



GHG reduction and the EU-ETS – learnings, impact and achievements from BASF perspective

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Berlin, December 15, 2017



BASF – We create chemistry

- Our chemistry is used in almost all industries
- We combine economic success, social responsibility and environmental protection
- Sales 2016: €57,550 million
- EBIT 2016: €6,275 million
- Employees (as of December 31, 2016): 113,830
- 6 Verbund sites and 352 other production sites



Chemicals – a growth industry

Global annual growth rate of ~3.6%*



Agriculture



Health & nutrition



Energy & resources



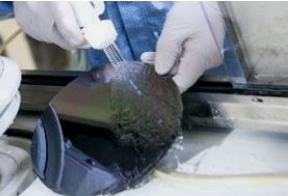
Construction & housing



Consumer goods



Transportation



Electrical & electronics

Chemistry as enabler to meet current and future needs

~10bn



... people by 2050

70%



... of the world population will live in cities by 2050

50%



... more primary energy consumption by 2050

30%

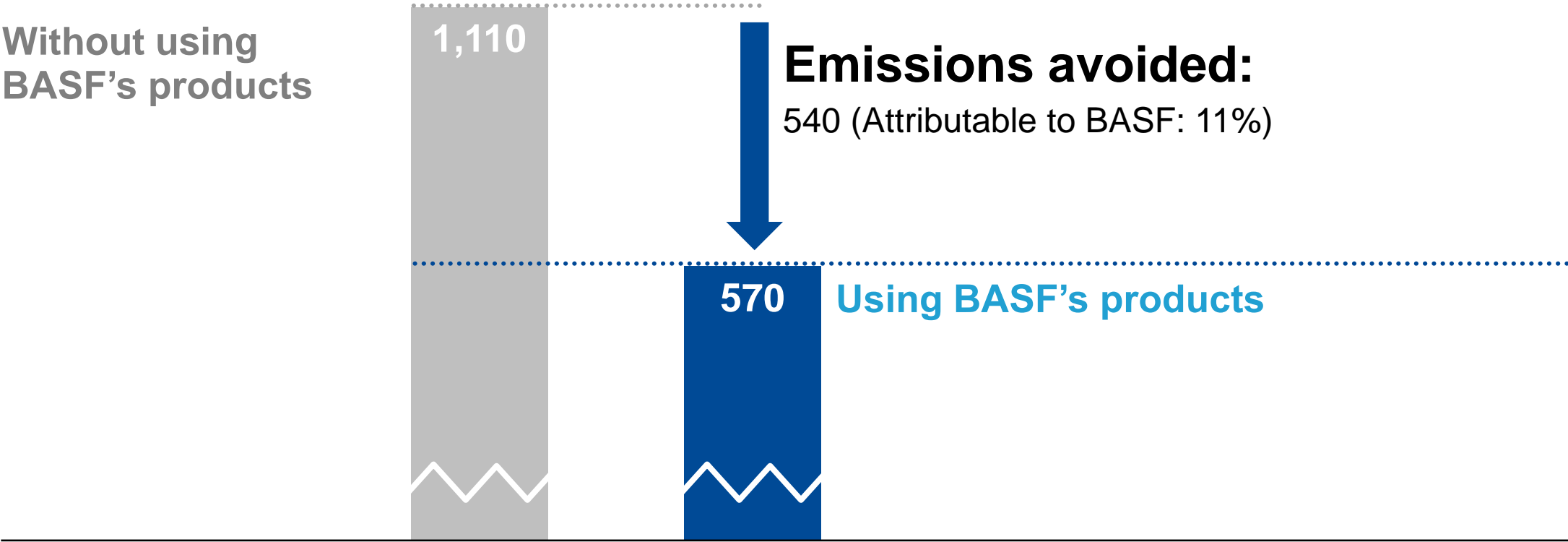


... more food needed by 2050

* Average annual real change 2017-2019; BASF Report 2016 p.121

We help our customers to reduce their CO₂ emissions

Prevention of greenhouse gas emissions through the use of BASF products 2016 (in million metric tons of CO₂ equivalents)

