		£412	€	501.37	£	436
2026		£447	€	521.37	£	453
2027	Price After Duty + AD Duty	£482	€	541.37	£	471
2028		£482	€	776.37	£	675

Summary

Delta Between EU & UK After Duty + AD Duty

2025	£	24
2026	£	6
2027	-£	12
2028	£	193

As shown in the comparison chart below, the ramp up of EU tariffs is significantly higher than UK duties in 2028, making the UK a much more attractive market for Russian imports.

¹ Council of the EU, **Trade: EU adopts new tariffs on Russian and Belarusian agricultural goods and fertilisers** (12 June 2025), **REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the modification of customs duties applicable to imports of certain goods originating in or exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus**, accessed at <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/06/12/trade-eu-adopts-new-tariffs-on-russian-and-belarusian-agricultural-goods-and-fertilisers/>; accessed at [https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=COM\(2025\)34&lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=COM(2025)34&lang=en)

² Department of Business and Trade, **Additional duties on goods originating in Russia and Belarus** (27 June 2025), accessed at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/additional-duties-on-goods-originating-in-russia-and-belarus>

We would also note that over the last year and a half, EU imports of Russian AN have been very significant, meaning there is a very significant volume of product that can be diverted to the UK market. Russia's export capacity is supported by state-fixed low natural gas prices, allowing Russian exporters to ship substantial and lower-priced products.

As a result of the magnitude of the EU tariffs and the significant Russian exports that had entered the EU, we believe that there is a strong likelihood that Russian AN exports that previously had been directed to the EU will be diverted to other countries, particularly the UK. If the UK antidumping duty were removed, that would accelerate this diversion in product, leading to further serious injury to the UK AN industry.