



15-16 FEB 2024 | Radisson Blu, Delhi

Investing in a Greener Tomorrow with Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism



30+ Speakers

150+ Delegates

20+ Sessions

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SPEAKERS 2024



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Executive Director
Integrated Research &
Action for Development



Dr. Aruna Sharma
Policy Advisor



Dr. Vibha Dhawan
Director General
TERI



Dr. Srikanta K. Panigrahi
Director General
Indian Institute Of Sustainable
Development



Susanta Ghosh
VP Steel & Chief Process
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National Fertilizers Limited



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Parul Soni
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(Markets & Strategy)
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Harish Jayaram
VP of Business Development
HYGENCO



Kumar Subramanian
Founding Partner & MD
Sculpt Partners



Dan Maleski
Environmental Markets Advisor
Redshaw Advisors Ltd



About CBAM Summit 2024

CBAM Summit 2024 will be a focused platform for policymakers, industry leaders and experts to discuss the potential impact of CBAM on Indian industry, steps for a smooth implementation, the challenges associated and effective strategies to overcome them. A handpicked panel of speakers will provide deep insights into strategies for carbon footprint management, process and technology upgrades wherever required to meet objectives, compliance with reporting requirements whilst working towards maintaining market shares and business profitability.

The summit could facilitate the sharing of best practices and case studies on how organizations have successfully managed their carbon footprints, implemented sustainable strategies, and navigated the complexities of international trade under evolving carbon regulations.

Why Attend CBAM Summit?

CBAM Summit 2024 can provide valuable insights and opportunities for all stakeholders interested in understanding and preparing for the potential impacts of CBAM implementation. Here are several ways it can help you:

<p>01 Policy Understanding: Gain a comprehensive understanding of the CBAM framework, its objectives, and the potential implications for various industries and sectors.</p>	<p>05 Strategic Planning: Explore potential strategies and approaches for adapting to the changing regulatory landscape and market conditions under CBAM.</p>
<p>02 Industry Impact Assessment: Learn about the specific impacts of CBAM on different industries and value chains, including the potential challenges and opportunities that may arise as a result of the policy.</p>	<p>06 Policy Advocacy: Engage in discussions and dialogues with policymakers, industry leaders, and regulatory authorities to provide input and insights on the development and implementation of CBAM.</p>
<p>03 Compliance and Preparation: Acquire practical insights and guidance on how to ensure compliance with CBAM regulations and reporting requirements.</p>	<p>07 Risk Management: Identify potential risks and challenges associated with CBAM implementation and develop risk management strategies to mitigate the adverse impacts on business operations, supply chains, and market.</p>
<p>04 Networking Opportunities: Connect with industry peers, policymakers, experts, and stakeholders from various sectors to exchange ideas, share best practices, & discuss potential strategies for mitigating the impacts of CBAM.</p>	<p>08 Market Insights: Gain valuable market insights and intelligence on emerging trends, technologies, & best practices in carbon management and sustainability.</p>

Who Should Attend CBAM Summit?

The **CBAM Summit 2024** is designed for diverse range of participants from various industries including but not limited to Steel, Cement, Aluminium, Power etc all of whom have a keen interest in understanding, preparing for, and adapting to the potential impacts of CBAM implementation. Some of the key stakeholders who should consider **attending a CBAM summit include:**