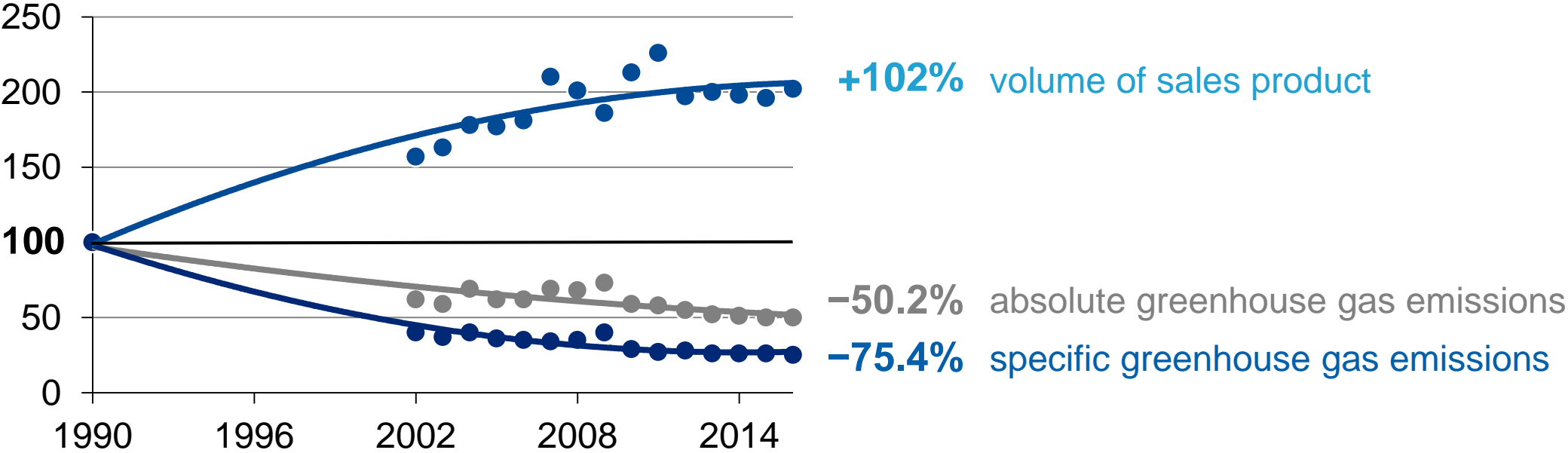


* CO₂ equivalents = units for measuring the impact of greenhouse gas emissions on the greenhouse effect

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions with increased production

Development since 1990

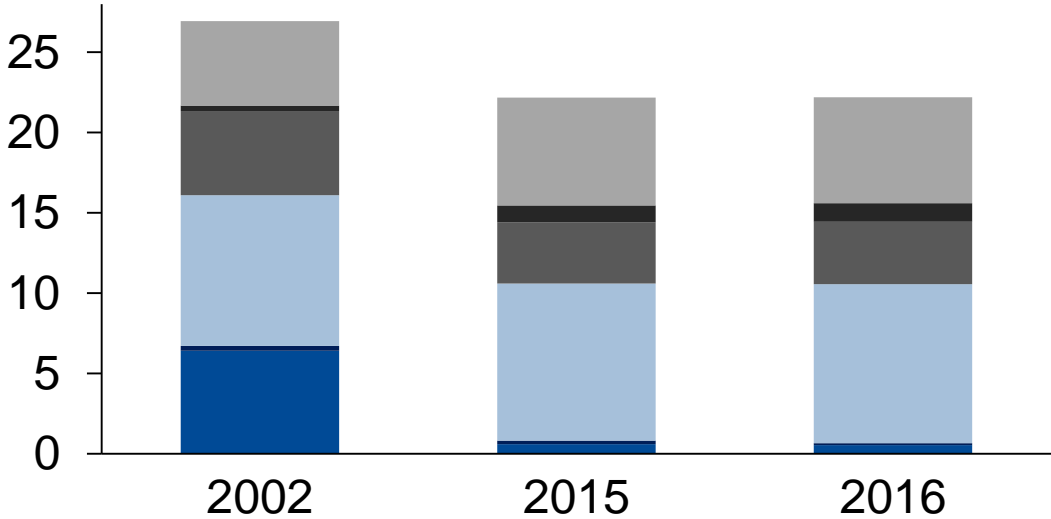
Index 1990 = 100%, BASF Group excl. oil and gas business



