

The Sustainable Webinar Series

EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

Το webinar ξεκινά στις 14:00



ΣΕΧΒ / ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝ. ΧΗΜΙΚΩΝ ΒΙΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΩΝ HELLENIC ASSOC. OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES / HACI

The webinar is being recorded

Use Zoom QnA to ask questions

Questions will be answers at the end of the webinar

The Presentations will be sent later to all participants



SustChem S.A.

Flexible Solutions for your Needs



INTEGRATED AND HOLISTIC APPROACH ON SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



Your challenges may be complicated, but your solutions don't have to be. At **SustChem**, we will help your business to its sustainability transition by providing you custom solutions to meet your targets and aspirations, address the growing regulatory requirements and consumer pressure.

ECO BY DESIGN:

- ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION
- PRODUCT CARBON FOOTPRINT
- LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA)
- EU ECOLABEL & NORDIC SWAN
- RESPONSIBLE SOURCING OF RAW MATERIALS (RSRM)
- HEALTH PRODUCT DECLARATION (HPD)
- CRADLE-TO-CRADLE (C2C)
- ISCC PLUS
- GRS

ENVIRONMENT & FACILITIES:

- ENERGY EFFICIENCY
- WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIMIZATION
- ZERO WASTE
- ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD MEASUREMENTS

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

- SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
- CARBON BOARDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM (CBAM)
- ESG STRATEGY ADVISORY
- ESG SCHEMES (SBTi, ECOVADIS, CDP)
- UN GLOBAL COMPACT COMMUNICATION On PERFORMANCE (CoP)
- ΕΘΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΛΙΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΝΟΜΟΣ
- GHG INVENTORY

ORGANISATIONALCERTIFICATIONS:

- ISO 14001 ENVIRONMENT
- ISO 50001 ENERGY
- ISO 45001 H&S
- ISO 22301 BUSINESS CONTINUITY
- OPERATION CLEAN SWEEP (OCS)
- SMETA

SUST SUST CHEM CONSULTING

CBAM CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

INSIDE THE NEWLY APPLIED REGULATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPORTERS

Speakers:

- Αριάννα Σδράκα, Sustainability & ESG Specialist
- Μαριαλένα Σπαθάρα, Sustainability & ESG Specialist



10 most severe risks in global scale

World Economic Forum 2023 Top risks over a 10-year period

1. Climate change mitigation failure

- 2. Climate change adaptation failure
- 3. Natural disasters and extreme weather events
- 4. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- 5. Large-scale involuntary migration

- 6. Natural resources crises
- 7. Erosion of social cohesion
- 8. Widespread cybercrime and cyber insecurity
- 9. Geoeconomic confrontation
- 10. Large-scale environmental damage incidents

Environmental

Societal

Technological

Geopolitical



Frameworks & Agreements to tackle Climate Change



Limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels

Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent. Transform the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, ensuring: Net zero GHG emissions by 2050, economic growth decoupled from resource use, and a fair transition

Interconnected set of proposals - Reduce net GHG emissions by at least 55% (compared to 1990) by 2030

The EU ETS is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. It is the world's first major carbon market and still remains the biggest one.

Landmark tool to put a **fair price on the carbon emitted** during the production of carbon intensive goods that are entering the EU, and to encourage cleaner industrial production in non-EU countries.

WHAT DRIVES THE NECESSITY FOR CBAM?

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Looming Risk of Carbon Leakage

Carbon leakage refers to the situation that may occur if, for reasons of costs related to climate policies, businesses were to transfer production to other countries with laxer emission constraints. This could lead to an increase in their total emissions.



- ☐ Disparities in climate commitment among the European Union's trading partners
- Incentivize and Encourage
 - Manufacturers and producers from third countries to actively engage in emission reduction practices within their operations.
 - Third-party nations to embrace and integrate comprehensive green policy frameworks, fostering sustainable practices and environmental responsibility on a broader scale, aiming to cultivate a global commitment to environmental stewardship, whilst driving positive change across industries and nations.



