Hiilirajamekanismi, CBAM

Hiilirajamekanismin (CBAM) tavoitteista

- Hiilivuodon estäminen ja yritysten tasavertaisen kilpailukyvyn säilyttäminen.
- Ei omien varojen keruu
- Ei protektionismi tai kauppapolitiikan häiriöiden aiheuttaminen



*Emissions must have a price that changes our behavior. To **complement** this work, and to **ensure our companies can compete on a level-playing field**, I will introduce a Carbon Border Tax to **avoid carbon leakage**.*

Opening Statement in the European Parliament Plenary Session by Ursula von der Leyen, Candidate for President of the European Commission – July 16, 2019

Ilmaisjako ja sähköistämisen tuki ovat parhaita hiilivuodon estomekanismeja

- Kannustavat EU:n teollisuutta päästöjen vähentämiseen
- Pitävät vähähiilisten EU-tuotteiden hinnat EU- ja vientimarkkinoilla kilpailukykyisinä

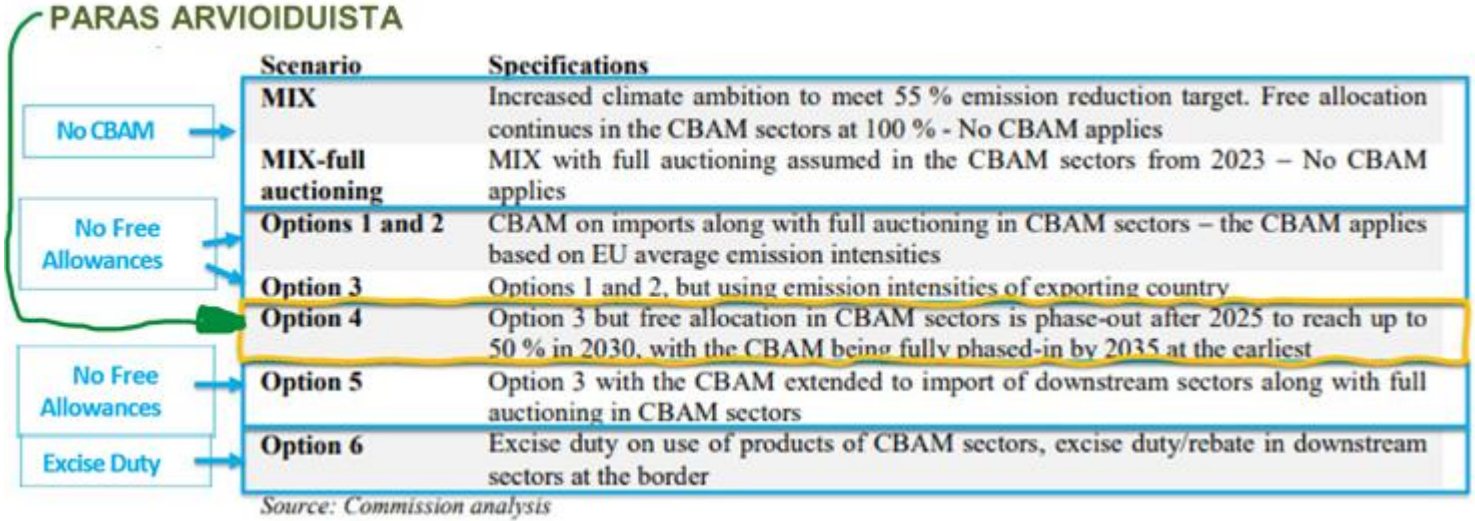
As long as many international partners do not share the same ambition as the EU, there is a risk of carbon leakage, either because production is transferred from the EU to other countries with lower ambition for emission reduction, or because EU products are replaced by more carbon-intensive imports. If this risk materialises, there will be no reduction in global emissions, and this will frustrate the efforts of the EU and its industries to meet the global climate objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Should differences in levels of ambition worldwide persist, as the EU increases its climate ambition, the Commission will propose a carbon border adjustment mechanism, for selected sectors, to reduce the risk of carbon leakage. This would ensure that the price of imports reflect more accurately their carbon content. This measure will be designed to comply with World Trade Organization rules and other international obligations of the EU. It would be an alternative to the measures that address the risk of carbon leakage in the EU's Emissions Trading System.

Green Deal Communication – December 19, 2019

Komission esityksessä vaikutusarviot on tehty vain muutamille vaihtoehdoille

- Komissio ei ole arvioinut vaihtoehtoa, jossa sekä CBAM että ilmaisjako ovat voimassa täysimääräisinä. Tämä tulisi arvioida.



