



**2021/0214(COD)**

18.2.2022

# **AMENDMENTS**

## **6 - 63**

**Draft opinion**

**José Manuel Fernandes, Valérie Hayer**  
(PE700.589v01-00)

Establishing a carbon border adjustment mechanism

Proposal for a regulation

(COM(2021)0564 – C9-0328/2021 – 2021/0214(COD))



## Amendment 6

Bogdan Rzońca, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Roberts Zile

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Citation 1

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article **192(1)** thereof,

##### *Amendment*

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article **192(2)(a)** thereof,

Or. pl

##### *Justification*

*Article 192(2)(a) of the TFEU, and not Article 191(1) of the TFEU, is the correct legal basis for the Regulation.*

## Amendment 7

Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 8

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) As long as a significant number of the Union's international partners have policy approaches that do not **result in** the same level of climate ambition, there is a risk of carbon leakage. Carbon leakage occurs if, for reasons of costs related to climate policies, businesses in certain industry sectors or subsectors were to transfer production to other countries or imports from those countries would replace equivalent but less GHG emissions intensive products. **That could** lead to an increase in their total emissions globally, thus jeopardising the reduction of GHG emissions that is urgently needed if the world is to keep the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels.

##### *Amendment*

(8) As long as a significant number of the Union's international partners have policy approaches that do not **achieve** the same level of climate ambition, there is a risk of carbon leakage, **which would undermine the Union's competitiveness**. Carbon leakage occurs if, for reasons of costs related to climate policies, businesses in certain industry sectors or subsectors were to transfer production to other countries or imports from those countries would replace equivalent but less GHG emissions intensive products **on the internal market, as well as export markets, or investment into such sectors and subsectors would predominantly flow to such countries and not the Union. That would** lead to an increase in their total emissions globally, thus jeopardising the reduction of GHG emissions that is urgently needed if the world is to keep the

global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Or. en

**Amendment 8**  
**Petros Kokkalis**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) The initiative for a carbon border adjustment mechanism ('CBAM') is a part of the 'Fit for 55 Package'. That mechanism is to serve as an essential element of the EU toolbox to meet the objective of a climate-neutral Union by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement by addressing risks of carbon leakage resulting from the increased Union climate ambition.

*Amendment*

(9) The initiative for a carbon border adjustment mechanism ('CBAM') is a part of the 'Fit for 55 Package' ***and of the Union's response to the climate emergency.*** That mechanism is to serve as an essential element of the EU toolbox to ***prevent further environmental harm from*** ***and*** meet the objective of a climate-neutral Union by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement by addressing risks of carbon leakage resulting from the increased Union climate ambition.

Or. en

**Amendment 9**  
**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) The initiative for a carbon border adjustment mechanism ('CBAM') is a part of the 'Fit for 55 Package'. That mechanism is to serve as an essential element of the EU toolbox to meet the objective of a climate-neutral Union by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement by ***addressing*** risks of carbon leakage resulting from the increased Union climate ambition.

*Amendment*

(9) The initiative for a carbon border adjustment mechanism ('CBAM') is a part of the 'Fit for 55 Package'. That mechanism is to serve as an essential element of the EU toolbox to meet the objective of a climate-neutral Union by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement by ***preventing*** risks of carbon leakage resulting from the increased Union climate ambition ***on the internal market, export***

*markets as well as investment leakage.*

Or. en

**Amendment 10**

**Bogdan Rzońca, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Roberts Zile**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 10**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(10) Existing mechanisms to address the risk of carbon leakage in sectors or sub-sectors at risk of carbon leakage are the transitional free allocation of EU ETS allowances and financial measures to compensate for indirect emission costs incurred from GHG emission costs passed on in electricity prices respectively laid down in Articles 10a(6) and 10b of Directive 2003/87/EC. However, free allocation under the EU ETS weakens the price signal that the system provides for the installations receiving it compared to full auctioning and thus affects the incentives for investment into further abatement of emissions.** *deleted*

Or. pl

*Justification*

*It is our opinion that we should not prejudge the withdrawal of the free allocation of allowances under the EU ETS at this stage. Any decision on the withdrawal of free emissions allowances should only be taken after assessing the functioning of the CBAM during the relevant period after completion of the pilot phase, which would allow for recognition of its consequences for European industry.*

**Amendment 11**

**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 10**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(10) Existing mechanisms to address the risk of carbon leakage in sectors or sub-sectors at risk of carbon leakage are the transitional free allocation of EU ETS allowances and financial measures to compensate for indirect emission costs incurred from GHG emission costs passed on in electricity prices respectively laid down in Articles 10a(6) and 10b of Directive 2003/87/EC. ***However, free allocation under the EU ETS weakens the price signal that the system provides for the installations receiving it compared to full auctioning and thus affects the incentives for investment into further abatement of emissions.***

(10) Existing mechanisms to address the risk of carbon leakage in sectors or sub-sectors at risk of carbon leakage are the transitional free allocation of EU ETS allowances and financial measures to compensate for indirect emission costs incurred from GHG emission costs passed on in electricity prices respectively laid down in Articles 10a(6) and 10b of Directive 2003/87/EC.

