



Administration
de l'environnement
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism CBAM

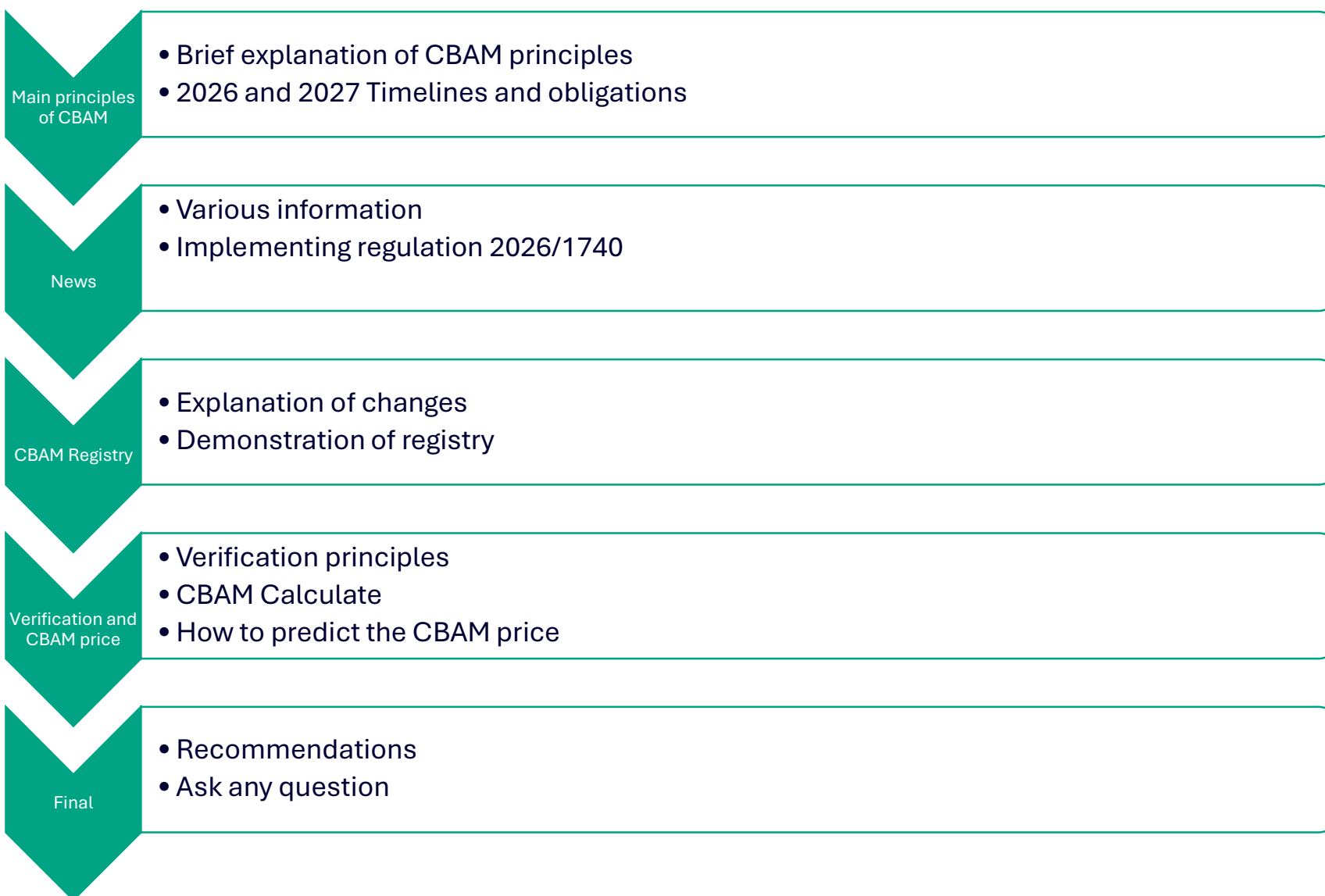
16/09/2026

USEE ETS/CBAM





Summary





Main principles of CBAM





Main principles of CBAM

- Imports of specific commodities and downstream products, associated with large emissions of greenhouse gases, into the European Union through customs.

CN Code	Origin	Mass
- Iron & Steel - Fertilisers - Cement - Aluminium - Hydrogen - Electricity	Imported from outside the EEA.	- More than 50 tons of goods cumulatively for Iron, steel, aluminium, fertilisers and cement. - Any import of electricity or hydrogen.

- Every importer fulfilling the 3 criteria above needs to request a CBAM authorization on the CBAM registry:
 - Indirect customs representatives can fulfill the CBAM obligations on importer's behalf upon agreement.
 - Third parties offering CBAM services can help with the registration procedure and more .



Main principles of CBAM

- For import of CBAM goods, specific **TARIC codes** must be included in the customs declaration:

TARIC Code	Explanation
Y137	The importer neither holds an authorisation nor has applied, but imports less than 50 tonnes per year
Y128 + Authorization n°	The importer holds an authorization number
Y238 + Application n°	The importer does not hold an authorisation, exceeds the 50 tonnes threshold per year and has applied for authorisation
Y237	The importer imports goods produced within Europe
Y134	The importer imports goods from Büsingen, Heligoland and Livigno
Y422	The good is imported following an inward processing procedure
Y423	The importer imports from EEA/EFTA countries
Y195	Applicable for electricity where transmission capacity for the import was allocated through explicit capacity allocation.
Y135	Import of goods used in military activity



Main principles of CBAM

- CBAM Definitive Registry (<https://cbam.ec.europa.eu/authorised-declarant>)



European Commission

CBAM
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

EN

Declarant Portal

Homepage

Declarations

Authorisations

Certificates

Tasks

Notifications

Account

Search Installations

Monitor and control

Homepage

Unanswered notifications

Reference number	Notification subject	Reception time	Expiry date	Actions
There is no data available				

Unread notifications

Sender type	Sender identifier	Reference number	Notification subject	Reception time	Actions
There is no data available					



Typical scenario

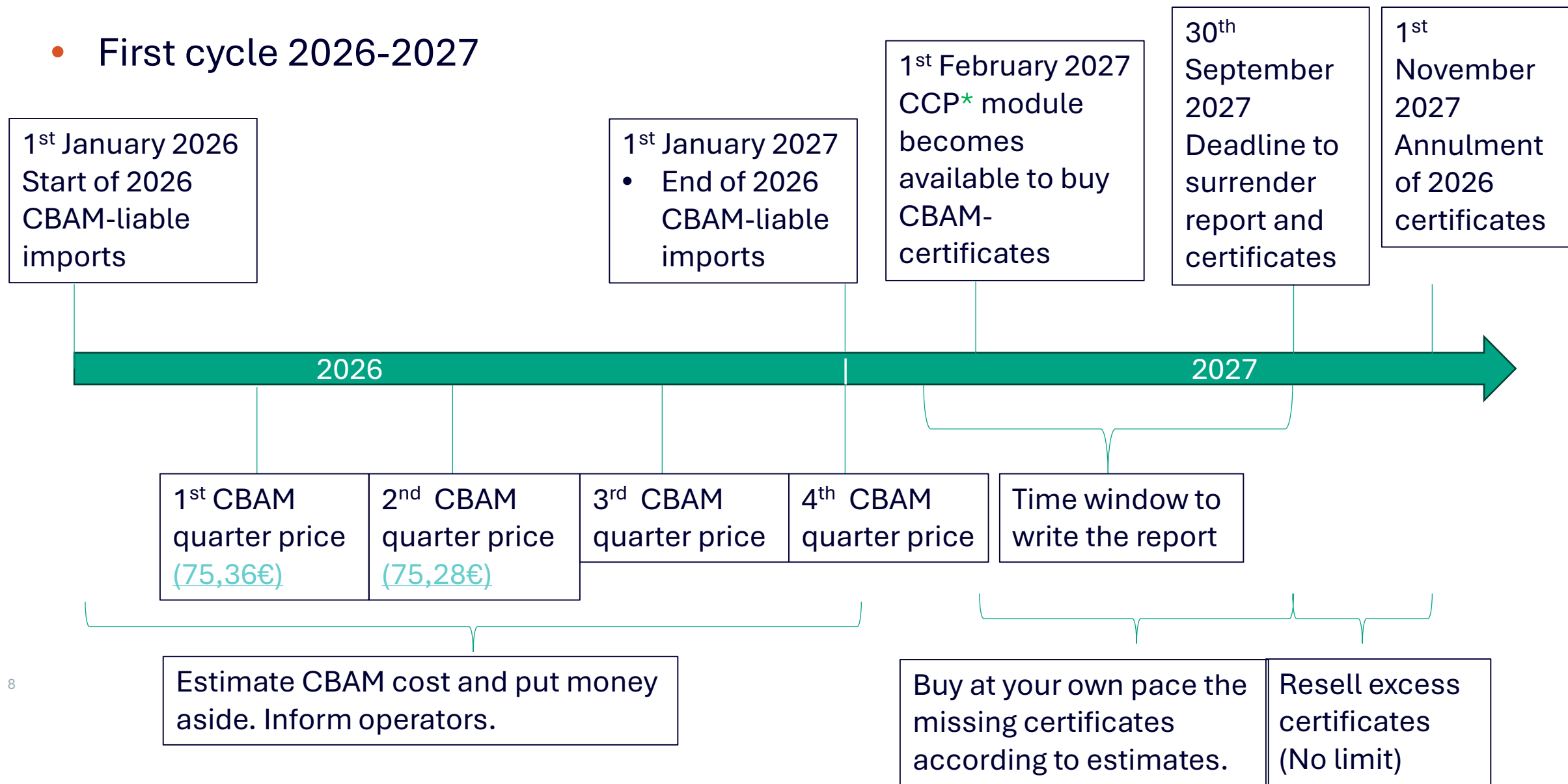
1. Intent to import soon or have imported since beginning 2026
2. [Request access to the registry](#) in order to [request an authorization](#) to import more than 50 tonnes.
3. After receiving the authorization to import:
 - Track your imports. The registry helps but you will have to validate its imports. Ideally you do your own tracking to verify the information.
 - Determine the CBAM cost as precisely as possible (presented soon)
 - Inform the supplier of the need to do verification and share documentation with them (presented soon)



*CCP = Common central platform (payment platform)

