

ETS Benchmarks Regulation 2026-2030

Climate Change Committee

30/04/2026

DG CLIMA

Overview

- 1) Benchmarks update methodology
- 2) Dataset used
- 3) New benchmarks 2026-2030
- 4) Addressing industry concerns: exchangeability
- 5) Fall-back benchmarks
- 6) Next steps

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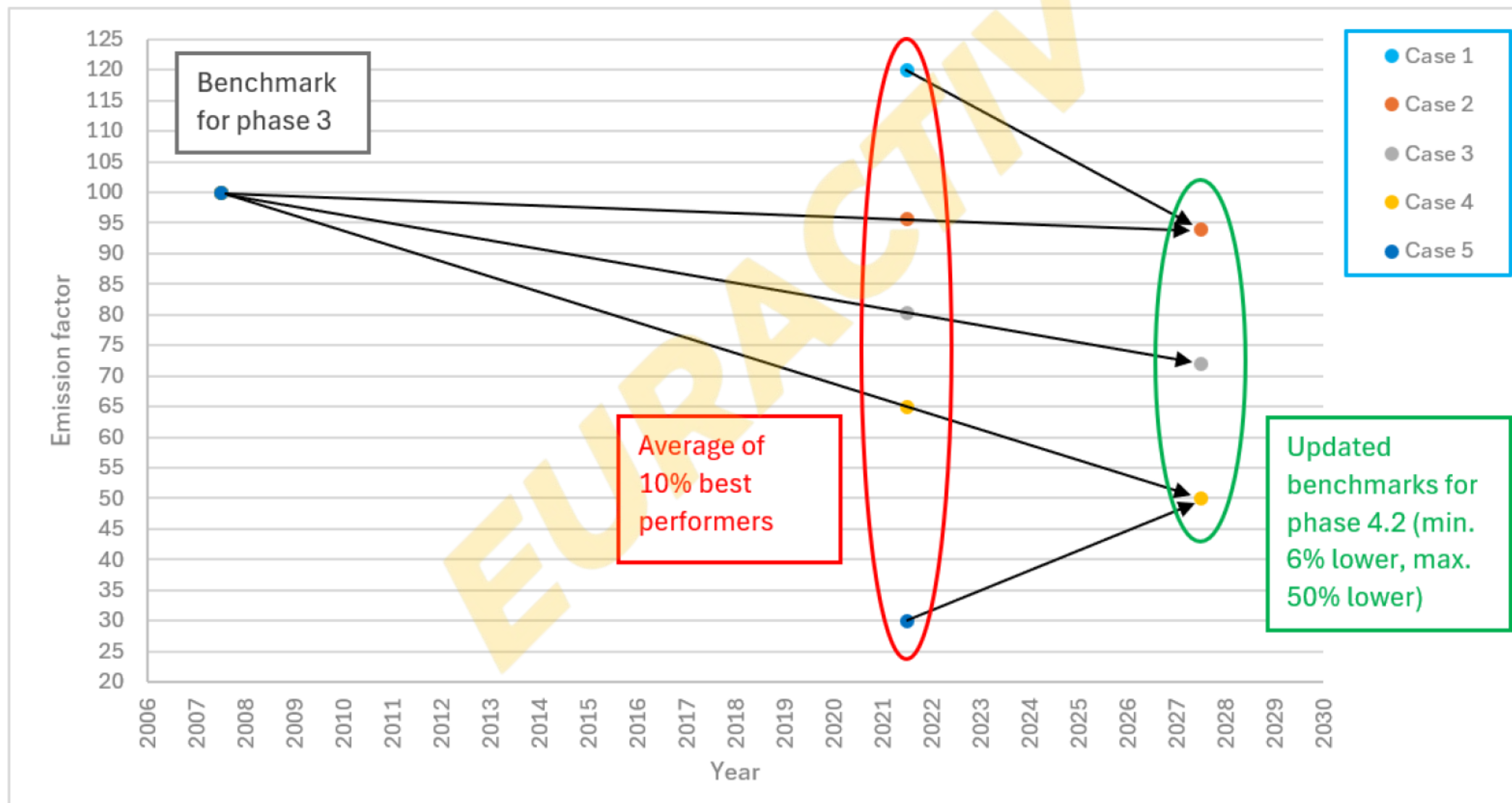
1 Benchmarks update methodology

