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ANNEXES 1 to 4

ANNEXES

to the

Commission implementing Regulation (EU) .../...

laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/956 as regards the conversion of the carbon price paid in a third country into a corresponding reduction in the number of CBAM certificates to be surrendered, the evidence of payment of that carbon price, the qualifications of the independent person and conditions to ascertain its independance and qualifications

ANNEX I – Methodology for the calculation of the carbon price effectively paid for the embedded emission

This Annex lays down methods for attributing the carbon price effectively paid for the specific embedded emissions in goods.

1. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Annex, and of Annexes II and III, the following definitions apply:

(1) 'CPM emissions' means emissions reported and confirmed under the carbon price mechanism;

(2) 'rebate or other forms of compensation on emissions' means the share of the CPM emissions compensated by rebates or other forms of compensation;

(3) 'carbon tax' means a carbon tax, levy or fee, under the form of a point source carbon tax or fuel-based carbon tax set by the third-country authorities;

(4) 'point source carbon tax' means a direct tax, levy or fee levied on greenhouse gas emissions that originate from a specific, identifiable source;

(5) 'fuel-based carbon tax' means a direct tax, levy or fee levied on the carbon content of fossil fuel supply whose emissions are released during the production of goods;

(6) 'CPM reporting period' means the period that is applicable to the monitoring and reporting of the CPM emissions;

(7) 'carbon credit' means a credit issued by a crediting mechanism representing an emission reduction or removal of greenhouse gas emissions from the atmosphere, which is generated by a mitigation activity and implemented in operations whose emissions are not covered by the carbon price mechanism;

(8) 'international carbon credit' means a carbon credit related to a mitigation activity implemented in a country other than the country of production of a good.

2. ATTRIBUTION STEPS IN THE METHODOLOGY

The carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded emissions for goods shall be attributed by carrying out the following consecutive steps:

(a) determine the carbon price paid per tonne of CPM emissions, expressed in tCO_2e, in accordance with section 3, for each carbon price mechanism covering greenhouse gas emissions released during the production of goods;

(b) attribute the CPM emissions to each good, in accordance with section 4, for each carbon price mechanism covering greenhouse gas emissions released during the production of goods;

(c) attribute the rebate or other forms of compensation on emissions to each good, in accordance with section 5, for each carbon price mechanism covering greenhouse gas emissions released during the production of goods;

(d) attribute the carbon price effectively paid to specific embedded emissions and determine data points that are necessary for the CBAM declarant, in accordance with section 6, for each carbon price mechanism covering greenhouse gas emissions released during the production of goods;

(e) convert the carbon price effectively paid to euro and aggregate the total carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded emissions, in accordance with section 7.

Where this Annex specifies the evidence supporting the carbon price effectively paid, that evidence shall pertain to the specific installation producing goods, including when the carbon price is paid by an entity subject to a carbon price mechanism applying to several installations.

3. DETERMINATION OF THE APPLICABLE CARBON PRICE PER TONNE OF EMISSIONS, BASED ON THE FORM OF THE CARBON PRICE MECHANISM

For each carbon price mechanism covering greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production of goods, a carbon price per tonne of emissions shall be determined.

Where CPM emissions cover direct emissions, the carbon price per tonne of direct emissions (CP_{di}) shall be determined as specified in sections 3.1 and 3.3.

Where CPM emissions cover indirect emissions, the carbon price per tonne of indirect emissions (CP_{ind}) shall be determined as specified in sections 3.2 and 3.3.

Where CPM emissions cover both direct and indirect emissions, the carbon price shall be established per tonne of direct emissions or indirect emissions separately.

Where rebates or other forms of compensation takes the form of a refund in monetary value, the corresponding reduction of the carbon price shall be established as specified in section 3.4.

3.1. Determination of the carbon price associated with direct emissions

Where the carbon price applies to direct emissions of the installation that is subject to an emissions trading system or a point source carbon tax, the carbon price on direct emissions shall be established based on the following equation:

$$CP_{DIR} = CP / EM\_CPM_{DIR} \qquad \textit{(equation 1)}$$

Where:

– CP_{DIR} is the carbon price per tonne of CPM emissions associated with direct emissions, of the installation producing goods, expressed as price per tonne of CO_2e;

– *CP* is the total carbon price paid by the operator on direct emissions for the relevant CPM reporting period, expressed in the jurisdiction's local currency unit;

– EM_CPM_{DIR} is the total CPM emissions associated with direct emissions for the relevant CPM reporting period, expressed as tonnes CO_2e.

Where the carbon price applies to emissions of imported electricity (as a CBAM good), the carbon price may be established by using the relevant default carbon price made available by the Commission or based on an actual carbon price when the reporting of embedded emissions is established based on actual values, consistent with the emission factor for the imported electricity determined on the basis of actual emissions reported in the emissions report, in accordance with section 1 of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

Where the carbon price applies to a fuel-based carbon price mechanism, section 3.3.3 shall apply.

3.2. Determination of the carbon price associated with indirect emissions

Where the carbon price applies to indirect emissions of the installation, the carbon price on indirect emissions shall be established based on an annual average carbon price per unit of electricity purchased, using the following equation:

$$\boldsymbol{CP_{IND} = CP/(Q_{IND} \times EF)} \quad \textit{(equation 2)}$$

Where:

– CP_{IND} is the average carbon price per tonne of CPM emissions, associated with the indirect emissions of the installation producing goods, expressed as price per tonne of CO_2e;

– *CP* is the total carbon price paid on indirect emissions, expressed in the jurisdiction's local currency unit;

– Q_{IND} is the relevant quantity of electricity consumed, expressed in MWh or TJ;

– *EF* is the emissions factor relevant for the electricity consumed, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e/MWh or tonnes of CO_2e/TJ.

The emissions factor for electricity EF in equation 2 shall be consistent with the actual embedded indirect emissions in accordance with Article 8 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, the carbon price associated with indirect emissions (*CP ind*) may be a default carbon price made available by the Commission.

3.3. The types of carbon price mechanism under which the carbon price is paid

The carbon price covered by direct or indirect emissions shall be established based on the type of carbon price mechanisms listed in the following sections. The evidence of such carbon price is specified in section 3.5.

3.3.1. Emissions Trading System

Where an emissions trading system is applicable, the total carbon price paid on direct emissions in equation 1 and the total carbon price paid on indirect emissions in equation 2 shall be established separately by the weighted average auctioning price of the allowance over the reporting period, expressed in price per tonne of CO_2e, made available by the relevant authorities responsible for the emissions trading system.

Where the weighted average auctioning price of the allowance is not available, the average exchange price of the allowance on the recognised secondary market as published by the public authority responsible for the management of the secondary market shall be applied. If the average exchange price is not published by the responsible public authority or evidence of that published exchange price cannot be provided, the average exchange price as published by the exchange or trading platform that is authorised and supervised by the jurisdiction's authorities shall be applied.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, CP_{DIR} and CP_{IND} in equations 1 and 2, respectively, may be established based on the average of the cost price of the operator's compliance units at the point of purchase. When determining this average, the operator shall

only take into account those compliance units that are in the account of the emissions trading system's registry at the reporting period used for reporting embedded emissions.

