

Getting the CBAM right for Europe!



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The European Cement Association



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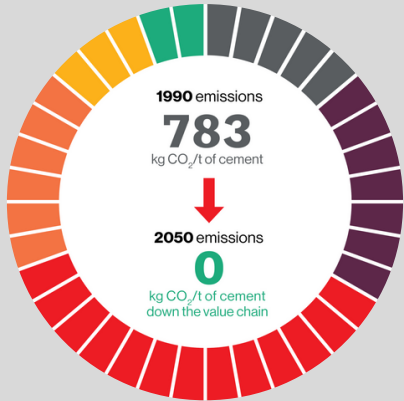


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A well-designed Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) can:

1

Enable the cement industry to deliver on its ambitions for **carbon neutrality by 2050**



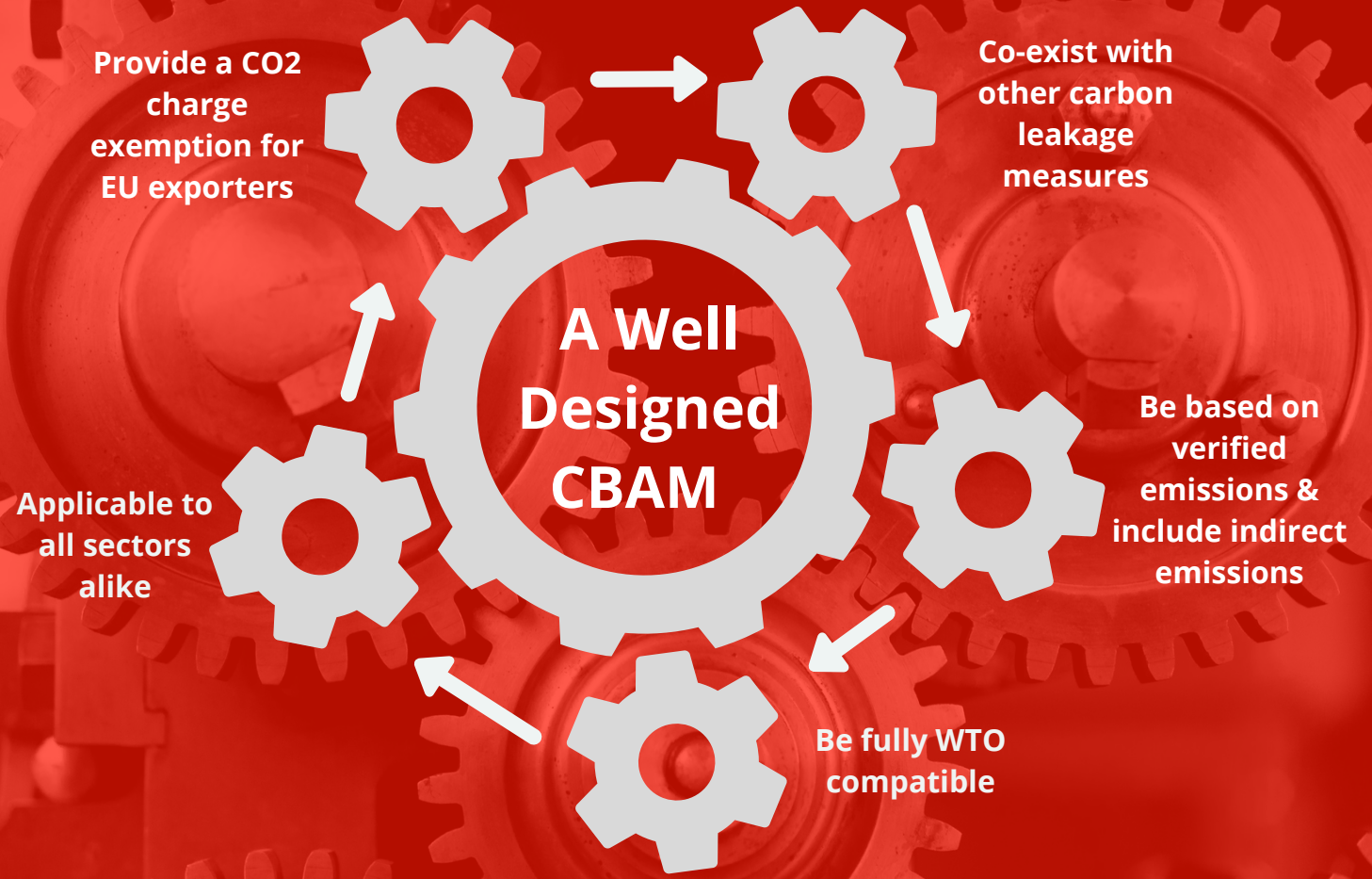
2

Drive deeper **CO2 emissions' cut** in the EU and across the globe



3

Help prevent **carbon leakage** and ensure that **investments & jobs** are realised in the EU

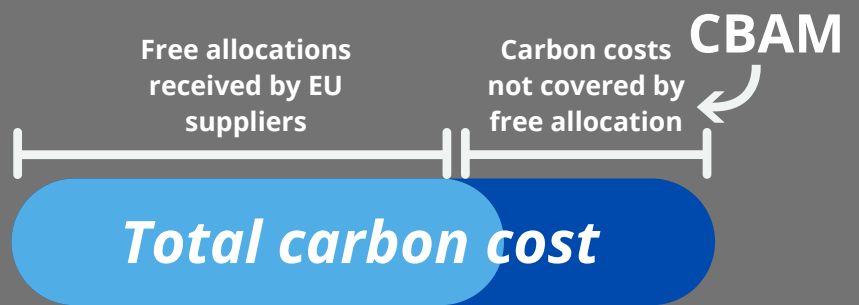


Co-existence of CBAM with other carbon leakage measures



CBAM should co-exist with **free allocation** during an initial phase lasting **until 2030**, the end of phase IV of the EU ETS.

This can be **done without any risk of "double protection"**, by taking into account the existing carbon leakage measures when calculating the CBAM paid by importers.



Such co-existence would:



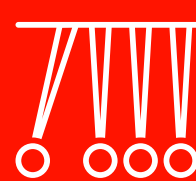
Ensure a **smooth implementation** of CBAM, and protect the industry from the risks of an untested mechanism



Mitigate distortions on the EU internal market, if only some ETS sectors are covered by CBAM



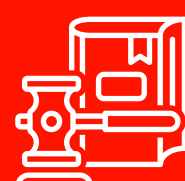
Safeguard the competitiveness of EU exports to third countries



Limit the impact of CBAM on European value chains



Ease trade tensions surrounding the implementation of a CBAM, as the scheme would start with a smaller levy.



Provide a **clear legislative framework** in which CBAM addresses carbon of EU imports, and ETS free allocations prevents risk of relocations of industries.