2026 and 2027 Timelines and obligations

• First cycle 2026-2027

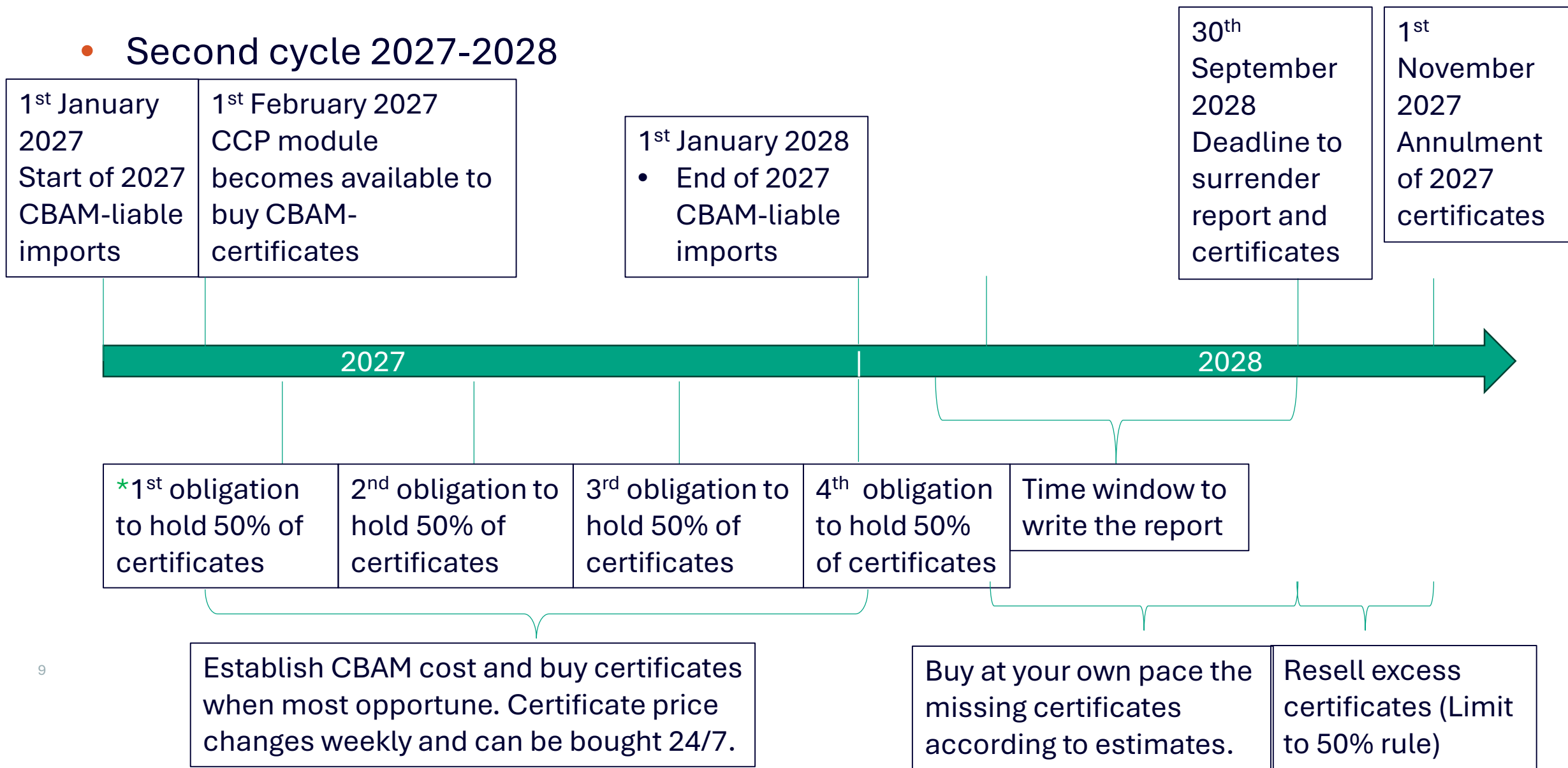




*obligation starts when 50 tons threshold is exceeded that year

2026 and 2027 Timelines and obligations

• Second cycle 2027-2028





2026 and 2027 Timelines and obligations

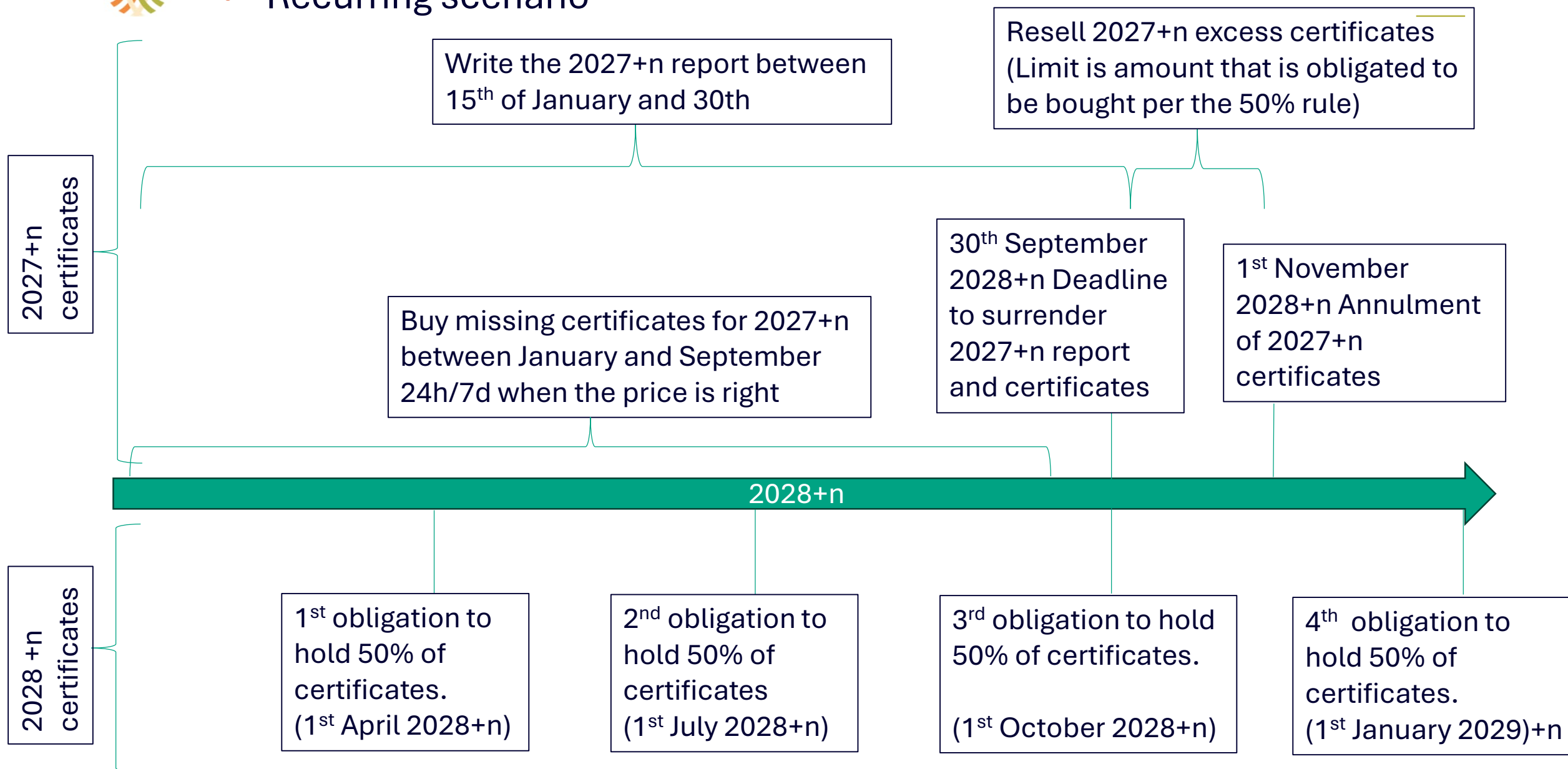
- All of 2027





2026 and 2027 Timelines and obligations

- Recurring scenario





CBAM Common Central Platform (CCP) and Report Module

- The Common Central Platform (CCP) is the dedicated central trading and payment system designed for the sale, repurchase of certificates.
- The CCP is currently not available and how it works in detail will be presented in a webinar at the end of the year or we will refer to the Commission's webinar.
- The report module in the CBAM registry is currently not available and how it works in detail will be presented in a webinar at the end of the year or we will refer to the Commission's webinar.
- The menu on how to select certificates for 2026 or 2027 is available and will be shown later in this webinar.



News



- Penalty for importing more than 50 tons without authorization is 3-5 times the amount that would have been surrendered using default values for emissions. Paying the penalty releases from the CBAM obligation to surrender the report and the CBAM certificates.
- Penalty for not surrendering certificates will be 100€ per missing certificate (increased in accordance with the EU consumer price index since 2013) and paying the fine does not release from the burden of surrendering the missing certificates.
- Implementing regulations on third country carbon price deduction methodology and third-country carbon price default values are being worked.
 - They will be discussed in the end of year webinar.
- Draft Implementing act on purchase and sale of CBAM certificates
 - Currently under discussion, there was a have your say period and the feedback is being adapted right now.
 - This text will be discussed in the end of year webinar.



Implementing regulation 2026/1740

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1740 of 20 July 2026 correcting Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2621 as regards Annexes I and IV thereto

This applies retroactively to 1st January 2026

4 new TARIC codes for cement

- 2523 10 00 10 White clinker
- 2523 10 00 90 Other clinker including grey clinker
- 2523 90 00 10 White hydraulic cement
- 2523 90 00 90 Other hydraulic cements including grey hydraulic cements



Correction of clerical mistakes.

- Production route indicators in some of the tables were missing or incorrect
- 2025/2621 provides some default values for a group of Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes at Harmonised System (HS) code level (that is, with 4 or 6 digits) while 2025/2620 does not define any production route for the benchmark of one or more of the CN codes at 8-digit level in that group. This was rectified.
- For 25070080, only calcined kaolinic clay now falls within the scope of the CBAM. 2507 00 80 should be amended with TARIC code 2507 00 80 80
- Some errors due to consolidation of large tables within a short time frame. This is the case for the default values of Taiwan – CN codes 7218 to 7223, and for ‘Other countries and territories’ – CN code 7226 20 00



Continuation of errors

- default value for indirect emissions for CN code 2601 12 00 for Angola was stated as being not applicable as a result of a transcription mistake. Moreover, the default values provided for direct and total emissions for CN code 2601 12 00 for Angola were the numerical values of the default values in the table ‘Other countries and territories’.
- Some values were omitted
 - Albania – CN code 7202 41
 - Gabon – CN code 2804 10 00
 - Guatemala – CN code 7202 60 00
 - Liberia – CN code 2804 10 00
 - New Caledonia – CN code 7202 60 00
 - Zambia – CN code 7202 11
 - Zimbabwe – CN codes 7202 11 and 7202 41



Continuation of errors

- Transcription errors for some Tunisia codes
 - 7615 10 10
 - 7615 10 30
 - 7615 10 80
 - 7615 20 00
- Names of some countries was not consistent with annexes II and III
- Default values for precursors in Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2621 for CN codes 7616 99 10 and 7616 99 90 did not correspond to the default values of the third country with the highest emission intensity given in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2621



Implementing regulation 2026/1740

- The mark-up columns were eliminated because they created confusion regarding correctness of the price. Example:

Product CN Code	Description	Default Value (direct emissions)	Default Value (indirect emissions)	Default Value (total emissions)	2026 Default Value (including mark-up)	2027 Default Value (including mark-up)	2028 and 2029 Default Value (including mark-up)
7207 19 12	Semi-finished products, of iron or non-alloy steel, containing by weight < 0,25% carbon, of circular or polygonal cross-section, rolled or obtained by continuous casting	3,169	N/A	3,169	3,486	3,486	4,119

- Using baseline default value:
 - $((3.169 \text{ t}_{(\text{CO}_2)}/\text{t} * 10\%) - (1.364 \text{ t}_{(\text{CO}_2)}/\text{t} * 0.975)) * 10000 \text{ tonnes} = 21560 \text{ certificates}$
- Using the default value including the mark-up
 - $((3.486 \text{ t}_{(\text{CO}_2)}/\text{t}) - (1.364 \text{ t}_{(\text{CO}_2)}/\text{t} * 0.975)) * 10000 \text{ tonnes} = 21561 \text{ certificates}$



CBAM registry



- New layout for the registry
- Not many new changes, mostly in the DRMC (Data Reconciliation for Monitoring and Control) module to help see imports
- About 4 notifications of threshold reached on your registry page
 - Normal since the registry data was recalculated 3 times



- Registry access: <https://cbam.ec.europa.eu/authorised-declarant/#/>

Where are you from (wayf)

Select the application domain you want to access

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

Select the country where you want to be authenticated

Luxembourg

Select type of actor

Economic operator

Type of ID

EORI number

LU11111111 Validate

I am acting on behalf of:

☐ Myself

☐ The following (natural/legal) person with:

☒ I give my consent to request my Identity Profile information and share it with UUM&DS and Customs EIS

Submit

UUMDS Conf requires you to authenticate

Sign in to continue

Enter your email address or unique identifier

Create an account

Next >

Or

If you do not wish to create an EU Login account, you can sign in by using the eID sign-in option. [Read more](#)

Sign in with your eID

Sign in to continue

Welcome

(External)

[Sign in with a different email address?](#)

Password

Lost your password?

