

Supplementary Material: The External Impact of EU Climate Policy: Political Reactions to the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics

Author: Simon Otto, Vrije Universiteit Brussels. (Contact: Simon.Otto@vub.be).

Table A1: Detailed mapping of political reactions to the EU CBAM by country

Country <i>Perspective(s)</i>	Responses	Empirical observations
Albania <i>Trade</i>	Cooperation	- Requested Commission support to assess carbon pricing options in an impact assessment in Dec 2023 to mitigate impacts of EU CBAM, as part of Energy Community (Carbon Pulse, 2023l).
	Policy	- ETS under consideration since 2023 as part of EU Accession process. Trading is supposed to start in 2025 (World Bank, 2024a, 2024c). - Policy reform increasing the national carbon tax on coal to prepare for CBAM (Carbon Pulse, 2023g).
Algeria <i>Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral climate measures raised at UNFCCC (as part of G77 and LMDC) (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
	Policy	- Measures under consideration to support domestic CCS development in the oil and gas sector to reduce impact of CBAM (Carbon Pulse, 2024o; Hespress, 2024)
Australia <i>Power</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition and concerns raised by government officials and at WTO criticising unilateral trade measures and questioning WTO-compatibility (Carbon Pulse, 2021d; WTO, 2021b, 2022a).
	Policy	- Policy reform of national carbon price (Safeguard Mechanism) in Jul 2023, effectively turning it into a mandatory baseline-and-credit system (i.e. rate-based ETS) (ICAP, 2024). - CBAM under consideration since 2023 as part of broader discussion of how to address carbon leakage, in direct reference to EU CBAM. Public consultations are ongoing throughout 2024 (Carbon Pulse, 2024k; IETA, 2024).
Bahrain <i>Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition and concerns raised at WTO and UNFCCC (through Arab Group and G77) focused on WTO compatibility, criticism on unilateral trade measures (Carbon Brief, 2023b; WTO, 2021a, 2021b, 2022a, 2022b).
Belarus <i>Trade/Justice</i>	Policy	- Policies/measures under consideration to reduce carbon intensity of the economy to shield itself from the effect of EU CBAM (Carbon Pulse, 2021c).
Bhutan <i>Justice</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition through UNFCCC (through G77) focused avoidance of unilateral trade measures (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
Bosnia & Herzegovina <i>Justice/Trade</i>	Cooperation	- Requested Commission support to assess carbon pricing options in an impact assessment in Dec 2023 to mitigate impacts of EU CBAM, as part of Energy Community (Carbon Pulse, 2023l).
	Policy	- ETS under consideration since 2021 to be implemented by 2026 as part of EU accession process. Adopted decarbonisation roadmap (incl. ETS) in 2021 (Carbon Pulse, 2021f), but there has been little progress on actual policy implementation (European Commission, 2023, World Bank, 2024c).
Brazil <i>Power</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition raised by government officials, in part through BASIC (Euractive, 2021; IETA, 2024; Politico, 2023; Carbon Pulse, 2024p), at WTO raising concerns on CBAM's compatibility with trade law and violation of CBDR principle (WTO, 2021b, 2022a, 2022b, 2023a), and at UNFCCC (through BASIC and G77) against unilateral measures (Carbon Brief, 2023b; Politico, 2023).

