

Basic information		
2025/0039(COD)		Procedure completed
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation		
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: simplification and strengthening Amending Regulation 2023/956 2021/0214(COD)		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ENVI Environment, Climate and Food Safety	Chair on behalf of committee DECARO Antonio (S&D)	10/03/2025
		Shadow rapporteur JARUBAS Adam (EPP) CHAHIM Mohammed (S&D) TUREK Filip (PfE) VONDRA Alexandr (ECR) CANFIN Pascal (Renew) MATTHIEU Sara (Greens /EFA) SJÖSTEDT Jonas (The Left) ARNDT Anja (ESN)	
Committee for opinion			
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	INTA International Trade	KARLSBRO Karin (Renew)	19/03/2025
	ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	TUREK Filip (PfE)	25/03/2025
Committee for budgetary assessment			
	Committee for budgetary assessment	Rapporteur for budgetary assessment	Appointed

	BUDG Budgets	GÓMEZ LÓPEZ Sandra (S&D)	26/03/2025
Council of the European Union			
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Taxation and Customs Union	HOEKSTRA Wopke	
European Economic and Social Committee			
European Committee of the Regions			

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
26/02/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0087 	Summary
31/03/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
14/05/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0085/2025	
21/05/2025	Debate in Parliament		
22/05/2025	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0108/2025	Summary
22/05/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		
22/05/2025	Matter referred back to the committee responsible for interinstitutional negotiations		
03/07/2025	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	GEDA/A/(2025)003110 PE775.547	
09/09/2025	Debate in Parliament		
10/09/2025	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0178/2025	Summary
10/09/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		
29/09/2025	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
08/10/2025	Final act signed		
17/10/2025	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2025/0039(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation

Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2023/956 2021/0214(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 58 Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 192-p1
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/10/02269

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Amendments tabled in committee		PE771.958	08/04/2025	
Committee opinion	INTA	PE773.062	23/04/2025	
Committee opinion	BUDG	PE771.892	24/04/2025	
Committee opinion	ITRE	PE772.073	28/04/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0085/2025	14/05/2025	
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading /single reading		T10-0108/2025	22/05/2025	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE775.547	03/07/2025	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T10-0178/2025	10/09/2025	Summary
Council of the EU				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement		GEDA/A/(2025)003110	27/06/2025	
Draft final act		00021/2025/LEX	03/10/2025	
European Commission				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal		COM(2025)0087 	26/02/2025	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2025)0058 	27/02/2025	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2025)11-10	10/11/2025	
Follow-up document		COM(2025)0783 	16/12/2025	
National parliaments				

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	IT_CHAMBER	COM(2025)0087	21/05/2025	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	COM(2025)0087	05/06/2025	
Contribution	RO_SENATE	COM(2025)0087	17/06/2025	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES1360/2025	29/04/2025	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
CHAHIM Mohammed	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	05/11/2025	The German Marshall Fund of the United States - The Transatlantic Foundation
CHAHIM Mohammed	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	28/10/2025	Third Generation Environmentalism Ltd
CHAHIM Mohammed	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	24/09/2025	#SustainablePublicAffairs
CHAHIM Mohammed	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	26/06/2025	#SustainablePublicAffairs
CHAHIM Mohammed	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	28/05/2025	LyondellBasell Industries N.V.
TUREK Filip	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	30/04/2025	Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles
CHAHIM Mohammed	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	16/04/2025	POSCO Co., Ltd
BOYLAN Lynn	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	INTA	11/04/2025	National Grid England and Wales
TUREK Filip	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	10/04/2025	Emerson Electric Co.
VONDRA Alexandr	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	04/04/2025	European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals
TOBÉ Tomas	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	28/03/2025	BUSINESSEUROPE

TUREK Filip	Rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	28/03/2025	Confederazione Nazionale dell'Artigianato e della Piccola e Media Impresa
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	INTA	28/03/2025	CNA
TOBÉ Tomas	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	27/03/2025	Jernkontoret
TOBÉ Tomas	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ITRE	27/03/2025	Confederation of Swedish Enterprise
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	INTA	27/03/2025	ANIMA CONFINDUSTRIA MECCANICA VARIA
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	INTA	27/03/2025	Confartigianato Imprese

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives
SINGER Christine	09/07/2025	Gerber Steel GmbH
SALINI Massimiliano	11/06/2025	AGRATI
WÖLKEN Tiemo	28/04/2025	Robert Bosch GmbH
GLÜCK Andreas	28/04/2025	Gerber Steel GmbH
CAVEDAGNA Stefano	22/04/2025	Federacciai

Final act		
Regulation 2025/2083 OJ OJ L 17.10.2025		Summary

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: simplification and strengthening

2025/0039(COD) - 17/10/2025 - Final act

PURPOSE: to simplify certain obligations and strengthen the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) that the EU has adopted to prevent the risk of carbon leakage and thus reduce carbon emissions globally.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2025/2083 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2023/956 as regards simplifying and strengthening the carbon border adjustment mechanism.