Choose your verification method

Password

Authenticate to EU Login with only your password.

Sign in



- Starting next year

Sign in to continue

Welcome
(External)

[Sign in with a different email address?](#)

Password

[Lost your password?](#)

Choose your verification method

Password
Authenticate to EU Login with only your password.

Sign in

Sign in to continue

Trusted Platform, Security Key or Passkey
Use a Trusted Platform, Security Key or passkey to authenticate with EU Login.

EU Login Mobile App PIN Code
Use your registered EU Login Mobile app to verify your identity.

EU Login Mobile App QR Code
Generate a one-time-password with the EU Login Mobile app.

Token
Use a VASCO token to generate a one-time-password to login.

Token CRAM
Use a CRAM token to generate a one-time-password.

Password
Authenticate to EU Login with only your password.

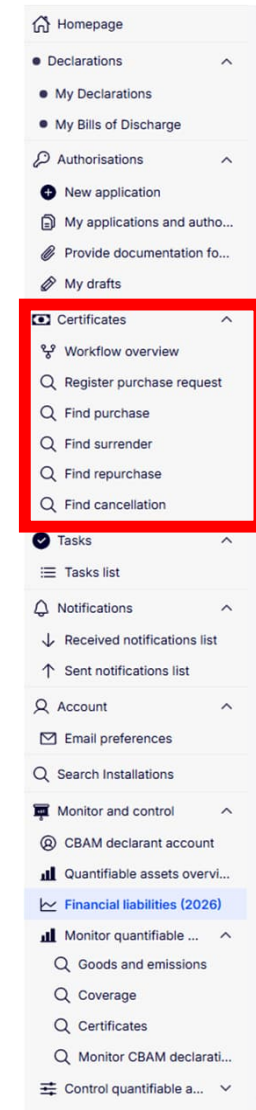
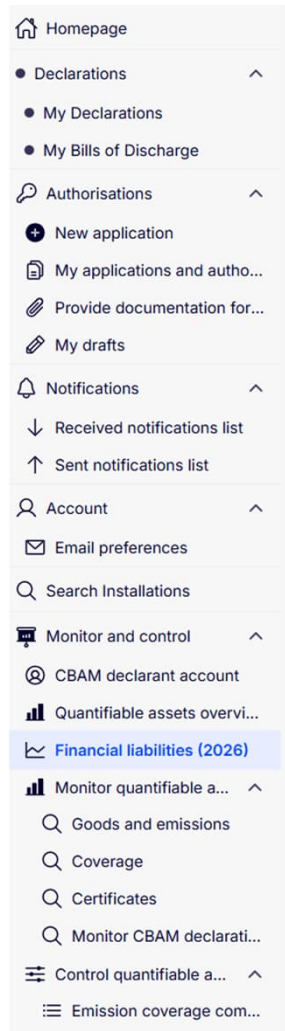
Electronic ID (eID)
Use your registered electronic ID (eID) to verify your identity.

- Need to update to two factor authentication for added security.
- [You can find here a guide](#)
 - [QR function](#)
 - [PIN function](#)
- You can do this already now



Overview

- Declarations tab is already accessible but nothing appears in it yet. (15th January 2027)
- “Authorisations” can be used to manage your authorisation. Please refer to our previous webinar.
- Notifications appear when we validate the next step in a procedure. Check it regularly.
- Account contains e-mail preferences. Please proactively indicate your e-mail to receive notifications update.
- Monitor and control has more options now. (next slides)
- Certificates overview will come in the future. (test registry only)





Live presentation on the registry

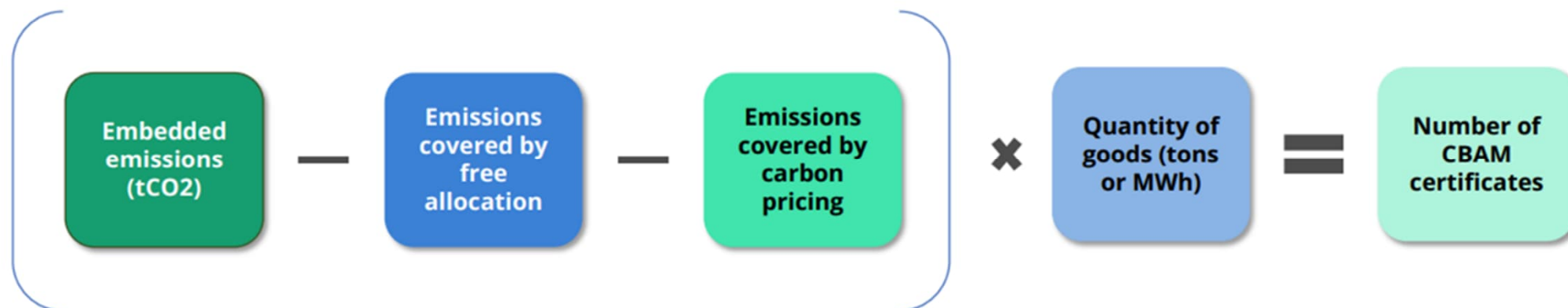


Verification



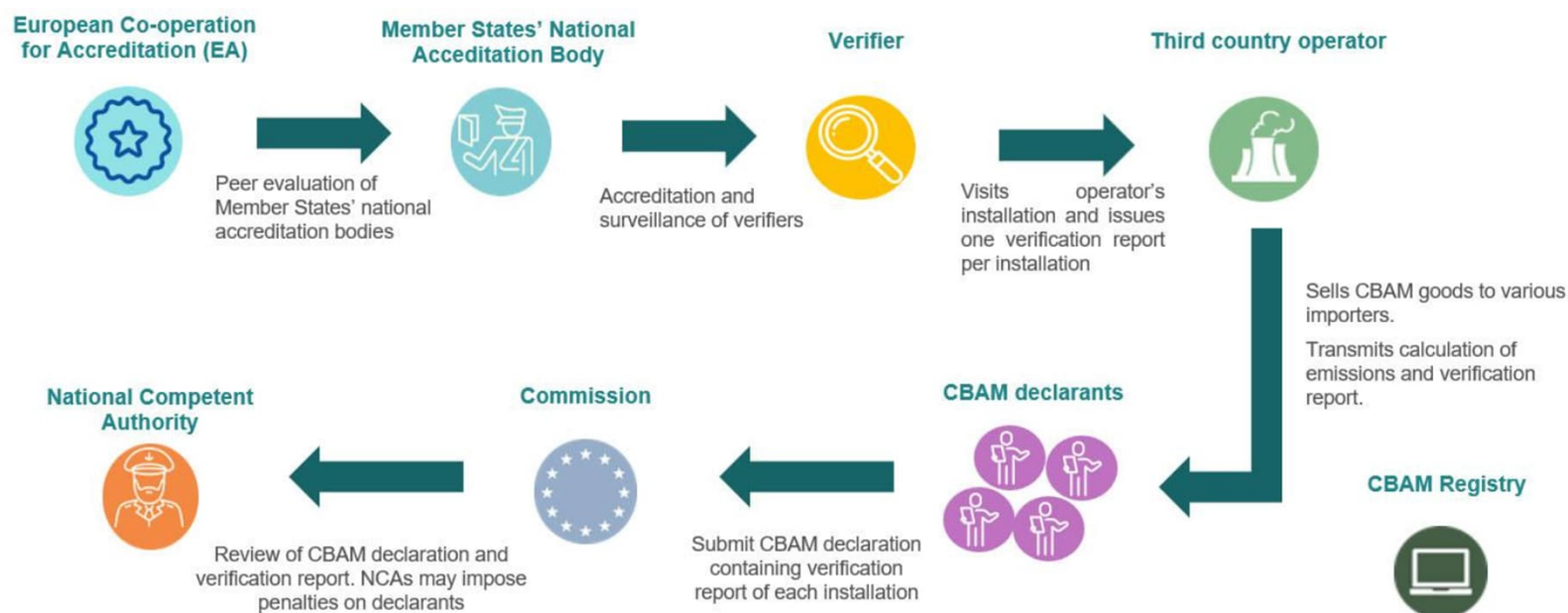
Verification basics

- Verification is required to use actual values instead of default values regarding emissions.
- It needs to be done by an installation operator that sells goods to an importer in Europe.
- It will influence the embedded emissions and benchmarks in the calculation of number of CBAM certificates and thus the final CBAM price.





- https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/european-commission-publishes-series-guidance-documents-support-cbam-implementation-definitive-2026-08-14_en





- Verification is done by a verification body that is accredited for CBAM by an European accreditation body (NAB).
- The verifier has a few roles:
 - Get accredited with an NAB
 - Get contacted by an operator in a third country and establish a paid contract to perform verification in one or multiple of their installation.
 - Validate the monitoring plan of the installation(s)
 - Visit said installation(s) to verify that the Monitoring plan has been followed correctly and validate real emissions in a verification report following the visit. This can happen as soon as the verifier has been accredited.
 - Submit the verification report to the authorities, either via O3CI platform or directly*.

*It is currently unknown if the report needs to be shared by the operator themselves if they are not on the O3CI module



- International standards as well as a CBAM-specific methodology

Requirements	Legislation	Standards	Mechanism to ensure conformity
Requirement for Accreditation body	Accreditation Regulation (EU) 765/2008	EN ISO/IEC 17011	EA / IAF MLA Peer evaluation
Requirement for verification / validation bodies		EN ISO/IEC 17029	Accreditation
Sectoral approach (CBAM verification)	AVR-DA (Regulation (EU) 2025/2551) Verification Principles Act (Regulation (EU) 2025/2546)	EN ISO 14065	
Requirements of the GHG system: CBAM methodology	CBAM Regulation, Methodology (Reg. 2025/2547)	(EN ISO 14064-03)*	Verification

* ISO 14064-03 is applicable to GHG emissions in general, but not specific enough for the CBAM. Instead, only the requirements of the Methodology Regulation apply



To use actual emissions data in a CBAM declaration, the embedded emissions must be calculated strictly in accordance with the methodology set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547. **No alternative calculation framework is accepted.**

Source: Environment Agency Austria



*Info might be updated
in later webinars

Verification

- First cycle for operators (2026-2027)

1st January 2026

Start of 2026
CBAM-liable
products

Beginning of verifiers being
available/ accredited
(1st September 2026)

As from 1st January 2027

Starting of emissions
calculation based on 2026
data

30st September 2027

Deadline to surrender
report and certificates



2026 Reporting Period:

- Establish monitoring plan.
- Keep records of production and emissions to prepare emissions calculation.
- Contact a potential verifier.

Time window to
have emissions
verified

Due to procedures taking
some time after
verification, it is not
advised to expect the use
of information verified
after **1st September***.

Site visits



Who to contact?