Greenhouse gas emissions of BASF Group

- Successful reduction of N₂O emissions
- Around 50% of BASF Group emissions in 2016 resulted from steam and electricity generation in our power plants as well as in our energy suppliers' power plants

1,000 metric tons of **CO₂ equivalents**



Energy-specific emissions

- CO₂ from centralized energy production (Scope 1)
- CO₂ from centralized energy production for third parties (Scope 1)
- CO₂ from purchased energy (Scope 2, location-based)

Process-specific emissions

- CO₂ from individual plants: decentralized energy production, waste incineration, process emissions (Scope 1)
- CH₄, HFC, PFC, SF₆ from individual plants (Scope 1)
- N₂O from individual plants (Scope 1)

Impact of the EU ETS in 3rd & 4th trading period



About **100 BASF installations** are subject to the ETS



For **chemical process emissions**, CO₂ certificates allocated free-of-charge are based on benchmarks. We expect allocation for our chemical processes to be nearly sufficient in the 3rd trading period.



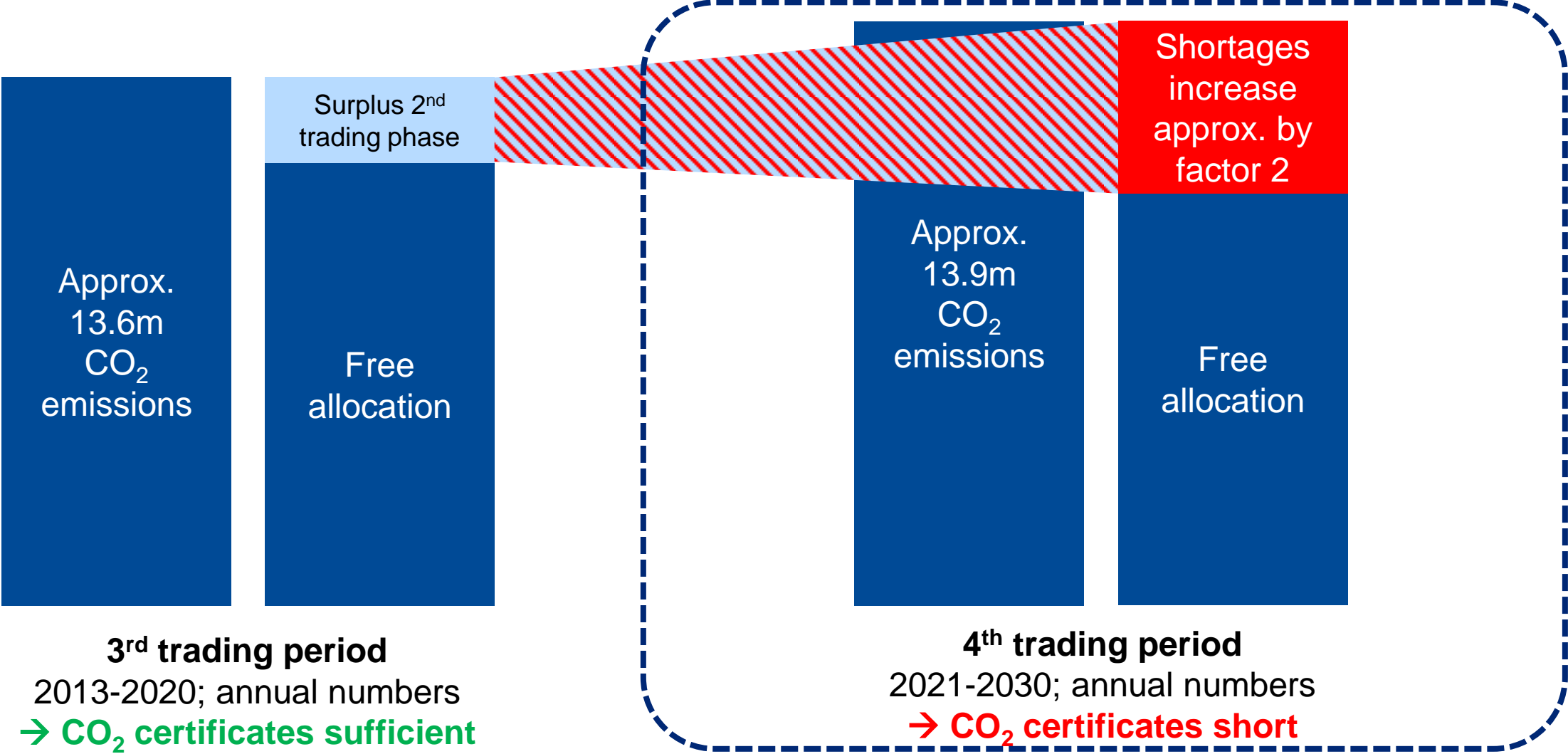
New 100% **auctioning of all certificates** (also industrial, such as our own BASF) for electricity generation and the Cross Sectoral Correction Factor (CSCF)
→ we expect the annual undersupply to distinctly increase in the 4th trading period