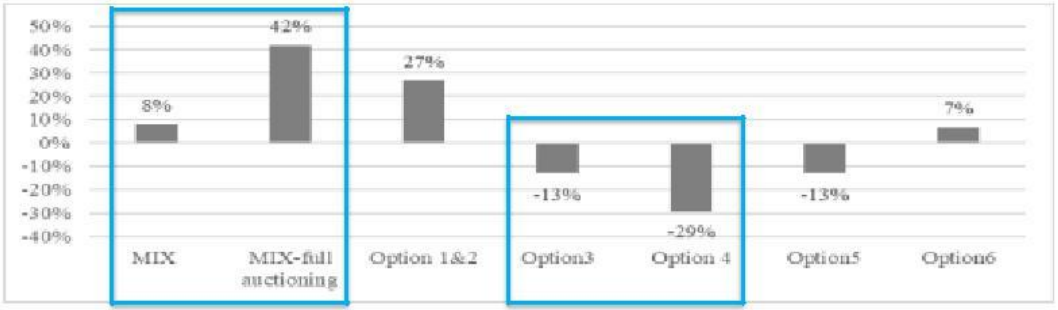
Scenario	Specifications
MIX	Increased climate ambition to meet 55 % emission reduction target. Free allocation continues in the CBAM sectors at 100 % - No CBAM applies
MIX-full auctioning	MIX with full auctioning assumed in the CBAM sectors from 2023 – No CBAM applies
Options 1 and 2	CBAM on imports along with full auctioning in CBAM sectors – the CBAM applies based on EU average emission intensities
Option 3	Options 1 and 2, but using emission intensities of exporting country
Option 4	Option 3 but free allocation in CBAM sectors is phase-out after 2025 to reach up to 50 % in 2030, with the CBAM being fully phased-in by 2035 at the earliest
Option 5	Option 3 with the CBAM extended to import of downstream sectors along with full auctioning in CBAM sectors
Option 6	Excise duty on use of products of CBAM sectors, excise duty/rebate in downstream sectors at the border

Source: Commission analysis

Komission vaikuttavuusanalyysin tulos on selvä

- Paras hiilivuodon esto on ilmaisjaon ja CBAM:n yhdistelmä 4 – huonoin on ilmaisjaon poisto ilman CBAM (mix-full actioning)

Figure 9: Impact on carbon leakage in the CBAM sectors on aggregate - EU 27 in 2030



Source: JRC-GEM-E3 model

Ehdotettu malli vähentää vientiä

- Komission oman arvion mukaan esitetty malli (4) heikentää vientiä -6,8 %
- Vähiten vientiä heikentää malli, jossa ilmaisjako säilytetään nykyisellään eikä CBAM ole käytössä (ns. baseline).

Figure 15: EU 27 exports for all CBAM sectors in 2030 (in levels -billion EUR- and as % change from baseline)



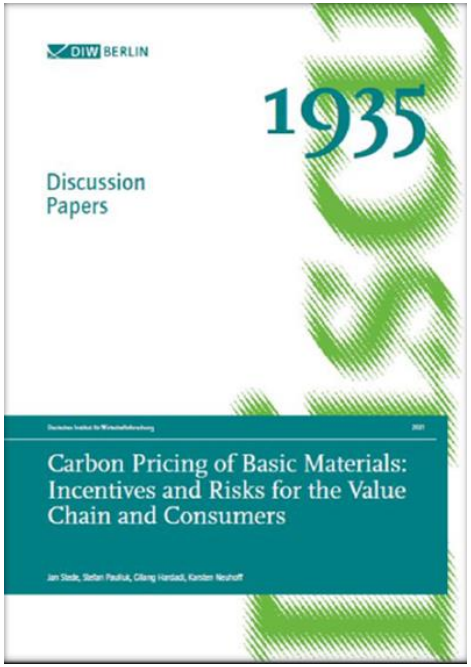
Source: JRC-GEM-E3 model

The CBAM results in a reduction of EU exports as compared to the MIX scenario. This effect appears to be primarily driven by the loss of free allocation, as evident by the impacts under the MIX-full auctioning scenario.

CBAM Impact Assessment, p. 65

CBAM ja ilmaisjaon poisto on vientiteollisuuden kannalta huonoin vaihtoehto

- ”Vain CBAM” -vaihtoehdossa EU ja Suomi menettää vientiä ja kasvihuonepäästöt kasvavat globaalisti.
- Tältä osin Teknologiateollisuus ry ei kannata valtioneuvoston lausuntoa siitä, että ilmaisjako poistetaan nopeutetussa aikataulussa.
- Teknologiateollisuus ry esittää, että Suomi lausunnossaan pyytää analyysiä vaikutuksista käyttäjäsektorille.



Under an import-only BCA in combination with full auctioning (Option I), European exporters would face full carbon costs and might thus lose market share to other producers not exposed to carbon costs, potentially contributing to relocation of production and emissions. Almost 190 billion euros worth of exports, or 10 percent of the total value of exports in manufacturing, would face an increase of costs relative to GVA of at least five percent at a carbon price of 30 euros (Table 6 and Figure 7). This share would increase to 23 percent (almost 450 billion euros) at 75 EUR/t.

German Institute for Economic Research, Discussion Paper No. 1935 - 2021