- <https://environnement.public.lu/fr/emweltprozeduren/Autorisations/cbam/verification-des-emissions.html>

- BELAC (Belgium) – www.belac.fgov.be
 - <https://economie.fgov.be/en/themes/quality-and-safety/accreditation-belac/accredited-bodies/validation-and-verification-vv>
- COFRAC (France) – www.cofrac.fr
 - https://tools.cofrac.fr/fr/easysearch/resultats_advanced.php?list-10290708
- DAkkS (Germany) – www.dakks.de
 - <https://www.dakks.de/en/search-result.html> (EU-Emissionshandel)
- RvA (Netherlands) – www.rva.nl

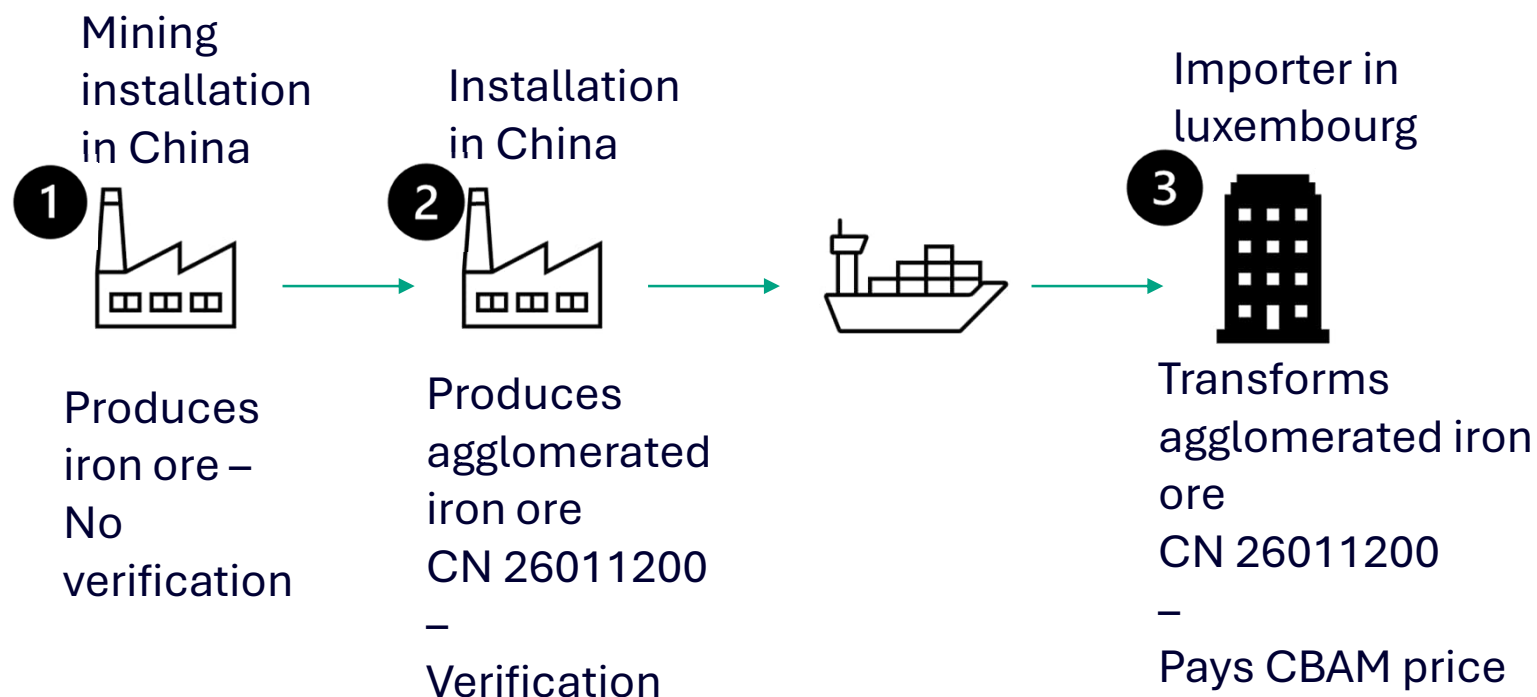
In this context, we also provide the list of ETS-accredited verifiers currently active in Luxembourg, who may be in the process of obtaining their CBAM extension:

- AIB VINCOTTE INTERNATIONAL (Belgium)
 - APAVE (France)
 - LRQA España S.L.U. (Spain)
 - TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH (Germany)
 - VDZ Service GmbH (Germany)
- Also have operators contact local verifiers that have not yet indicated that they plan to do ETS/CBAM.



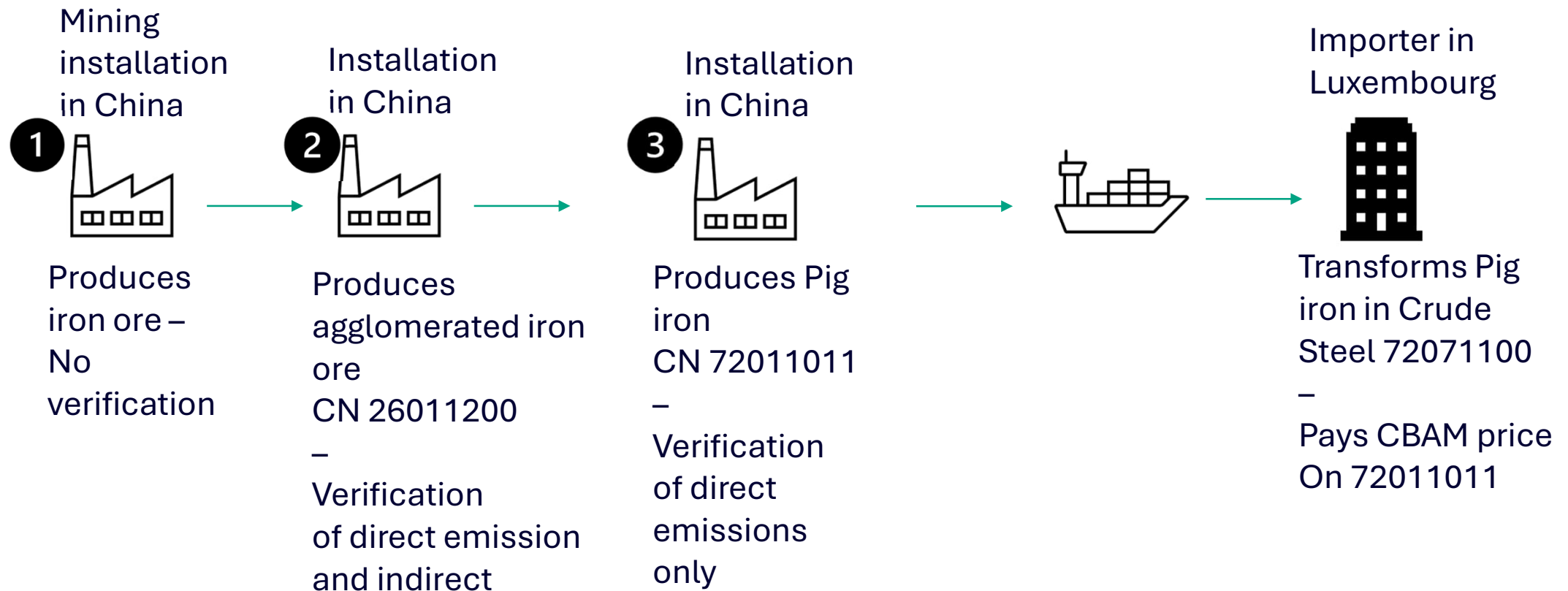
Verification

- Verification needs to happen along the whole chain of production of the goods
- In the following example, verification just needs to happen in the installation (2)





- In the following example, verification needs to happen in the installation (2) and (3) to make full use of the actual values. More on this later.





CBAM supply chain & Emissions

Verification



Verified actual data available



Actual data not available → Default values

Tracking actual data along the value chain

				Importer
Supplier Tier N				
Steel Ingots (e.g. 7205)				
Supplier Tier 2				
(semi) Finished steel products (e.g. 7207)				
Supplier Tier 1				
Screws, bolts, nuts (e.g. 7318)				
Scenario: Actual data availability/ Verification	✓	✓	✓	Use of actual emissions for the entire value chain <i>Higher potential cost savings</i>
	✗	✗	✓	Use of actual emissions (with default values for precursors) <i>Lower potential cost savings</i>
	✓	✓	✗	Use of default values <i>No potential cost savings</i>
	✗	✗	✗	Use of default values <i>No potential cost savings</i>



- What is an operator expected to do
 - Contact precursor supplier
 - Retain documentation on precursors to establish link
 - Contact Verifier
 - European
 - Third country (local)
 - Prepare Monitoring plan
- Guidance documents to help navigate the verification for operators.

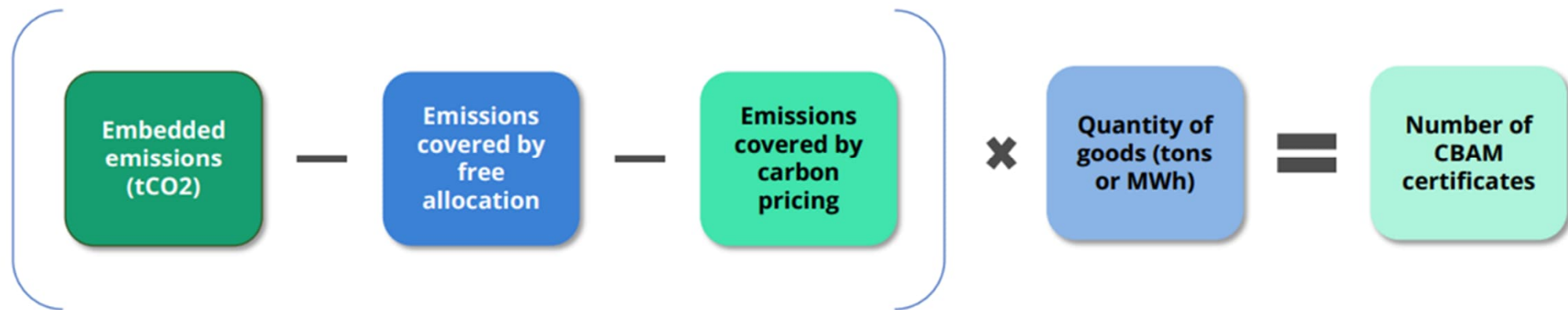


Calculating the CBAM price



Calculating the CBAM price

- Formula as presented during the previous webinar.
- Used for all imports.
 - Default values are defined by the [IA 2025/2621](#) and depend on country of origin and CN code. Used if there was no verification
 - Actual values are to be used if verification was made in the installation of the seller and the installation(s) of the relevant precursors where applicable (and desired).