CBAM...Explained

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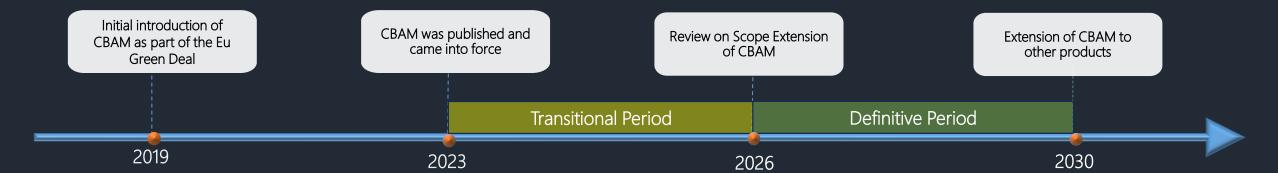
CBAM...Explained

- Regulation (EU) 2023/956 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1773
- > 5 sectoral webinars, 4 Guidance Documents and 1 QnA document

Importers are required to pay <u>a carbon tax</u> for specific <u>imported goods</u> based on the amount of <u>carbon emissions</u>

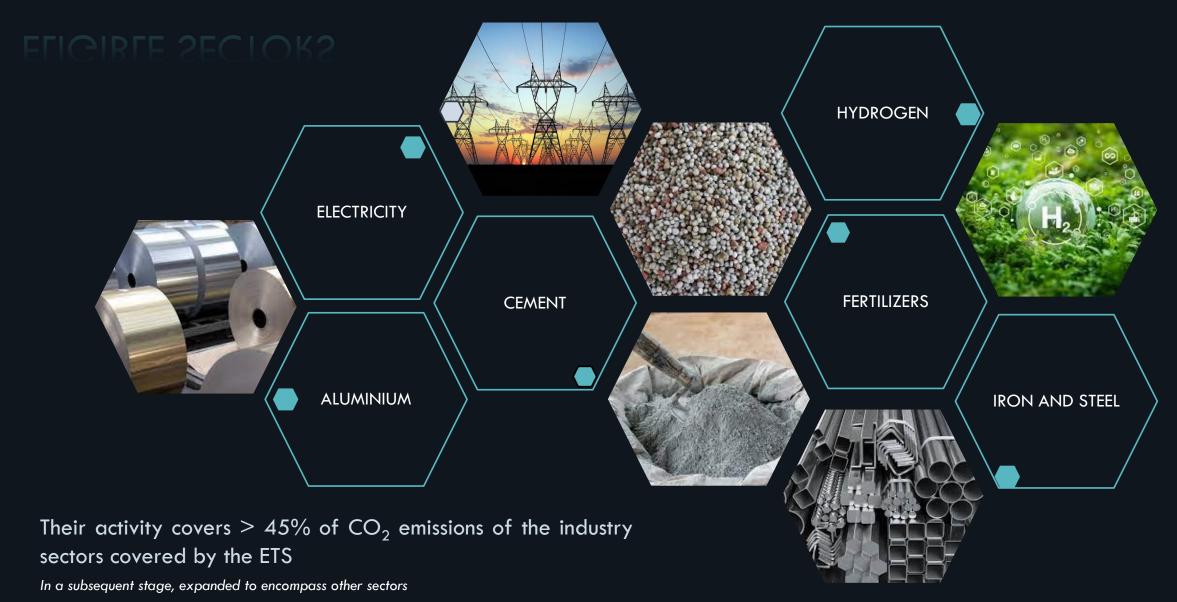
- Mirrors the carbon pricing of the EU ETS
- Designed to comply with WTO & EU's international commitments and obligations

The Regulation defines two periods: The Transition Period and the Definitive Period



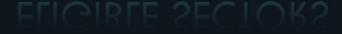
ELIGIBLE SECTORS





ELIGIBLE SECTORS





ELECTRICITY

7610

Aluminum structures and parts of structures; aluminum plates, rods, profiles, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structure

2523 10 00 Cement Clinkers 2523 21 00 White Portland cement, whether

artificially colored

2804 10 000 Hydrogen

3102

Mineral or chemical fertilizers,

nitrogenous – **Except 3102 10**

(Urea)

2834 21 00 Nitrates of

coach screws, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter pins, washers (including spring washers) and similar articles, of iron or steel

