

# Conference Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

*Assessing its Impact on Steel and Aluminium Sectors & the way forward*

**Tuesday, 6<sup>th</sup> August 2024 | New Delhi**





## Conference

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## Introduction

As we are moving ahead with the globalisation, the economic decarbonisation took centre stage among policymakers around the globe. With the emergence of carbon border fees and carbon disclosure requirements, countries have begun charging carbon emission fee doing international business in their region. Under the same mechanism, European Commission adopted the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in 2023, as part of its wider climate and trade policy to address carbon leakage.

From Indian perspective, CBAM has received significant attention because of its impact on Indian exports into the European Union. More specifically, the CBAM requires product emissions reporting of various imported commodities from various carbon-intensive and hard-to-abate sectors which includes iron, steel, cement, aluminium, fertilisers, electricity, and hydrogen. For any imported good from one of these sectors after surpassing a specified carbon intensity level, importers will be charged a carbon pollution fee unless they can demonstrate that they have taken voluntary actions to reduce their emissions through clean energy sources.

The introduction of CBAM has spurred diverse reactions, with proponents advocating its role in preventing carbon leakage and fostering global economic decarbonisation through international trade. While some are seeing this as a punitive measure, masking trade protectionism under the guise of environmental concerns. While CBAM could potentially compel other countries to pursue low-carbon trajectories, its implementation came across as a surprise without adequate consultations with trading partners and international stakeholders representing a departure from consensus-building and inclusive global trade practices. India see this extend beyond mere reductions in exports to the EU and the associated economic consequences, also raising concerns regarding equity, efficiency, and its compatibility with international principles like Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDRRC) and World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements.

To show the cohesion with the international community and ensure that policies like CBAM intend to drive not only policy action but scale private climate finance, it will be imperative for the EU and other nations to address the concerns of the emerging world by incorporating features that uphold principles of equity and fairness and help the world for sustainable development through net zero growth.

For many countries, carbon border tax could be an opportunity for further innovation in adopting cleaner technologies and for some it would present difficult and urgent, strategic challenges. There will be a dramatic change for companies that rely on the EU as an exporter like India in terms of competition. European companies could be stronger competitors as they would have already borne high capital cost of adopting more eco-friendly production technology, low indirect emission and experience in understanding and managing carbon footprints. Non-European companies might face regulatory pressure to analyse, report and manage their emissions. Adequate assistance for new technologies and finance needs to be provided without which it would levy taxes on developing counties.

The price mechanism being uncertain presently, companies should start shaping the policies and strategies as per the European carbon border tax for smoother trading. There will be impact on global value chain as far as international activities and guard against unwanted risk of noncompliance. Traceability of often complex supply chains is a hallmark requirement of the CBAM, while such things brings an increased administrative burden, it also presents an opportunity to review the optimization of supply chains from a cost, efficiency, and risk perspective.

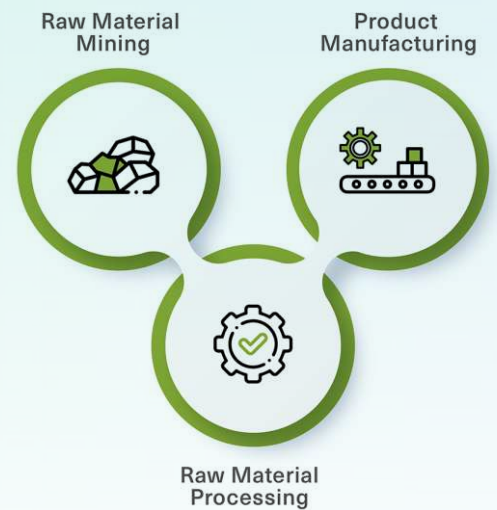
To discuss the concerns and opportunities for CBAM, **ASSOCHAM is organising a Conference on 'Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM): Assessing its Impact on Steel and Aluminium Sectors & the way forward' on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2024 in New Delhi.**

## Topics for Discussion

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- ⦿ Overview on CBAM and its Possible Impact on Indian Industry
- ⦿ Risk to India's Export Competitiveness by CBAM Implementation
- ⦿ Assessing CBAM Impact on India's Metals Exports
- ⦿ Surging CBAM Impact on Global Value Chains
- ⦿ Data Collection & Transparency Requirements
- ⦿ CBAM a Catalyst for Incentivizing and transfer of Greener Technologies
- ⦿ Strategies for Aluminium Sector Protect its Market Share in CBAM Countries
- ⦿ Reporting Obligations under CBAM
- ⦿ Integration of CBAM in FTA Negotiations

### Lifecycle of a Product Carbon Footprint



## Target Audience

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- ⦿ **Industry Leaders:** Executives and decision-makers from sectors directly impacted by CBAM, such as Steel, Cement, Aluminium, and other.
- ⦿ **Government Officials:** Policy makers, regulators, and trade representatives involved in shaping environmental policies, carbon pricing mechanisms, and international trade agreements.
- ⦿ **Environmental Experts:** Researchers, academics, and consultants specializing in climate change, carbon markets, and sustainability strategies.
- ⦿ **Legal and Compliance Professionals:** Lawyers, consultants, and advisors focusing on regulatory compliance, international trade laws, and environmental regulations.
- ⦿ **Financial and Investment Professionals:** Investors, analysts, and financiers interested in understanding the financial implications of CBAM and related carbon pricing mechanisms.
- ⦿ **Technology Providers:** Innovators and developers of technologies aimed at reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency, and enhancing sustainability in industrial processes.
- ⦿ **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Advocacy groups and NGOs focused on environmental protection, climate justice, and promoting sustainable development goals.
- ⦿ **Academic Institutions:** Researchers, students, and educators interested in studying the economic, environmental, and social impacts of CBAM and similar policies.
- ⦿ **International Organizations:** Representatives from bodies like the European Union, United Nations, and World Trade Organization involved in global climate governance and trade relations.
- ⦿ **Media and Public Relations:** Journalists, communicators, and public relations professionals covering environmental policies, climate change, and industrial sustainability.

***The conference aims to bring together a diverse range of stakeholders to foster dialogue, share insights, and collaborate on addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by CBAM and its implementation.***

# Sponsorship Opportunities

## TITLE PARTNER – Rs. 5 Lakhs

- ⦿ Prominent display of Company Logo as 'Title Partner' at the main backdrop.
- ⦿ Speaker slot in the Inaugural session of the Conference.
- ⦿ Speaker slot in the Business Sessions of the Conference.
- ⦿ Corporate literature to be included in the delegate kit.
- ⦿ Acknowledgement of support in the "Thank you Panel".
- ⦿ 2 Minutes Corporate video before & after Inaugural session & during Lunch period.
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- ⦿ Corporate literature to be included in the delegate kit.
- ⦿ Acknowledgement of support in the "Thank you Panel".
- ⦿ Promotion of organization logo on ASSOCHAM's social media platform.
- ⦿ 5 Complimentary delegate passes to attend the Conference.

**Delegate Fees Rs. 3,000/- (inclusive of GST)**

**Opportunities available for @Session Sponsor & Lanyard Partner**

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