Country <i>Perspective(s)</i>	Responses	Empirical observations
	Policy	- ETS under implementation since 2022. Initial bills were passed in Dec 2023 with further implementation pending. The cap-and-trade ETS will cover high emitting entities and is expected to start pilot operation in 2028-2029 (Carbon Pulse, 2023m; ICAP, 2024; IETA, 2024).
Canada <i>Power</i>	Cooperation	- Bilateral cooperation on the promotion of carbon pricing and WTO-compatible carbon adjustments agreed at Canada-EU summit in Jun 2021 and as part of the 2023 EU-Canada Green Alliance (Carbon Pulse, 2023h; IETA, 2024).
	Policy	- CBAM under consideration since 2021. First public consultations were launched in 2021, but no further action was taken since (Carbon Pulse, 2021g; IETA, 2024).
Chile <i>Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral measures raised at UNFCCC, through G77 (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
	Policy	- ETS and domestic CBAM under consideration since 2022 (ETS) and 2024 (CBAM) (ICAP, 2024; Carbon Pulse, 2024q).
China <i>Power/Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition by government officials, in part through BASIC (Carbon Pulse, 2019, 2024p; Euractive, 2021; IETA, 2024), through WTO raising political concerns about EU CBAM's compatibility with trade law and violation of CBDR principle (Carbon Pulse, 2023a; WTO, 2020, 2021a, 2021b, 2022a, 2022b, 2023a, 2024), but is reported to strike a milder tone recently (Carbon Pulse, 2023b), and through UNFCCC raising political opposition against unilateral measures, through BASIC, G77 and LMDCs (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
	Cooperation	- Bilateral cooperation on promotion of emissions trading as an effective tool for reaching net zero emissions, as part of a wider pact to work together on environment and climate (Carbon Pulse, 2024l).
	Policy	- ETS reform under consideration including the expansion to industrial sectors (steel, cement and aluminium), suggesting a link to the EU CBAM (Carbon Brief, 2023a; IETA, 2024). - Reform of MRV rules under implementation since 2023, including development carbon-footprint accounting rules for 50 key products by 2025 with an initial focus on cement, iron and steel, aluminium and fertilisers (Carbon Brief, 2023c; IETA, 2024; Reuters, 2024b). In April 2024 MRV rules for the power sector were strengthened (Carbon Pulse, 2024h).
Colombia <i>Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral measures at UNFCCC, through G77 (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
	Policy	- ETS under implementation since 2021. Throughout 2023 focused on the planning stages for the pilot phase and the full operationalization by 2030 (ICAP, 2024)
Egypt <i>Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition raised at WTO and UNFCCC (through Arab Group, G77 and LMDCs) focused on concerns about EU CBAM's compatibility with trade law and violation of CBDR principle (WTO, 2022a), and political opposition against unilateral measures, (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
	Cooperation	- Request for CBAM exemptions by Egypt's Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) for producers in possessions of carbon credits from the domestic voluntary market (Carbon Pulse, 2024d).
	Policy	- Carbon tax for industrial products under implementation in to reduce emissions and minimise impacts of CBAM (Carbon Pulse, 2024m).

