

Your Taiwanese supplier can answer your CBAM data request in three minutes

A free, public-methodology tool for Taiwan’s steel and aluminium exporters, built by an ex-Big 4 ESG consultant based in Singapore. Nothing typed into it is stored. This page tells you what your supplier can send you, what to ask for, and where the numbers come from.

Why this is urgent for your supplier. Fastbolt’s managing director has said publicly that the group expects to stop placing orders with suppliers that cannot provide the required data, and that small and mid-sized fastener makers across Asia are struggling to obtain it (Fastener + Fixing Magazine, 9 July 2024; checked 2026-08-20). Forwarding this page is usually faster than another reminder email.

What your supplier can send you

- **2026 emissions on two bases:** the EU country default for Taiwan (CN 7318: 2.707 tCO₂e/t per Annex I to IR (EU) 2025/2621 as replaced by IR (EU) 2026/1740, filed at 2.978 with the 2026 +10% mark-up) and a measured figure built from the wire-rod supplier’s data (China Steel has published CBAM product data since Q4 2024) plus the plant’s own in-boundary process emissions.
- **Certificate cost 2026–2030** under IR (EU) 2025/2620: Equation 6 with the Column B benchmark 1.364 for default filing, Equations 2 and 4 with the Column A benchmark 0.038 plus the precursor term for measured filing, retained free allocation 97.5% falling to 51.5%, at any certificate price and FX you specify.
- **A filled supplier data pack:** CN code, precursor type and source, tonnes shipped to you, intensity, calculation basis, verification status, contact. Template attached.

First: does this shipment count at all

Since Regulation (EU) 2025/2083 (adopted 8 October 2025, OJ L 2025/2083 of 17 October 2025; checked 2026-08-20) a 50 tonne annual mass threshold replaces the old €150 value rule, and it is counted per importer per year: the net weight of CBAM goods **you** import in a calendar year, not what any one supplier ships. Under 50 t across all your suppliers of these goods and the obligation, and everything below, falls away. The same 500 t split across twelve importers is twelve exempt lines; concentrated in one, it is not. Settle this before spending anyone’s time on data.

What to ask your supplier for

- The CN code(s) and tonnes shipped to you in the reporting period.
- Wire-rod source (China Steel or import) and the supplier’s CBAM data sheet for that wire rod.
- Whether the figure is default, supplier-actual (unverified) or verified, and by whom.
- The completed data pack (xlsx) rather than a PDF certificate: your declarant needs fields, not prose.

Worked example: a 500 t/yr fastener supplier

Fasteners CN 7318, 500 t to the EU per year, China Steel wire rod (billet reference 1.86 tCO₂e/t) at 1.00 t per tonne of product plus 0.409 tCO₂e/t of own in-boundary process emissions, certificate price €75. Figures from the tool, 2026-08-20.

Import year	Default filing	Wire-rod actual	Gap
2026	€61,793	€33,827	€27,966
2027	€73,222	€35,141	€38,081
2028	€85,931	€37,770	€48,161
2029	€92,325	€44,342	€47,983
2030	€105,624	€58,011	€47,613
Five years	€418,895	€209,091	€209,804

In 2026 alone the default filing costs €61,793 against €33,827 on the actual path: €27,966 of certificates that supplier data can take off the table, or €56 per tonne you import, which is the number to scale by your own volume. Who absorbs the difference is a commercial conversation; the data is what makes it one.

Dates, and what the actual column assumes

- **2026-09-01** verifiers start registering in the CBAM Registry.
- **2027-02-01** certificate sales open, covering 2026 imports.
- **2027-03-31** and each quarter end: hold certificates for at least 50% of year-to-date imports.
- **2027-09-30** first annual declaration and surrender.

The default column needs no verification, which is what the mark-up buys. The actual column does, and the chain reaches two installations: the fastener plant, for its own in-boundary process emissions and its mass ratio, and the wire-rod mill behind it, for the precursor figure. No verifier can sign a 2026 shipment today. The binding date is your declaration on 2027-09-30, not the shipment, so 2026 data can still be verified during 2027 if the records are kept now. One thing this page cannot tell you: whether the wire-rod mill will issue verified rather than self-declared data, and when. If it will not, the precursor term reverts to defaults and the gap narrows. Read the right-hand column as the floor when the chain holds, not as a saving already banked.

Free tool (English): <https://www.ahamoment-career.com/en/dual-carbon> · **Methodology and sources:** <https://www.ahamoment-career.com/en/dual-carbon/methodology> · **Supplier data pack template (xlsx):** <https://www.ahamoment-career.com/dual-carbon/kit/supplier-data-pack-template.xlsx>

Forward this page to your Taiwanese suppliers with your data request. Their Chinese-language version of the tool has the same numbers and a two-page sample report they can bring to their owner.

Prepared by Michael; over seven years in sustainability, across consulting, corporate sustainability and carbon markets, working in Traditional Chinese and English from Singapore. This tool estimates from public information and is not legal, tax or customs advice; neither the tool nor any paid report files declarations on your behalf or issues verification documents; official obligations follow MOENV and European Commission publications. Free until 2027; paid single-plant deliverables are indicative reference prices offered from 2027. Generated 2026-08-20.