3.3.2. Point source carbon tax

Where a point-source carbon tax is applicable, CP_{DIR} and CP_{IND} in equations 1 and 2, respectively, shall be established separately by the applicable carbon tax rate, expressed in carbon price paid per tonne of CO_2e.

If a reduced carbon tax rate is paid in accordance with the legislation established under the carbon tax, the carbon price rate shall be that reduced carbon tax rate expressed in carbon price paid per tonne of CPM emissions associated with direct or indirect emissions.

Where the carbon tax rate was modified during the reporting period, a time weighted average carbon price rate shall be established, summing up the original carbon price rate and the modified carbon price rate in proportion to their respective application period over the reporting period.

3.3.3. Fuel-based carbon tax

Where a fuel-based carbon tax is applicable to fuels consumed by the installation, CP_{DIR} in equation 1 and CP_{IND} in equation 2 shall be established separately on the basis of the weighted average carbon tax rate for the fuels that are subject to the carbon tax.

For that purpose:

(a) the following equation shall be used for fuels combusted in the installation where the CPM emissions are associated with direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{CP_{DIR} = \Sigma_{f=1}^{n}\left[TaxRateFuel_f \times Q_{FUEL_f}\right] / \left(\Sigma_{f=1}^{n}\left[Q_{FUEL_f} \times DEF_f\right]\right)} \quad \textit{(equation 3a)}$$

(b) the following equation shall be used for fuels combusted in the installation where the CPM emissions are associated with indirect emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{CP_{IND} = \Sigma_{f=1}^{n}\left[TaxRateFuel_f \times Q_{FUEL_f}\right] / \left(\Sigma_{f=1}^{n}\left[Q_{FUEL_f} \times DEF_f\right]\right)} \quad \textit{(equation 3b)}$$

Where:

– CP_{DIR} is the weighted average carbon price rate per tonne of CPM emissions, associated with direct emissions of the installation producing the goods, expressed as price per tonne of CO_2e;

– CP_{IND} is the weighted average carbon price rate per tonne of CPM emissions, associated with indirect emissions of the installation producing the goods, expressed as price per tonne CO_2e;

– $TaxRateFuel_f$ is the specific tax rate per unit of fuel *f* that is applicable to the fuel as prescribed in the carbon tax to which the operator is subject;

– $QFUEL_f$ is the quantity of fuel *f* consumed at the installation in the CPM reporting period that is subject to the carbon tax, expressed in units of fuel;

– DEF_f is the default emissions factor relevant for the fuel *f* consumed, expressed in tonnes CO_2e /unit of fuel;

– $\Sigma_{f=1}^{n}$ is the sum of all specific tax rates for the relevant fuels subject to a specific carbon tax.

The default emissions factors in equations 3a and 3b shall be based on standard factors that are prescribed in the jurisdiction's legislation or specified by the tax authority as the basis for deriving the tax per unit of fuel based on its emissions content.

If those emission factors are not available, standard factors shall be applied that are used by the country where the installation is located for its latest national inventory submission to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Where those national inventory standard factors are not available, standard factors contained in the latest Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas ('GHG') Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change shall be applied. In those cases, the carbon tax rate established under the carbon tax legislation that is applicable to the fuel ($TaxRateFuel_f$) and the emission factor relevant for that fuel consumed (DEF_f) shall be consistent with the carbon price rate established under the legislation.

Where a reduced carbon tax rate is applicable per unit of fuel consumed in accordance with the legislation established under the carbon tax, $TaxRateFuel_f$ shall be the reduced tax rate per unit of fuel consumed, that is applicable to the fuel unless there is evidence that the operator has paid the full reference carbon tax rate and that no reduction on the tax rate was applied.

Where the carbon tax rate of a fuel *f* was modified during the reporting period, a time-weighted average carbon price rate shall be established and used for the purpose of determining $TaxRateFuel_f$ in equation 3a and 3b.

3.3.4. Carbon price mechanisms with different compliance options

Where the carbon price applying to the direct emissions or indirect emissions of the installation is paid under different forms of compliance options including using carbon credits to meet compliance obligations under an emissions trading system or a carbon tax, allowing installations in an emissions trading system to purchase missing allowances or credits of an equivalent nature at a fixed rate established by the responsible authorities, CP_{DIR} in equation 1 and CP_{IND} in equation 2, shall be established separately by applying a weighted average carbon price rate using:

(a) the following equation where the CPM emissions are associated with direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{CP_{DIR} = \Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\left[CP_{CO_i} \times EM_{CO_i}\right] / \Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\left[EM_{CO_i}\right]} \quad \textit{(equation 4a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the CPM emissions are associated with indirect emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{CP_{IND} = \Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\left[CP_{CO_i} \times EM_{CO_i}\right] / \Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\left[EM_{CO_i}\right]} \textit{ (equation 4b)}$$

Where:

– CP_{DIR} is the weighted average carbon price per tonne of CPM emissions, associated with direct emissions of the installation producing goods, expressed in price per tonne of CO_2e;

– CP_{IND} is the weighted average carbon price per tonne of CPM emissions, associated with indirect emissions of the installation producing goods, expressed in the price per tonne of CO_2e;

– $CPco_i$ is the carbon price *i* covered by the particular compliance option, expressed in the jurisdiction's local currency unit;

– $EMco_i$ is the quantity of CPM emissions associated with direct emissions or indirect emissions covered by compliance units that are used to meet the compliance obligations under a particular compliance option.

Where the compliance option consists of using carbon credits to meet the compliance obligations under an emissions trading system or carbon tax system, CP_{COi} is the carbon price applicable, by using carbon credits to meet the compliance obligations under an emissions trading system or carbon tax, expressed in the jurisdiction's local currency unit.

For the purpose of determining the carbon price paid, international carbon credits pursuant to Article 6(2) and 6(4) of the Paris Agreement used to meet the compliance obligations under an emissions trading system or carbon tax may only be claimed to a maximum of 10% of the reported and confirmed CPM emissions covered by the third-country carbon price mechanism, so that EMco corresponding to evidenced international carbon credits meeting the conditions set out in section 3.5.4 shall not exceed 10% of $\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}$ [EM_{COi}]. Where more than 10% of the reported and confirmed CPM emissions are covered by such international carbon credits, a price of zero shall be assigned to CPM emissions covered by international carbon credits in excess of this 10% threshold.

$\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}$ [$EM_{CO\,i}$] shall correspond to the total CPM emissions associated with direct or indirect emissions.