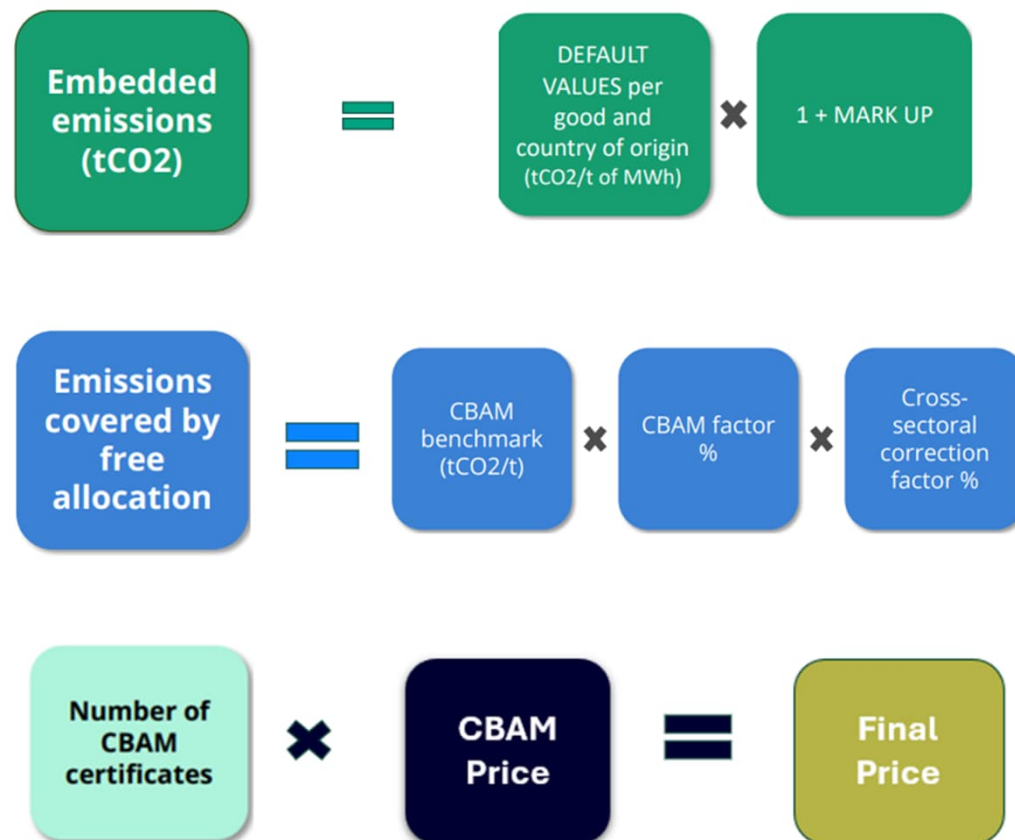




Calculating the CBAM price

When using default values:

- Embedded emissions when calculated with default values are set and increased by a mark-up of 10-30%.
 - IA [2025/2621](#)
- Emissions covered by free allocation are set depending on the production method and whether or not default values are applied.
 - IA [2025/2620](#)
- Emissions covered by carbon pricing are not yet set and will be in the close future.





Calculating the CBAM price

- Reminder of benchmark: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32025R2620&qid=1768387613340>

- (A) grey clinker / cement
- (B) white clinker / cement
- (C) Carbon Steel based on BF/BOF
- (D) Carbon Steel based on DRI/EAF
- (E) Carbon Steel based on Scrap/EAF
- (F) Low alloy Steel based on BF/BOF
- (G) Low alloy Steel based on DRI/EAF
- (H) Low alloy Steel based on scrap/EAF
- (J) High alloy Steel (based on EAF)
- (K) primary Aluminium
- (L) secondary Aluminium

Actual values Default values

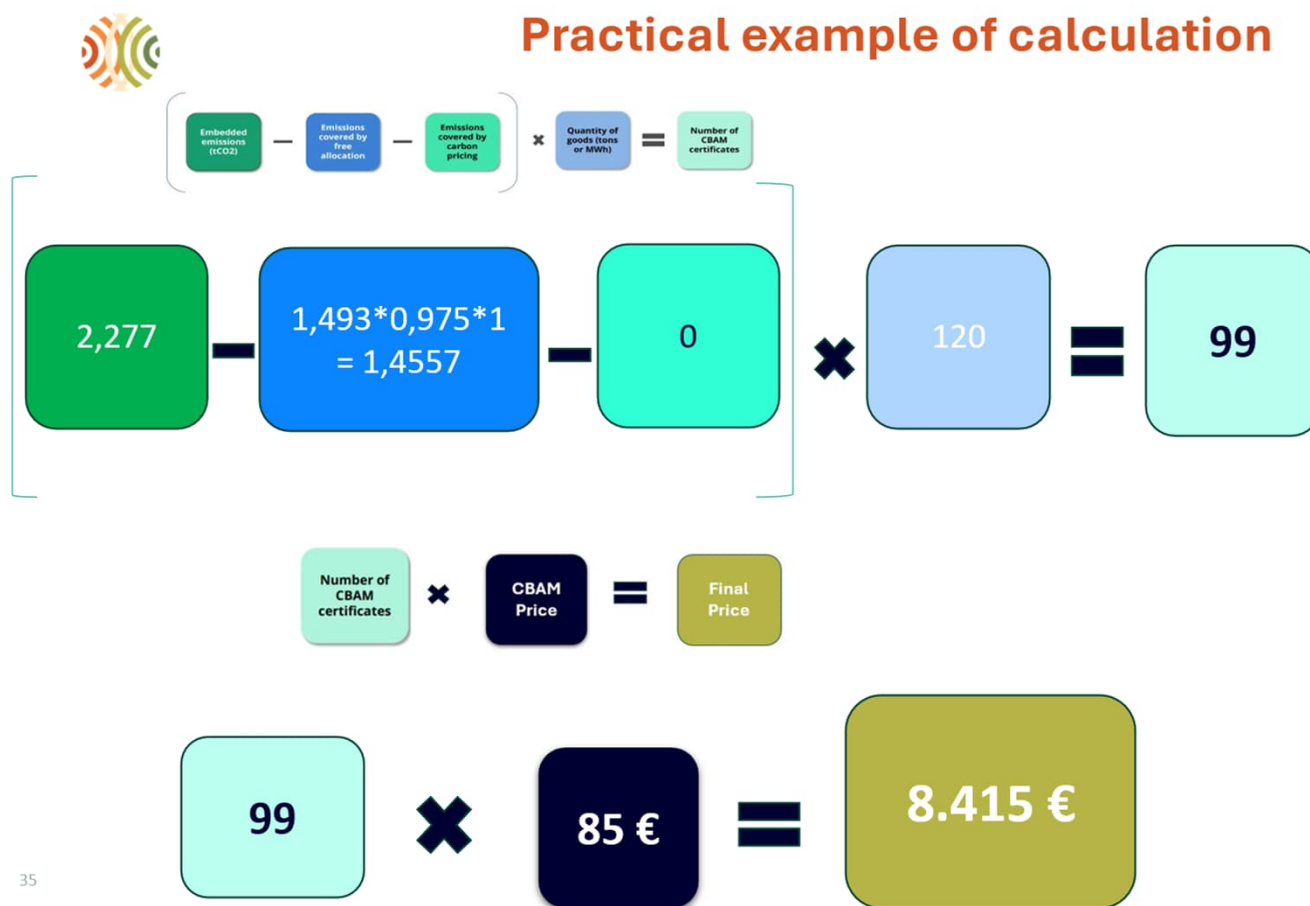


CN code	CN Description	Column A BMg* [tCO ₂ e/t]	Column B BMg [tCO ₂ e/t]
Iron & Steel			
2601 12 00	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excl. roasted iron pyrites)	0,086	0,086
7201 10 11	Non-alloy pig iron in pigs, blocks or other primary forms, containing by weight ≤ 0,5 % phosphorus, ≥ 0,4 % manganese and ≤ 1 % silicon	1,089	1,210
7208 10 00	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, with patterns in relief directly due to the rolling process	0,044	1,370 (C) 0,481 (D) 0,072 (E)



Calculating the CBAM price

- Example for a 2026 import:



Import	
Product description	Aluminium tube or pipe fittings
CN Code	76090000
Quantity imported	120 t
Origin	Indonesia
Embedded Benchmark	1,493 (K)
Embedded Emissions	2,277
CBAM Factor	97,5%
EU ETS Price	85 €
Emissions covered (Origin Country)	0 €

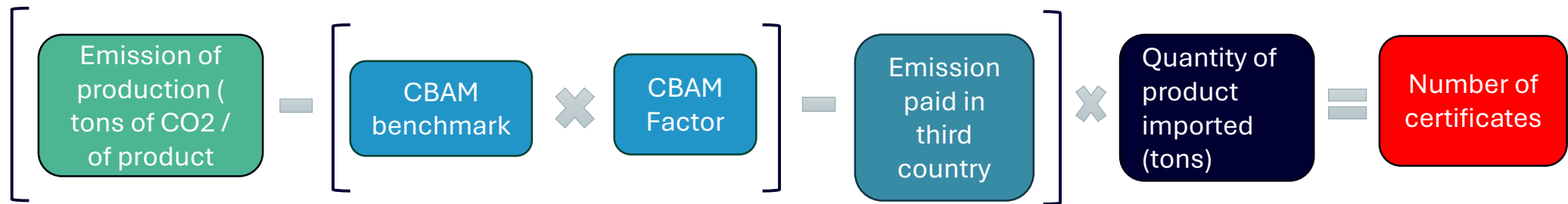


- Calculators (for default values)
 - Updated French calculator:
https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/documents/Calculatrice_redevance_MACF_v26_09_04.xlsx
 - Dutch (not yet updated to our knowledge):
<https://www.emissieautoriteit.nl/documenten/2025/12/16/cbam-kostencalculator>
- The Commissions calculator is not yet operational. It will work with default values and actual values.



Calculating the CBAM price

- In the case of actual values, there is no mark up for the verified emissions and the CBAM benchmarks need to be taken from column A in the annex of implementing act [2025/2620](#).



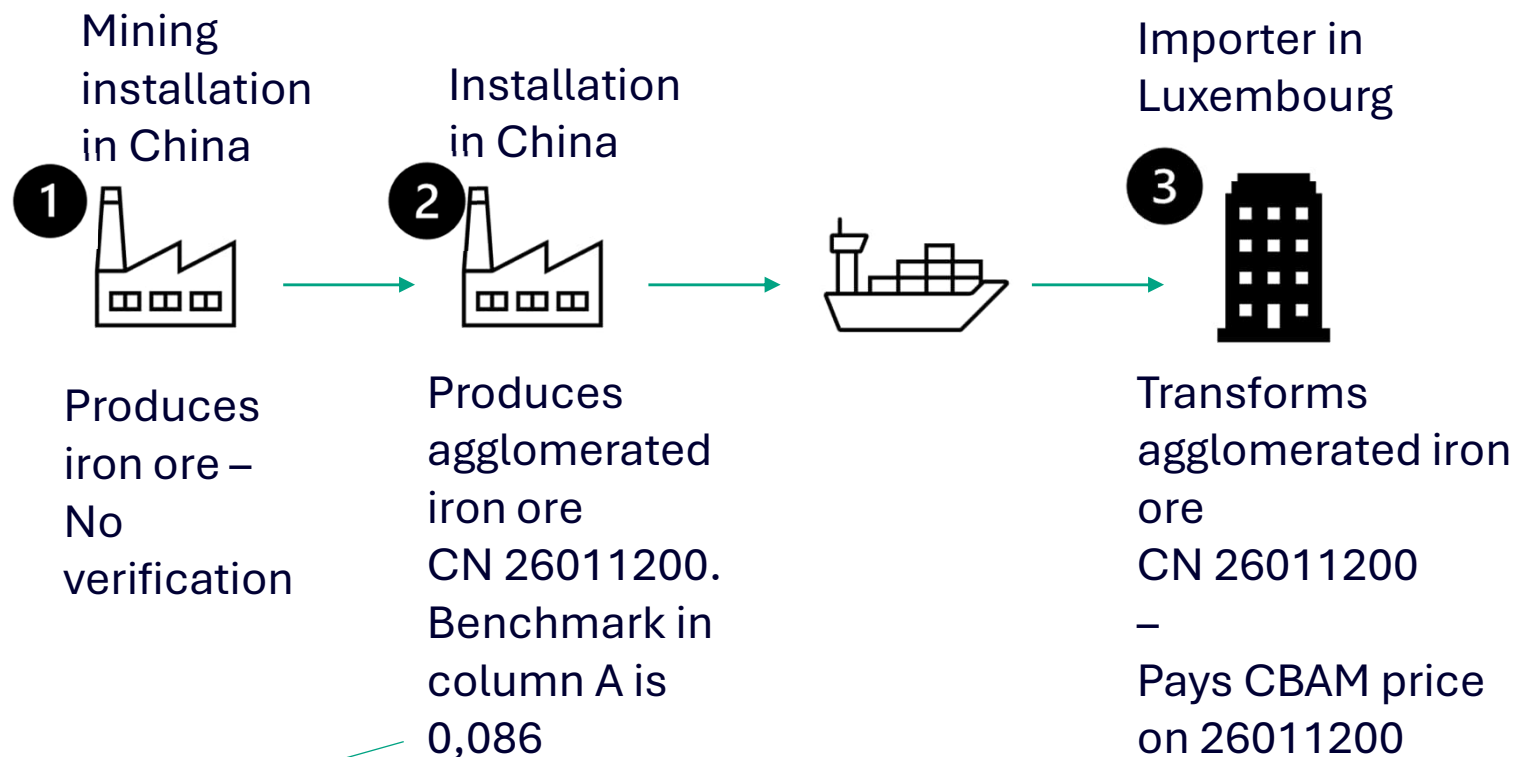
$$CBAM\ Obligation_g = \max \left[0 ; (SEE_g - SEFA_g - \frac{SECPP_g}{RP_{CBAM}}) \right] \times M_g \longrightarrow \text{Negative value is not possible}$$