Or. en

*Justification*

*Free allocation is established under the ETS to protect from the risk of carbon leakage and it is recognized in the impact assessment accompanying the CBAM proposal that it has proven to be an effective tool. The reference to the price signal is out of the CBAM scope.*

**Amendment 12**

**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 11**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(11) The CBAM seeks to replace these existing mechanisms by addressing the risk of carbon leakage in a different way, namely by ensuring equivalent carbon pricing for imports and domestic products. To ensure a gradual transition from the current system of free allowances to the CBAM, the CBAM should be progressively phased in while free allowances in sectors covered by the CBAM are phased out. The combined and transitional application of EU ETS allowances allocated free of charge and of

(11) The CBAM seeks to ***progressively*** replace these existing mechanisms by addressing the risk of carbon leakage in a different way, namely by ensuring equivalent carbon pricing for imports and domestic products. ***The legislative framework should cumulatively ensure that a mechanism is included to provide effective carbon leakage protection, also addressing export markets, as well as a net positive impact on global GHG emissions rather than EU emissions only.*** To ensure a gradual transition from the

the CBAM should in no case result in more favourable treatment for Union goods compared to goods imported into the customs territory of the Union.

current system of free allowances to the CBAM, the CBAM should be progressively phased in while free allowances in sectors covered by the CBAM are phased out, ***but this transition shall not start before 2030 and only after the EC has tested and verified the effectiveness of the CBAM regulation in terms of protection from the risk of carbon leakage.*** The combined and transitional application of EU ETS allowances allocated free of charge and of the CBAM should in no case result in more favourable treatment for Union goods compared to goods imported into the customs territory of the Union.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The CBAM should aim to address climate change globally and protect the competitiveness of the EU industry in the context of the new EU climate targets. The current ETS measures to address the risk of carbon leakage should co-exist with the CBAM mechanism until 2030 (as referred to in article 31 of this regulation) in order to provide the adequate time to assess and test the effectiveness of the CBAM mechanism and to include a solution for export. This timeline is indeed needed in order to ensure that the CBAM regulation would properly deliver its targets.*

#### **Amendment 13**

**Bogdan Rzońca, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Roberts Zile**

#### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Recital 11**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) The CBAM ***seeks to replace these existing mechanisms by addressing the risk of carbon leakage in a different way, namely by ensuring equivalent carbon pricing for imports and domestic products. To ensure a gradual transition from the current system*** of free allowances ***to the CBAM***, the CBAM should be ***progressively phased in while free allowances in sectors covered by the CBAM are phased out. The combined and***

###### *Amendment*

(11) The CBAM ***is supposed to be complementary to the current mechanisms. It should be phased in, while the potential withdrawal*** of free allowances ***in sectors covered by the CBAM should be considered no earlier than upon completion of the pilot phase of the CBAM and after carrying out a thorough analysis of the real impact of the new mechanism on the stability of the internal market and the competitiveness***

*transitional application of EU ETS allowances allocated free of charge and of the CBAM should in no case result in more favourable treatment for Union goods compared to goods imported into the customs territory of the Union.*

*of Union production.*

Or. pl

#### **Amendment 14**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

#### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Recital 11**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) The CBAM *seeks to* replace these existing *mechanisms by addressing the risk of* carbon leakage *in a different way, namely by* ensuring equivalent carbon pricing for imports and domestic products. *To ensure a gradual transition from the current system of free allowances to the CBAM, the CBAM should be progressively phased in while free allowances in sectors covered by the CBAM are phased out. The combined and transitional application of EU ETS allowances allocated free of charge and of the CBAM should in no case result in more favourable treatment for Union goods compared to goods imported into the customs territory of the Union.*

*Amendment*

(11) The CBAM *should* replace these existing carbon leakage *mechanisms by terminating derogations from the application of the ‘polluter pays principle’, while* ensuring *equal treatment between EU and non-EU products through* equivalent carbon pricing for imports and domestic products. *Free allocations and indirect cost compensation should cease to apply as of 31 December 2023.*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The design is a core element for both its climate and environmental objectives as well as for the overall revenue that will accrue to the EU Budget. Therefore, it is important to include the element of terminating the free allocations and indirect cost compensation in the BUDG opinion.*

#### **Amendment 15**



**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) While the objective of the CBAM is to prevent the risk of carbon leakage, this Regulation would *also* encourage the use of more GHG emissions-efficient technologies by producers from third countries, so that less emissions per unit of output are generated.

*Amendment*

(12) While the objective of the CBAM is to prevent the risk of carbon leakage, ***from the internal market, export markets, and investment leakage***, this Regulation would ***at the same time*** encourage the use of more GHG emissions-efficient technologies by producers from third countries, so that less emissions per unit of output are generated. ***Encouraging emission reductions in third countries is the most effective way of avoiding the risk of carbon leakage.***

Or. en

**Amendment 16**

**Hélène Laporte**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 13**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(13) As an instrument to prevent carbon leakage and reduce GHG emissions the CBAM should ensure that imported products are subject to a regulatory system that applies carbon costs equivalent to the ones that otherwise would have been borne under the EU ETS. The CBAM is a climate measure which should prevent the risk of carbon leakage ***and support*** the Union's increased ambition on climate mitigation, while ensuring WTO compatibility.