The extent to which this negatively affects the **global competitiveness** of our European sites depends on the trading price of these CO₂ certificates

→ Undersupply of free certificates is leading to higher costs for chemical production and power generation/supply. None of our major competitors outside Europe have these costs.

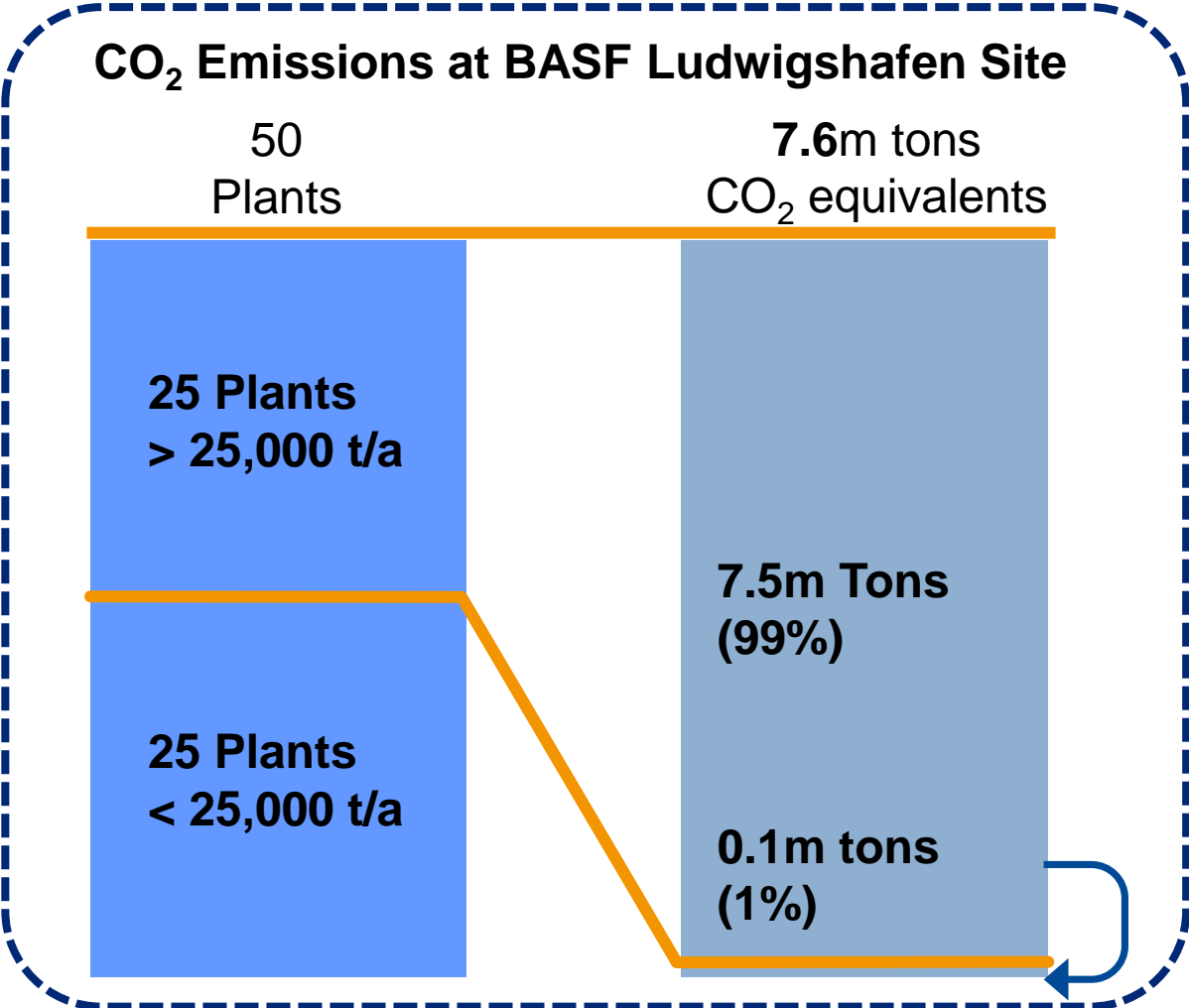
BASF Outlook for 4th trading period



3rd trading period
 2013-2020; annual numbers
 → CO₂ certificates sufficient

4th trading period
 2021-2030; annual numbers
 → CO₂ certificates short

Questions of Proportionality

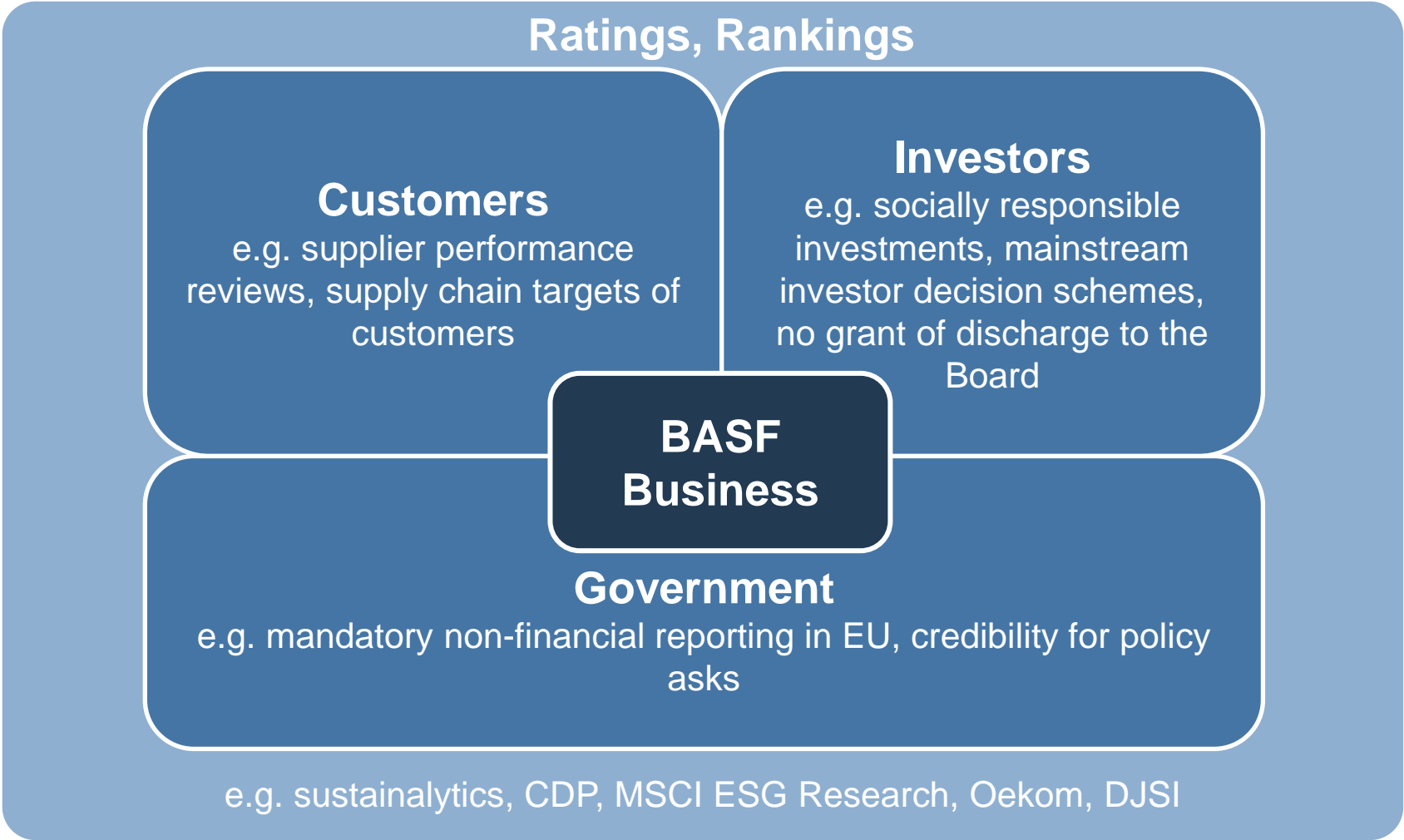


Bureaucracy

- Many installations are small emitters
- ➔ much bureaucracy
- ➔ few emissions
- effect for climate protection?

50 percent of the plants are small emitters with less than 25,000 tons of CO₂ equivalents per year. They only account for approximately 1 percent of the total emission volume.

Stakeholder Management at BASF





We create chemistry

Organization of the BASF Group

- Combined into five **segments**, 13 **divisions** bear operational responsibility and manage our 57 global and regional **business units**
- The operating divisions develop strategies for the 86 different **strategic business units**
- The **regional divisions** contribute to the local development of BASF's business, help to exploit market potential and are responsible for optimizing the infrastructure for our business
- New organization 2017: five **research units**, eight **functional units** and seven **corporate units**.

Energy and climate protection

Greenhouse gas emissions

per metric ton of sales product
by 2020 (baseline 2002)*

-40%

Status
2016:
-37.2 %

Energy efficiency

Coverage of our primary energy demand
through certified energy management
systems (ISO 50001) at all relevant sites