3.4. Determination of a price value of rebates or other forms of compensation in monetary value

Where the rebate or other form of compensation takes the form of a refund in monetary value, the rebate or other form of compensation price rate of that refund per tonne of CPM emissions shall be determined by using:

(a) the following equation where the CPM emissions are associated with direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{RC_{DIR} = RC_{VALUE}/EM\_CPM_{DIR}} \quad \textit{(equation 5a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the CPM emissions are associated with indirect emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{RC_{IND} = RC_{VALUE}/EM\_CPM_{IND}} \quad \textit{(equation 5b)}$$

Where:

– RC_{DIR} is the rebate or other form of compensation rate per tonne of CPM emissions associated with direct emissions and the type of refund in this section, expressed in price per tonne of CO_2e;

– RC_{IND} is the rebate or other form of compensation rate per tonne of CPM emissions associated with indirect emissions and the type of refund in this section, expressed in price per tonne of CO_2e;

– RC_{VALUE} is the total price value of rebate or other form of compensation in terms of monetary value received, expressed in local currency;

– EM_CPM_{DIR} is where the refund in monetary value relates to direct emissions, the total CPM emissions associated with direct emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– EM_CPM_{IND} is where the refund in monetary value relates to indirect emissions, including a cost compensation for a carbon price paid on purchased electricity, the total CPM emissions associated with indirect emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e.

The rebate or other form of compensation rate per tonne of emissions associated with the refund in monetary value shall be subtracted from the carbon price rate per tonne of CPM emissions associated with direct emissions or indirect emissions by using:

(a) the following equation where the CPM emissions are associated with direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{EFF\_CP_{DIR} = CP_{DIR} - RC_{DIR}} \qquad \textit{(equation 6a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the CPM emissions are associated with indirect emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{EFF\_CP_{IND} = CP_{IND} - RC_{IND}} \qquad \textit{(equation 6b)}$$

Where:

– EFF_CP_{DIR} is the effective carbon price paid per tonne of CPM emissions associated with direct emissions expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– EFF_CP_{IND} is the effective carbon price paid per tonne of CPM emissions associated with indirect emissions expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– CP_{DIR} is the carbon price rate or the weighted average carbon price rate per tonne of CPM emissions associated with direct emissions of the installation producing goods, expressed as price per tonne of CO_2e;

– CP_{IND} is the weighted average carbon price rate per tonne of CPM emissions, associated with indirect emissions of the installation producing goods, expressed in the price per tonne of CO_2e;

– RC_{DIR} is the rebate or compensation rate per tonne of emissions associated with direct emissions and the type of refund in this section, expressed in price per tonne of CO_2e;

– RC_{IND} is the rebate or compensation rate per tonne of emissions associated with indirect emissions and the type of refund in this section, expressed in price per tonne of CO_2e.

3.5. Requirements on evidence for the carbon price paid

3.5.1. Emissions Trading System

Where the weighted average auctioning price of the allowance is used to determine the total carbon price paid by the operator in an emissions trading system in accordance with section 3.3.1, evidence of the carbon price in the relevant reporting period shall include all of the following information:

(a) evidence of the weighted average auctioning price, made available by the relevant authorities responsible for administering the carbon pricing scheme;

(b) the total CPM emissions as reported and confirmed under the emissions trading system, provided that the conditions laid down in Article 13(3), points (a) or (b), have been met;

(c) evidence consisting of:

(1) official records of compliance units surrendered in the registry or other relevant records from authorities responsible for managing the emissions trading system showing the number of compliance units surrendered to cover the reported and confirmed CPM emissions;

(2) where the certification report is issued before the deadline for surrendering compliance units prescribed in national legislation applicable at the time of entry into force of this Regulation, evidence confirming the total CPM emissions referred to in point (b) are still valid and the conditions laid down in Article 13(3) points (a) or (b) have been met;

Where the average exchange price of allowance on the recognised secondary market is used to determine the total carbon price paid by the operator under an emissions trading system, evidence of the carbon price in the relevant reporting period shall include all of the following information:

(a) evidence of the published average exchange price of allowance used in accordance with section 3.3.1;

(b) evidence as referred to in the first subparagraph, points (b) and (c), of this section.

Where a fixed rate against which allowances can be purchased is used by the operator under an emissions trading system, evidence of the carbon price paid in the relevant reporting period shall include all of the following:

(a) legislation that prescribes the fixed rate, applicable at the time of reporting carbon price data, against which allowances can be purchased;

(b) the proof of purchase, including the purchase date, number of allowances purchased and total purchase price for the number of allowances;

Where the total carbon price paid by the operator in an emissions trading system is based on the average cost price of compliance units purchased, the evidence shall include:

(a) official records of the number of compliance units surrendered in the registry or other relevant records from authorities responsible for managing the emissions trading system to cover the reported and confirmed CPM emissions;

(b) evidence of the quantity of compliance units in the account of the emissions trading system's registry at the end of the reporting period used for reporting embedded emissions, the date of purchase and the purchased price for those compliance units;

(c) evidence that the compliance units referred to in point (b) are still valid at the end of the reporting period used for reporting embedded emissions;

(d) the total CPM emissions as reported and confirmed under the emissions trading system provided that the conditions laid down in Article 13(3), points (a) or (b), have been met.

Where the rules of an emissions trading system require an operator to partially surrender allowances every year and surrender the balance of the full allowances to match all reported and confirmed emissions in the final year of a multi-year compliance cycle, evidence of carbon price paid shall include:

(a) where the reporting period covers the CPM reporting period in which there was a partial surrender of allowances, the evidence referred to in the first subparagraph, is applicable to the partially surrendered allowances for those reporting periods;

(b) where the reporting period covers the final year in which the balance of full allowances was surrendered to match reported and confirmed emissions the evidence referred to in the first subparagraph, is applicable the fully surrendered allowances in that final year of the multi-year compliance cycle.

For the purposes of determining the carbon price paid in the reporting periods in which allowances were surrendered partially, only the carbon price related to the partially surrendered allowances shall be taken into account.

3.5.2. Carbon tax

Where the carbon price relates to a carbon tax, evidence in the relevant reporting period shall include all of the following information:

(a) the legislation prescribing the applicable carbon tax rate or, if applicable, the reduced carbon tax rate at the time of reporting carbon price data, including possible modifications during the reporting period;

(b) where the carbon tax is a point source carbon tax applied to direct emissions:

(1) official records of the tax paid on the quantity of emissions, including evidence obtained from the tax authorities;

(2) evidence of CPM emissions confirmed and reported under the carbon tax provided the conditions laid down in Article 13(3), point (b), have been met;

(c) where the carbon tax is levied on a fuel (fuel-based carbon tax):

(1) official records of the tax paid on the quantity of fuel, including evidence from fuel suppliers or evidence obtained from the tax authorities responsible for the carbon tax;

(2) evidence of fuel consumed reported and confirmed under the carbon tax provided that the conditions laid down in Article 13(3), point (b), are met.

(3) evidence that emission factors used in equation 3 are consistent with the emission factors referred to in section 3.3.3.

3.5.3. Refund

Where the rebates or other forms of compensation takes the form of a refund pursuant to section 3.4, the evidence shall include the following information:

(a) official correspondence with the authority responsible for granting the refunds, including applications for ex-post refunds and the authority's approval of those application;

(b) official confirmation of when the refund was received or will be granted;

(c) official confirmation of the amount of direct refund received or ex-post refund that is due to be received;

(d) where available, record of payment of the direct refund to the operator by the authority responsible for granting the refunds, including financial accounting records.