7318

Screws, bolts, nuts,



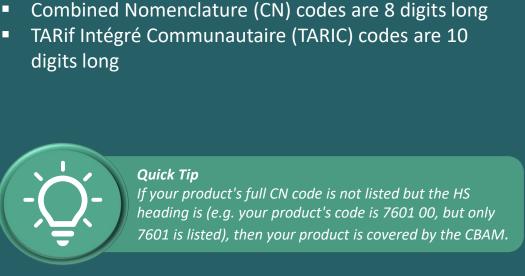
In a subsequent stage, expanded to encompass other sectors

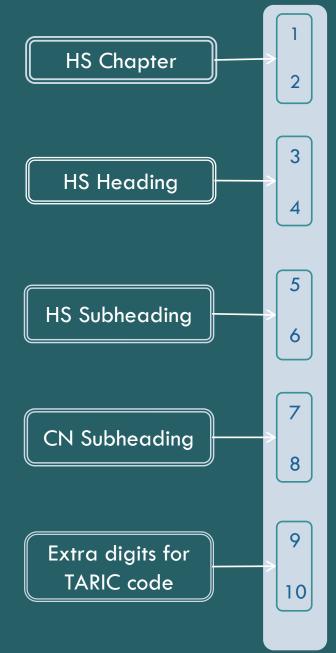


EU CBAM goods are identified by their CN code

Don't get confused with other codes:

- Harmonised System (HS) headings are 4 digits long
- Harmonised System (HS) codes are 6 digits long
- Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes are 8 digits long







Chapter 18 'Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations'

1806 'Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa'

1806 10 'Cocoa powder, containing added sugar or sweetening matter'

1806 1030 'Containing 65 % or more but less than 80 % by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) or isoglucose expressed as sucrose'



IMPORTING GOODS

- ☐ Third Countries Imports
- ☐ The importer shall pay a carbon tax for the specific goods
- ☐ Goods for Inward processing

Simple Goods:

The emissions based on only in the production process

Complex Goods:

The used of the relevant precursors during the production process

Production Process	Simple Goods	Complex Goods
Iron and Steel		x
Aluminium		х
Hydrogen	x	
Electricity	x	
Fertilizers		x
Cement	Х	x

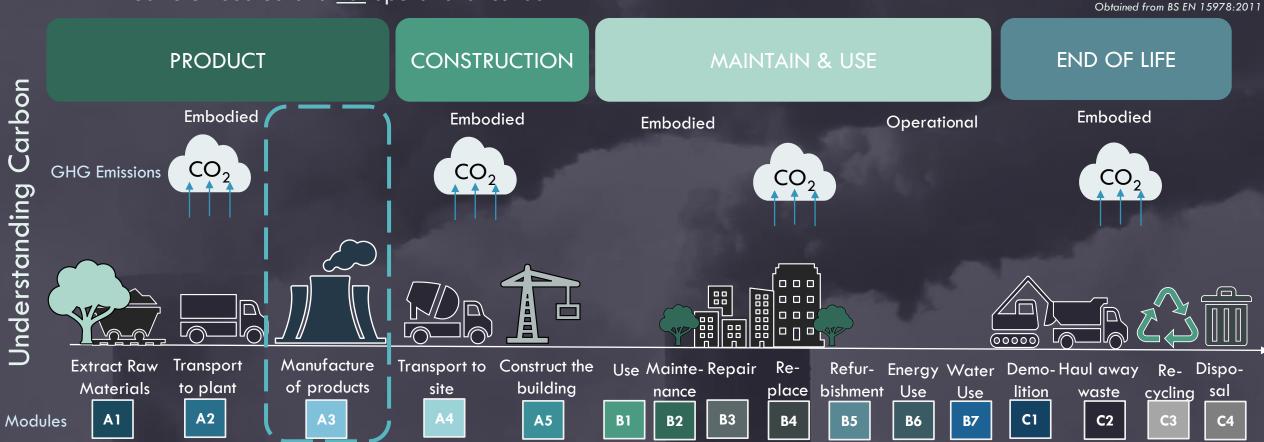
Not in scope

- Goods that originate from Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway, Switzerland
- Goods that intended for military activities
- ☐ Goods for personal use (travelling goods)



