

**Question for written answer E-000072/2024
to the Commission**
Rule 138
Roman Haider (ID)

Subject: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) was one of the most controversial initiatives of the Union's climate policy at COP28. The Union argues that the CO₂ tariffs levied on goods imported into the Union from 2027 will accelerate decarbonisation efforts outside the Union and prevent the migration of industrial plants from the Union to countries with lower CO₂ pollution costs. However, the rest of the world is highly critical of the CBAM¹.

The legal act introducing the border tariff states that new own resources are to be introduced based on revenue from the sale of CBAM certificates. As there is very little scope for the exemptions demanded by third countries, the Union wants to transfer part of CBAM revenues to the countries concerned.

1. What is the Commission's position on the criticism voiced by countries in Africa and South America, among others, that the carbon border tariff is not compatible with WTO rules and that the burden of climate protection measures is being passed on to developing countries?
2. Has the Commission now found a mechanism for transferring CBAM revenues, as described above?
3. How does the Commission assess the chances of convincing critical countries of the CBAM's merits?

Submitted: 10.1.2024

¹ <https://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/at-cop28-europe-must-grapple-with-consequences-of-carbon-tariff/>