Clear binding framework in EU ETS Directive (confirmed by COM Legal Service), Article 10a(2) sets:

- An obligation to adopt updated EU ETS benchmark values for 2026-2030
- Clear framing of the methodology and dataset to be considered for the update of the benchmark values for the period 2026-2030:
 - **Reference period: 2021-2022**, data submitted by Member States through the **NIMs** exercise (Art. 11 ETS Directive)
 - **Compared with ex-ante benchmarks** (Annex I to Free Allocation Regulation)
 - Maximum and minimum **annual reduction rates** determined by co-legislators (**Article 10a(2), third subparagraph, points (c) and (d)** ETS Directive):
 - For a calculated annual reduction rate comprised between 2,5% and 0,3 %: the calculated % is applied to the 20 year period.
 - Where the calculated annual reduction rate is above 2,5%: 2,5% is applied.
 - Where the calculated annual reduction rate is below 0,3%: 0,3% is applied.



1 Benchmarks update methodology



2 Dataset used

There are **three reasons** why installations and sub-installations are **excluded** from the NIMs lists sent by the MS:

- The Commission identifies irregularity with the rules in the ETS Directive and Free Allocation Rules Regulation (e.g. installations should not be covered by the ETS) and requests a correction of the NIMs list
- The operator of an installation withdrew the application for free allocation or the competent authority rejected the application
- The installation or sub-installation ceased operating

The mere intention of / communication about a future closure of an installation or production line cannot be considered as a cessation of operation within the legal framework.

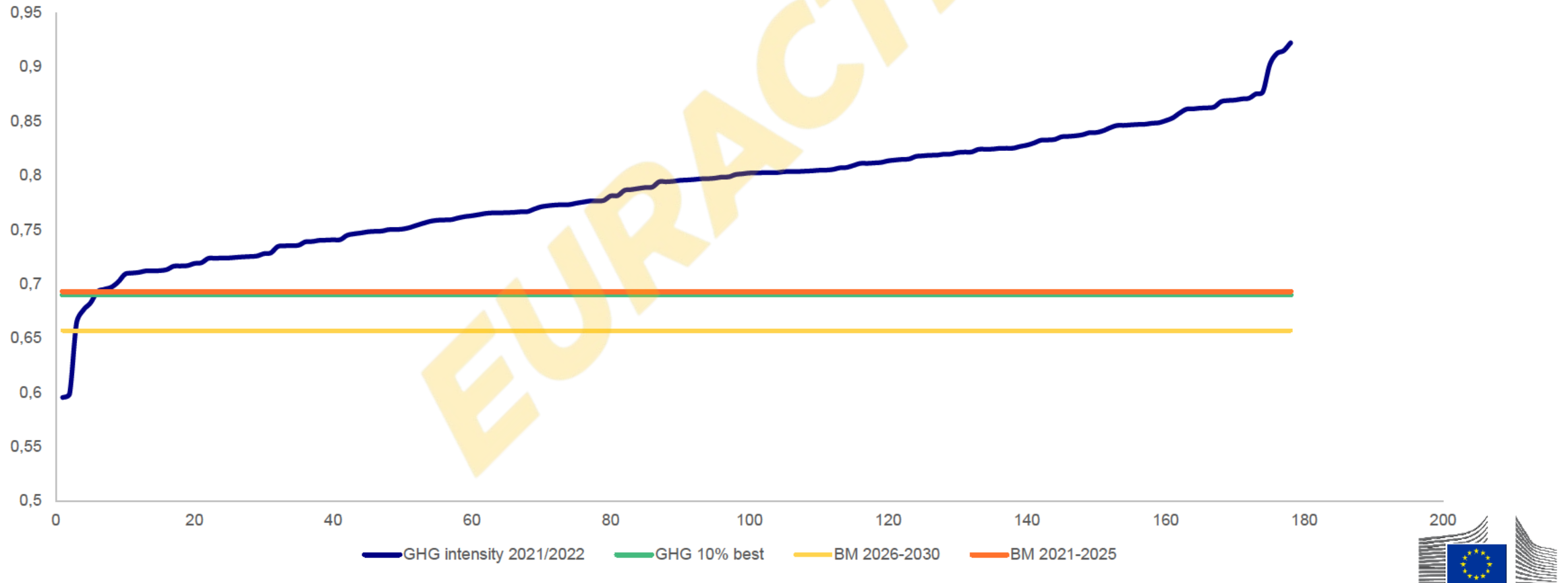
In instances where the emissions cannot accurately be attributed to a product benchmark (e.g. sub-installations importing or exporting intermediate products covered by system boundaries of another product benchmark, these sub-installations are **removed from the benchmark curve**.



