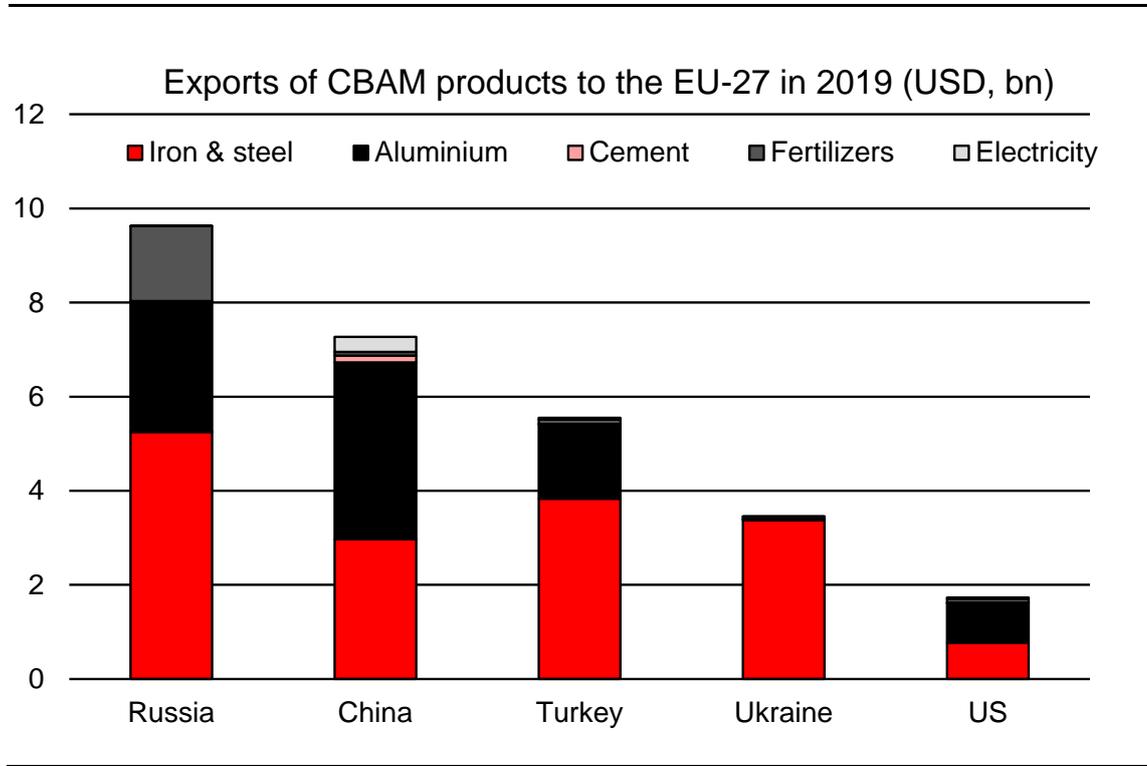


What countries are most exposed to the EU’s carbon tariff?



Source: UN Comtrade, UniCredit Research

- The UN’s COP26 climate-change conference in Glasgow continues until next Friday, with world leaders making pledges aimed at keeping the average increase in the earth’s temperature from pre-industrial levels to less than 2°C. In a context where ambitions, policy tools and time horizons vary substantially across countries, the EU is at the forefront of international efforts to fight climate change. The European Green Deal set out a path to achieve the EU’s targets to reduce carbon emissions by 55% compared to 1990’s levels by 2030 and to become a climate-neutral continent by 2050. An integral part of this effort is the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), a tariff aimed at preventing carbon leakage, so to speak. Our *Chart of the Week* shows the exposure to such measures of the most geopolitically relevant trading partners of the EU-27.*
- Without a CPBAM, the implementation of increasingly stringent measures to limit pollution within the EU might lead to carbon leakage elsewhere. For example, companies based in the EU might move carbon-intensive production abroad to benefit from lax standards elsewhere. Alternatively, European products might be replaced with more-carbon-intensive imports. Such carbon leakages would frustrate the EU’s efforts to curb emissions while reducing the competitiveness of European producers that comply with more stringent and costlier environmental regulations than some of their trading partners. The CBAM tries to avoid these scenarios by imposing a levy that will equalize the price of carbon emissions between domestic products and imports. Despite appearances, it should not be seen as a form of protectionism tout court but more as a way to ensure that a global externality is internalized in the same way internationally. The new measure, which will phase out existing free allowances in the EU’s Emissions Trading System, will start to be implemented in 2026, targeting imports of electricity, cement, aluminum, fertilizer and iron and steel products.
- The chart shows that, in absolute terms, Russia and China will be the most exposed to such carbon tariffs. Respectively, around USD 10bn and USD 8bn of these countries’ exports to the EU-27 will be subject to the CBAM. In relative terms, Russia and Turkey are more exposed, as exports vulnerable to the CBAM represent around 6% of their total exports to the EU-27. The impact on European countries that import a high amount of

