

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 857**  
ANSWERED ON 06/02/2026

**ACCREDITATION FAILURE FOR CBAM VERIFIERS**

857 SHRI HARIS BEERAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) 'Definitive Phase' that commenced on January 1, 2026, mandating independent emission verification for steel and aluminium exports;
- (b) the exact number of NABCB-accredited Indian agencies recognized under EU Regulation 2018/2067 as of that date;
- (c) whether the absence of accredited domestic verifiers forces exporters to utilize significantly higher EU 'default values, ' thereby artificially inflating carbon tax liabilities; and
- (d) the reasons for the delay in operationalizing a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) regarding verification, alongside the estimated loss in export competitiveness for the quarter ending March 2026?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) to (c) EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) has commenced on January 1, 2026. Though, there are no NABCB Accredited Indian agencies recognized under EU Regulation 2018/2067 as on date, there are certain Validation and Verification Bodies in India for EU's CBAM scheme based on accreditation granted by other Accreditation Bodies.

(d) India and European Union (EU) have concluded negotiations for Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on 27th January 2026 at the India-EU Summit, held during the visit of the European leaders to India. India has secured an Annex on Carbon Border Measures in the India-EU FTA. The Annex aims to strengthen cooperation and support between India and EU to enhance efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It also establishes a Technical Dialogue wherein India and EU will engage on, *inter alia*,-

- i. technical exchanges on implementation of carbon border adjustment measures, including: their product scope and embedded emissions coverage; monitoring,

reporting and verification processes, and the possibility to take into account the carbon price effectively paid in the other Party under a carbon emissions reduction scheme, calculated on greenhouse gases covered by such a measure and released during the production of goods;

- ii. exchanges of information and technical data to facilitate the establishment of default values under carbon border adjustment measures or under other measures relevant for the implementation of carbon border adjustment measures;
- iii. exploring the possibility of and, if relevant, conditions for, mutual recognition of accreditation bodies for the accreditation of verifiers, for the purpose of checking compliance with carbon border adjustment measures

India will also get no less favourable treatment applied to like goods from third countries with regards any flexibilities granted in the implementation of the carbon border adjustment measures.

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