Country <i>Perspective(s)</i>	Responses	Empirical observations
India <i>Power/Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition raised by government officials, in part through BASIC (Carbon Pulse, 2024p; Euractive, 2021; IETA, 2024), at WTO focusing on compatibility with trade law and violation of CBDR principle (Reuters, 2024a, 2024c), and at UNFCCC (through BASIC, G77 and LMDCs) against unilateral measures (Carbon Brief, 2023b). - Consideration of countermeasures, such as a tariff on EU imports potentially based on historical emissions (IETA, 2024; Politico, 2024). - Consideration of filing a complaint at WTO (Reuters, 2023a).
	Cooperation	- Bilateral discussions on exemptions/concessions for the EU CBAM for Indian SMEs for Micro-, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs). EU agreed to incorporate solutions into the Free Trade Agreement under negotiations, but details are yet to be agreed (Bloomberg, 2024; Carbon Pulse, 2024a; IETA, 2024). - Bilateral discussions on support to adapt to CBAM and introduce emission pricing (Carbon Pulse, 2024n).
	Policy	- ETS under implementation, with draft rules were released in Nov 2023. The Intensity-based trading scheme is expected to be operational around 2026 and cover energy-intensive industries (Carbon Pulse, 2023f; ICAP, 2024). - Carbon pricing of exports to EU under consideration to collect carbon revenues locally and avoid EU CBAM (Carbon Pulse, 2023c; Reuters, 2023b).
Indonesia <i>Power</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition at WTO raising concerns about compatibility with trade law and violation of CBDR principle (WTO, 2021a, 2022b, 2023a, 2023b, 2024), and at UNFCCC (through G77 and LMDCs) against unilateral measures (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
	Policy	- ETS under implementation since 2023. Focused on the power sector (World Bank, 2024b).
Iran <i>Power</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral measures at UNFCCC, through G77 and LMDCs (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
Jamaica <i>Justice</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral measures at UNFCCC, through G77 (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
Japan <i>Power</i>	Cooperation	- Bilateral cooperation on climate action under EU-Japan Green Alliance (2021), including discussion carbon pricing as well as WTO compatible carbon border adjustment measures (European Council, 2021).
	Policy	- ETS under consideration since 2021. In Feb 2023 approved a decarbonisation roadmap that includes initial arrangements for a mandatory ETS from 2026 onwards, to complement existing carbon trading systems (Carbon Pulse, 2021a; ICAP, 2024; IETA, 2024). - CBAM under consideration since 2021, but so far no concrete follow up (World Bank, 2024b).
Montenegro <i>Justice</i>	Cooperation	- Requested Commission support to assess carbon pricing options in an impact assessment in Dec 2023 to mitigate impacts of EU CBAM, as part of Energy Community (Carbon Pulse, 2023l).
	Policy	- Reform of ETS under consideration. Government is currently reviewing the national ETS, likely involving a revision of the ETS cap and introduction of auctioning of 100% of allowances. The ETS is in place since 2020 and part of the alignment with EU policies under the accession process (ICAP, 2024; World Bank, 2024b, 2024c).
Morocco	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral measures at UNFCCC, through Arab Group (Carbon Brief, 2023b).

Country	Responses	Empirical observations
<i>Perspective(s)</i>		
<i>Trade</i>	Policy	- Carbon tax under consideration since 2021 but gained new momentum in 2024. The carbon tax may cover the same sectors as EU CBAM suggesting a link (Carbon Pulse, 2024c). - Measures under consideration to support domestic CCS development in the to reduce impact of CBAM (Hespress, 2024)
Mozambique <i>Justice</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral measures at UNFCCC, through G77 (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
North Macedonia <i>Justice</i>	Cooperation	- Requested Commission support to assess carbon pricing options in an impact assessment in Dec 2023 to mitigate impacts of EU CBAM, as part of Energy Community (Carbon Pulse, 2023l).
	Policy	- ETS under consideration since 2021 (EU accession). ETS is expected to be operational by 2026 (Carbon Pulse, 2021f, World Bank 2024c).
Russia <i>Trade/Power</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition to EU CBAM, criticising CBAM as trade barriers and incompatible with WTO-rules (Carbon Pulse, 2020b), at WTO raising political concerns about EU CBAM's compatibility with trade law and violation of CBDR principle (WTO, 2020, 2021a, 2021b, 2022a, 2022b, 2023a, 2023b), and at UNFCCC against unilateral measures (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
	Policy	- Climate policies/measures under implementation since 2021, including the adoption of MRV rules, regional pilot ETS and the development of a national carbon market (Carbon Pulse, 2021e, 2022c). This was regarded as preparation for the EU CBAM, albeit trade in most CBAM sectors has been blocked by sanctions since 2022 (Carbon Brief, 2022; IETA, 2024; Pauw et al., 2022). - Carbon pricing under consideration. Potentially be implemented from 2028 onwards (Carbon Pulse, 2024b).
Saudi Arabia <i>Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition at WTO raising political concerns about EU CBAM's compatibility with trade law and the EU international obligations (WTO, 2021a, 2021b, 2022a, 2022b, 2023a, 2023b), and at UNFCCC against unilateral measures, through Arab Group, G77 and LMDC (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
Serbia <i>Justice/Trade</i>	Cooperation	- Requested Commission support to assess carbon pricing options in an impact assessment in Dec 2023 to mitigate impacts of EU CBAM, as part of Energy Community (Carbon Pulse, 2023l).
	Policy	- ETS under consideration since 2021 to be implemented by 2026 as part of EU accession process. Adopted decarbonisation roadmap (incl. ETS) in 2021 (Carbon Pulse, 2021f; World Bank, 2024c).
South Korea <i>Power/Trade</i>	Cooperation	- Bilateral negotiations to seek recognition of national measures under CBAM in 2022. South Korean has been granted observer status in the CBAM methodology observer group and the Commission has ensured South Korean ETS prices will be taken into account under CBAM (Carbon Pulse, 2022b, 2022d).
	Policy	- Reform of ETS under consideration to align it better with EU ETS, potentially including a reduction of free allowances allocated to industry and updated its MRV system in line with international requirements. Public consultation was launched in 2022, with policy implementation still ongoing (Carbon Pulse, 2023d; IETA, 2024). - Domestic support to help SME's prepare for CBAM reporting requirements (Carbon Pulse, 2024e).
Trinidad and Tobago <i>Justice</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral measures at UNFCCC, through G77 (Carbon Brief, 2023b).