<p>1. Industry Leaders and Executives: CEOs, COOs, and executives from carbon-intensive industries such as steel, cement, chemicals, and manufacturing, who are keen to understand the implications of CBAM on their business operations, supply chains, and market competitiveness.</p>	<p>5. Academics and Researchers: Scholars, researchers, and academics specializing in environmental economics, international trade, and climate policy, who are conducting research and analysis on the implications of CBAM and the broader implications of carbon pricing mechanisms.</p>
<p>2. Policy and Regulatory Authorities: Government officials, policymakers, and regulatory authorities responsible for shaping and implementing climate policies, carbon pricing mechanisms, and international trade regulations, who seek to gain insights into the practical implications of CBAM implementation.</p>	<p>6. Supply Chain and Logistics Managers: Supply chain managers, logistics professionals, and procurement officers responsible for managing global supply chains and international trade relationships, who are interested in understanding the potential supply chain implications and adjustments required under CBAM.</p>
<p>3. Environmental and Sustainability Professionals: Environmental managers, sustainability officers, and professionals responsible for monitoring and managing carbon footprints, emissions reporting, and sustainability initiatives, who are interested in understanding the compliance and reporting requirements under</p>	<p>7. Environmental Consultants and Advisors: Environmental consultants, advisors, and sustainability consultants who provide guidance and support to businesses on environmental compliance, sustainability strategies, and carbon management practices, who are interested in providing insights and solutions related to CBAM compliance.</p>
<p>4. Trade and International Relations Experts: Trade analysts, economists, and professionals involved in international trade and relations, who are interested in assessing the potential impacts of CBAM on global trade dynamics, market access, and trade negotiations.</p>	<p>8. Investors and Financial Analysts: Investors, financial analysts, and investment professionals focused on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria and sustainable investment strategies, who seek to assess the potential financial risks and opportunities associated with CBAM implementation.</p>

Conference Agenda Day 1

Timing	Session
0830	Registration & Coffee
0930-1000	<p>An Overview on CBAM and its Potential Impact on Indian Industry</p> <p>As per a recent Chatham House study India features in the top 8 affected countries. In 2022-2023, EU accounted for 16.59% of India's exports, with base metals and articles accounting for approximately 9.6% of exports from India. It is also reported that 26.4 per cent of India's exports of products are potentially covered by CBAM.</p>
1000-1045	<p>Assessing Indian Products Carbon Intensity and Potential Risk of Higher Tariffs</p> <p>The carbon intensity of Indian products is significantly higher than that of the EU and many other countries because coal dominates the overall energy consumption. The proportion of coal-fired power in India is close to 75%, which is much higher than the EU (15%) and the global average (36%). Therefore, direct and indirect emissions from iron and steel and aluminium are a major concern for India as higher emissions would translate to higher carbon tariffs to be paid to the EU.</p>
1045-1130	<p>CBAM Impact on India's Metal Exports</p> <p>CBAM is likely to have an adverse impact on India's exports of metals such as Iron, Steel and aluminium products to the EU which face a significant threat due to proposed carbon levies ranging from 19.8% to 52.7%, which become applicable from 1st January 2026. As per a recent ICRA report, the profits from Indian steel exports to EU may fall by US \$ 65-160/MT between the year 2026 to 2036 due to CBAM compliance requirements. How will it impact the export volumes, competitiveness and profitability</p>