*Amendment*

(13) As an instrument to prevent carbon leakage and reduce GHG emissions the CBAM should ensure that imported products are subject to a regulatory system that applies carbon costs equivalent to the ones that otherwise would have been borne under the EU ETS. The CBAM is a climate measure which should prevent the risk of carbon leakage ***partially linked to*** the Union's increased ambition on climate mitigation, while ensuring WTO compatibility. ***To restore economic balance for internal EU production, which faces higher production costs as a result of the ambitious targets set in the European Green Deal, and to cover its own administrative costs, the CBAM should compel third countries to pay a***

*fair price for the carbon emissions from their exports.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 17**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 13 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(13 a) All revenues generated should be attributed to the Union budget as an own resource in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 311 TFEU, pursuant to Annex 2 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 16 December 2020 , taking into account the Commission’s legislative proposal of 22 December 2021 to amend the Own Resources Decision. The amount of the revenues from CBAM flowing into the European Union’s budget shall equal the full amount of revenues from the sale of CBAM certificates. The CBAM-based own resource would thus be part of a basket of own resources whose total proceeds should be sufficient to cover the level of overall expected expenditure for the repayment costs of the principal and interests of the borrowing incurred under the Next Generation EU instrument, while respecting the principle of universality. Together with the ETS-based own resource, these two green own resources should also link the Union budget with the Union’s policy priorities, and thus add value, similarly as the proposal for the own resources based on the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational enterprises that are allocated to EU member States following the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework agreement. They should contribute to the climate*

*mainstreaming objectives, tax justice and the resilience of the Union budget as a tool for investments and guarantees.*

Or. en

**Amendment 18**

**Elisabetta Gualmini, Eider Gardiazabal Rubial, Margarida Marques**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 13 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(13 a) The revenues generated should be attributed to the Union budget as an own resource in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 311 TFEU, pursuant to Annex 2 of the legally binding Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission of 16 December 2020<sup>1a</sup> and as proposed by the Commission on 22 December 2021 in its legislative proposal to amend the Own Resources Decision<sup>1b</sup>. The CBAM-based own resource would thus be part of a basket of new own resources whose total proceeds should be sufficient to cover the level of overall expected expenditure for the repayment costs of the principal and interests of the borrowing incurred under the Next Generation EU instrument, while respecting the principle of universality.*

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<sup>1a</sup> *Interinstitutional Agreement of 16 December 2020 between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management, as well as on new own resources, including a roadmap for the introduction of new own resources (OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 28.).*

<sup>1b</sup> *COM(2021)0570 final.*

**Amendment 19**

**Hélène Laporte, Valentino Grant, Anna Bonfrisco**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 13 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(13a) The additional revenue should be used to support the European economy's green transition and the competitiveness of its exports. It should be allocated directly to Member States for redistribution to European industries, taking a sectoral approach, with a view to financing decarbonisation efforts in the sectors covered by the CBAM and the deployment of low-carbon technologies.***

Or. fr

**Amendment 20**

**Angelika Winzig**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 13 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(13 a) The revenues generated should be attributed to the Union budget as an own resource in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 311 TFEU, pursuant to Annex 2 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 16 December 2020 and as proposed by the Commission on 22 December 2021 in its legislative proposal to amend the Own Resources Decision.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 21**

**Elisabetta Gualmini, Eider Gardiazabal Rubial, Margarida Marques**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 13 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(13 b) The principle of universality implies that there can be no earmarking or assignment of any particular own resource to cover a specific type of expenditure. The CBAM together with the ETS-based own resource and the one based on Pillar One of the OECD/G20 agreement further embed EU policy priorities such as the European Green Deal and the Union's contribution to fair taxation in the revenue side of the EU budget to provide EU added value. New own resources should contribute to climate mainstreaming, improve the resilience of the Union budget as a tool for investments and guarantees and - by diversifying the number of revenue sources - mitigate the risks to the EU budget on the revenue side and alleviate the burden of repayment on national budgets.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 22**

**Angelika Winzig**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 13 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(13 b) The European Commission should carry out an evaluation to what extent the CBAM contributes to the goal of covering the expected expenditure for the repayment costs of the principal and interests of the borrowing incurred under the exceptional Next Generation EU instrument. This evaluation should also***

*include an analysis on whether the quota member states can retain from the revenues of the CBAM is proportionate to the actual administrative costs they incur.*

Or. en

## Amendment 23

Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 17

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(17) The GHG emissions to be regulated by the CBAM should correspond to those GHG emissions covered by Annex I to the EU ETS in Directive 2003/87/EC, namely carbon dioxide ('CO<sub>2</sub>') as well as, where relevant, nitrous oxide ('N<sub>2</sub>O') and perfluorocarbons ('PFCs'). The CBAM should initially apply to direct emissions of those GHG from the production of goods up to the time of import into the customs territory of the Union, and after the end of a **transition** period and upon further assessment, as well to indirect emissions, mirroring the scope of the EU ETS.

