

**Question for written answer E-002016/2023  
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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Subject: Certificates on the origin and quality of and emissions from biodiesel imported from China

European producers of biodiesel made from waste and advanced raw materials (Annex IX to Directive (EU) 2018/2001) were affected in the first half of 2023 by a spike in imports from China. In the last four months of 2022, China bought vast amounts of biofuel from Indonesia and Malaysia produced, according to its certificates, from waste which is difficult to obtain in huge quantities and which is equally difficult to aggregate. What is more, importers claim to be able to meet any demand. European manufacturers harbour suspicions about the accuracy of the certificates that guarantee those products, which could lead to unfair competition. They are calling for inspections at source to ensure that what is imported is what was actually declared and to prevent company closures, job losses and damage to anti-emission policies.

In the light of the above:

1. Given the precedents, price, qualities and emission reduction rates that the products offer, does the Commission share those suspicions?
2. Given how large and suspicious those customs movements are, what mechanisms can the EU use to be proactive in checking, reviewing and blocking products?
3. Is the Commission as conscientious with its checks on imports of Chinese biodiesel as it is with other products critical to the success of the European Green Deal?

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