(e) where the carbon price is levied on electricity, the electricity bill with the stated credit or payment reduction;

(f) where the rebates or other forms of compensation have a monetary value that needs to be accounted for in annual financial accounts or balance sheets, statements from qualified financial auditors or formal financial management reports.

3.5.4. Carbon credits

Where the carbon price is partially paid using carbon credits, evidence of carbon credits used in the relevant reporting period shall include all of the following information:

(a) official records of the number of carbon credits surrendered in the registry or other relevant records from authorities responsible for managing the emissions trading system or carbon tax to cover the reported and confirmed CPM emissions that are used as a parameter for establishing the carbon price effectively paid in accordance with section 3.3.4;

(b) official record of the total emissions confirmed and reported under the carbon price mechanism including for which part of those emissions carbon credits were used to meet the compliance obligations under the emissions trading system or carbon tax;

(c) evidence of the purchased quantity of carbon credits, date of purchase and the purchased price for these carbon credits;

(d) where international carbon credits are used, all of the following conditions are met;

(1) the following evidence is provided:

(1) evidence that the carbon credits are first transferred as Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes in accordance with Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement following their registration on the Centralized Accounting and Reporting Platform (CARP) established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ('UNFCCC');

(2) evidence that no significant outstanding inconsistencies were identified in the last technical expert review report of the last initial report or updated initial report for the relevant cooperative approach under available on the CARP; or

(3) evidence is provided that credits are issued under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement based on their registration in the UNFCCC Mechanism registry as Emission Reductions authorised for international transfer under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement;

(2) evidence is provided that the share of international carbon credits as referred to in point 1) does not exceed 10% of the reported and confirmed emissions of the installation covered by the third-country carbon price mechanism emissions that are used for establishing the carbon price effectively paid in accordance with section 3.3.4.

4. ATTRIBUTION OF THE CPM EMISSIONS TO GOODS

The CPM emissions shall be attributed to each good in line with Article 4. Annex I and III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547 by carrying out the activities in sections 4.1 and 4.2.

The total CPM emissions of an installation producing goods shall be taken as reported and confirmed under the requirements of the jurisdiction of the carbon price mechanism, provided that the conditions set out in Article 13(3) are met.

By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, where the carbon pricing mechanism is a fuel-based carbon tax, the total CPM emissions are derived by using:

(a) the following equation where the CPM emissions are associated with direct emissions:

$$EM\_CPM_{DIR} = \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left(Q_{FUEL\ f} \times DEF_f \right) \quad \textit{(equation 7a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the CPM emissions are associated with indirect emissions:

$$EM\_CPM_{IND} = \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left(Q_{FUEL\ f} \times DEF_f \right) \quad \textit{(equation 7b)}$$

Where:

– EM_CPM_{DIR} is the total CPM emissions of the installation under an individual carbon price mechanism associated with direct emissions, expressed as tonnes CO_2e;

– EM_CPM_{IND} is the total CPM emissions of the installation under an individual carbon price mechanism associated with indirect emissions, expressed as tonnes CO_2e;

– Q_{FUELf} is the quantity of the fuel *f* that has been consumed at the installation in the CPM reporting period and that is subject to a carbon price, expressed in units of fuel;

– DEF_f is the default emissions factor relevant for the fuel *f* consumed, expressed in tonnes CO_2e/unit of fuel;

– $\Sigma_{f=1}^{n}$ is the sum of the emissions attributable to the different fuels subject to the specific carbon tax.

The default emissions factor in equation 7a and 7b shall be consistent with the default emissions factor used in equation 3a and 3b and the rules applicable to that emission factor in section 3.3.3.

Where CPM emissions relate to precursors produced outside the installation that are used in the production of a good, the steps set out in sections 4.1 and 4.2 shall be carried out.

4.1. Attribution of the CPM emissions within the reporting period

The total quantity of CPM emissions shall be split into those emissions that fall within the reporting period and those emissions that fall outside that reporting period by using:

(a) the following equation where the emissions are associated with direct emissions:

$$EM_{DIR} = EM\_CPM_{DIR} - EM_{nRP\_DIR} \quad \textit{(equation 8a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the emissions are associated with indirect emissions:

$$EM_{IND} = EM\_CPM_{IND} - EM_{nRP\_IND} \quad \textit{(equation 8b)}$$

Where:

– EM_{DIR} is the total direct emissions of the installation that fall within the reporting period, expressed as tonnes of CO_2e;

– EM_{IND} is the total indirect emissions of the installation that fall within the reporting period, expressed as tonnes of CO_2e;

– EM_CPM_{DIR} is the total CPM emissions of the installation associated with direct emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– EM_CPM_{IND} is the total CPM emissions of the installation associated with indirect emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– EM_{nRP_DIR} is the total direct emissions of the installation that do not fall within the reporting period, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– EM_{nRP_IND} is the total indirect emissions of the installation that do not fall within the reporting period, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e.

The reference year used for determining whether CPM emissions fall within the reporting period used for reporting embedded emissions shall be the reporting period referred to in the emissions report verified by the verifier in accordance with Annex II, section 2 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/2551.

Where the CPM reporting period is not the same as the reporting period used for reporting embedded emissions, the operator shall use the relevant data on CPM emission from two consecutive CPM reporting periods, and attribute these data to the reporting period that is used for reporting embedded emissions in accordance with Article 7 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547, based on at least monthly reporting.

4.2. Attribution of the total emissions within the reporting period to each good

The total direct emissions and the total indirect emissions covered by the carbon price mechanism and within the reporting period (EM_{DIR} *or* EM_{IND}) shall be attributed separately to each good at CN code level following the same steps as when attributing embedded emissions to each good in accordance with Article 4 of and Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547. That attribution shall consist of the following steps:

(a) EM_{DIR} *or* EM_{IND} shall be attributed to the system boundaries of production processes of each good in accordance with Article 4 of and Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547;

(b) direct and indirect emissions shall be attributed separately for each CN code of the good in accordance with Annex I in conjunction with Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

When attributing the total indirect emissions covered by the carbon price mechanism to each good, the goods listed in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2023/956 shall not be taken into account.

By way of derogation from the obligation set out in point (a), when 5% or less of the total CPM emissions are not covered by the boundaries of direct or indirect emissions of the installation, all of the total CPM emissions (EM_{DIR} *or* EM_{IND}) may be attributed to each good to which the functional unit applies (under point (b).