CONTENT: this regulation aims to **simplify and strengthen the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)**, as part of the Omnibus I legislative package presented on 26 February 2025, which aims to simplify existing legislation in the areas of sustainability and investment. It also aims to improve compliance with the CBAM Regulation in an efficient and cost-effective manner. The main objective is **to reduce the regulatory and administrative burden**, as well as the compliance costs, for EU companies, particularly SMEs.

De minimis exemption

The amendments establish a **new single mass-based threshold** (de minimis threshold), under which imports of up to **50 tonnes per importer** per year will not be subject to the CBAM rules. The measure is expected to exempt from CBAM mainly SMEs and individuals, which import small or negligible quantities of goods covered by the CBAM regulation.

The establishment of the single mass-based threshold that reflects the average emissions intensity of the quantity of the imported goods pursues the objective of ensuring that **at least 99 % of emissions embedded in imported goods** remain within the scope of the CBAM and that therefore the de minimis exemption applies to no more than 1 % of emissions embedded in imported goods.

Each year, the Commission will assess, based on import data for the preceding twelve calendar months, whether there has been a substantial change in the average emission intensities of goods or in the configuration of trade in goods, including circumvention practices. The Commission will adopt delegated acts to amend the single threshold based on mass when the threshold value obtained deviates from the applicable threshold by more than 15 tonnes.

Avoid any disruption for importers at the beginning of 2026

An importer that expects to exceed the annual single mass-based threshold should submit an application for an authorisation. Such an importer should obtain the status of authorised CBAM declarant before the single mass-based threshold is exceeded.

The obligation to obtain the status of authorised CBAM declarant before the single mass-based threshold is exceeded could result in a high number of applications being lodged at the beginning of 2026 and avoid potential import disruptions, it is appropriate to allow importers and indirect customs representatives that have submitted an application for an authorisation by 31 March 2026 to continue importing the goods in 2026 even after exceeding the single mass-based threshold pending the decision on granting of the authorisation.

Other simplification measures

The amended regulation provides for several other simplification measures for all importers of CBAM goods regarding, for example:

- the authorisation procedure,
- data collection processes,
- the calculation of emissions,
- the verification rules and
- the financial liability calculation of authorised CBAM declarants. Finally, the amended regulation contains adjustments of provisions on penalties and on the rules regarding indirect customs representatives.

The amended regulation also provides for an adjustment of the provisions on penalties and rules concerning indirect customs representatives.

Carbon price paid in a third country

Where the embedded emissions are determined on the basis of actual emissions, an authorised CBAM declarant may claim in the CBAM declaration a reduction in the number of CBAM certificates to be surrendered in order to take into account the carbon price paid in a third country for the declared embedded emissions. The reduction may be claimed only if the carbon price has been effectively paid in a third country.

The Commission will, upon request by an operator of an installation located in a third country, register the information on that operator and on its installation in the CBAM registry.

The **CBAM registry** will contain, in a separate section of the registry, the information about the registered operators and installations in third countries and the information about the accredited verifiers registered.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20.10.2025.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: simplification and strengthening

2025/0039(COD) - 22/05/2025 - Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 564 votes to 20, with 12 abstentions, **amendments** to the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2023/956 as regards simplifying and strengthening the carbon border adjustment mechanism.

The matter was referred to the relevant committee for interinstitutional negotiations.

The proposed amendment is part of the first omnibus package aimed at eliminating regulations that are disproportionate to the sustainable transition. It aims to reduce the compliance burden on importers of goods covered by the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and improve the functioning of the CBAM.

Parliament supported the introduction of a new threshold of 50 tonnes, which will exempt the vast majority of importers - mainly small and medium-sized enterprises and individuals - who only import small quantities of goods covered by the CBAM.

With these amendments, Parliament clarified that the CBAM applies to importation of electricity, but it should not apply to electricity generated entirely in the exclusive economic zone of an EEA Member State and imported directly into the customs territory of the Union.

Other technical amendments aim to clarify the text.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: simplification and strengthening

PURPOSE: to simplify certain obligations and strengthen the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) that the Union has adopted to prevent the risk of carbon leakage and thereby reduce global carbon emissions.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: concerns have been raised by various companies and stakeholders about the administrative burden resulting from a number of EU acts, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM Regulation). Following up on the Draghi report on the future of European competitiveness, the Commission confirmed in its Communication 'A Compass for EU Competitiveness' that it would propose a first '**omnibus package on simplification**' that would include far-reaching simplification in the areas of sustainability disclosures in the financial services sector, sustainability due diligence and taxonomy. In its February 2025 Communication 'A Simpler, Faster Europe', the Commission set out the vision for an implementation and simplification agenda that delivers rapid and visible improvements for citizens and businesses on the ground.