Country <i>Perspective(s)</i>	Responses	Empirical observations
Turkey <i>Trade/Justice</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition at WTO raising political concerns about unilateral climate measures, WTO compatibility, and application of CBAM (WTO, 2021a, 2023a, 2023b, 2024), and at UNFCCC against unilateral measures (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
	Cooperation	- Bilateral support for decarbonisation of Turkish EIIs and development of carbon markets provided by European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) since 2021 (Carbon Pulse, 2021b, 2024g).
	Policy	- Increase of climate ambition in response to the EU CBAM, manifested in the ratification of the Paris Agreement, a 2053 net zero emission target and domestic climate policies in 2021 (Politico, 2021). - ETS under implementation since 2021 and to be launched in 2024 covering high emitting sectors to avoid the costs of CBAM (Carbon Pulse, 2023i, 2023k; IETA, 2024).
United Arab Emirates <i>Trade</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition against unilateral measures at UNFCCC , through Arab Group and G77 (Carbon Brief, 2023b).
Ukraine <i>Justice/Trade</i>	Opposition	- Raised political concerns over impact of CBAM on domestic industries in 2020 (Carbon Pulse, 2020a)
	Cooperation	- Requested Commission support to assess carbon pricing options in an impact assessment in Dec 2023 to mitigate impacts of EU CBAM, as part of Energy Community (Carbon Pulse, 2023l).
	Policy	- ETS under implementation since 2021 and to be launched in 2025 (as part of EU Accession process). CBAM appears to have accelerated the development of the ETS (Carbon Pulse, 2023e; IETA, 2024)
United Kingdom <i>Power/Trade</i>	Cooperation	- Potential linking of UK ETS with EU ETS under consideration , but no specific discussions have started as of May 2024. EU-UK trade and Cooperation Agreement includes the possibility of linking the two ETS (Carbon Pulse, 2024j).
	Policy	- CBAM under implementation since 2023. Public consultations are ongoing as of May 2024 and the CBAM is planned to start operating by 2027 and will closely mirror the EU CBAM (Carbon Pulse, 2024f; IETA, 2024).
United States <i>Power</i>	Opposition	- Political opposition was raised against a CBAM in 2020 but US opposition has since quieted down (see Politico, 2024) - Threatened with retaliative measures in 2020 under the Trump administration (Carbon Pulse, 2020c).
	Cooperation	- Bilateral negotiations on a sectoral agreement on sustainable steel and aluminium trade since 2021. While the official aim is to address Chinese overcapacity and advance sectoral decarbonisation, it has also been seen as a vehicle for the US to gain exemptions from the EU CBAM (Unger & Quitzow, 2024). The initial deadline of 2023 was not met and negotiations are planned to conclude after the November 2024 US elections (Carbon Pulse, 2023j; IETA, 2024).
	Policy	- CBAM under discussion in the US Senate with several different proposals having been discussed since 2021 (Carbon Pulse, 2022a,i).