4 Benchmark values 2026-2030 (1/8)

Preliminary values presented to CCC on 30 April 2026 – not for further distribution

Benchmark curve example – Grey cement



3 Benchmark values 2026-2030 (2/8)

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Benchmarks update, Refineries

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
1. Refinery products	0,0228	0,0232	+1,8%

Benchmarks update, Iron & Steel

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
2. Coke	0,217	0,143	-34,1%
3. Agglomerated iron ore	0,157	0,086	-45,2%
4. Hot metal	1,288	1,248	-3,1%
5. EAF carbon steel	0,215	0,142	-34,0%
6. EAF high allow steel	0,268	0,176	-34,3%
7. Iron casting	0,282	0,164	-41,8%



3 Benchmark values 2026-2030 (3/8)

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Benchmarks update, Non-ferrous metals

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
8. Pre-bake anode	0,312	0,290	-7%
9. [Primary] aluminium	1,464	1,423	-3%

3 Benchmark values 2026-2030 (4/8)

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Benchmarks update, Cement

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
10. Grey cement clinker	0,693	0,657	-5,2%
11. White cement clinker	0,957	0,890	-7%
12. Lime	0,725	0,693	-4,5%
13. Dolime	0,815	0,792	-2,8%
14. Sintered dolime	1,406	1,162	-17,4%

Benchmarks update, Glass sector

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
15. Float glass	0,399	0,394	-1,1%
16. Bottles and jars (colourless)	0,290	0,242	-16,6%
17. Bottles and jars (coloured)	0,237	0,233	-1,6%
18. Continuous filament glass	0,309	0,232	-25,0%



3 Benchmark values 2026-2030 (5/8)

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Benchmarks update, Ceramics

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
19. Facing bricks	0,106	0,085	-20,1%
20. Pavers	0,146	0,108	-26,2%
21. Roof tiles	0,120	0,121	+1,0%
22. Spray dried powder	0,058	0,046	-20,7%

Benchmarks update, Other construction products

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
23. Mineral wool	0,536	0,341	-36,4%
24. Plaster	0,047	0,045	-4,0%
25. Dried secondary gypsum	0,013	0,009	-34,6%
26. Plasterboard	0,110	0,122	+11,3%



3 Benchmark values 2026-2030 (6/8)

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Benchmarks update, Pulp & Paper

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
27. Short kraft fibre pulp	0,091	0,060	-34,1%
28. Long kraft fibre pulp	0,046	0,040	-13,0%
29. Sulphite, thermo-mech, and mech, pulp	0,015	0,010	-33,3%
30. Recovered paper pulp	0,030	0,020	-35,0%
31. Newsprint	0,226	0,149	-34,1%
32. Uncoated fine paper	0,242	0,159	-34,3%
33. Coated fine paper	0,242	0,159	-34,3%
34. Tissue	0,254	0,167	-34,3%
35. Testliner and fluting	0,188	0,124	-34,0%
36. Uncoated carton board	0,180	0,119	-34,2%
37. Coated carton board	0,207	0,137	-34,1%



