

Full Implementation of EU CBAM in 2026: Briefing Held for Steel and Related Industries

- Guidance on response measures for Korean exporters following recent amendments to relevant legislation -
- On-site visit to Kos Limited to hear opinions on responses to the CBAM
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The government held the 2025 5th briefing session on responses to the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on November 26 at 2:00 PM at the Grand Hall of the Lahan Hotel in Pohang, Gyeongsangbuk-do, jointly with relevant ministries (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Resources; Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment; Ministry of SMEs and Startups; Korea Customs Service) and related organizations.

At this briefing session, specific regulatory response measures were presented from the perspective of Korean export companies, based on the amended European CBAM legislation, which took effect on October 20. More than 100 industry representatives from the Yeongnam region, including companies exporting regulated items such as steel products, attended in person, and many additional companies participated online.

The government has been raising awareness of the CBAM and providing various forms of support through multiple channels to help Korean companies respond effectively. Through the export declarant notification program, businesses are informed when exporting regulated items, and guidance on the regulations and response measures is provided through joint briefing sessions and distribution of implementation manuals. For companies facing difficulties in calculating carbon emissions, expert consultations are available through the help desk (☎ 1551-3213), and capacity-building support is being offered through one-on-one customized consulting, automated emissions-calculation software,

and hands-on training programs for responsible personnel.

Lee Jae-geun, Director General for New Trade Strategy and Policy at the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Resources, stressed in his congratulatory remarks that “the government will make every policy effort domestically and internationally to ensure that foreign measures such as the CBAM do not act as trade barriers for Korean companies.” During a subsequent on-site visit to the Pohang plant of Kos Limited, following the briefing session, he stated, “Since industries such as steel, where carbon reduction is difficult, are becoming primary targets of global carbon regulations, the government will expand support to strengthen green competitiveness within the industry.”

The government plans to revise the CBAM implementation manual in line with the start of full enforcement and distribute it within the year. Going forward, it will continue to swiftly disseminate regulatory information and guidance on response measures, and will maintain ongoing consultations with relevant European Union authorities to ensure that the burden on Korean companies is minimized as additional subordinate regulations are announced.