EMBEDDED EMISSIONS

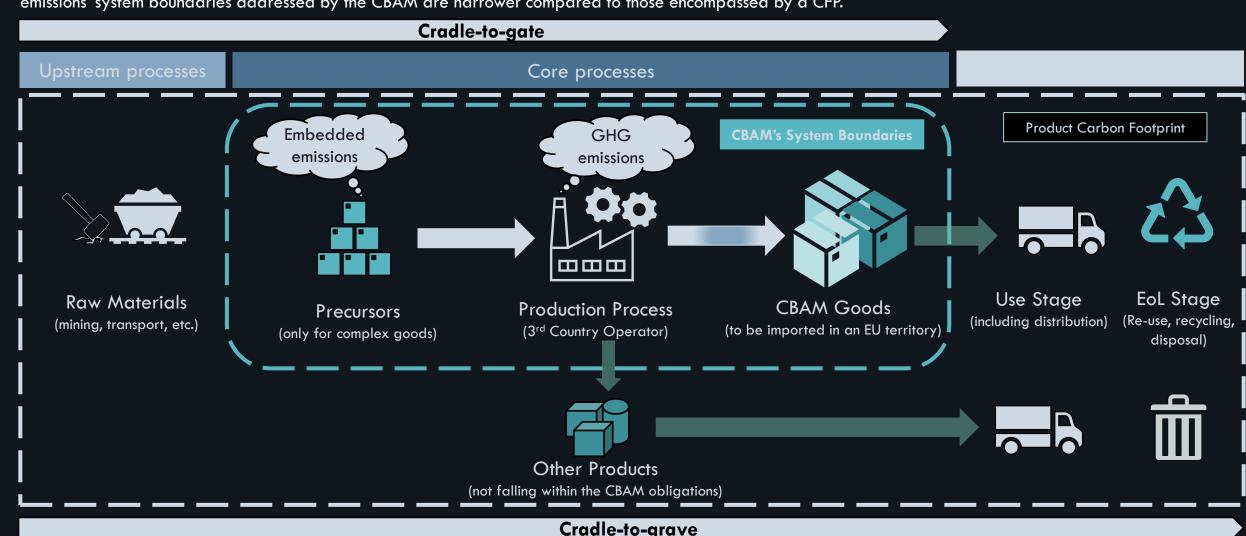
Embedded emissions means direct emissions released during the production of goods and indirect emissions from the production of electricity that is consumed during the production processes. The emissions associated with CBAM are linked to embodied and <u>not</u> operational carbon.



EMBEDDED EMISSIONS SCOPE



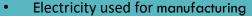
The notion of embedded emissions is rooted in, though not entirely in sync with, the principles and criteria of a Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP). The emissions' system boundaries addressed by the CBAM are narrower compared to those encompassed by a CFP.



EMBEDDED EMISSIONS CALCULATION METHOD

Direct Emissions

- Heat flows (fossil-fuel combustion) and Material flows (process emissions)
- Direct embedded emissions in relevant precursors



Indirect embedded emissions in relevant precursors

Indirect Emissions

Methodology process in ANNEX IV of the Regulation

- Calculation-based approach, which uses the quantities of all fuels and relevant materials consumed, and corresponding "calculation factors" (in particular the so-called Emission Factors (EF) based on the carbon content of the fuel or material)
- Measurement-based approach, which involves measuring the concentration of the greenhouse gases as well as the flow of the flue gas for each "emission source"
- Use of **Default values** published by the Commission is allowed

