

European Commission plans CBAM workshops for exporters

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The European Commission will organise six online webinars to help Indian exporters understand the reporting regulations under the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) rules, according to an e-mail sent out by one of the Ministries.

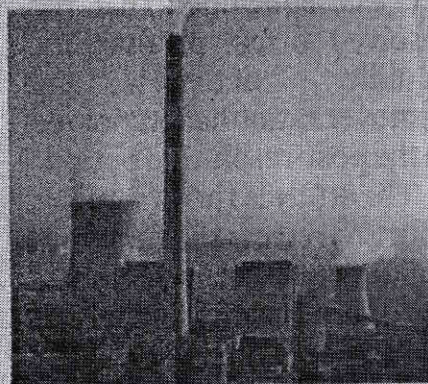
The webinars will cover the general features of the mechanism as well as the specifics of each of the six affected carbon-intensive sectors — iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilizers, electricity and hydrogen.

Exporters across these sectors have reportedly been asked by the Indian government “to register and participate in [these] webinars” and workshops, according to the e-mail. The e-mail, a copy

of which is with *businessline*, is addressed to several stakeholders, who are likely to be impacted once the CBAM takes effect. The e-mail also states that these online workshops will be held between September and October, where participants “will have the possibility to ask questions” and these “will be answered live”.

All webinars will be recorded and uploaded on the Customs and Tax EU Learning Portal.

The European Commission adopted the rules governing the implementation of the CBAM during its transitional phase, which starts on October 1, “and runs until the end of 2025”. In the transitional phase, “traders will only have to report on the emissions embedded in their imports, subject to the mechanism without paying any financial



adjustment”. “This will give adequate time for businesses to prepare in a predictable manner, while also allowing for the definitive methodology to be fine-tuned by 2026,” the mail mentioned.

From January 1, 2026, EU importers will have to buy CBAM certificates, corresponding to the embedded emissions above the EU-ETS benchmark levels.

Penal taxes under CBAM are to be levied from 2026 on entities that do not meet the CBAM requirements. Steel

and aluminium exports are supposed to be among the worst-hit sectors once the CBAM reporting mechanism coming into effect.

The idea behind the transition phase of CBAM is to ensure that all affected industries are made aware of the reporting obligations and allowed to familiarise themselves with the system, a senior EU official told *businessline*.

“The EC is working with several countries, including India, to minimise administrative burden on the sectors covered under CBAM and ensure their smooth functioning,” said the official. It was unlikely that MSMEs would get affected, as sectors such as steel and aluminium, that have been identified as carbon intensive under CBAM, mostly have large players, the official added.