For the purpose of point (b), the attributed direct and indirect emissions shall be expressed in functional units for each CN code in accordance with Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

The direct and indirect emissions within the reporting period that are expressed in functional units shall be attributed separately to the quantity of production of each tonne of good for each CN code as specified in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547, using:

(a) the following equation where the emissions are associated with direct emissions:

$$EM_{DIR_g} = EM_{DIR\_FU_g}/FUF_g \qquad \textit{(equation 9a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the emissions are associated with indirect emissions:

$$EM_{IND_g} = EM_{IND\_FU_g}/FUF_g \qquad \textit{(equation 9b)}$$

Where:

– EM_{DIRg} is the total direct emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of good *g*, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of good;

– EM_{INDg} is the total indirect emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of good *g*, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of good;

– EM_{DIR_FUg} is the total direct emissions within the reporting period, attributed to the quantity of production, expressed in the functional unit for each good *g* in accordance with Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547;

– EM_{IND_FUg} is the total indirect emissions within the reporting period, attributed to the quantity of production, expressed in the functional unit for each CN code in accordance with Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547;

– *FUF* is the functional unit factor applicable to each good *g* for the purpose of determining the proportion of functional unit per tonne of goods, as specified in Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547;

Where the functional unit is a tonne of good, the functional unit factor is 1. Where the installation only produces electricity as a good laid down in Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2023/956, the functional unit is 1. The operator shall convert the functional unit of the electricity into MWh.

Where the functional unit of goods as referred to in Article 4(5) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547 are tonnes of clinker content and where the functional unit of fertilisers as referred to in Article 4(4) of that Regulation are tonnes of nitrogen content or the supplementary unit kg of nitrogen content and where those goods are commercialised in different ranges of composition, the direct or indirect emissions within the reporting period shall be attributed separately to each range of composition, or specific composition, in accordance with section B of Annex III to that Regulation. In that case the functional unit factor shall take into account the proportion of clinker content in the good as referred to in Article 4(5) of that Regulation and the different proportions of nitrogen content in the good as referred to in Article 4(4) of that Regulation.

4.3. Evidence of the applicable reporting period and of the attribution to goods

Where the CPM reporting period is not the same as the reporting period used for reporting embedded emissions in accordance with Article 7 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547, evidence shall consist of data on CPM emissions, from at least monthly reporting, taken from the dataset for two consecutive CPM reporting periods attributed to the reporting period that is used for reporting embedded emissions in accordance with Article 7 of that Regulation.

Evidence of the attribution of CPM emissions associated with direct and indirect emissions to the CN code of each good as specified in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547, as well as to the functional unit for each CN Code and to the quantity of production to each CN code of the good shall be consistent with the attribution in accordance with Annexes I and III to that Regulation, and shall include the following:

(a) evidence in the carbon price documentation that the attribution of carbon price data to each good is in line with the approach for attributing embedded emissions in the emissions report verified by the verifier in accordance Annex II, section 2 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/2551;

(b) relevant internal records to allow for the plausibility checks on reliability of data listed in Article 12;

(c) when the attribution relates to precursors produced outside the installation and where Article 13(2) applies, the certified operator's carbon price report and the corresponding certification report of the installation that produced the precursors.

5. ATTRIBUTION OF REBATES OR OTHER FORMS OF COMPENSATION ON EMISSIONS TO GOODS

For each carbon price mechanism, the quantity of emissions related to rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions shall be determined in accordance with sections 5.1 and 5.2. The emissions related to such rebates or other forms of compensation shall include:

(a) emissions associated with free allowances that are received by the operator and for which no carbon price has been paid;

(b) emissions that are below an emission intensity baseline that are exempted from payment of a carbon price under a baseline-and-credit emission trading system;

(c) emissions that are below a threshold under which no carbon price is due;

(d) emissions that are exempted from payment of a carbon price for reasons other than those referred to in points (a) to (c).

5.1. Determination of the quantity of rebate or other form of compensation on emissions applicable to the reporting period

For each carbon price mechanism, the quantity of the emissions associated with rebates or other forms of compensation, as referred to in the first subparagraph of section 5, shall be split into those emissions associated with rebates and other forms of compensation that are within the reporting period that is used for reporting embedded emissions and those emissions that are outside of that reporting period. For that purpose:

(a) the following equation is used where the emissions are associated with direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{Rebated\_EM_{DIR} = Rebated\_EM\_CPM_{DIR} - Rebated\_EM_{nRP\_DIR}} \quad \textit{(equation 10a)}$$

(b) the following equation is used where the emissions are associated with indirect emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{Rebated\_EM_{IND} = Rebated\_EM\_CPM_{IND} - Rebated\_EM_{nRP\_IND}} \quad \textit{(equation 10b)}$$

Where:

– $Rebated\_EM_{DIR}$ is the direct emissions associated with rebates or other forms of compensation that fall within the reporting period expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– $Rebated\_EM_{IND}$ is the indirect emissions associated with rebates or other forms of compensation that fall within the reporting period expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– $Rebated\_EM\_CPM_{IND}$ is the total CPM emissions of the installation that are associated with rebates and other forms of compensation, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– $Rebated\_EM\_CPM_{nRP\_DIR}$ is the direct emissions associated with rebates or other forms of compensation that do not fall within the reporting period, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e;

– *Rebated_EM$_{nRP_IND}$* is the indirect emissions associated with rebates or other forms of compensation that do not fall within the reporting period, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e.

The operator shall attribute emissions associated with rebates and other forms of compensation from two consecutive CPM reporting periods in the same proportions as emissions are attributed under section 4.1 in order to match the reporting period that is used for reporting embedded emissions.

5.2. Attribution of rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions to each good

The direct and indirect rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions as determined in accordance with section 5.1 shall be attributed separately to each good at CN code level following the same steps as for attributing embedded emissions to each good in accordance with Article 4 and Annex I of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547. That attribution shall consist of the following steps:

(a) *Rebated_EM$_{DIR}$* and *Rebated_EM$_{IND}$* shall be attributed to the system boundaries of production processes of each good in accordance with Article 4 of and Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547;

(b) the proportion of rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions (*Rebated_EM$_{DIR}$* and *Rebated_EM$_{IND}$*) shall be attributed to each CN code of the good in accordance with Annex I in conjunction with Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

When attributing the indirect rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions to each good, the goods listed in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2023/956 shall not be taken into account.

For the purpose of point (b), the attributed rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions shall be expressed in functional units for each CN code in accordance with Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

The rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions within the reporting period that are expressed in functional units shall be attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good for each CN code as specified in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547, using:

(a) the following equation for emissions associated with direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{Rebated\_EM_{DIRg} = Rebated\_EM_{FU\_DIR_g} / FUF_g} \qquad \textit{(equation 11a)}$$

(b) the following equation for emissions associated with direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{Rebated\_EM_{INDg} = Rebated\_EM_{FU\_IND_g} / FUF_g} \qquad \textit{(equation 11b)}$$

Where:

– *Rebated_EM$_{DIRg}$* is the rebates or other forms of compensation on direct emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, expressed in tonne of CO_2e;

– *Rebated_EM$_{INDg}$* is the rebates or other forms of compensation on indirect emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, expressed in tonne of CO_2e;

– *Rebated_EM$_{FU_DIRg}$* is the rebates or other forms of compensation on direct emissions within the reporting period, attributed to the quantity of production, expressed in the

functional unit for each CN code in accordance with Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547;

– *Rebated_EM$_{FU_INDg}$* is the rebates or other forms of compensation on indirect emissions within the reporting period, attributed to the quantity of production, expressed in the functional unit for each CN code in accordance with Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547;

– *FUF* is the functional unit factor applicable to each good for the purposes of determining the proportion of functional unit per tonne of goods, as specified in Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

Where the functional unit is a tonne of good, the functional unit factor is 1.