3 Benchmark values 2026-2030 (7/8)

Benchmarks update, Chemicals

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Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
38. Carbon black	1,485	1,048	-29,4%
39. Nitric acid	0,23	0,151	-34,3%
40. Adipic acid	2,12	1,4	-34,2%
41. Ammonia	1,57	1,522	-3,1%
42. Steam cracking	0,681	0,638	-6,4%
43. Aromatics	0,0228	0,0232	+1,8%
44. Styrene	0,401	0,264	-34,3%
45. Phenol / acetone	0,230	0,219	-4,8%
46. Ethylene oxide / Ethylene glycols	0,389	0,321	-17,6%
47. Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)	0,155	0,191	+23,3%
48. S-PVC	0,066	0,08	+21,1%
49. E-PVC	0,187	0,161	-11,1%
50. Hydrogen	6,84	7,98	+16,6%
51. Synthesis gas	0,187	0,190	+1,6%
52. Soda ash	0,753 (+0.415)	[1,122]	[-3.9%]



3 Benchmark values 2026-2030 (8/8)

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Benchmarks update, Fall-backs

Benchmark	BM value 2021-2025	BM value 2026-2030	Difference
Heat	47,3	31,2	34,1%
Fuel	42,6	28,1	34,1%



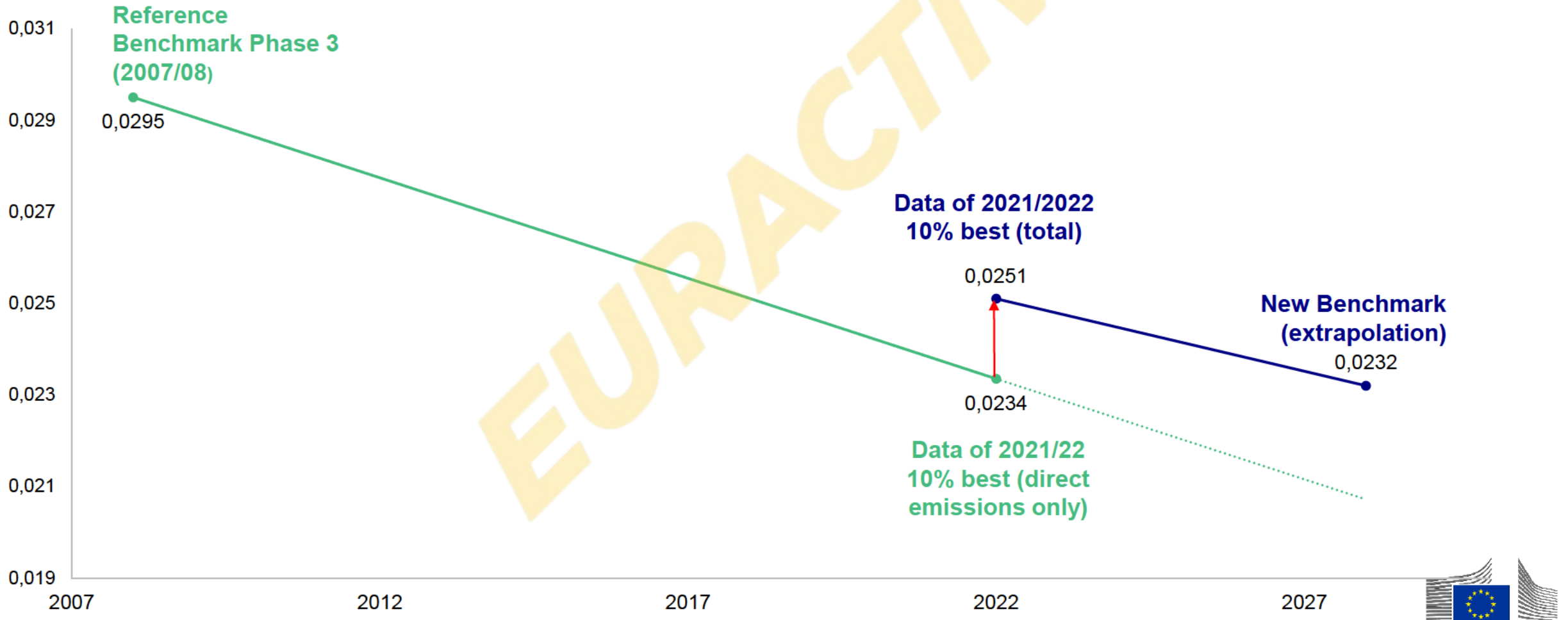
4 Addressing industry concerns: exchangeability of fuel and electricity (1/2)