##### *Amendment*

(17) The GHG emissions to be regulated by the CBAM should correspond to those GHG emissions covered by Annex I to the EU ETS in Directive 2003/87/EC, namely carbon dioxide ('CO<sub>2</sub>') as well as, where relevant, nitrous oxide ('N<sub>2</sub>O') and perfluorocarbons ('PFCs'). The CBAM should initially apply to direct emissions of those GHG from the production of goods up to the time of import into the customs territory of the Union, and after the end of a **transitional** period and upon further assessment, as well to indirect emissions, mirroring the scope of the EU ETS, ***once the impact on all aspects of carbon leakage for energy-intensive sectors of applying CBAM to indirect emissions with eventual withdrawal of indirect EU ETS compensation is fully analysed and measures to avoid such leakage are securely in place.***

Or. en

## Amendment 24

David Cormand

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 28

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(28) Whilst the ultimate objective of the CBAM is a broad product coverage, it would be prudent to start with a selected number of sectors with relatively homogeneous products where there is a risk of carbon leakage. Union sectors deemed at risk of carbon leakage are listed in Commission Delegated Decision 2019/708<sup>42</sup>.

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<sup>42</sup> Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/708 of 15 February 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the determination of sectors and subsectors deemed at risk of carbon leakage for the period 2021 to 2030 (OJ L 120, 8.5.2019, p. 2).

*Amendment*

(28) Whilst the ultimate objective of the CBAM is a broad product coverage, it would be prudent to start with a selected number of sectors with relatively homogeneous products where there is a risk of carbon leakage. Union sectors deemed at risk of carbon leakage are listed in Commission Delegated Decision 2019/708<sup>42</sup>. ***Before the end of the transitional period, the Commission will present a new legislation proposal with a view to extending the scope of this Regulation to goods other than those listed in Annex I, including oil-refineries, paper, glass, plastics, and downstream products using goods covered by this Regulation.***

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<sup>42</sup> Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/708 of 15 February 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the determination of sectors and subsectors deemed at risk of carbon leakage for the period 2021 to 2030 (OJ L 120, 8.5.2019, p. 2).

Or. en

*Justification*

*The design is a core element for both its climate and environmental objectives as well as for the overall revenue that will accrue to the EU Budget. Therefore, it is important to request enlargement of the scope of products covered by CBAM.*

**Amendment 25**  
**Petros Kokkalis**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 29**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(29) The goods under this Regulation should be selected after a careful analysis

*Amendment*

(29) The goods under this Regulation should be selected after a careful analysis

of their relevance in terms of cumulated GHG emissions and risk of carbon leakage in the corresponding EU ETS sectors while limiting complexity and administrative burden. In particular, the actual selection should take into account basic materials and basic products covered by the EU ETS with the objective of ensuring that imports of energy intensive products into the Union are on equal footing with EU products in terms of EU ETS carbon pricing, and to mitigate risks of carbon leakage. Other relevant criteria to narrow the selection should be: firstly, relevance of sectors in terms of emissions, namely whether the sector is one of the largest aggregate emitters of GHG emissions; secondly, sector's exposure to significant risk of carbon leakage, as defined pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC; thirdly, the need to balance broad coverage in terms of GHG emissions while limiting complexity and administrative *effort*.

of their relevance in terms of cumulated GHG emissions and risk of carbon leakage in the corresponding EU ETS sectors while limiting complexity and administrative burden. In particular, the actual selection should take into account basic materials and basic products covered by the EU ETS with the objective of ensuring that imports of energy intensive products into the Union are on equal footing with EU products in terms of EU ETS carbon pricing, and to mitigate risks of carbon leakage. Other relevant criteria to narrow the selection should be: firstly, relevance of sectors in terms of emissions, namely whether the sector is one of the largest aggregate emitters of GHG emissions; secondly, sector's exposure to significant risk of carbon leakage, as defined pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC; thirdly, the need to balance broad coverage in terms of GHG emissions while limiting complexity and *the need to minimize excessive administrative burden*.

Or. en

## Amendment 26

Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 33

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(33) Similar technical constraints apply to refinery products, for which it is not possible to unambiguously assign GHG emissions to individual output products. At the same time, the relevant benchmark in the EU ETS does not directly relate to specific products, such as gasoline, diesel or kerosene, but to all refinery output.

##### *Amendment*

(33) Similar technical constraints apply to refinery products, for which it is not possible to unambiguously assign GHG emissions to individual output products. At the same time, the relevant benchmark in the EU ETS does not directly relate to specific products, such as gasoline, diesel or kerosene, but to all refinery output. ***Due to these constraints, refinery products should be eligible to be included in the scope only if an unambiguous, verifiable and effective methodology is developed in close***



*cooperation with all stakeholders concerned.*

Or. en

**Amendment 27**

**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 38 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(38 a) The Commission should prepare a report before the end of the transitional period on the impact of CBAM on downstream sectors, in particular regarding the potential increase in costs of production and increase of cost of input materials and the ability of such sectors to pass any such increases to their customers. The Commission should propose measures to address any negative impact of CBAM on the competitiveness of the Union downstream sectors.*

Or. en

**Amendment 28**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 50**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(50) A transitional period should apply during the period 2023 until **2025**. A CBAM without financial adjustment should apply, with the objective to facilitate a smooth roll out of the mechanism hence reducing the risk of disruptive impacts on trade. Declarants should have to report on a quarterly basis the actual embedded emissions in goods

(50) A transitional period should apply during the period 2023 until **2024**. A CBAM without financial adjustment should apply, with the objective to facilitate a smooth roll out of the mechanism hence reducing the risk of disruptive impacts on trade. Declarants should have to report on a quarterly basis the actual embedded emissions in goods

imported during the transitional period, detailing direct and indirect emissions as well as any carbon price paid abroad.

imported during the transitional period, detailing direct and indirect emissions as well as any carbon price paid abroad.