Examples are illustrative. Supply chain examples made with the help of AI.

Calculating the CBAM price

- When using actual values, which are obtained when the installation producing goods performs verification, different elements need to be taken into account.
 - Verified emissions in the installation (2)

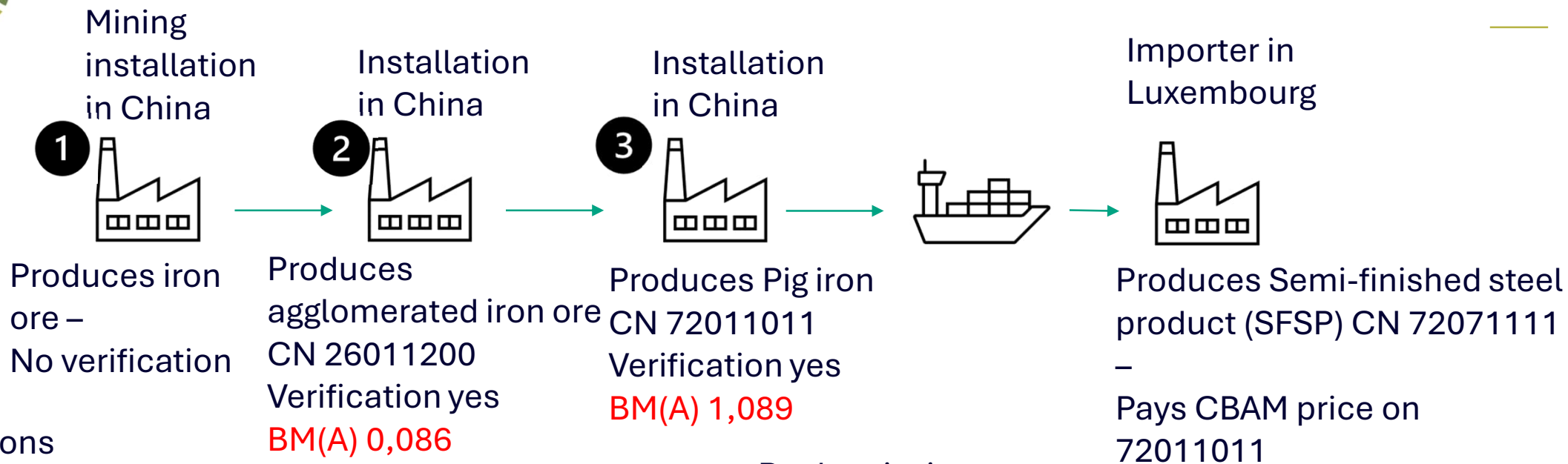


Real emissions provided by the installation operator and verified by the accredited verifier

$$\left[0.160 \text{ (t}_{\text{CO}_2}\text{/t)} - \left[0.086 \text{ (t}_{\text{CO}_2}\text{/t)} \times 0.975 \right] - 0 \right] \times 100 \text{ tonnes} = 7.615 \text{ Certificates}$$



Calculating the CBAM price



Real emissions provided by the precursor installation operator that sold it to your operator

Yield of Aggl. Iron ore to pig iron

Real emissions provided by the installation operator of the final product

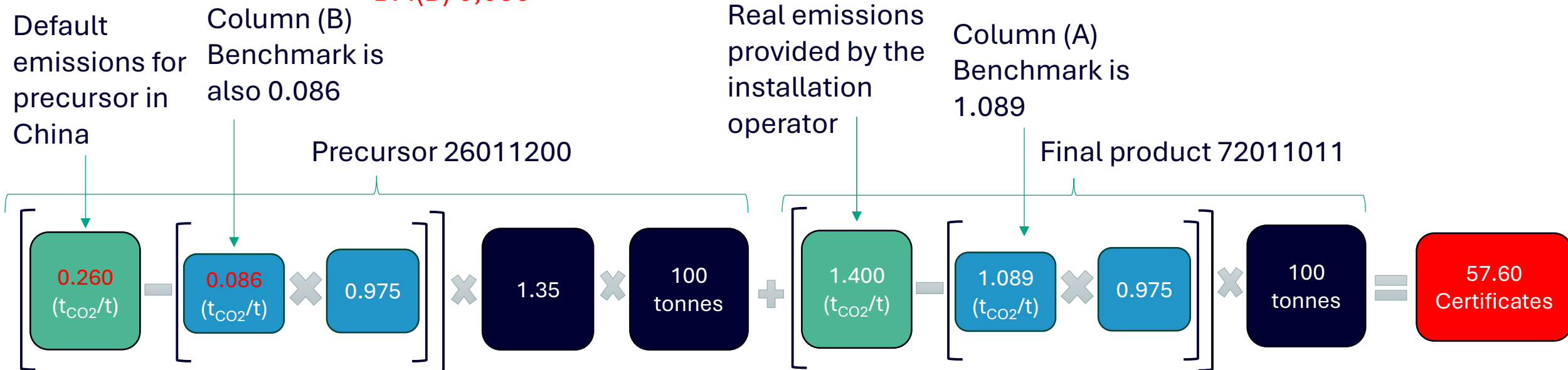
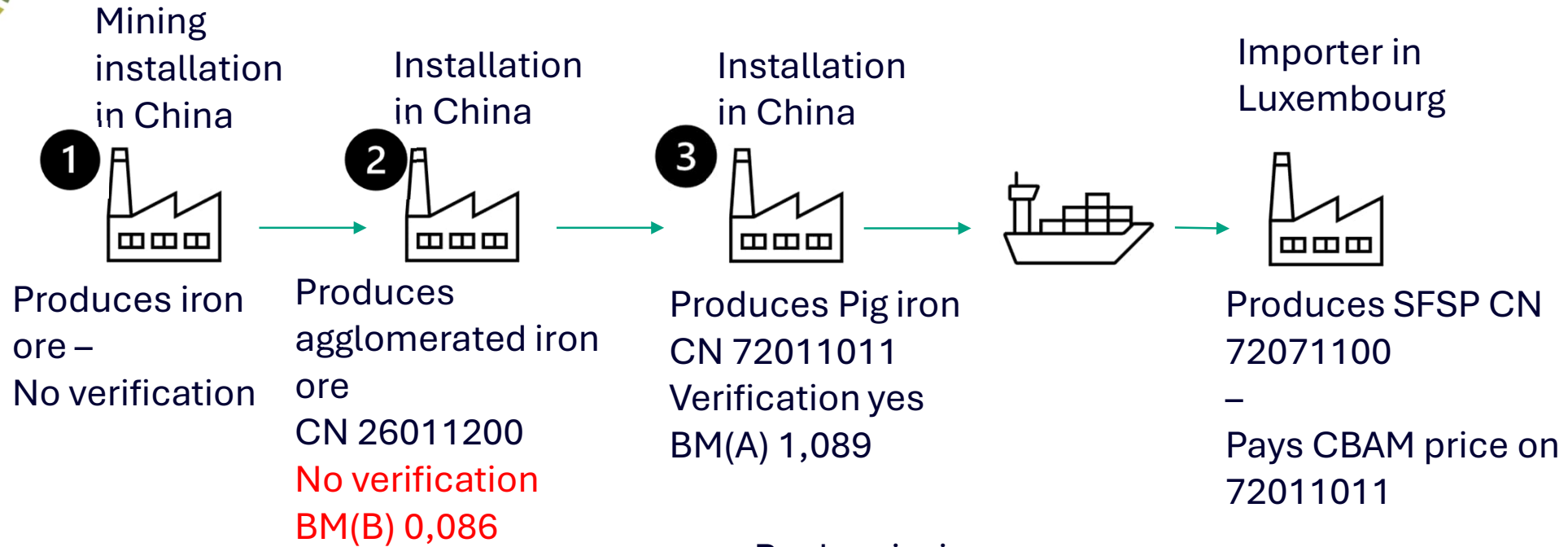
Precursor 26011200

Final product 72011011

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[0.160 \text{ (tCO}_2\text{/t)} - \left[0.086 \text{ (tCO}_2\text{/t)} \times 0.975 \right] \right] \times 1.35 \times 100 \text{ tonnes} \\
 & + \left[1.400 \text{ (tCO}_2\text{/t)} - \left[1.089 \text{ (tCO}_2\text{/t)} \times 0.975 \right] \right] \times 100 \text{ tonnes} = 44.10 \text{ Certificates}
 \end{aligned}$$