1130-1145	Networking & Coffee Break
1145-1230	<p>CBAM Implementation and Risk to India's Export Competitiveness</p> <p>It will initially affect a few sectors but may expand to other sectors in the future, such as refined petroleum products, organic chemicals, pharma medicaments, and textiles, which are among the top 20 goods imported from India by the EU. Since India has no domestic carbon pricing scheme in place, this poses a greater risk to export competitiveness, as other countries with a carbon pricing system in place might have to pay less carbon tax or get exemptions.</p>
1230-1315	<p>Evaluating the Impact of Increased Operational Costs on Business Profitability</p> <p>Carbon-intensive industries may experience higher operational costs as a result of the carbon pricing associated with the CBAM. This may necessitate investments in cleaner technologies and energy-efficient production processes to reduce carbon emissions, which could initially lead to increased capital expenditure.</p>
1315-1400	Networking & Lunch Break
1400-1445	<p>Cascading Effect on Supply Chains and Adjustments required</p> <p>Companies operating in carbon-intensive sectors may need to re-evaluate their supply chains to ensure compliance with the CBAM. This could involve sourcing inputs and materials from regions with lower carbon footprints, which may lead to changes in global trade patterns and supply chain configurations.</p>
1445-1530	<p>CBAM Linked Domestic Policy Changes that can Support the Next Phase of Growth</p> <p>To offset the impacts of CBAM on their exports, countries may be compelled to strengthen their domestic environmental policies. This may involve the implementation of more robust carbon pricing mechanisms. To align with global standards Indian industries may need to adjust their operations and adopt cleaner technologies. This could lead to increased investments in sustainable practices and renewable energy sources. While schemes like PLI etc are promoting capacity expansion they might have to be reviewed to bring in a sustainability focus.</p>
1530-1615	<p>Will CBAM Impact Trade Relations and Competitiveness among Nations</p> <p>CBAM could potentially lead to trade tensions between countries, especially if certain industries are disproportionately affected. Importing countries may impose tariffs or restrictions on carbon-intensive products, leading to a reduction in imports from countries with less stringent environmental regulations. This could impact the competitiveness of certain industries in the global market whilst creating monopolistic opportunities for others.</p>
1615-1630	Networking & Coffee Break
1630-1715	<p>Will CBAM have a Ripple Effect</p> <p>Other advanced economies such as US, UK, Japan may follow suit in order to align themselves with the global carbon reduction goals. It is relevant to point out that an important country for Indian businesses i.e. UK has very recently in a surprise move watered down the UK ETS, which was set up post Brexit to mirror the EU ETS. As a result of this, carbon prices are trading at a steep discount compared with those in Europe. Indian businesses may note that this may bring short-term benefits to energy-intensive industries.</p>
1715-1800	<p>Data Collection & Transparency Requirements from Indian Enterprises</p> <p>Indian companies already conducting voluntary carbon pricing to encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy are now in a timely advantage to set up monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems for embedded carbon (reductions) in their products, required by importing companies. Intensified vendor engagement of importers to collect product-level GHG emission data is likely. Installation visits by EU-accredited verifiers are mandatory. Costs for fulfilling these transparency requirements will be relatively higher for SMEs, compared to the amount exported.</p>
1800-1800	Closing remarks, End of Day 1 followed by Networking Cocktails