Or. en

**Amendment 29**  
**Petros Kokkalis**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 51**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(51) To facilitate and ensure a proper functioning of the CBAM, the Commission should provide support to the competent authorities responsible for the application of this Regulation in carrying out their obligations.

*Amendment*

(51) To facilitate and ensure a proper functioning of the CBAM, the Commission should provide support to the competent authorities responsible for the application of this Regulation in carrying out their obligations ***and monitor their work in order to ensure transparency.***

Or. en

**Amendment 30**  
**David Cormand**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 52**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(52) The Commission should evaluate the application of this Regulation before the end of the transitional period and report to the European Parliament and the Council. The ***report of the Commission*** should ***in particular*** focus on ***possibilities to enhance*** climate actions towards the objective of a climate neutral Union by 2050. The Commission should, ***as part of that evaluation, initiate collection of information necessary to possibly*** extend the scope ***to indirect emissions, as well as*** to other goods and services at risk of

*Amendment*

(52) The Commission should ***collect information,*** evaluate the application of this Regulation ***and develop methods of calculating embedded emissions based on the environmental footprint methods*** before the end of the transitional period and ***submit a report and a legislative proposal*** to the European Parliament and the Council. The ***legislative proposal*** should focus on ***enhancing*** climate actions towards the objective of a climate neutral Union by 2050. The Commission should, ***propose to*** extend the scope to other goods

carbon leakage, *and to develop methods of calculating embedded emissions based on the environmental footprint methods*<sup>47</sup>.

and services at risk of carbon leakage, *including oil refineries, paper, glass, plastics aiming at matching the same product scope as ETS, as well as to downstream products using goods covered by the CBAM. The Report should provide an assessment of the governance system of the Regulation, it should also evaluate the risks of circumvention and fraud identified and, if appropriate, propose measures to address them.*

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<sup>47</sup> Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU of 9 April 2013 on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations (OJ L 124, 4.5.2013, p. 1).

Or. en

### *Justification*

*The design is a core element for both its climate and environmental objectives as well as for the overall revenue that will accrue to the EU Budget. Therefore, it is important to request enlargement of the scope of products covered by CBAM.*

## **Amendment 31** **Hélène Laporte**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 55**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(55) As the CBAM aims to encourage cleaner production processes, the EU stands ready to work with low and middle-income countries towards the decarbonisation of their manufacturing industries. Moreover, the Union should support less developed countries with the necessary technical assistance in order to facilitate their adaptation to the new obligations established by this regulation.

#### *Amendment*

(55) As the CBAM aims to encourage cleaner production processes, the EU stands ready to work with low and middle-income countries towards the decarbonisation of their manufacturing industries. Moreover, the Union should support less developed countries with the necessary technical assistance in order to facilitate their adaptation to the new obligations established by this regulation. *In so far as applicable and eligible, such assistance and support should be financed*

*under the relevant expenditure programmes in the EU budget, in particular, the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI) or the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III) and not through CBAM-assigned revenues.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 32**  
**Moritz Körner**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 55**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(55) As the CBAM aims to encourage cleaner production processes, the EU stands ready to work with low and middle-income countries towards the de-carbonisation of their manufacturing industries. Moreover, the Union should support less developed countries with the necessary technical assistance in order to facilitate their adaptation to the new obligations established by this regulation.

*Amendment*

(55) As the CBAM aims to encourage cleaner production processes, the EU stands ready to work with low and middle-income countries towards the de-carbonisation of their manufacturing industries. Moreover, the Union should support less developed countries with the necessary technical assistance in order to facilitate their adaptation to the new obligations established by this regulation. *In so far as applicable and eligible, such assistance and support should be financed under the relevant expenditure programmes in the Union budget, in particular the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI) or the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III).*

Or. en

**Amendment 33**  
**Elisabetta Gualmini, Eider Gardiazabal Rubial, Margarida Marques**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 55 a (new)**

***(55 a) To support least developed countries' efforts towards the de-carbonisation of their manufacturing industries support should be financed under the relevant expenditure programmes in the Union budget, including through reinforcing climate spending in the Union budget's, such as the relevant geographic and thematic programmes of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument established by Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council.<sup>1a</sup>***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 June 2021 establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, amending and repealing Decision No 466/2014/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EU) 2017/1601 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 480/2009 (OJ L 209, 14.6.2021, p. 1).***

Or. en

**Amendment 34**

**Hélène Laporte, Valentino Grant, Anna Bonfrisco**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 60 a (new)**

***(60a) The Member State authorities responsible for implementing the CBAM and the EU institutions that manage the EU budget should uphold the principle of***

*sincere mutual cooperation when it comes to levying, collecting and making revenue available.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 35**  
**Petros Kokkalis**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 61**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(61) The financial interests of the Union should be protected through proportionate measures throughout the expenditure cycle, including the prevention, detection and investigation of irregularities, the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used and, where appropriate, administrative and financial penalties.