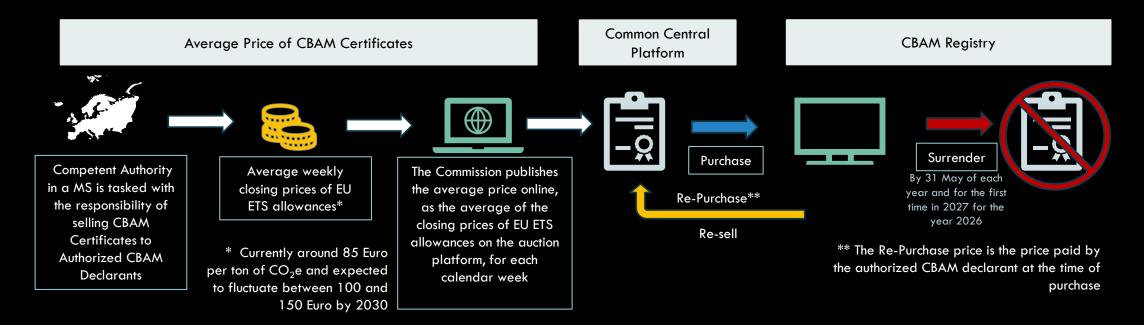
Production Process	Direct Emissions	Indirect Emissions	CO ₂	PFC	N ₂ O
Iron and Steel	X	x	х		
Aluminium	X	x	x	x	
Hydrogen	x	x	х		
Electricity	x		x		
Fertilizers	X	x	х		x
Cement	х	x	x		



Embedded emissions shall be provided by the manufacturing installation (your supplier)

CARBON TAX & CBAM CERTIFICATES

- An Authorized CBAM Declarant initiates a repurchase request with the MS, and subsequently, the MS repurchases the CBAM certificates.
- Certificates obtained prior to the previous calendar year will be cancelled.