- DG CLIMA addresses industry's concerns within the legislative framework that exists.
- With the removal of the exchangeability of fuel and electricity, the affected sectors no longer have a reduction of free allocation based on the share of direct emissions in their total emissions. For the calculation of the updated benchmark values, the Directive does not indicate whether indirect emissions should be considered or not. The initial approach was to consider direct emissions only.
- To address industry's concerns, indirect emissions are being considered in the calculation of the average GHG emissions of the 10% most efficient installations for the affected benchmarks. **Higher GHG of 10% best -> higher benchmark**

➔ **New approach results in ~ EUR 4 billion more in free allocation**



4 Addressing industry concerns: exchangeability of fuel and electricity (2/2)



5 Fall-back benchmarks (1/3)

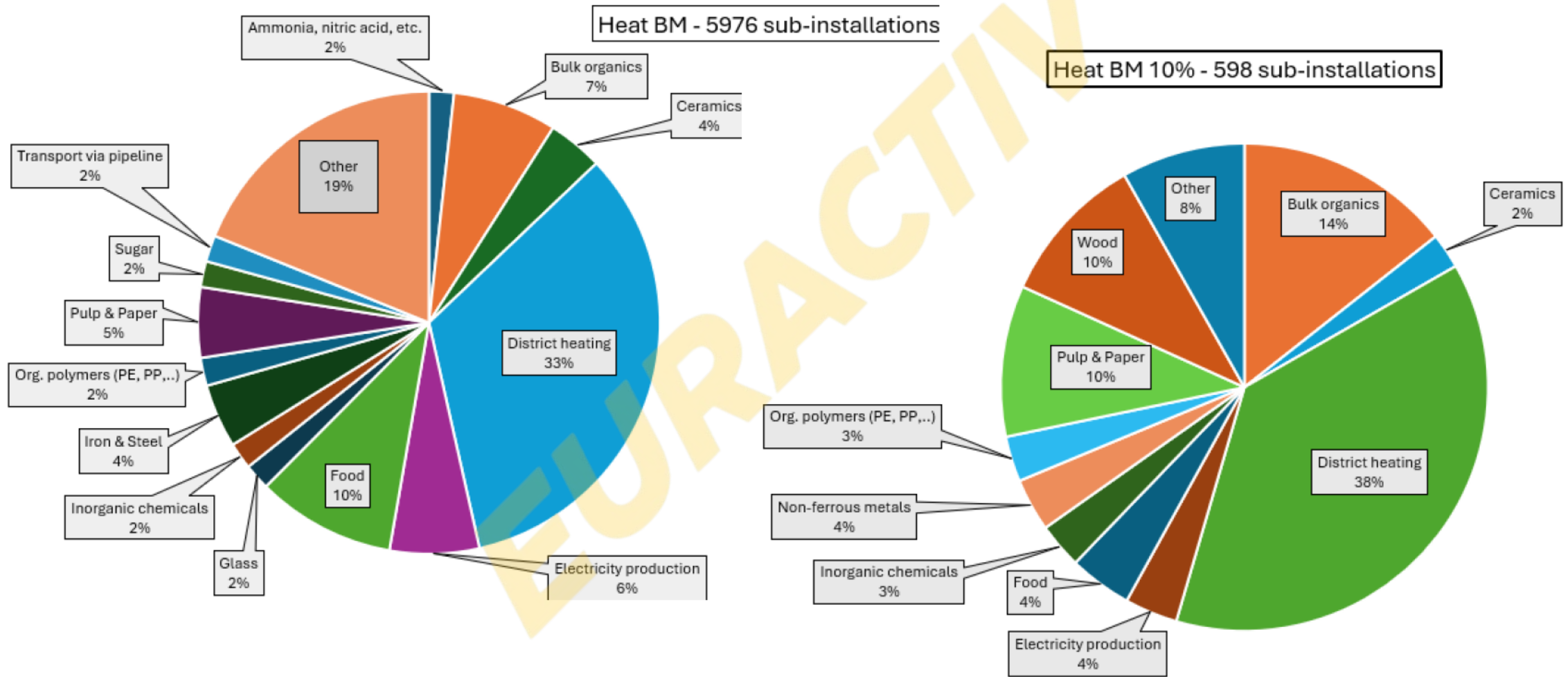
*The calculated maximum update rate for the heat and fuel benchmarks is based on the verified and scrutinised data points of many hundreds of installations spanning **across regions & Member States and across multiple industry sectors.***