*Amendment*

(61) The financial interests of the Union should be protected through proportionate measures throughout the expenditure cycle, including the prevention, detection and investigation of irregularities ***and lack of transparency***, the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used and, where appropriate, administrative and financial penalties.

Or. en

**Amendment 36**  
**Elisabetta Gualmini, Eider Gardiazabal Rubial, Margarida Marques**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 61 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(61 a) Underlines the importance to avoid an excessive administrative burden and costs for the implementation of the CBAM mechanism on both the Commission and the Member States, and to keep the complexity of the system as low as possible while ensuring its proper functioning.***

Or. en

**Amendment 37**  
**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. The *mechanism will progressively become an alternative to* the mechanisms established under Directive 2003/87/EC to prevent the risk of carbon leakage, *notably the allocation of allowances free of charge in accordance with Article 10a of that Directive.*

*Amendment*

3. The **CBAM can complement** the mechanisms established under Directive 2003/87/EC to prevent the risk of carbon leakage.

Or. en

**Amendment 38**  
**David Cormand**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. The mechanism *will progressively become* an alternative to the mechanisms established under Directive 2003/87/EC to prevent the risk of carbon leakage, notably the allocation of allowances free of charge in accordance with *Article 10a* of that Directive.

*Amendment*

3. The mechanism **shall be** an alternative to the mechanisms established under Directive 2003/87/EC to prevent the risk of carbon leakage, notably the allocation of allowances free of charge **and compensation of indirect costs** in accordance with **Articles 10a and 10b** of that Directive.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The design is a core element for both its climate and environmental objectives as well as for the overall revenue that will accrue to the EU Budget. Therefore, it is important to include the element of terminating the free allocations and indirect cost compensation.*

**Amendment 39**  
**Bogdan Rzońca, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Roberts Zile**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 11**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**11. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 28 to amend the lists in Annex II, Sections A or B, depending on whether the conditions in paragraphs 5, 7 or 9 are satisfied.** **deleted**

Or. pl

*Justification*

*It should only be possible to amend the list in Annex II by amending the CBAM regulation. According to the provisions of the Treaty (Article 290 TFEU), delegated acts may not alter significant elements of a given field since they are reserved for legislative acts.*

**Amendment 40**  
**Victor Negrescu**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 12 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(12a) It shall be incumbent upon the Commission to assist each Member State in effectively informing the authorities, businesses and, where necessary, members of the public about the regulatory content and consequences of CBAM implementation and ensuring that such information is provided.**

Or. ro

**Amendment 41**  
**Bogdan Rzońca, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Roberts Zile**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 5 – paragraph 1**



*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Any declarant shall, prior to importing goods as referred to in Article 2, apply to the **competent authority** at the place where it is established, for an authorisation to import those goods into the customs territory of the Union.

*Amendment*

1. Any declarant shall, prior to importing goods as referred to in Article 2, apply to the **Commission** at the place where it is established, for an authorisation to import those goods into the customs territory of the Union.

Or. pl

*Justification*

*These tasks should be carried out not by the ‘competent authorities’ of the Member States, but by the Commission. Entrusting the competencies associated with the CBAM system to a single central body in the EU is particularly important for the consistent application of the principles for calculating ‘embedded emissions’ and other related tasks – which will determine the costs incurred by entities importing goods into the EU.*

**Amendment 42**

**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 7 – paragraph 6**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

6. The Commission **is empowered to** adopt implementing acts concerning detailed rules regarding the elements of the calculation methods set out in Annex III, including determining system boundaries of production processes, emission factors, installation-specific values of actual emissions and default values **and their respective application to** individual goods as well as laying down methods to ensure the reliability of data on the basis of which the default values shall be determined, including the level of detail and the verification of the data. Where necessary, those acts shall provide that the default values can be adapted to particular areas, regions or countries to take into account specific objective factors such as geography, natural resources, market conditions, prevailing energy sources, or industrial processes. The implementing

*Amendment*

6. The Commission **shall** adopt implementing acts concerning detailed rules regarding the elements of the calculation methods set out in Annex III, including determining system boundaries of production processes, emission factors, installation-specific values of actual emissions and **country-specific** default values **for** individual goods **in Annex I** as well as laying down methods to ensure the reliability of data on the basis of which the **actual emissions and** default values shall be determined, including the level of detail and the verification of the data. **Adoption of the implementing acts shall be preceded by public consultations with exporters, importers, third country governments, and other relevant stakeholders.** Where necessary, those acts shall provide that the default values can be

acts shall build upon existing legislation for the verification of emissions and activity data for installations covered by Directive 2003/87/EC, in particular Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/2067.

adapted to particular areas, regions or countries to take into account specific objective factors such as geography, natural resources, market conditions, prevailing energy sources, or industrial processes. The implementing acts shall build upon existing legislation for the verification of emissions and activity data for installations covered by Directive 2003/87/EC, in particular Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/2067.