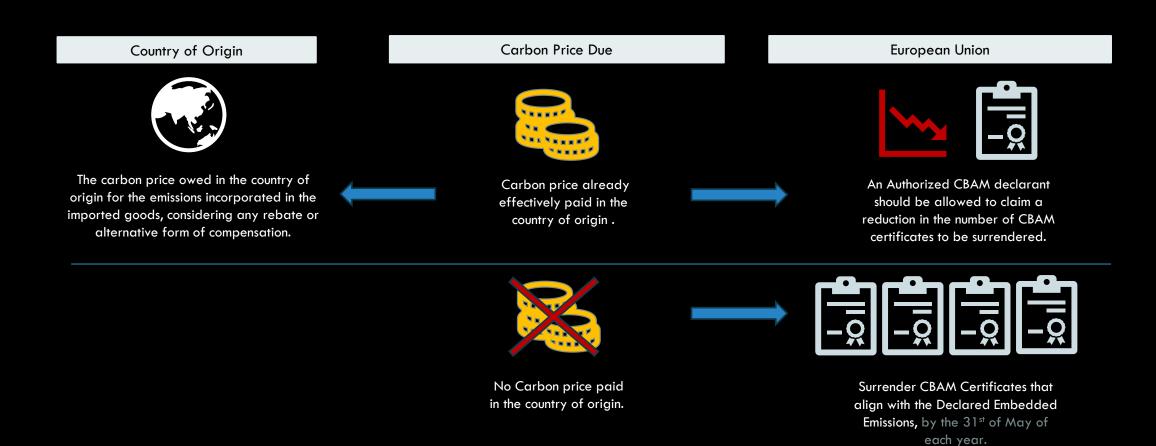




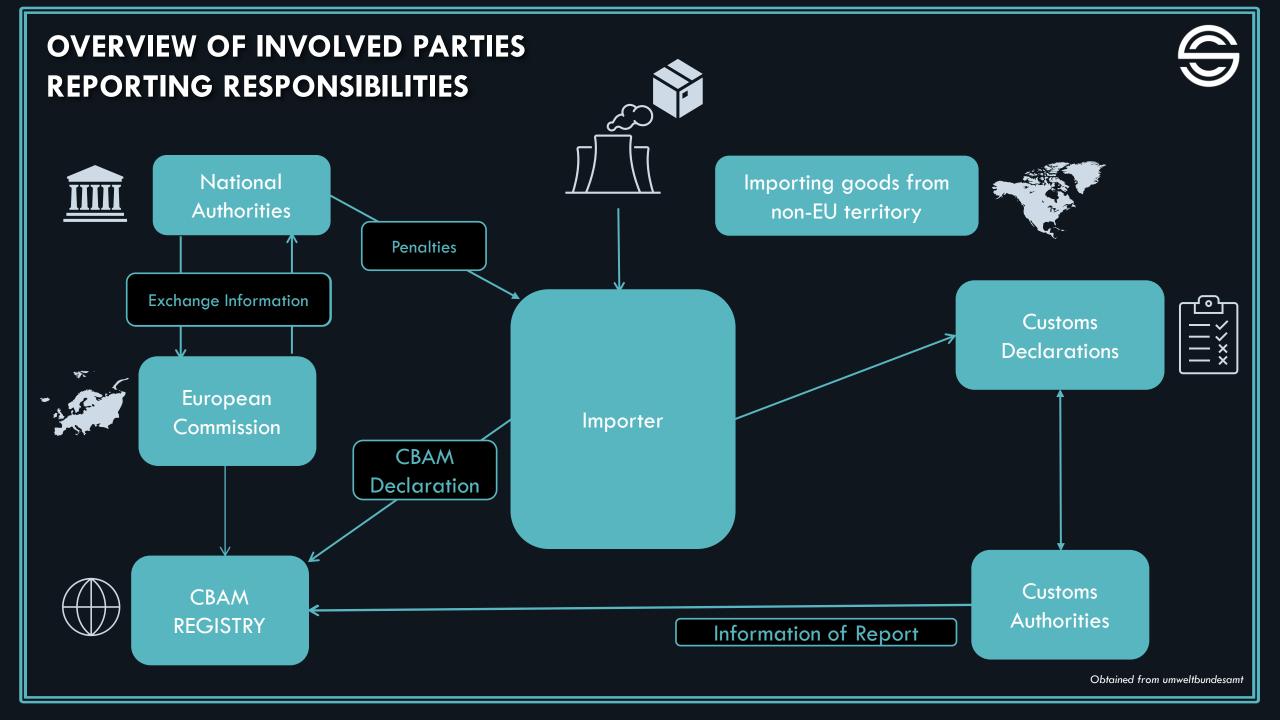


CARBON PRICE

Should an Authorized CBAM Declarant have previously paid a carbon price, they are eligible to request a reduction in the number of CBAM Certificates to be surrendered







TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD



- ☐ Regulation (EU) 2023/956 Art: 32-33-34-35
- \square 1/10/2023 31/12/2025
- ☐ Gathering data for the appropriate application of the Regulation in 2026

- ✓ Quarterly reports with final submission no more than (1) month of the deadline following the quarter's conclusion.
- ✓ The data must be identical with the data of the customs authorities
- x No verification process
- x No authorization of CBAM Declarants

CBAM REPORT

- ☐ Total quantity of goods
- ☐ Total direct embedded emissions
- ☐ Total indirect embedded emissions
- ☐ The carbon price due in a country of origin



Reviewed by the European
Commission and the National
Competent Authorities

Reporting Timelines in the Transitional Period

Reporting Period		Submission due by	
2023	October - December	31.01.2024	
2024	January - March	30.04.2024	
2024	April - June	31.07.2024	
2024	July - September	31.10.2024	
2024	October - December	31.01.2025	
2025	January - March	30.04.2025	
2025	April - June	31.07.2025	
2025	July - September	31.10.2025	
2025	October-December	31.01.2026	



DEFINITIVE PERIOD

Definitive Period

From 2026



- □ Application of authorization in the UMM@DS System
 □ Account Verification in the C-BAM Registry from the component authority
- ☐ Upload the CBAM Declaration in the CBAM Registry
- ☐ Verification Process of the all documents
- Overview from the National Authorities and EU Commission
- ☐ CBAM Certificates based on the verified data
- Possibility to sell the CBAM Certificates on a common central platform

Differences between Definitive - Transitional Period

- Definitive Period

- One (1) CBAM Declaration per year
- It covers also the products from inward processing
- The produced products from Annex I from an outward processing
- Returned Goods
- Verification Process is mandatory
- No use of Default values for the embedded carbon emissions calculation
- CBAM Certificates: sell repurchase surrender common Central Platform