Where the functional units of goods as referred to in Article 4(5) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547 are tonnes of clinker content and where the functional units of fertilisers as referred to in Article 4(4) of that Regulation are tonnes of nitrogen content or the supplementary unit kg of nitrogen content and these goods are commercialised in different ranges of composition, the direct or indirect rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions within the reporting period shall be attributed separately to each range of composition, or specific composition, in accordance with section B of Annex III to that Regulation. In that case, the functional unit factor shall take into account the proportion of clinker content in the good as referred to in Article 4(5) of that Regulation and the different proportions of nitrogen content in the good as referred to in Article 4(4) of that Regulation.

5.3. Evidence of rebates or other forms of compensation on emissions

The operator shall provide the independent person with at least the following evidence of rebates or other forms of compensation:

(a) where the rebates or other forms of compensation consists in free allowances:

  (1) the applications for free allowances submitted by the operator to the authority responsible for issuing allowances and official decisions of those authorities approving the issuance of free allowances to the operator;

  (2) certificates of compliance or other relevant documents showing the amount of free allowances granted by the regulator to the installation within a given period or free allocation tables published by the regulator that show the amount of free allowances granted to an installation;

  (3) evidence of the date of issuance of free allowances, including, if relevant, correspondence with the authority responsible for granting allowances.

(a) where the rebates or other forms of compensation consists of emissions that lie below an emission intensity baseline and are exempted from payment of a carbon price:

  (1) applicable legislation which sets the reduction of the baseline under the carbon price mechanism;

  (2) a letter or a statement from the authority responsible for the rebates or other forms of compensation confirming the amount of emissions below the baseline and the rebates or other form of compensation granted to the operator as well as the their quantity and application period;

(b) where the rebates or other forms of compensation are emissions exempted from payment of a carbon price because of other reasons as referred to in point (c) in)the first subparagraph of section 5:

(1) applicable legislation which lays down the specific exemption from payment of carbon price under the carbon price mechanism;

(2) a letter or a statement from the authority responsible for the rebates or other forms of compensation, indicating the quantity of rebates or other forms of compensation granted to the operator and their application period.

6. ATTRIBUTION OF THE CARBON PRICE EFFECTIVELY PAID FOR SPECIFIC EMBEDDED EMISSIONS IN EACH GOOD

For each individual carbon price mechanism, the carbon price effectively paid shall be attributed to the following specific embedded emissions in accordance with section 6.1:

(a) the total direct emissions within the reporting period attributed in accordance with section 4.2 to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of good or per MWh;

(b) the total indirect emissions within the reporting period attributed in accordance with section 4.2 to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of good;

(c) the emissions as referred to in points (a) and (b) related to precursors produced outside the installation in accordance with sections 6.2 and 6.3.

6.1. Determination of the carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded emissions related to goods

The carbon price effectively paid shall be attributed to the quantity of each tonne of good by using:

(a) the following equation where the carbon price effectively paid relates to direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{EFF\_CP_{DIR_g} = \left(EM_{DIR_g} - Rebated\_EM_{DIR_g}\right) \times EFF\_CP_{DIR}} \quad \textit{(equation 12a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the carbon price effectively paid relates to indirect emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{EFF\_CP_{IND_g} = \left(EM_{IND_g} - Rebated\_EM_{IND_g}\right) \times EFF\_CP_{IND}} \quad \textit{(equation 12b)}$$

Where:

– EFF_CP_{DIRg} is the total carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded emissions (direct emissions), expressed in price per tonne of good;

– EFF_CP_{INDg} is the total carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded emissions (indirect emissions), expressed in price per tonne of good;

– EM_{DIRg} is the total direct emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, in accordance with section 4, expressed in tonne of CO_2e per tonne of good;

– EM_{INDg} the total indirect emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, in accordance with section 4, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of good;

– EFF_CP_{DIR} is the effective carbon price paid per tonne of CPM emissions covered by direct emissions, as determined in accordance with section 3.4;

– EFF_CP_{DIR} is the effective carbon price paid per tonne of CPM emissions covered by indirect emissions, as determined in accordance with section 3.4;

– $Rebated\_EM_{DIRg}$ is the rebate or other forms of compensation on direct emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, expressed in tonne of CO_2e;

– $Rebated\_EM_{INDg}$ is the rebate or other forms of compensation on indirect emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, expressed in tonne of CO_2e.

Where the installation only produces electricity as a good specified in Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2023/956, $EM_{DIR\,g}$ is expressed in tonne of CO_2e per MWh.

6.2. Determination of the carbon price effectively paid on CPM emissions attributed to precursors produced outside the installation

Where a certification report was established for the certification of the carbon price effectively paid on the specific embedded emissions of the precursor in accordance with Article 13(2), the operator producing the goods shall use the certified carbon price effectively paid for each precursor included in this certified operator's carbon price report, provided the conditions in Article 13(2) are met.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, the operator may use the relevant default carbon price for the specific embedded emissions of the precursor produced outside the installation.

Where an installation producing complex goods used precursors from different suppliers, a weighted average effective carbon price shall be determined using:

(a) the following formula where the carbon price relates to direct emissions:

$$Avg\left(€EFF\_CP_{DIR_p}\right) = \frac{\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\left(Q_{p,i} \times €EFF\_CP_{DIR_{p,i}}\right)}{\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\left(Q_{p,i}\right)} \quad \textit{(equation 13a)}$$

(b) the following formula where the carbon price relates to indirect emissions:

$$Avg\left(€EFF\_CP_{IND_p}\right) = \frac{\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\left(Q_{p,i} \times €EFF\_CP_{IND_{p,i}}\right)}{\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\left(Q_{p,i}\right)} \textit{(equation 13b)}$$

Where:

– $€EFF\_CP_{DIR_{p,i}}$ is the carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded emissions (direct emissions) of a precursor p of the same type purchased from an individual supplier *i,* expressed in price (euro) per tonne of precursor;

– $€EFF\_CP_{IND_{p,i}}$ is the carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded emissions (indirect emissions) of a precursor p of the same type purchased from an individual supplier *i,* expressed in price (euro) per tonne of precursor;

– $Avg(€EFF\_CP_{DIR_p})$ is the weighted average carbon price effectively paid on direct emissions of all precursors of the same type p from all different suppliers to the installation producing the complex good, expressed in price (euro) per tonne of precursor produced outside the installation;

$Avg(€EFF\_CP_{IND_p})$ is the weighted average carbon price effectively paid on indirect emissions of all precursors of the same type from all different suppliers to the installation producing the complex good, expressed in price (euro) per tonne of precursor produced outside the installation;

– $Q_{p,i}$ is the quantity of the same type of precursor p consumed purchased from supplier *i;*