Or. en

**Amendment 43**  
**Adam Jarubas**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Chapter III – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

III     ***Competent authorities***

III     ***CBAM Authority***

*(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)*

Or. en

*Justification*

*In order to maintain proper and equal functioning of CBAM, the system shall be centralised. Therefore competent authorities of the Member States shall be replaced by CBAM authority.*

**Amendment 44**  
**Adam Jarubas**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 11 – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Competent ***authorities***

*Justification*

*In order to maintain proper and equal functioning of CBAM, the system shall be centralised. Therefore competent authorities of the Member States shall be replaced by CBAM authority.*

**Amendment 45**

**Adam Jarubas**

**Proposal for a regulation****Article 11 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**1. Each Member State shall** **deleted**  
**designate the competent authority to carry**  
**out the obligations under this Regulation**  
**and inform the Commission thereof.**

**The Commission shall make available to the Member States a list of all competent authorities and publish this information in the Official Journal of the European Union.**

*Justification*

*In order to maintain proper and equal functioning of CBAM, the system shall be centralised. Therefore competent authorities of the Member States shall be replaced by CBAM authority.*

**Amendment 46**

**Adam Jarubas**

**Proposal for a regulation****Article 11 – paragraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2. Member States shall require that** **deleted**  
**competent authorities exchange any**  
**information that is essential or relevant to**  
**the exercise of their functions and duties.**

### *Justification*

*In order to maintain proper and equal functioning of CBAM, the system shall be centralised. Therefore competent authorities of the Member States shall be replaced by CBAM authority.*

#### **Amendment 47**

**Victor Negrescu**

#### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 11 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2a) The Commission shall require Member States to ensure that the competent authorities offer staff members skills development and specialist training courses in the field as part of their activities.***

Or. ro

#### **Amendment 48**

**Victor Negrescu**

#### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 11 – paragraph 2 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2b) The Commission shall introduce SME and start-up information and advice programmes in all Member States in line with new requirements and market conditions.***

Or. ro

#### **Amendment 49**

**Victor Negrescu**

#### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 15 – paragraph 3 a (new)**

**(3a) The Commission shall offer financial and technical support to Member States with fewer administrative and monitoring mechanisms to help them implement the CBAM instruments.**

Or. ro

**Amendment 50**  
**Angelika Winzig**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 19 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The competent authority may review the CBAM declaration within the period ending with the **fourth** year after the year in which the declaration should have been submitted. The review may consist in verifying the information provided in the CBAM declaration on the basis of the information communicated by the customs authorities in accordance with Article 25(2) and any other relevant evidence, and on the basis of any audit deemed necessary, including at the premises of the authorised declarant.

*Amendment*

1. The competent authority may review the CBAM declaration within the period ending with the **third** year after the year in which the declaration should have been submitted. The review may consist in verifying the information provided in the CBAM declaration on the basis of the information communicated by the customs authorities in accordance with Article 25(2) and any other relevant evidence, and on the basis of any audit deemed necessary, including at the premises of the authorised declarant.

Or. en

*Justification*

*Harmonisation with the duty to keep records from Art. 51 Regulation (EU) Nr. 952/2013*

**Amendment 51**  
**Adam Jarubas**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 19 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 19 a**

**Revenues**

*The revenues generated by the sale of CBAM certificates shall constitute internal assigned revenue in accordance with Article 21(4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council. They shall be assigned to cover the costs of the operation and maintenance of the CBAM Authority. Any revenue remaining after covering these costs shall be assigned to the Union budget.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*In order to maintain proper and equal functioning of CBAM, the system shall be centralised. Competent authorities of the Member States shall be replaced by CBAM authority. In effect a part of CBAM revenues should be assigned to cover the costs of the operation and maintenance of the CBAM Authority. Any revenue remaining after covering these costs should be assigned to the Union budget as a general income.*

**Amendment 52**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 24 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 24 a**

***Revenues generated by the sale of CBAM certificates***

***The revenues generated by the sale of CBAM certificates shall not constitute assigned revenue. This Regulation shall not prevent any revenue generated by the sale of CBAM certificates from being defined as own resources in accordance with Article 311 TFEU and entered in the Union budget as general income.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 53**

**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 29 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### **Article 29 a**

#### **Article 29 a Measures in case of unforeseen damages**

***The Commission shall in a timely manner establish an effective compensation mechanism, according to the procedures established in articles 28 and 29, for damages caused by unforeseen reactions of third countries as a result of the implementation of the CBAM regulation.***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The review clause with the possibility to establish a compensation mechanism aims to ensure the effectiveness of the CBAM regulation. The compensation should be strictly limited to concrete damages caused by the implementation of the CBAM regulation, without undermining the climate objectives.*

## **Amendment 54**

**Victor Negrescu**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 30 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. The Commission shall collect the information necessary with a view to extending the scope of this Regulation to indirect emissions and goods other than those listed in Annex I, and develop methods of calculating embedded emissions based on environmental footprint methods.

1. The Commission shall collect the information necessary with a view to extending the scope of this Regulation to indirect emissions and goods other than those listed in Annex I, and develop methods of calculating embedded emissions based on environmental footprint methods. ***The Commission shall undertake to consider ways of extending information collection and***

*implementation mechanisms worldwide to make them more effective.*

Or. ro

## **Amendment 55**

**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 30 – paragraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Before the end of the transitional period, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation. The report shall contain, in particular, **the** assessment of the possibilities to further extend the scope of embedded emissions to indirect emissions and to other goods at risk of carbon leakage than those already covered by this Regulation, as well as an assessment of the governance system. It shall also contain the assessment of the possibility to further extend the scope to embedded emissions of transportation services as well as to goods further down the value chain and services that may be subject to the risk of carbon leakage in the future.