CBAM-exposed products from outside the EU-27 will depend on whether, and to what extent, their suppliers will pass on the levy.

- From a geopolitical point of view, the CBAM could strengthen the standard-setting role of the EU, but it could also be source of international tension, ultimately because it is still unclear whether it is entirely consistent with the current World Trade Organization rules. Moreover, given Russia's and China's questionable record in committing to serious climate targets, the CBAM might complicate already tense relations on a plethora of other issues. Equally, the CBAM levies might be leveraged by Turkey in negotiations concerning immigration. Going forward, trade and climate policies are likely to become increasingly intertwined, as demonstrated by the recent agreement between the US and the EU aimed at removing former US President Donald Trump's tariffs on European steel and aluminum and at starting discussions on a global agreement concerning green production of these two metals.

*The data come from the UN Comtrade database. In terms of product categories used, these are the codes from the database: 72, 76, 6810, 31, 9028.

Edoardo Campanella, Economist (UniCredit Bank, Milan)
+39 02 8862-0522
edoardo.campanella@unicredit.eu

Legal Notices

Glossary

A comprehensive glossary for many of the terms used in the report is available on our website: <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=glossary>

Disclaimer

Our recommendations are based on information obtained from or are based upon public information sources that we consider to be reliable, but for the completeness and accuracy of which we assume no liability. All information, estimates, opinions, projections and forecasts included in this report represent the independent judgment of the analysts as of the date of the issue unless stated otherwise. We reserve the right to modify the views expressed herein at any time without notice. Moreover, we reserve the right not to update this information or to discontinue it altogether without notice. This report may contain links to websites of third parties, the content of which is not controlled by UniCredit Bank. No liability is assumed for the content of these third-party websites.

This report is for information purposes only and (i) does not constitute or form part of any offer for sale or subscription of or solicitation of any offer to buy or subscribe for any financial, money market or investment instrument or any security, (ii) is neither intended as such an offer for sale or subscription of or solicitation of an offer to buy or subscribe for any financial, money market or investment instrument or any security nor (iii) as marketing material within the meaning of applicable prospectus law. The investment possibilities discussed in this report may not be suitable for certain investors depending on their specific investment objectives and time horizon or in the context of their overall financial situation. The investments discussed may fluctuate in price or value. Investors may get back less than they invested. Fluctuations in exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the value of investments. Furthermore, past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. In particular, the risks associated with an investment in the financial, money market or investment instrument or security under discussion are not explained in their entirety.

This information is given without any warranty on an "as is" basis and should not be regarded as a substitute for obtaining individual advice. Investors must make their own determination of the appropriateness of an investment in any instruments referred to herein based on the merits and risks involved, their own investment strategy and their legal, fiscal and financial position. As this document does not qualify as an investment recommendation or as a direct investment recommendation, neither this document nor any part of it shall form the basis of, or be relied on in connection with or act as an inducement to enter into, any contract or commitment whatsoever. Investors are urged to contact their bank's investment advisor for individual explanations and advice.

Neither UniCredit Bank AG, UniCredit Bank AG London Branch, UniCredit Bank AG Milan Branch, UniCredit Bank AG Vienna Branch, UniCredit Bank Austria AG, UniCredit Bulbank, Zagrebačka banka d.d., UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, ZAO UniCredit Bank Russia, UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia Slovakia Branch, UniCredit Bank Romania, UniCredit Bank AG New York Branch nor any of their respective directors, officers or employees nor any other person accepts any liability whatsoever (in negligence or otherwise) for any loss howsoever arising from any use of this document or its contents or otherwise arising in connection therewith.