– $\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}$ is the number of suppliers *i* of a precursor from the same type from 1 to *n.*

The quantity of the same type precursor produced by different suppliers ($Q_{p,i}$) used in the production of the complex good shall be consistent with the quantity reported for the calculation of the embedded emissions of that good in the emission report referred to in Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

6.3. Determination of the carbon price effectively paid on precursors produced outside the installation

The carbon price effectively paid on precursors produced outside the installation shall be attributed to the quantity of each good by using:

(a) the following equation where the carbon price relates to direct emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{EFF\_CP_{DIR\_PRE_g}} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma_{p=1}^{n}\left(Q_p \times Avg(€EFF\_CP_{DIR\_p})/Q_{TOT_g}\right)} \textit{ (equation 14a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the carbon price relates to indirect emissions:

$$\boldsymbol{EFF\_CP_{IND\_PRE_g}} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma_{p=1}^{n}\left(Q_p \times Avg(€EFF\_CP_{IND\_p})/Q_{TOT_g}\right)} \textit{ (equation 14b)}$$

Where:

– EFF_CP_{DIRp} is the total carbon price effectively paid on the specific embedded emissions (direct emissions) of a precursor *p* produced outside the installation and consumed in the production of each good, expressed in price (euro) per tonne of good;

– EFF_CP_{INDp} is the total carbon price effectively paid on the specific embedded emissions (indirect emissions) of a precursor *p* produced outside the installation and consumed in the production of each good, expressed in price (euro) per tonne of good;

– Q_p is the total quantity of precursor *p* consumed in the production process of the good in the reporting period, as specified in the verified operator's emissions report in accordance with section 1 of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547, expressed in tonne of precursor;

– $Avg(EFF\_CP_{DIR\_PREg})$ is the weighted average carbon price effectively paid on direct emissions of all precursors of the same type from all different suppliers to the installation producing the complex good *g*, expressed in price per tonne of precursor;

– *Avg(EFF_CP$_{IND_PREg}$)* is the weighted average carbon price effectively paid on indirect emissions of all precursors of the same type from all different suppliers to the installation producing the complex good *g*, expressed in price per tonne of precursor;

– *Q$_{TOTg}$* is the total production of each good of the installation within the reporting period as specified in the verified operator's emissions report in accordance with section 1, point 34, subpoint (a), of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547.

7. CONVERSION TO EUROS AND AGGREGATION OF TOTAL CARBON PRICE EFFECTIVELY PAID

The total carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded direct emissions and indirect emissions related to goods as determined in accordance with section 6.1 shall be converted into euro in accordance with section 7.1.

For each carbon price mechanism, that total carbon price converted into euro in accordance with section 7.1 shall be added to the total carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded direct emissions and indirect emissions related to precursors determined in accordance with sections 6.2 and 6.3 to determine the total carbon price effectively paid on the total specific embedded emissions of goods and precursors in accordance with section 7.2.

The total carbon price effectively paid on the total specific embedded emissions shall be subsequently aggregated to the total carbon price effectively paid under all carbon price mechanisms to which the embedded emissions of the good are subject to, in accordance with section 7.3.

7.1. Conversion of the carbon price effectively paid to euros

The carbon price determined in accordance with section 6.1 and effectively paid in the local jurisdiction currency shall be converted to euro at the annual average exchange rate in accordance with Article 5 using:

(a) the following equation where the carbon price effectively paid related to direct emissions:

$$€EFF\_CP_{DIR_g} = EFF\_CP_{DIR_g} \times €XR \qquad \textit{(equations 15a)}$$

(b) the following equation where the carbon price effectively paid related to indirect emissions:

$$€EFF\_CP_{IND_g} = EFF\_CP_{IND_g} \times €XR \qquad \textit{(equations 15b)}$$

Where:

– *€EFF_CP$_{DIRg}$* is the total carbon price effectively paid on specific direct embedded emissions related to each good *g* as determined in accordance with section 6.1, expressed as price in euro per tonne of good;

– *€EFF_CP$_{INDg}$* is the total carbon price effectively paid on specific indirect embedded emissions related to each good *g* as determined in accordance with section 6.1, expressed as price in euro per tonne of good;

– *€XR* means the yearly average exchange rate to be used to convert the local currency into euro, expressed as euro per local currency unit.

Where the installation only produces electricity as a good specified in Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2023/956, $€EFF\_CP_{DIRg}$ is expressed as carbon price effectively paid in euro per MWh.

7.2. Aggregation of the total carbon price effectively paid on goods for all carbon price mechanisms

The total carbon price effectively paid on the total specific embedded emissions shall be determined by using the following equation:

$$€EFF\_CP_g = €EFF\_CP_{DIR_g} + €EFF\_CP_{IND_g} + €EFF\_CP_{PRE_g} \quad \textit{(equation 16)}$$

Where:

– $€EFF\_CP_g$ is the total carbon price effectively paid on the total specific embedded emissions associated with each good, covering direct, indirect and precursor emissions, expressed in price (euro) per tonne of good;

– $€EFF\_CP_{DIRg}$ is the total carbon price effectively paid in euros on the direct emissions associated with each tonne of good;

– $€EFF\_CP_{INDg}$ is the total carbon price effectively paid in euros on the indirect emissions associated with each tonne of good;

– $€EFF\_CP_{PREg}$ is the total carbon price effectively paid on the specific embedded emissions, covering both the direct and indirect emissions related to the precursor consumed in the production of each tonne of good.

7.3. Total attribution of carbon price effectively paid for the installation's specific embedded emissions that are subject to carbon price mechanisms

The total carbon price effectively paid on specific embedded emissions that are subject to all carbon price mechanisms shall be determined using the following equation:

$$(TOTAL)\ €EFF\_CP_g = \Sigma_{i=1}^{n}(€EFF\_CP_{g,i}) \quad \textit{(equation 17)}$$

Where:

– *TOTAL* $€EFF\_CP_g$ is the sum of the total carbon price effectively paid in euro on each good covering all carbon price mechanisms *i* applicable to the good, expressed as euro per tonne of good.

