



보도자료



보도시점

배포 즉시

배포

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**EU Implements Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM),
Signaling Shift in Global Trade Landscape**
**- Mandatory Carbon Certificates from 2026 for Six Key Sectors,
Including Steel and Aluminum -**

The European Union (EU) has officially launched the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), marking a major shift in the international trading system.



European Union flags flying at the EU headquarters in Brussels, Belgium (Photo=EU)

CBAM is designed to calculate the carbon emissions embedded in goods imported into the EU and impose corresponding costs, with the aim of preventing so-called “carbon leakage.”

The scheme has been in a transitional phase since October 2023, but starting from 1 January 2026, importers of six sectors—steel, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, electricity, and hydrogen—will be required to both report embedded emissions and purchase CBAM certificates. The European Commission has announced its intention to gradually expand coverage, raising expectations that the mechanism could eventually affect virtually all industries.

Professor Kim Tae-hwang of Myongji University, Department of International Trade, noted:

“CBAM’s scope is steadily expanding, and given that even the energy consumed during transportation will be taken into account, the vast majority of goods may ultimately be subject to restrictions. In this sense, CBAM bears strong resemblance to protectionist measures, such as the tariff policies of the Trump administration, albeit under a European environmental framework.”

The international community is paying close attention to the dual nature of CBAM—as a tool for strengthening climate regulation and as a new form of trade barrier. While some countries may seize the opportunity to accelerate investment in low-carbon technologies and renewable energy, others—particularly those facing technological and cost constraints—are likely to encounter significant challenges in compliance.

Experts predict that CBAM will exert far-reaching influence across global supply chains and accelerate the restructuring of international trade, particularly in carbon-intensive industries.

The department in charge The 3rd HLMUN PRESS team	Team leader	Total management	ANN TAEHYUN
	Team member	Writer&Article translator	MAENG MINJU, KIM JIMIN
Hallym University Student Council hallym39th_baekya@naver.com			
Hallym University 3rd HLMUN hallymmun@gmail.com			