- Transitional Period

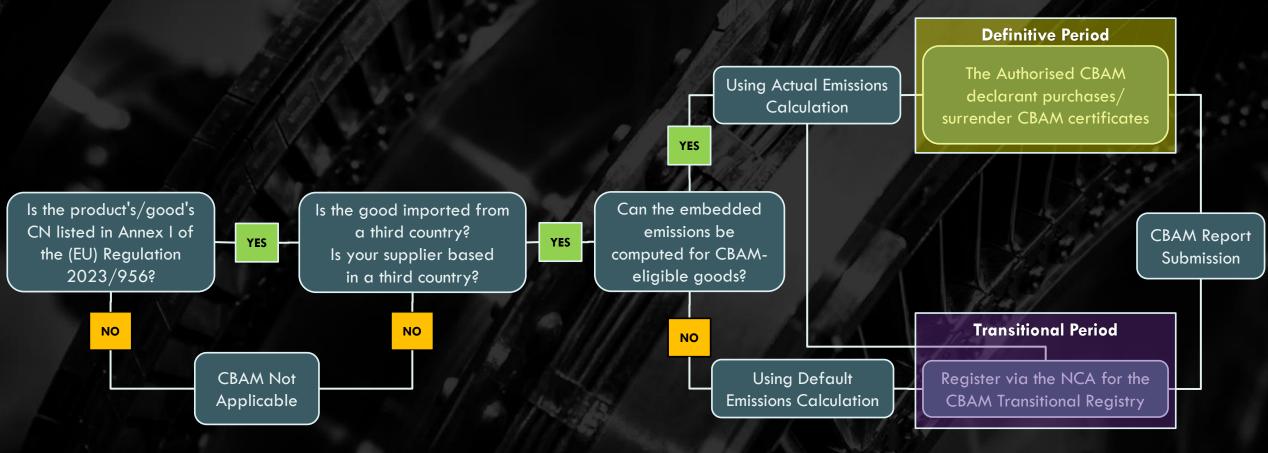
- Quarterly CBAM reports
- Not included the returned goods
- Not included the products resulting from the outward processing
- No verification process
- No CBAM certificates





MECHANISM OF CBAM





- ☐ From the 1st of October 2023: Lodge quarterly CBAM Reports (First due January 31st, 2024)
- □ From the 1st of January 2026: Lodge annual CBAM Reports and purchase/ surrender CBAM Certificates associated with the embedded emissions of the imported CBAM goods



PENALTIES



Who inspects the CBAM reports?



The European Commission



Σώμα Δίωξης Οικονομικού Εγκλήματος (ΣΔΟΕ)

Το ΣΔΟΕ είναι υπεύθυνο και για την επιβολή προστίμων

Reasons for Penalty

- ☐ Incomplete CBAM report
- Misunderstood included data
- ☐ Failed submission of the report

Reporting declarants may incur penalties from NCAs ranging from 10 to 50 EURO per ton (€/tn) of unreported emissions.



Coming Soon...



Upcoming Delegated Acts



- ☐ Detailed Verification process (4th quarter 2024)
- ☐ Indicative range of penalties
- Detailed rules regarding the yearly average carbon price due expressed in the foreign currency
- ☐ Detailed rules about the calculation methods
- ☐ The detailed format reporting requirements for indirect emmisions in imported goods
- Extend scope of CBAM to other types of goods

GET STARTED NOW!



Check if you fall within the scope of CBAM

Are you importing from 3rd countries? Are you importing products that have CN codes listed in the CBAM?



Contact your Suppliers

Does your suppliers have calculated the embedded emissions of the products?

Does your supplier have data available for you to calculate the embedded emissions?

Can you rely on default values?



Access the CBAM
Transitional Registry

Get all required company data to access the platform (EORI etc.)

Get all product's data that are required to properly report the emissions (Embedded Carbons, Customs Clearance)



Start Reporting on the 31st of January 2024

Prepare and submit reports for the last quarter of 2023

LESS THAN

DAYS

FOR THE DEADLINE OF THE FIRST REPORTING PERIOD



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Coming up in "The Sustainable Webinar Ser<u>ies"</u>

- EuDR
 - **European Deforestation Regulation**
- CSRD & ESRS
 - Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive European Sustainability Reporting Standard
- ESPR & GCD
 - Ecodesign and Sustainable Product Regulation Safe & Sustainable by design Green Claims Directive

Διοργάνωση: Σ.Ε.Χ.Β. Με την τεχνική υποστήριξη της SustChem S.A.