##### *Amendment*

2. Before the end of the transitional period, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation. The report shall contain, in particular, **an in-depth assessment - developed in close cooperation with the stakeholders concerned,** of the possibilities to further extend the scope of embedded emissions to indirect emissions and to other goods at risk of carbon leakage than those already covered by this Regulation, as well as an assessment of the governance system. It shall also contain the assessment of the possibility to further extend the scope to embedded emissions of transportation services as well as to goods further down the value chain and services that may be subject to the risk of carbon leakage in the future.

Or. en

##### *Justification*

*During the transitional period 2023,2024,2025, when importers will not have to pay any CBAM levy, the Commission should work in close cooperation with the industrial sectors in order to assess the possibility to expand the scope ensuring an adequate level of protection from the risk of carbon leakage.*

## **Amendment 56**

**Andor Deli, András Gyürk, Tamás Deutsch**



**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 30 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 30 a**

- 1. For the years from 2026 to 2030 the Commission shall set forth an adequate monitoring and reporting system to collect data allowing to test the effectiveness of the CBAM in ensuring an equivalent treatment for imports and domestic goods and protecting from the risk of carbon leakage. For the same years the Commission shall also assess, in cooperation with the industrial sectors exposed to carbon leakage, different possible mechanisms to address the export exposure of the EU products.***
- 2. In 2029 the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council regarding the effectiveness of the CBAM. The report shall also include the selected option to address the export exposure.***
- 3. The report by the Commission shall, if appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal to include the selected option for export.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*During the above-mentioned transitional period the importers will not have to pay any CBAM levy, hence it should be introduced a testing period where importers pay the CBAM - with the appropriate correction due to the coexistence with free allocation - and the effectiveness of the measure is assessed before proceeding with subsequent steps such as the adjustment of the free allocation rules after 2030.*

**Amendment 57**  
**David Cormand**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Chapter IX – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

IX **Coordination** with free allocation of allowances under the EU ETS

IX **Termination** with free allocation of allowances under the EU ETS

Or. en

**Amendment 58**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 31 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. The CBAM certificates to be surrendered in accordance with Article 22 *shall be adjusted to reflect the extent to which EU ETS allowances are allocated free of charge in accordance with Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC to installations producing, within the Union, the goods listed in Annex I.*

1. The CBAM certificates to be surrendered in accordance with Article 22 reflect the *price paid by the* installations producing within the Union *territory and being covered by the EU ETS in accordance with Directive XXXX/XX/XX(revised EU ETS), which will provide for a termination of free allocation of allowances as of the date referred to in paragraph 3(d) of Article 36 of this Regulation.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The design is a core element for both its climate and environmental objectives as well as for the overall revenue that will accrue to the EU Budget. Therefore, it is important to include the element of terminating the free allocations and indirect cost compensation.*

**Amendment 59**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 36 – paragraph 3 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) Articles 32 to 34 shall apply until

(a) Articles 32 to 34 shall apply until

31 December 2025.

31 December 2024.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The transition period as designed in the CBAM is unnecessary long and should be shorten in order to ensure that CBAM is in place and fully operationally as soon as possible.*

**Amendment 60**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 36 – paragraph 3 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) Article 35 shall apply until 28 February 2026.

*Amendment*

(b) Article 35 shall apply until 28 February 2025.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The transition period as designed in the CBAM is unnecessary long and should be shorten in order to ensure that CBAM is in place and fully operationally as soon as possible.*

**Amendment 61**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 36 – paragraph 3 – point c**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) Articles 5 and 17 shall apply from 1 September 2025.

*Amendment*

(c) Articles 5 and 17 shall apply from 1 September 2024.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The transition period as designed in the CBAM is unnecessary long and should be shorten in order to ensure that CBAM is in place and fully operationally as soon as possible.*

## **Amendment 62**

**David Cormand**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 36 – paragraph 3 – point d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) Articles 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 31 shall apply from 1 January **2026**.

*Amendment*

(d) Articles 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 31 shall apply from 1 January **2025**.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The transition period as designed in the CBAM is unnecessary long and should be shorten in order to ensure that CBAM is in place and fully operationally as soon as possible.*

## **Amendment 63**

**Roberts Zile**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Annex I – subheading 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Fertilisers**

**deleted**

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Fertilizers produced in third countries are widely used by farmers. The introduction of CBAM will have an impact on farmers - an increase in production costs, which will significantly increase the cost of agricultural production. In addition to the already sharp rise in fertilizer prices caused by rising energy prices, the application of the CBAM to fertilizers will lead to even higher price increases, which will put even more pressure on inflation and will slow down overall economic growth. The sharp rise in fertilizer prices will make products in other sectors more expensive, for example by putting even more pressure on food prices. Imports of fertilizers from third countries are already subject to import duties and an anti-dumping duty has been imposed on ammonium nitrate with a nitrogen content above 28%. The inclusion of fertilisers is, therefore, premature and can be considered together with inclusion of agricultural products.*