This report is being distributed by electronic and ordinary mail to professional investors, who are expected to make their own investment decisions without undue reliance on this publication, and may not be redistributed, reproduced or published in whole or in part for any purpose.

This report was completed and first published on 5 November 2021 at 14:47.

Responsibility for the content of this publication lies with:

UniCredit Group and its subsidiaries are subject to regulation by the European Central Bank

- a) UniCredit Bank AG (UniCredit Bank, Munich or Frankfurt), Arabellastraße 12, 81925 Munich, Germany, (also responsible for the distribution pursuant to §85 WpHG). Regulatory authority: "BaFin" – Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany.
- b) UniCredit Bank AG London Branch (UniCredit Bank, London), Moor House, 120 London Wall, London EC2Y 5ET, United Kingdom. Regulatory authority: "BaFin" – Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority, 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN, United Kingdom and Prudential Regulation Authority 20 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DA, United Kingdom. Further details regarding our regulatory status are available on request.
- c) UniCredit Bank AG Milan Branch (UniCredit Bank, Milan), Piazza Gae Aulenti, 4 - Torre C, 20154 Milan, Italy, duly authorized by the Bank of Italy to provide investment services. Regulatory authority: "Bank of Italy", Via Nazionale 91, 00184 Roma, Italy and Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany.
- d) UniCredit Bank AG Vienna Branch (UniCredit Bank, Vienna), Rothschildplatz 1, 1020 Vienna, Austria. Regulatory authority: Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde (FMA), Otto-Wagner-Platz 5, 1090 Vienna, Austria and subject to limited regulation by the "BaFin" – Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht are available from us on request.
- e) UniCredit Bank Austria AG (Bank Austria), Rothschildplatz 1, 1020 Vienna, Austria. Regulatory authority: Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde (FMA), Otto-Wagner-Platz 5, 1090 Vienna, Austria
- f) UniCredit Bulbank, Sveta Nedelya Sq. 7, BG-1000 Sofia, Bulgaria. Regulatory authority: Financial Supervision Commission (FSC), 16 Budapeshta str., 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
- g) Zagrebačka banka d.d., Trg bana Josipa Jelačića 10, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia. Regulatory authority: Croatian Agency for Supervision of Financial Services, Franje Račkoga 6, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
- h) UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, Želetavská 1525/1, 140 92 Praga 4, Czech Republic. Regulatory authority: CNB Czech National Bank, Na Příkopě 28, 115 03 Praga 1, Czech Republic
- i) ZAO UniCredit Bank Russia (UniCredit Russia), Prechistsenskaya nab. 9, RF-119034 Moscow, Russia. Regulatory authority: Federal Service on Financial Markets, 9 Leninsky prospekt, Moscow 119991, Russia
- j) UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, Slovakia Branch, Šancova 1/A, SK-813 33 Bratislava, Slovakia. Regulatory authority: CNB Czech National Bank, Na Příkopě 28, 115 03 Praha 1, Czech Republic and subject to limited regulation by the National Bank of Slovakia, Imricha Karvaša 1, 813 25 Bratislava, Slovakia. Regulatory authority: National Bank of Slovakia, Imricha Karvaša 1, 813 25 Bratislava, Slovakia
- k) UniCredit Bank Romania, Bucharest 1F Expozitiei Boulevard, 012101 Bucharest 1, Romania. Regulatory authority: National Bank of Romania, 25 Lipskani Street, 030031, 3rd District, Bucharest, Romania
- l) UniCredit Bank AG New York Branch (UniCredit Bank, New York), 150 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Regulatory authority: "BaFin" – Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany and New York State Department of Financial Services, One State Street, New York, NY 10004-1511
Further details regarding our regulatory status are available on request.

ANALYST DECLARATION

The analyst's remuneration has not been, and will not be, geared to the recommendations or views expressed in this report, neither directly nor indirectly. All of the views expressed accurately reflect the analyst's views, which have not been influenced by considerations of UniCredit Bank's business or client relationships.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

You will find a list of keys for company specific regulatory disclosures on our website <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=disclaimer>.