This first omnibus package aims to eliminate overlapping and disproportionate regulations in the drive toward a sustainable transition, enhance EU companies' competitiveness and simplify EU investment programmes.

CONTENT: in light of the EU's increased climate ambitions, the introduction of a CBAM has the overarching objective of addressing climate change by reducing GHG emissions in the EU and globally. The amending proposal aims at **simplifying the compliance burden** on importers of CBAM goods and improving the functioning of CBAM.

More specifically, the Commission proposal contains two types of simplifications.

(1) **Importers of small quantities of CBAM goods**, which represent very small quantities of embedded emissions imported into the Union and in most cases correspond to SMEs and individuals, will be **exempt** from CBAM obligations. These are importers who import small quantities of CBAM goods, representing very small quantities of embedded emissions entering the Union from third countries. This works by introducing a new CBAM cumulative annual threshold of **50 tonnes** per importer, thus eliminating CBAM obligations for approximately 182 000 or 90% of importers, mostly SMEs, while still covering over 99% emissions in scope.

(2) **A set of simplifications for importers of CBAM goods above the threshold** to facilitate their compliance with the **reporting requirements**. In particular, the proposal simplifies and streamlines the authorisation procedure for national competent authorities and the Commission, the data collection processes from third country producers to authorised CBAM declarants, the calculation of embedded emissions for certain goods, the emission verification rules, the calculation of the authorised CBAM declarants' financial liability during the year of imports into the EU and the claim by authorised CBAM declarants for carbon prices paid in third countries where goods are produced.

This will be coupled with measures making CBAM more effective, by strengthening anti-abuse provisions and developing a joint anti-circumvention strategy together with national authorities.

Lastly, simplifying the mechanism will also be a key enabler for a potential future scope extension. In the second half of 2025, the Commission will present a comprehensive CBAM review report as provided in Article 30 of the CBAM regulation, which will pave the way for a potential extension of the CBAM scope.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: simplification and strengthening

The European Parliament adopted by 617 votes to 18, with 19 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2023/956 as regards simplifying and strengthening the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM).

The proposal aims to simplify certain obligations and strengthen the mechanism adopted by the Union to prevent the risk of carbon leakage and thereby reduce global carbon emissions. These amendments are part of the Omnibus I simplification package presented on 26 February 2025, which aims to simplify existing legislation in the areas of sustainability and investment.

The European Parliament adopted its position at first reading by amending the Commission's proposal as follows.

De minimis exemption

The Regulation provides for the introduction of a **new single mass-based de minimis threshold of 50 tonnes**, which will exempt the vast majority of importers – mainly small and medium-sized enterprises and individuals – who import only small quantities of goods covered by the CBAM. A single mass-based threshold should apply cumulatively to all goods in the sectors of **iron and steel, aluminium, fertilisers and cement**. Imports of electricity or hydrogen should not be included in the de minimis exemption.

Where, within the relevant calendar year, an importer, including any importer with the status of an authorised CBAM declarant, exceeds the single mass-based threshold, the importer or the authorised CBAM declarant will be subject to all obligations under this Regulation in respect of all emissions embedded in all goods imported in that calendar year.

The establishment of the single mass-based threshold that reflects the average emissions intensity of the quantity of the imported goods **pursues the objective of ensuring that at least 99 % of emissions embedded in imported goods** remain within the scope of the CBAM and that therefore the de minimis exemption applies to no more than 1 % of emissions embedded in imported goods.

By 30 April of each calendar year, the Commission will assess, on the basis of import data for the preceding 12 calendar months, whether the single mass-based threshold ensures that the de minimis exemption does not apply to more than 1% of the embedded emissions of imported goods and processed products. The Commission will adopt delegated acts to amend the single mass-based threshold where the value of the resulting threshold deviates from the applicable threshold by more than 15 tonnes.

Guarantees

The rules on imports still covered by the CBAM are also simplified, regarding for instance: the authorisation process, the calculation of emissions, verification rules and the financial liability of authorised CBAM declarants. Anti-abuse provisions are strengthened to prevent circumvention of the rules.

Sanctions and fines

Where an authorised CBAM declarant **fails to surrender the correct number of CBAM certificates** as a result of incorrect information provided by a third party, namely an operator, a verifier or an independent person certifying the carbon price documentation, the competent authorities, when applying penalties, should be able to take into account the specific circumstances concerned, such as the duration, gravity, scope, intentional or negligent nature or repetition of the non-compliance or the level of cooperation of the authorised CBAM declarant.

Importers other than authorised CBAM declarants that have exceeded the single mass-based threshold should be subject to a penalty. For that purpose, the entirety of the emissions embedded in the goods imported by such an importer without authorisation in the relevant calendar year should be taken into account. It is appropriate to provide that the payment of the penalty releases the importer from the obligation to submit a CBAM declaration and surrender CBAM certificates in respect of those imports. The competent authorities should be able to impose a lower penalty where the single mass-based threshold has been exceeded by no more than 10 %.