Source: Author(s).

References

- Bloomberg. (2024, January 23). India to Ask EU for Measures to Align Emission Trading Systems. *Bloomberg.Com*. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2024-01-23/india-to-ask-eu-for-measures-to-align-emission-trading-systems>
- Carbon Brief. (2022, September 22). The Carbon Brief Profile: Russia. *Carbon Brief*. <https://www.carbonbrief.org/the-carbon-brief-profile-russia/>
- Carbon Brief. (2023a, October 19). China Briefing 19 October: BRI funding; coal job losses; extreme weather damage. *Carbon Brief*. <https://www.carbonbrief.org/china-briefing-19-october-bri-funding-coal-job-losses-extreme-weather-damage/>
- Carbon Brief. (2023b, November 20). Interactive: Who wants what at the COP28 climate change summit. *Carbon Brief*. <https://www.carbonbrief.org/interactive-who-wants-what-at-the-cop28-climate-change-summit/>
- Carbon Brief. (2023c, November 30). China Briefing 30 November: China at COP28; Xi's 'unwavering' climate commitment; Voluntary carbon market restart. *Carbon Brief*. <https://www.carbonbrief.org/china-briefing-30-november-china-at-cop28-xis-unwavering-climate-commitment-voluntary-carbon-market-restart/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2019, November 27). China lashes out at EU carbon border adjustment initiative ahead of climate talks. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/87558/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2020a, April 6). Ukraine flags concerns over “extremely sensitive” EU carbon border tax plan. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/96215/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2020b, July 24). Russia “extremely concerned” by EU carbon border tax plans, says could break WTO rules. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/104863/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2020c, October 27). US threatens retaliation against EU over carbon border measures -FT. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/90854/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2021a, March 4). Japan seen opting for climate policy mix of ETS, carbon tax, and subsidies. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/122993/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2021b, April 21). EBRD working with Turkey on carbon market plans in bid to circumvent EU border tariffs. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/126966/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2021c, May 18). Belarus drafts plan to shield itself from EU carbon border measures -media. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/129208/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2021d, July 15). Australia Market Roundup: Govt protests EU CBAM move, while offset issuances fall back to average levels. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/134118/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2021e, October 18). Russia sets MRV rules, eyes verifier network for domestic carbon market. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/141528/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2021f, December 10). Western Balkan nations commit to launch carbon pricing by 2026. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/146414/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2021g, December 16). Canadian carbon border measure faces challenges over CO2 price complexity. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/146915/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2022a, July 21). US senator keeps up fight for CBAM despite hostile Congress « Carbon Pulse. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/167054/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2022b, October 3). South Korea to seek EU CBAM acceptance for ETS carbon reductions, strengthen MRV. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/174458/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2022c, October 22). Pilot Russian carbon trades to start next year, with at least three regional schemes eyed. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/141932/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2022d, November 17). COP27: South Korea to deepen Article 6 ties with Mongolia, seeks CBAM reassurances from the EU. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/180620/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023a, June 6). China may take further action against CBAM after upcoming WTO discussions - analysts. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/206454/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023b, June 20). China softens rhetoric on CBAM, though next step remains uncertain -analysts. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/208532/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023c, September 25). Modi govt looking at ways to keep CBAM fees in India. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/224731/>