Conference Agenda Day 2

Timing	Session
0830	Registration & Coffee
0930-1000	<p>Can CBAM be the Catalyst for Incentivizing Greener Production: India can begin preparations and in fact, seize the opportunity to make production greener and sustainable by incentivizing cleaner production which will benefit India in both remaining competitive in a more carbon-conscious future and achieving its 2070 Net Zero Targets without compromising on its developmental goals and economic aspirations.</p>
1000-1030	<p>How Incorporating CBAM into FTA Negotiations can help India India is considering including CBAM discussions in the ongoing negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with the EU. This approach aims to ensure that while tariffs are being eliminated under the FTA, the CBAM doesn't pose additional barriers to trade.</p>
1030-1100	<p>How Can India Demand & Ensure Transparency in CBAM Calculations India is keen to ensure that the EU provides transparency in how the carbon tax under the CBAM is calculated for different sectors. It insists that factors like per capita pollution, forest cover, and sustainable living practices should also be considered in the assessment.</p>
1100-1130	<p>Opportunities for India to Negotiate with EU for Tax Reduction It will initially affect a few sectors but may expand to other sectors in the future, such as refined petroleum products, organic chemicals, pharma medicaments, and textiles, which are among the top 20 goods imported from India by the EU. Since India has no domestic carbon pricing scheme in place, this poses a greater risk to export competitiveness, as other countries with a carbon pricing system in place might have to pay less carbon tax or get exemptions.</p>
1130-1145	Networking & Tea Break
1145-1215	<p>Can CBAM Induce Negotiations for Transfer of Clean Technologies to Indian Industry India should negotiate with the EU to transfer clean technologies and financing mechanisms to aid in making India's production sector more carbon efficient. One way to finance this is to propose to the EU to set aside a portion of their CBAM revenue for supporting India's climate commitments. Besides, India should also begin preparing for the new system just as China and Russia are doing by establishing a Carbon Trading System.</p>
1215-1245	<p>Strategies for Indian Steel Industry to Mitigate Profitability Risks Posed by CBAM To mitigate the potential impact on profits and market share, Indian steel mills must prioritize reducing their carbon footprint through the adoption of various technological interventions. These interventions include increasing the share of renewables and scrap in the steelmaking process, utilizing superior-grade raw materials or alternative fuels such as hydrogen and coal bed methane, investing in logistics infrastructure, and establishing carbon capture utilization and storage units. However, such a transition toward low-carbon technologies may require significant capital investments by steel manufacturers.</p>
1245-1315	<p>How Can the Aluminium Sector Protect its Market Share in CBAM Territories The aluminium sector has complex downstream value chains where trading of semi-finished products is significant. At the same time, the EU aluminium industry depends on imports of primary aluminium in a significant way, with EU dependency on imports of aluminium ingot requirements reaching close to 50% in 2020. Against this backdrop, the knock-on effects in the value chain of a CBAM applied only upstream or to some aluminium products but not all, can be considerable.</p>
1315-1400	Networking & Lunch Break
1400-1430	<p>Scope of Emissions under CBAM & Determining Allocations Allocate emissions appropriately across different products or units within the organization, considering factors such as production volume, output, or specific process contributions. Use transparent and consistent allocation methodologies to ensure fairness and accuracy in the allocation process. Identify direct embedded and indirect embedded emissions and account for them properly for accurate calculations.</p>
1430-1500	<p>Reporting Obligations under CBAM The first reporting period for CBAM is Q4 2023, starting on 1 October 2023. The report for the first reporting period must be submitted no later than 31 January 2024. The last CBAM report of the transitional period, which is the report to be submitted for Q4 2025, should be submitted by 31 January 2026. What are the data input obligations of exporters from India for smooth compliance by importing partners.</p>
1500-1600	<p>Masterclass: Strategic Approach to Collecting & Reporting CBAM Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Collection: process, best practice, data heads & sources • Emissions Calculations: using the established methodologies and carbon accounting tools • Data Verification: verifying the accuracy and reliability of data • Documentation & record keeping: establishing a robust record keeping system to facilitate access to historical data • Submission of CBAM Data: prepare data for submission to relevant authorities for administering CBAM • Periodic Reporting: Establish regular reporting schedule to provide updated data • Data Integrity & Security: implement robust data management practices to ensure integrity & security • Adherence to Regulatory Guidelines: understand specific reporting guidelines and requirements outlined in the CBAM regulations • Continuous Improvement: Continuously review and improve data collection processes, emissions calculations and reporting methodologies to enhance accuracy

1600-1615	Networking & Tea Break
1615-1730	<p>Masterclass: Emissions Calculation for CBAM Reporting</p> <p>The implementing regulation stipulates the methods that can be used to monitor and calculate the embedded emissions of imported products. The rules applicable to the calculations of the embedded emissions depend on the specific production process and are highly complex. Moreover, for any given production process, the monitoring of GHG emissions must, by default, be done using one of the following two allowed methods ("EU Methods"):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The calculation-based approach: This means determining GHG emissions from source streams based on activity data obtained through measurement systems and additional parameters from laboratory analyses or standard values. II. The measurement-based approach: This means determining GHG emissions from emission sources through continuous measurement of the concentration of the relevant greenhouse gas in the flue gas and the flue-gas flow. III. Any method used other than EU Methods must, however, ensure similar coverage and accuracy as the EU Methods. IV. Emission Factors: Identify appropriate emission factors for each activity within the production process. Use internationally recognized emission factors and methodologies, such as those provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or other reputable sources, to ensure accuracy and consistency in the calculations. V. Calculation Methodologies: Apply standardized calculation methodologies, such as the GHG Protocol or ISO 14064, to quantify the greenhouse gas emissions associated with each stage of production. Consider both direct emissions from combustion and industrial processes, as well as indirect emissions from purchased electricity and the entire supply chain. VI. Conversion to CO2 Equivalents: Convert emissions of other greenhouse gases, such as methane and nitrous oxide, to carbon dioxide equivalents based on their global warming potential. This step allows for the aggregation of different greenhouse gases into a single, comparable metric for a more comprehensive assessment of the carbon footprint.

1800-1800	Closing remarks & end of conference
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