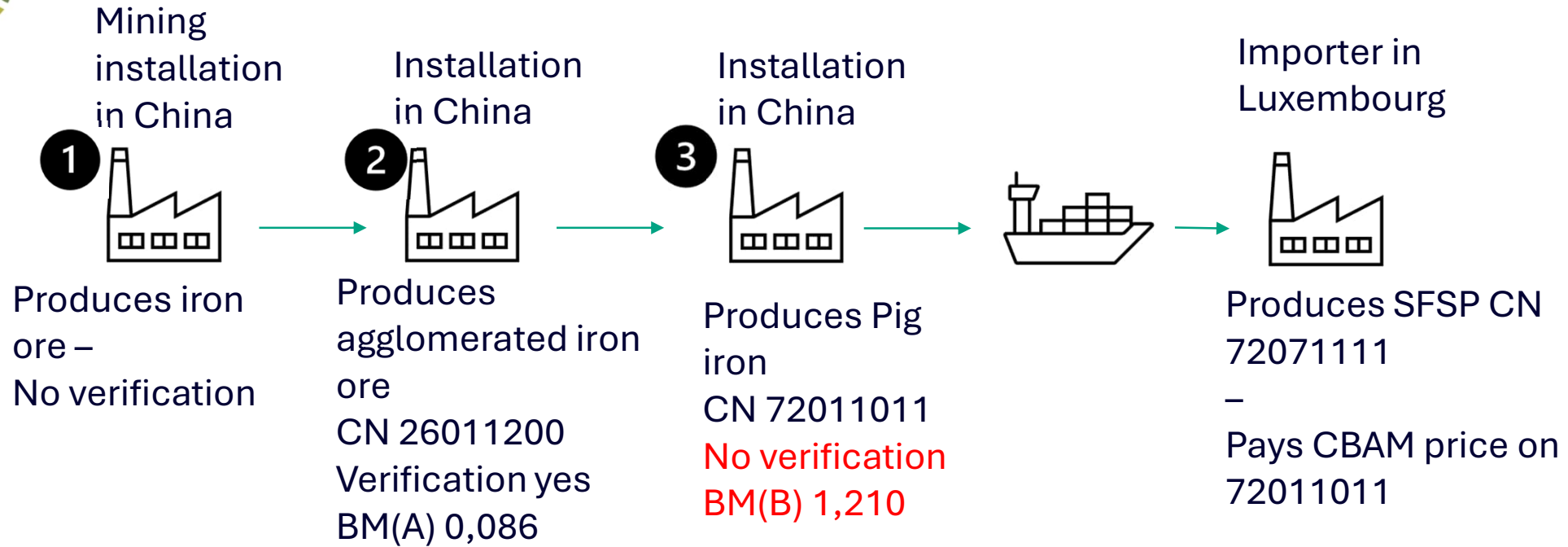


Calculating the CBAM price

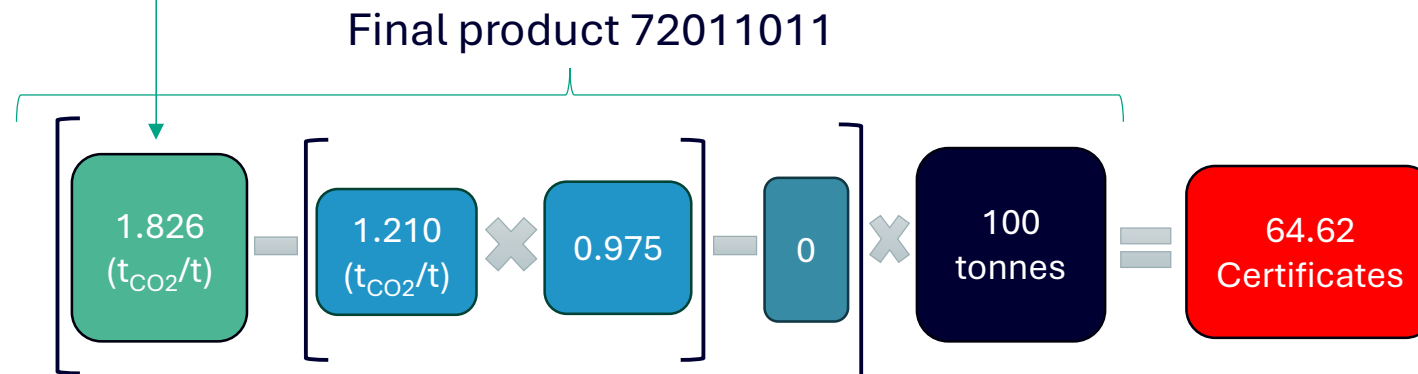




Calculating the CBAM price

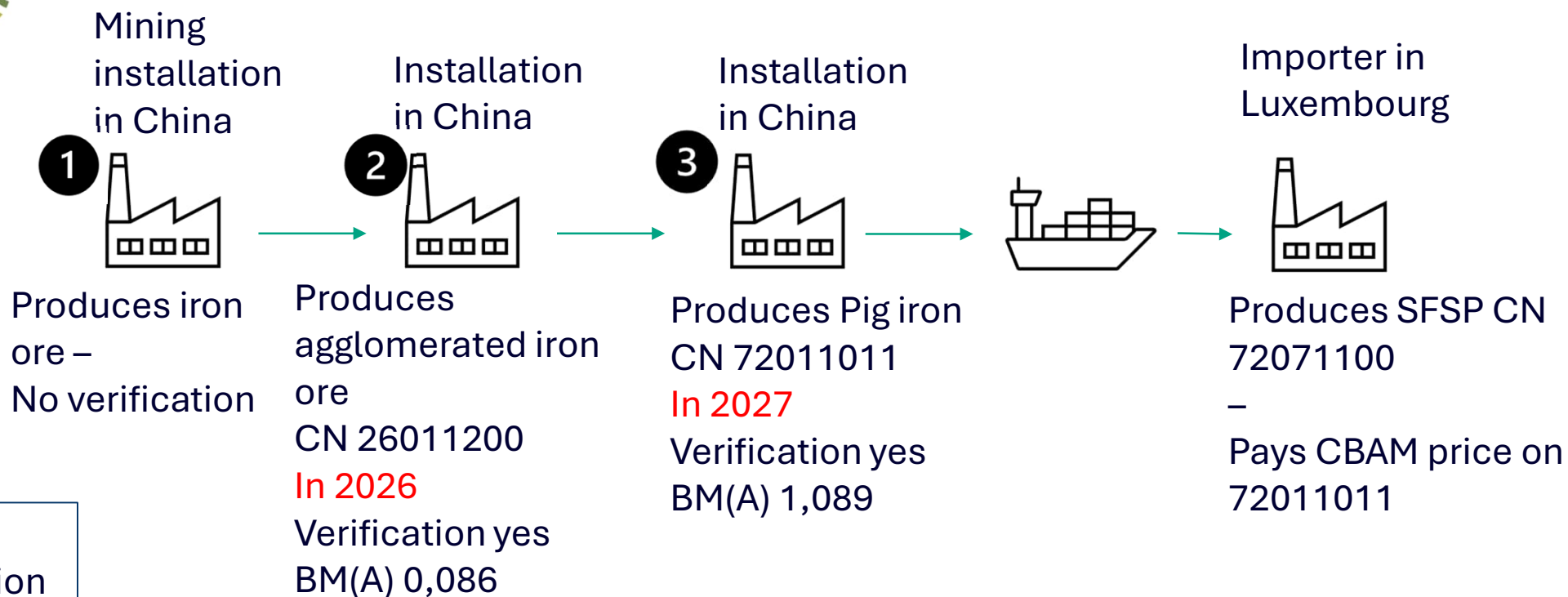


Default value for China in 2026 with 10% mark up





Calculating the CBAM price



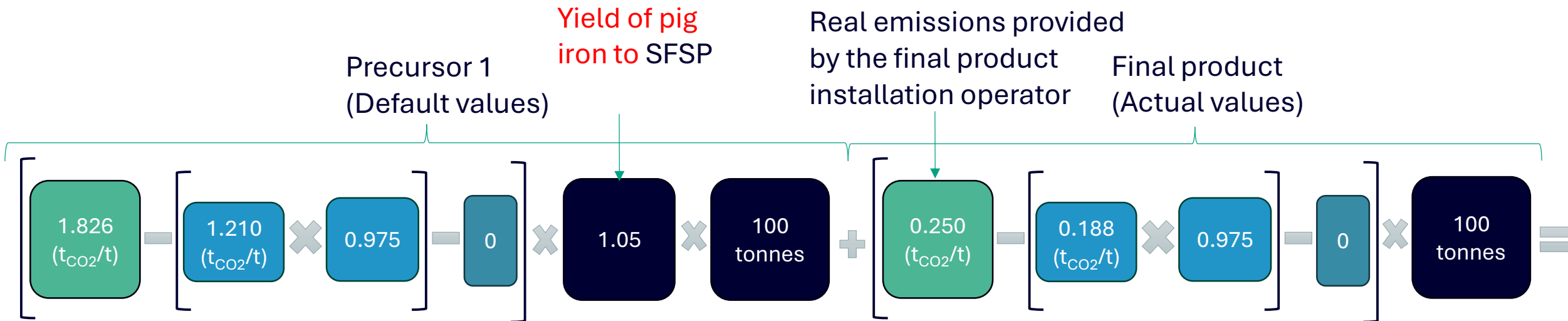
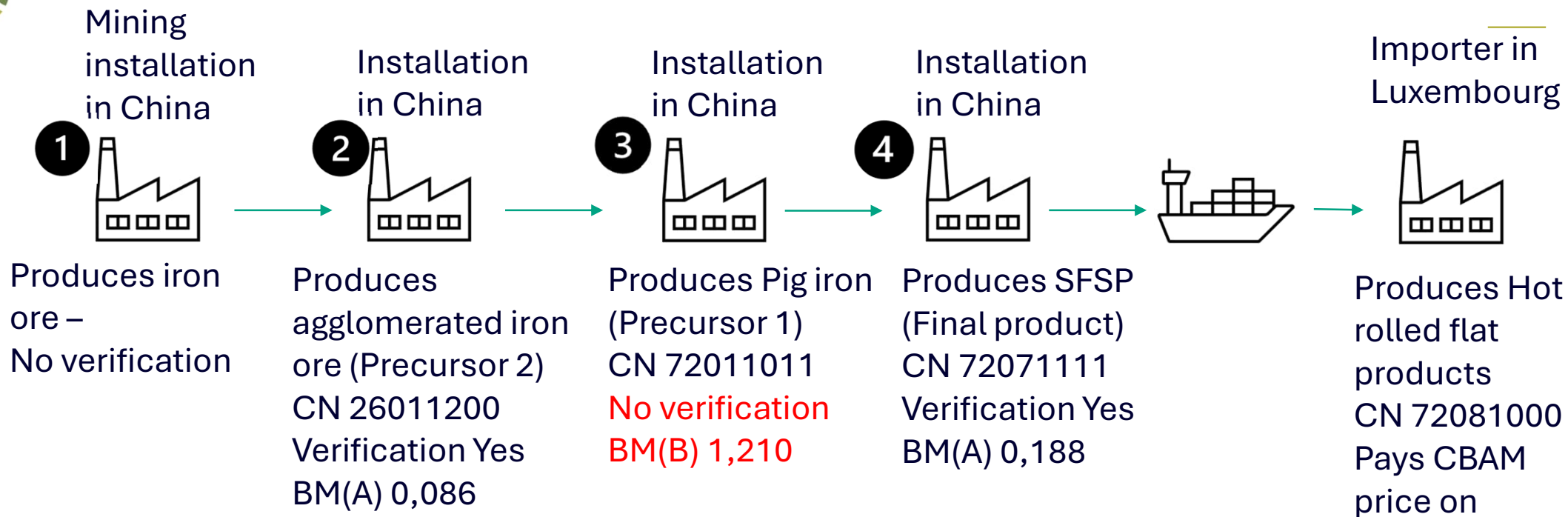
2026 CBAM Factor

2027 CBAM Factor

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[0.160 \text{ (t}_{\text{CO}_2}\text{/t)} - \left[0.086 \text{ (t}_{\text{CO}_2}\text{/t)} \times 0.975 \right] \right] \times 1.35 \times 100 \text{ tonnes} \\
 & + \left[1.400 \text{ (t}_{\text{CO}_2}\text{/t)} - \left[1.089 \text{ (t}_{\text{CO}_2}\text{/t)} \times 0.950 \right] \right] \times 100 \text{ tonnes} = 46.825 \text{ Certificates}
 \end{aligned}$$