Political Reactions to the EU CBAM – Supplementary Material

- Carbon Pulse. (2023d, October 5). South Korea weighs ETS regulatory changes for CBAM -expert. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/231562/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023e, October 5). Ukraine minister underlines need to introduce ETS as soon as possible in light of EU CBAM -media. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/227313/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023f, November 9). Indian govt releases draft rules for planned intensity-based emissions market. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/235166/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023g, November 13). UPDATE – Albania responds to EU CBAM by raising carbon tax on coal from 2024. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/235897/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023h, November 24). UPDATE – EU and Canada launch Green Alliance with carbon markets in mind. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/239422/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023i, December 1). COP28: Turkey to launch first ETS phase in 2025 covering high-emitting sectors -official. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/240914/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023j, December 5). ANALYSIS: EU-US cleaner steel deal to be postponed until after elections amid rules friction. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/242570/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023k, December 12). COP28: Turkish ETS won't be open to speculators initially and will feature a rising emissions cap -official. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/244467/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023l, December 18). UPDATE – EU candidates call on Brussels to help them assess carbon pricing options. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/245907/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2023m, December 22). Brazil cap-and-trade bill passes lower chamber, to return to senate. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/248006/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024a, January 23). India seeks to align domestic carbon market with EU ETS -media. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/253618/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024b, January 30). Russia considering carbon pricing from 2028 -media. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/255541/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024c, February 5). Morocco carbon tax plans gain new momentum after EU CBAM. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/257231/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024d, February 21). CP Daily: Tuesday February 20, 2024. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/261587/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024e, February 28). South Korea strengthens support for SMEs to get to grips with CBAM. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/263921/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024f, March 21). UK opens public consultation on carbon border tariff design. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/270880/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024g, March 25). EBRD initiative launched in Türkiye targets decarbonisation of CBAM-covered sectors. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/271573/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024h, April 15). China updates emission factors for domestic power sector to strengthen carbon accounting. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/277858/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024i, April 17). ANALYSIS: Environmental, economic interests converge in US federal CBAM bills. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/277551/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024j, April 18). UK open to ETS linkage with EU, but complications mean it will take time. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/279198/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024k, May 1). Australian industries divided over the need of a CBAM, consultation submissions show. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/282910/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024l, June 19). EU-China agree to cooperate on emissions trading. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/296528/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024m, July 2). Egyptian carbon tax expected by year's end -media. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/300020/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024n, July 8). Brussels, New Delhi agree to work together on CBAM. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/302000/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024o, July 19). Algeria sets sights on CCS to lower national carbon footprint -media. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/305986/>