*These are the installations with the most optimised processes and ability and determination to switch to less emitting energy sources (i.e. **electrification, heat recovery and use of sustainable biomass**).*

It would not be accurate to attribute the high reduction rate to certain sectors, regions or even to access to a single energy source such as biomass

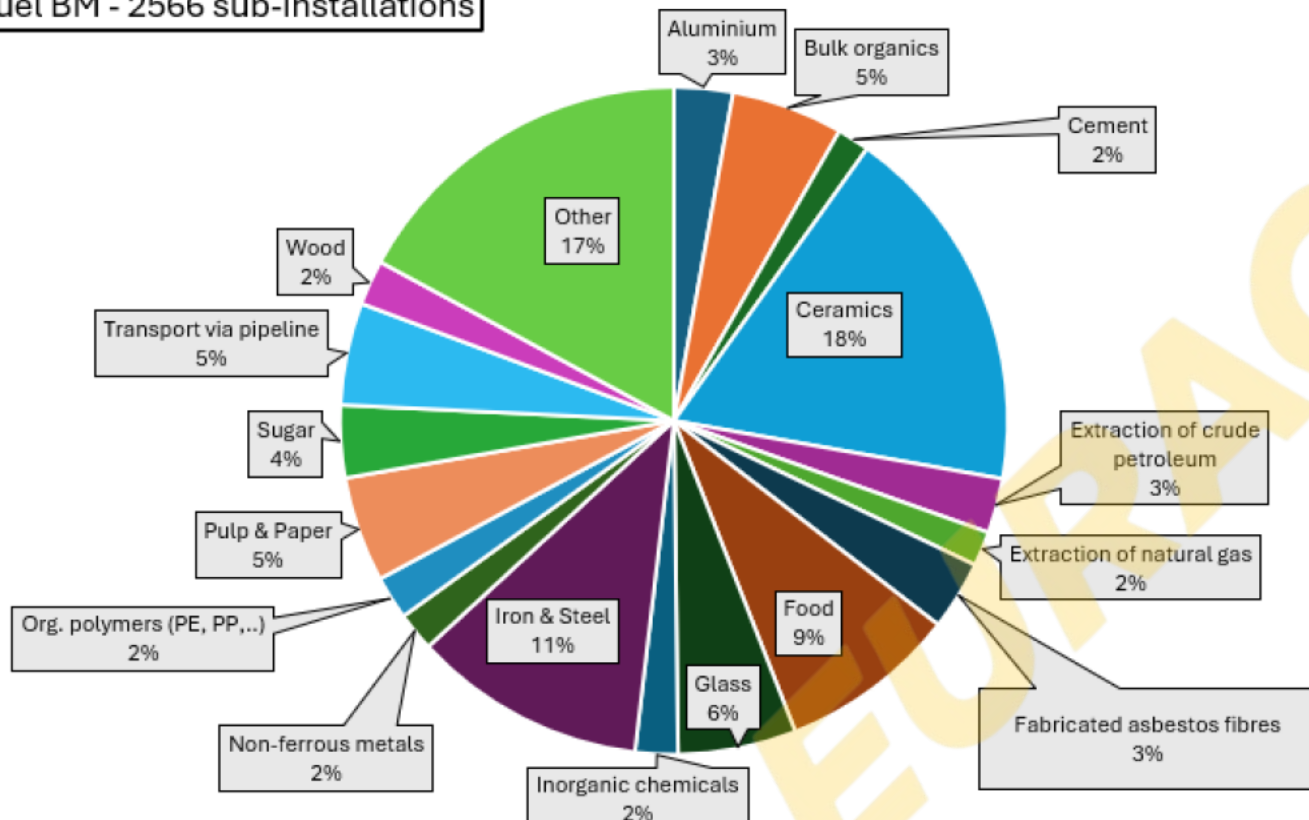


5 Fall-back benchmarks (2/3)

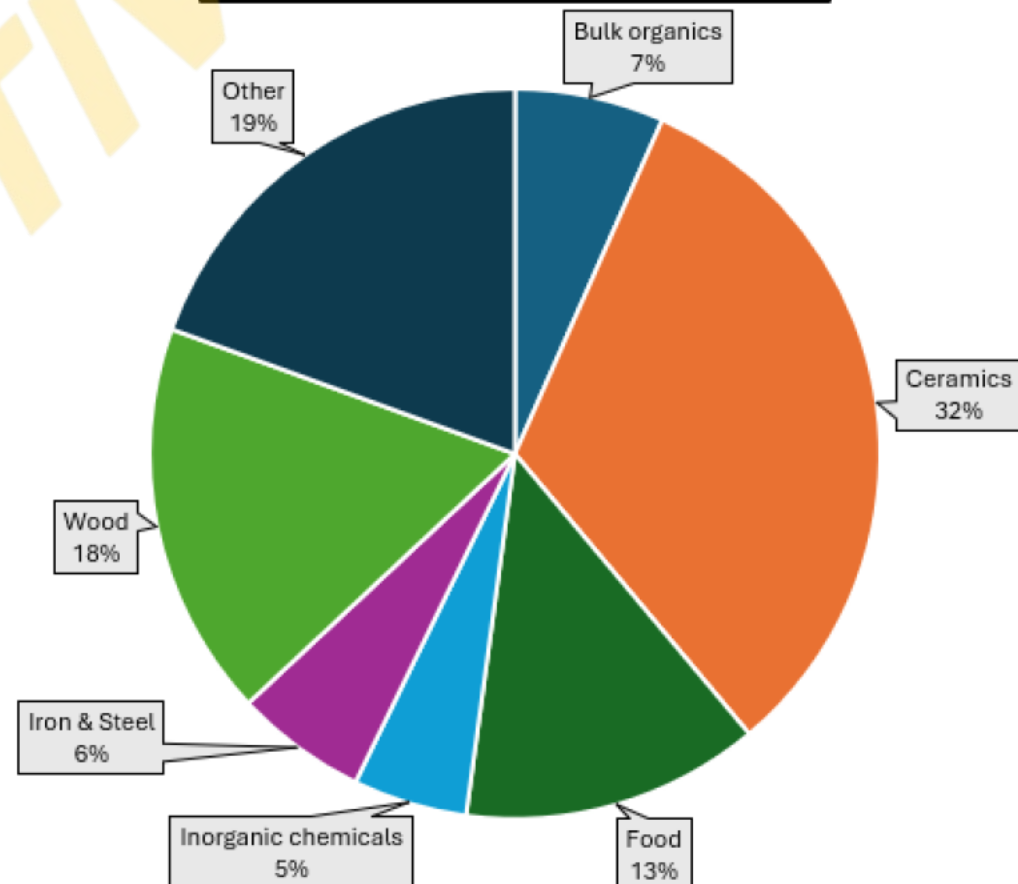


5 Fall-back benchmarks (3/3)

Fuel BM - 2566 sub-installations



Fuel BM 10% - 257 sub-installations



6 Next steps

NIMs decision

- Adoption: beginning of May

Benchmark regulation

- Publication for feedback: beginning of May until beginning of June
- CCC meeting: 1st half June
- Adoption date: 2nd half June

CSCF decision

- MS to submit preliminary NIMs: deadline end of June
- Adoption: early July

NAT Batch 0

- Notification from MS of final NIMs: deadline mid July
- Adoption: 2nd half July – free allowances can be issued