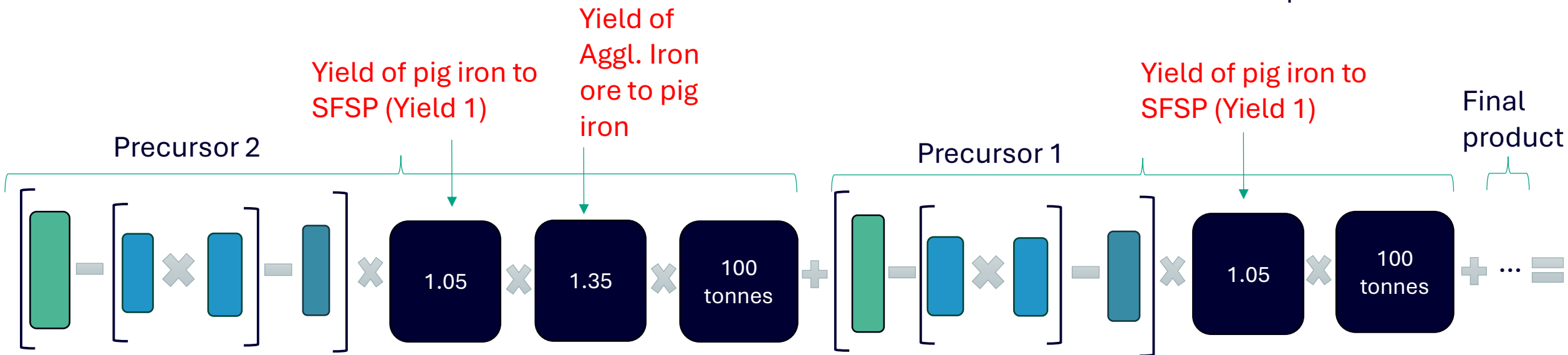
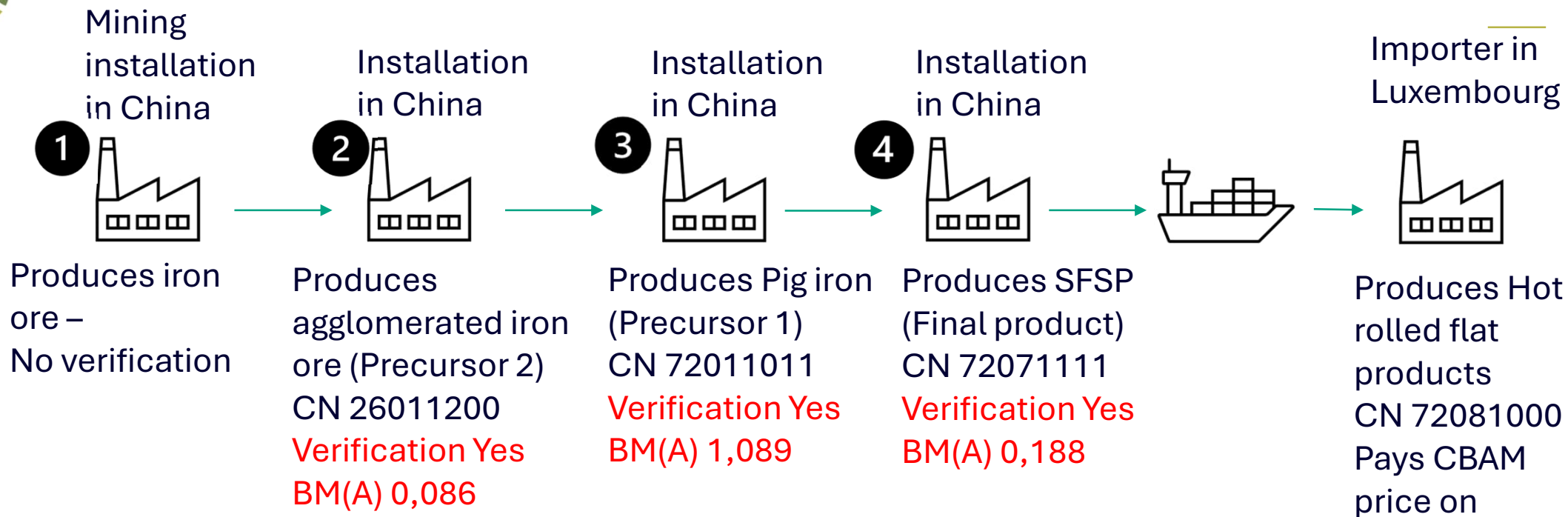


Calculating the CBAM price





Calculating the CBAM price





Calculating the CBAM price

Example on how the calculation of the Specific Embedded Free Allocation will work in practice for the production of a flat rolled steel product (CN 7208) from a blast furnace (BF-BOF) production process.

Production process of a flat rolled steel product (7208)

Production steps	Volume (purchased/ produced/ consumed)	Process-related Benchmark (BMA)
Sintered ore	16 t	0,086tCO ₂ e/t
Blast furnace ↓		
Pig iron	10 t	1,089 tCO ₂ e/t
BOF with scrap ↓		
Crude steel (continuous casting)	10 t	0,188 tCO ₂ e/t
Rolling mill ↓		
Steel product (e.g. 7208 – hot rolled)	9 t	0,044 tCO ₂ e/t

■ CBAM benchmark calculation for the steel product (7208):

BM 1 (Sintered ore) = $16 \times 0,086 = 1,376 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$

BM 2 (Pig iron) = $10 \times 1,089 = 10,89 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$

BM 3 (Crude Steel) = $10 \times 0,188 = 1,88 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$

BM 4 (Steel product) = $9 \times 0,044 = 0,396 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$

→ **CBAM Benchmark (7208)** = $\Sigma \text{BM} = 14,54 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} \rightarrow 1,62 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e/ t of good}$



Predicting the CBAM price



Predicting the CBAM price

- Forecasting the CBAM price is about estimating. Establishing details of the supply chain allows a strong foundation that will only vary due to the ETS price.

- Depending on:

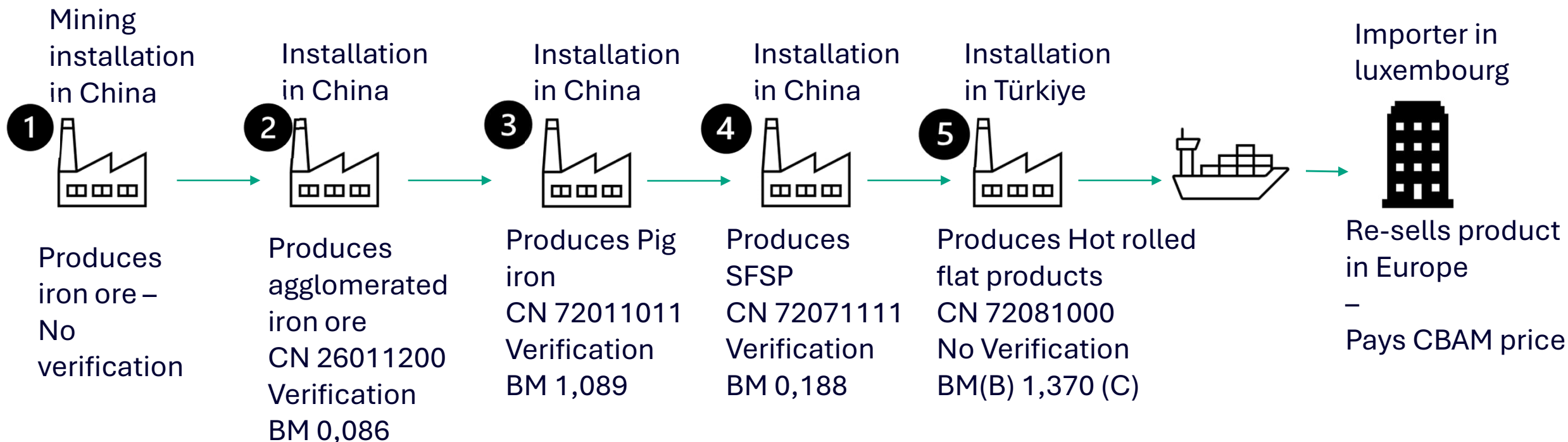
- Origin
- Precursors
- Communication
- Data availability
- Verifier availability



- Need to establish a sheet of all supply chains leading to your purchases.



Predicting the CBAM price



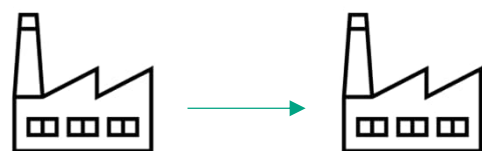
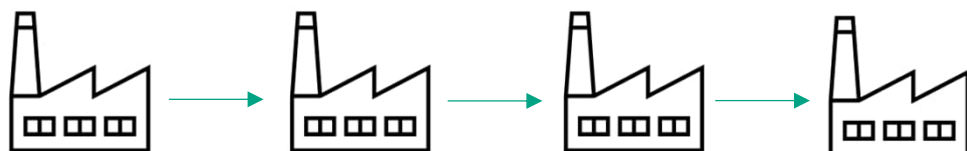
- Establish what your CN code is and what are its precursors?
 - Precursors can be newly made material or scrap
- What are the different countries where the precursors are bought from?
- Which year were they produced in?
- In the operator/seller willing to give this information?



Predicting the CBAM price

- What some supply chains can look like

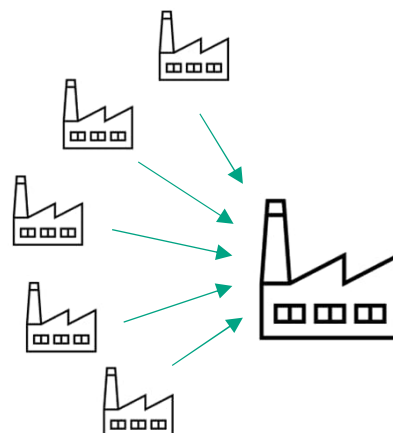
Verification? Verification? Verification? Verification?



Reseller



Importer



(1) In this case check if the first step not doing verification is a highly emitting transformation step in the supply chain

(2) Check if the reseller is willing to share the information. The O3CI module can retain some anonymity to the installation

(3) In case of a few supplier, it's likely a percentage will only do verification and this needs to be taken into account.

We are interested in knowing your feedback from suppliers on verification and what is your intended strategy.



- 1. You should aim to have enough CBAM allowances to be able to pay using default values, unless you have guarantees that the supplier will have their emissions verified.**
- 2. Consider the following possibilities of problems that can arise and anticipate them:**
 - No good preparation by the supplier since the beginning of the year (missing internal processes description, internal errors, bad traceability etc. for monitoring plan).
 - Conflict of interest.
 - Human errors.
 - System errors.
 - No precursors included and last step is only a fraction of all emissions.
 - No tracking of precursor data for association.



- Realistic approach to how much verification will be possible along the whole chain of verification.
- Importers and operators can contact local verification bodies and show interest in them applying for a CBAM accreditation at OLAS.
- Contact verifiers in Europe (and outside).
- The system is building itself up right now and further guidelines will be produced by the Commission for importers and operators. The first year will look vastly different than the following years.



- Important to make sure that the report and the CBAM certificates are surrendered by 30th September 2027. Beyond this date, penalties are unavoidable. Penalties that are applied due to missing this deadline do not exempt from the obligation of surrendering the report and certificates to cover the emissions tied to the production of the goods imported.
- Correcting mistakes on the registry
 - A lot of mistakes related to Y238
 - Please recheck your imports
 - We will send out corrective e-mails soon
- Updates to our website soon



- Next webinar
 - Discussion of the CCP
 - Discussion of the CBAM report
 - Registry updates (e.g. O3CI portal)



Questions

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Thank you for your attention



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