RECOMMENDATIONS, RATINGS AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

You will find the history of rating regarding recommendation changes as well as an overview of the breakdown in absolute and relative terms of our investment ratings, and a note on the evaluation basis for interest-bearing securities on our website <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=disclaimer> and <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=legalnotices>.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED DISCLOSURES UNDER THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF JURISDICTIONS INDICATED

You will find a list of further additional required disclosures under the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions indicated on our website <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=disclaimer>.

E 20/1

UniCredit Research*

Macro Research



Erik F. Nielsen
Group Chief Economist
Global Head of CIB Research
+44 207 826-1765
erik.nielsen@unicredit.eu



Dr. Ingo Heimig
Head of Research Operations
& Regulatory Controls
+49 89 378-13952
ingo.heimig@unicredit.de

Head of Macro Research



Marco Valli
Head of Macro Research
Chief European Economist
+39 02 8862-0537
marco.valli@unicredit.eu

European Economics Research



Dr. Andreas Rees
Chief German Economist
+49 69 2717-2074
andreas.rees@unicredit.eu



Dr. Loredana Federico
Chief Italian Economist
+39 02 8862-0534
loredanamaría.federico@unicredit.eu



Stefan Bruckbauer
Chief Austrian Economist
+43 50505-41951
stefan.bruckbauer@unicreditgroup.at



Tullia Bucco
Economist
+39 02 8862-0532
tullia.bucco@unicredit.eu



Edoardo Campanella
Economist
+39 02 8862-0522
edoardo.campanella@unicredit.eu



Walter Pudschedl
Economist
+43 50505-41957
walter.pudschedl@unicreditgroup.at



Chiara Silvestre
Economist
chiara.silvestre@unicredit.eu

International Economics Research



Daniel Vernazza, Ph.D.
Chief International Economist
+44 207 826-7805
daniel.vernazza@unicredit.eu

EEMEA Economics Research



Dan Bucsa
Chief CEE Economist
+44 207 826-7954
dan.bucsa@unicredit.eu



Gökçe Çelik
Senior CEE Economist
+44 207 826-6077
gokce.celik@unicredit.eu



Mauro Giorgio Marrano
Senior CEE Economist
+43 50505-82712
mauro.giorgiomarrano@unicredit.de



Artem Arkhipov
Head, Macroeconomic Analysis
and Research, Russia
+7 495 258-7258
artem.arkhipov@unicredit.ru



Hrvoje Dolenc
Chief Economist, Croatia
+385 1 6006-678
hrvoje.dolenc@unicreditgroup.zaba.hr



Dr. Ágnes Halász
Chief Economist, Head, Economics and
Strategic Analysis, Hungary
+36 1 301-1907
agnes.halasz@unicreditgroup.hu



Ľubomír Koršňák
Chief Economist, Slovakia
+421 2 4950 2427
lubomir.korsnak@unicreditgroup.sk



Anca Maria Negrescu
Senior Economist, Romania
+40 21 200-1377
anca.negrescu@unicredit.ro



Kristofor Pavlov
Chief Economist, Bulgaria
+359 2 923-2192
kristofor.pavlov@unicreditgroup.bg



Pavel Sobíšek
Chief Economist, Czech Republic
+420 955 960-716
pavel.sobisek@unicreditgroup.cz

UniCredit Research, Corporate & Investment Banking, UniCredit Bank AG, Am Eisbach 4, D-80538 Munich, globalresearch@unicredit.de
Bloomberg: UCCR, Internet: www.unicreditresearch.eu

MR 21/1

*UniCredit Research is the joint research department of UniCredit Bank AG (UniCredit Bank, Munich or Frankfurt), UniCredit Bank AG London Branch (UniCredit Bank, London), UniCredit Bank AG Milan Branch (UniCredit Bank, Milan), UniCredit Bank AG Vienna Branch (UniCredit Bank, Vienna), UniCredit Bank Austria AG (Bank Austria), UniCredit Bulbank, Zagrebačka banka d.d., UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, ZAO UniCredit Bank Russia (UniCredit Russia), UniCredit Bank Romania.