90%

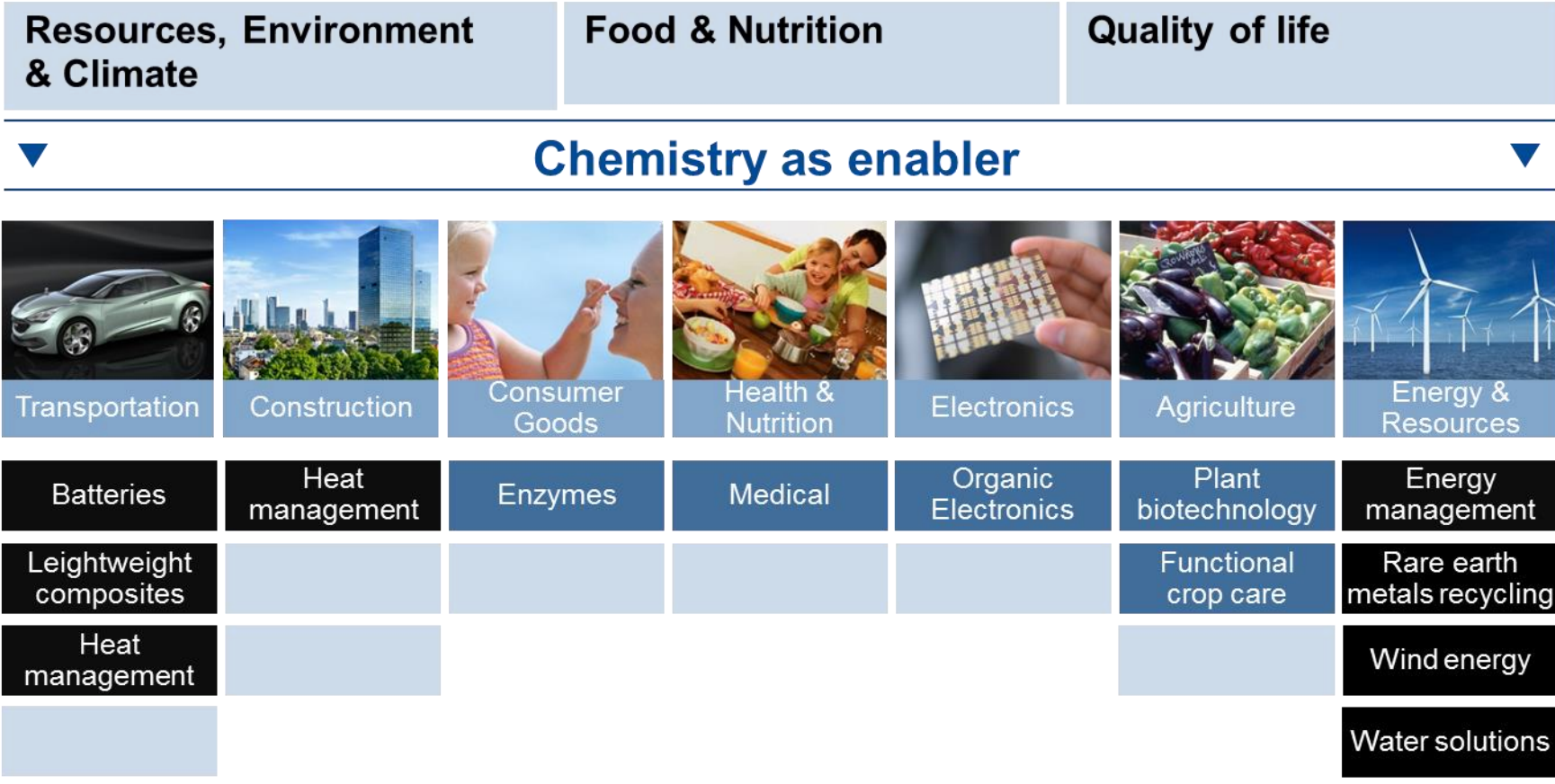
Status
2016:
42.3 %



* Excluding oil and gas production

BASF's contribution towards society

1/3 R&D budget for "Energy & Climate" solutions



Innovation is key




Emissions prevented through the use of climate protection products – examples

Customer solution to reduce emissions

Total emissions prevented through the use of solution*

BASF's estimated share of the cost of the solution

Emission reductions assigned to BASF based on share of costs

Insulation materials	N ₂ O decomposition catalysts	Masterflow
		
Installation of insulation material	Catalyst filling	Wind turbines
80.1 million tons CO ₂ e	30.6 million tons CO ₂ e	158.0 million tons CO ₂ e
10 – 50%	> 90%	0.1 – 1.0%
12.9 million tons CO ₂ e	29.9 million tons CO ₂ e	0.24 million tons CO ₂ e

Special Rules for Small Emitters

Small Emitters:

- Can-rule for member states, who implement equivalent reduction measures (e.g. CO₂-tax)
→ **no use in GER**
- Combustion activities: emissions < 25.000 t CO₂-equivalent
and thermal rating < 35 MW
- Other activities: emissions < 25.000 t CO₂-equivalent

Simplified Monitoring Methods:

- Less mandatory documents
- Lower accuracy levels
- Use of supplier invoices
- BUT: obligation for verified emission reports and related audits

ETS 2030

ETS design should be

- enabling industry to meet emission reduction goals in a most cost-effective manner
- consistent with efficient growth and competitiveness
- globally compatible: Minimize distortions between sectors or installations inside and outside the ETS Scheme (EU, China,...)

Only a global CO₂-price of > 100 €/t CO₂ would allow for big steps in decarbonization which are not cost-competitive today, e.g.:

- Increased use of biomass
- Hydrogen-based chemistry with renewable energy
- CCS