- Carbon Pulse. (2024p, July 25). Developed countries should contribute trillions to support climate finance, BASIC bloc says. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/307194/>
- Carbon Pulse. (2024q, July 27). BRIEFING: Chile presents draft ETS timeline, floats carbon border tariff. *Carbon Pulse*. <https://carbon-pulse.com/308070/>
- Euractive. (2021, April 12). Emerging economies share ‘grave concern’ over EU plans for a carbon border levy. *Euractive*. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy-environment/news/emerging-economies-share-grave-concern-over-eu-plans-for-a-carbon-border-levy/>
- European Commission. (2023). *Bosnia and Herzegovina 2023 Report (SWD(2023) 691 final)*. European Commission. https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-11/SWD_2023_691%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina%20report.pdf
- European Council. (2021). *EU-Japan Summit—27 May 2021. Towards a Green Alliance to protect our environment, stop climate change and achieve green growth*. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/49932/eu-japan-green-alliance-may-2021.pdf?utm_source=dsms-auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EU-Japan+Green+Alliance
- Hespress. (2024, July 14). Morocco and Algeria challenge EU carbon tax with carbon capture plans. *Hespress English*. <https://en.hespress.com/87959-morocco-and-algeria-challenge-eu-carbon-tax-with-carbon-capture-plans.html>
- ICAP. (2024). *Emissions Trading Worldwide: Status Report 2024*. International Carbon Action Partnership. https://icapcarbonaction.com/system/files/document/240522_report_final.pdf
- IETA. (2024). *International Reaction to the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism*. https://www.ieta.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/IETA_INTL-REACTION-TO-CBAM-REPORT.pdf
- Pauw, P., van Schaik, L., & Cretti, G. (2022). The CBAM Effect: How the world is responding to the EU’s new climate stick. *Clingendael Alert*. https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/Alert_CBAM_effect.pdf
- Politico. (2021, November 6). EU’s looming carbon tax nudged Turkey toward Paris climate accord, envoy says. *Politico*. <https://www.politico.eu/article/eu-carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism-turkey-paris-accord-climate-change/>
- Politico. (2023, December 5). Brazil’s anger over EU carbon tax infiltrates COP28. *Politico*. <https://www.politico.eu/article/brazil-anger-eu-carbon-tax-infiltrates-cop28-luiz-ignazio-lula-da-silva-china-india-south-africa/>
- Politico. (2024, March 8). *The EU’s carbon tax may devastate a country it is trying to keep alive: Ukraine*. <https://pro.politico.eu/news/176342>
- Reuters. (2023a, May 16). *India plans to challenge EU carbon tax at WTO*. <https://www.reuters.com/world/india/india-plans-challenge-eu-carbon-tax-wto-sources-2023-05-16/>
- Reuters. (2023b, November 2). India weighs local tax options to avoid EU carbon levy—Minister. *Reuters*. <https://www.reuters.com/world/india/india-weighs-local-tax-options-avoid-eu-carbon-levy-minister-2023-11-02/>
- Reuters. (2024a, February 7). India plans to protest EU’s carbon tax at WTO meeting—Sources. *Reuters*. <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/india-plans-protest-eus-carbon-tax-wto-meeting-sources-2024-02-07/>
- Reuters. (2024b, June 5). China plans new carbon measurement standards to boost climate efforts. *Reuters*. <https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/china-establish-carbon-footprint-management-system-by-2027-2024-06-05/>
- Reuters. (2024c, July 29). India sees EU carbon tax proposal as unfair and not acceptable, official says. *Reuters*. <https://www.reuters.com/world/india/india-sees-eu-carbon-tax-proposal-unfair-not-acceptable-official-says-2024-07-29/>
- Unger, C., & Quitzow, R. (2024). Dream or reality: Where is the club for green steel? *Npj Climate Action*, 3(1), 1–3. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44168-024-00119-z>
- World Bank. (2024a). *Carbon Pricing Dashboard*. Carbon Pricing Dashboard. <https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/>
- World Bank. (2024b). *State and Trends of Carbon Pricing*. World Bank. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/41544>
- World Bank. (2024c). *Western Balkans 6 Country Climate and Development Report*. CCDR Series. World Bank Group. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/41881>

Political Reactions to the EU CBAM – Supplementary Material

- WTO. (2020). *Minutes of the Committee on Market Access 8 June 2020 (G/MA/M/72)*. World Trade Organisation. <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/MA/M72.pdf&Open=True>
- WTO. (2021a). *Minutes of the Committee on Market Access 12 and 16 November 2020 (G/MA/M/73)*. World Trade Organisation. <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/MA/M73.pdf&Open=True>
- WTO. (2021b). *Minutes of the Committee on Market Access 29 and 30 April 2021 (G/MA/M/74)*. World Trade Organisation. <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/MA/M74.pdf&Open=True>
- WTO. (2022a). *Minutes of the Committee on Market Access 11 October 2021 (G/MA/M/75)*. World Trade Organisation. <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/MA/M75.pdf&Open=True>
- WTO. (2022b). *Minutes of the Committee on Market Access 30 and 31 March 2022 (G/MA/M/76)*. World Trade Organisation.
- WTO. (2023a). *Minutes of the Committee on Market Access 18 and 19 October 2022 (G/MA/M/77)*. World Trade Organisation. <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/MA/M77.pdf&Open=True>
- WTO. (2023b). *Minutes of the Committee on Market Access 26 and 27 April 2023 (G/MA/M/78)*. World Trade Organisation. <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/MA/M78.pdf&Open=True>
- WTO. (2024). *Minutes of the Committee on Market Access 16 and 17 October 2023 (G/MA/M/79)*. World Trade Organisation. <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/MA/M79.pdf&Open=True>