ANNEX II – Template of the operator's carbon price report

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE OPERATOR AND OF THE INSTALLATION

(a) unique identification number of the installation in the CBAM registry;

(b) unique identification number of the operator of the installation in the CBAM registry;

2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE OPERATOR'S CARBON PRICE REPORT

(a) unique identifier and version number of the operator's carbon price report;

(b) applicable reporting period;

(c) unique identifiers of the verified operator's emissions report and corresponding verification report;

3. CARBON PRICE DATA

For each carbon price mechanism applying to direct emissions and to indirect emissions, separately:

(a) name of the carbon price mechanism;

(b) whether the carbon price mechanism covers direct emissions or indirect emissions;

(c) reference to the applicable legislation;

(d) the carbon price in local currency per tonnes of CO_2e:

(1) where the carbon price is based on a weighted average auctioning price, an average exchange price or a fixed rate of allowances as referred to in section 3.3.1 of Annex I, a reference to the published average auctioning price, exchange price or fixed rate;

(2) where section 3.3.2 of Annex I is applicable, the specific carbon tax rate or reduced carbon tax rate per tonne of CO2 emissions associated with direct or indirect emissions;

(3) where section 3.3.3 or section 3.3.4 of Annex I is applicable, the weighted average carbon price per tonne of CO2 emissions, associated with direct or indirect emissions;

(4) the rebate or other form of compensation rate per tonne of emissions associated with the type of refund as referred to in section 3.4 [of Annex I?];

(e) the total CPM emissions associated with direct or indirect emissions as referred to in section 3.1 and 3.2 of Annex I;

(f) where the carbon price mechanism requires that a carbon price is paid per quantity of fuel purchased or consumed, the the emission factor used to determine the CPM emissions in accordance with section 3.3.3 of Annex I;

(g) where different forms of compliance units were used to meet compliance obligations as referred to in section 3.3.4 of Annex I, the related CPM emissions with these compliance units;

(h) the approach taken to attribute the CPM emissions to the reporting period if the CPM reporting period is not the same as the reporting period used for reporting embedded emissions;

(i) the approach taken to ensure that the attribution of carbon price data to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code is consistent with the approach of attributing embedded emissions in accordance with Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547;

(j) the total direct or indirect emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, expressed in tonnes of CO2e per tonne of good or MWh;

(k) the direct or indirect emissions which are exempted from the obligation to pay a carbon price in accordance with section 5 of Annex I, which are:

(1) emissions associated with free allowances that are received by the operator;

(2) emissions that are below an emission intensity baseline;

(3) emissions that are below a threshold under which no carbon price is due;

(4) other emissions that are exempted from payment of a carbon price;

(l) the direct or indirect rebate or other form of compensation on emissions within the reporting period attributed to the quantity of production of each tonne of good per CN code, expressed in tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of good or MWh;

(m) for each of the goods:

(1) the carbon price effectively paid on specific direct embedded emissions, and, if applicable, specific indirect emissions expressed in price in local currency per tonne of good or MWh;

(2) the yearly exchange rate used to convert the carbon price from the jurisdiction's local currency to euro;

(3) the year of the official yearly exchange rate used to convert the carbon price from the jurisdiction's local currency to euro;

(4) the total carbon price effectively paid on the total specific embedded emissions, including the specific direct embedded emissions, and, if applicable, specific indirect emissions, expressed in euro per tonne of goods or MWh.

4. CARBON PRICE DATA ON PRECURSORS PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE INSTALLATION

(a) For each certified carbon price applicable to a precursor that is used but not produced at the installation producing the complex goods:

(1) unique identifiers of the precursor installation's certification report;

(2) the carbon price effectively paid on each precursor as reported in the installation's certification report, expressed in euro per tonne of goods.

(b) For each default carbon price applicable to a precursor that is used but not produced at the installation producing the complex goods:

(1) the default carbon price paid on each precursor, expressed in euro per tonne of goods.

5. CARBON PRICE DATA AGGREGATED ON DIFFERENT CARBON PRICING MECHANISMS

The total carbon price effectively paid in euro per tonne of good, or per MWh, covering all carbon price mechanisms applicable to the emissions of the good.

ANNEX III – Scope of accreditation for independent persons

The scope of accreditation and groups of activities defined in this Annex shall be indicated in the accreditation certificate.

CBAM activity group No.	Scope of accreditation
LIV	Certification of the carbon price effectively paid

ANNEX IV – Template of the certification report

1. **GENERAL IDENTIFICATION DATA**

1.1. Identification of the installation and of the operator

(a) name of the installation;

(b) unique installation identifier in the CBAM registry.

1.2. Identification of the certification report

(a) unique identifier and version number of the certification report;

(b) applicable reporting period.

1.3. Identification of the independent person

(a) name of the independent person;

(b) address where the independent person is established;

(c) where the independent person outsourced verification activities in accordance with the harmonised standard referred to in Article 9(1), address(es) of office(s) of the certification team;

(d) accreditation number of the independent person;

(e) name of the national accreditation body;

(f) country of establishment of the national accreditation body;

(g) expiration date of the accreditation;

(h) any scope of accreditation relevant for CBAM.

2. **INFORMATION ON THE CERTIFICATION**

2.1. Certification team

(a) name of the CBAM certification lead auditor and of all CBAM certification auditors and, where applicable, technical experts who are members of the certification team;

(b) number of consecutive certifications carried out by the CBAM certification lead auditor;

(c) if applicable, name of CBAM certification lead auditor, CBAM certification auditors and technical experts undertaking the site visit.

2.2. Details on physical site visits

(a) if applicable, date of the site visits and number of days spent on-site;

(b) if applicable, date, location and detailed explanation of reasons for carrying out physical site visits.

2.1. Basis of certification work

(a) objectives of the certification;

(b) scope of the certification;

(c) scope of accreditation required to perform the certification;

(d) unique identifier, date and version number of the verification report referred to in Article 13(1);

(e) criteria used to certify the operator’s carbon price report;

(f) materiality level applied;

(g) confirmation that the independent person has checked whether the operator has been granted rebates or other forms of compensation, a description of the outcome of this assessment and whether the evidence related to rebates or other forms of compensation is given in accordance with section 5.3 of Annex I;

(h) if applicable, confirmation that no rebates or other forms of compensation as specified in Article 8 were received;

(i) confirmation that the approach for attributing CPM emissions and carbon price effectively paid to each good is consistent with the approach for attributing embedded emissions in accordance with Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2547 on the calculation of embedded emissions, including any inconsistencies identified by the independent person;

(j) confirmation that evidence of actual payment of the carbon price by the operator was checked and a description of any inconsistencies identified in the assessment of the evidence that has an impact on the carbon price effectively paid;

(k) list of carbon price evidence that the independent person assessed during the certification.

2.2. Carbon price data certification

(a) total carbon price effectively paid for each good, in euro, attributed to each good, expressed in euro per tonne of good or euro per MWh;

(b) total CPM emissions attributed to each good per CN code, expressed in tCO_2e per tonne of good or tCO_2e per MWh;

(c) data supporting the certified carbon price as referred to in point (a) and (b):

(1) carbon price effectively paid for each good, in euro for direct emissions of the installation, expressed in price per tonne of good or price per MWh;

(2) carbon price effectively paid for each good, in euro for indirect emissions of the installation, expressed in price per tonne of good or price per MWh;

(3) carbon price effectively paid for each good, in euro for emissions of precursors produced outside the installation, expressed in price per tonne of good.

2.3. Certification statement

(a) the independent person’s statement indicating whether it concludes with reasonable assurance that the report is free from material misstatement and that the carbon price on the verified embedded emissions was effectively paid;

(b) information on remaining misstatements that were not corrected before the issuance of the certification report and whether they are material;

(c) information on remaining instances of non-compliance that were not corrected before the issuance of the certification report and whether they have material effect on the carbon price data;

(d) recommendations for improvement, if applicable;

(e) date and signature by an authorised person on behalf of the independent person, including his/her name.