INTRODUCTION TO CARBON STAKES AND FINANCE

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July 2022



Suez always addressed its clients' challenges and adapts its business model



The resource revolution And Energy Transition

Cities and industries seeking new solutions to face resource scarcity



+ Preserving the natural resources

- Alternative water production (re-use of wastewater, desalination)
- Smart & sustainable management of the water cycle, smart water solutions
- Recycling and waste recovery to produce new resources, secondary raw materials and energy

Business model based on:

- Environmental performance,
- New revenues streams linked to Energy & Material recovery

The Climate Crisis

Cities and industries committing to large-scale reduction in GHG emissions to limit global warming to 1.5 °C



+ Low carbon services to support the Net Zero race & transformation

- Mapping / monitoring of emissions
- Emission reduction technologies / projects / engineering
- Carbon management

Business model based on:

- Environmental-Carbon performance
- Carbon pricing either from corporates internal carbon pricing initiative / carbon tax / compliance & voluntary carbon market



1.

Key figures to understand Climate Change mitigation & associated "carbon management" requirement

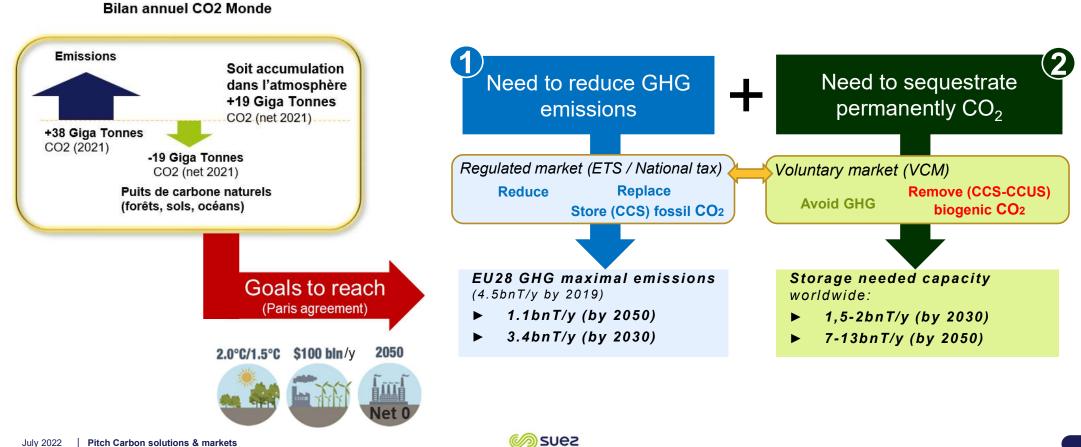


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Global picture of historical CO2 emissions since 1850

 0	100k	200k	300k	400k	500k Etats-Unis	
			Ohina		509 111	
			Chine 284 476			
		Russie 172 432				
	Brésil 112 903		Which	countries a	re historically	responsible for climate change?
	Indonésie 102 559		Cumulative (O2 emissions from fossil f	fuels, land use and forestry 18	150-2021 (million tonnes)
	Allemagne 88 485					already emitted by 2021 since
	Inde 85 668		185) having	huge impa	acts on our future
	Royaume-Uni 74 294					
	Japon 68 002					
	Canada 65 501					
	Transport international 43 068			Site CA	ARBON BRIEF	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6zP0L69ielU
	Ukraine 40 553				000	4
	France 35 573				202	

Priority to GHG reduction <u>AND</u> need to sequestrate CO₂

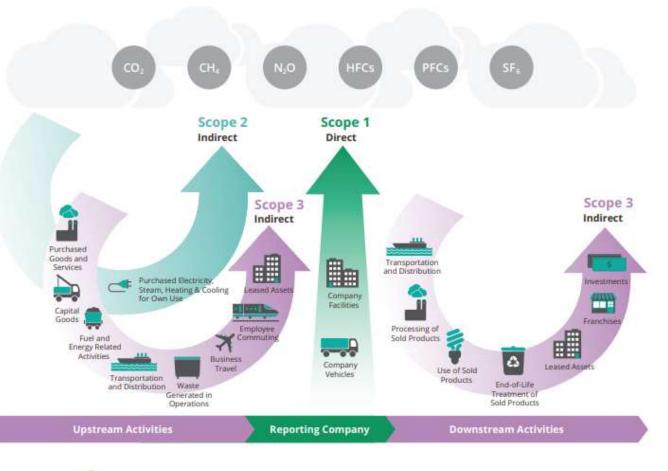


Definitions regarding GHG emissions (GHG protocol)

Scope 1: <u>all direct emissions</u> from the activities of an organization or under their control. Including fuel combustion on site such as gas boilers, fleet vehicles and air-conditioning leaks

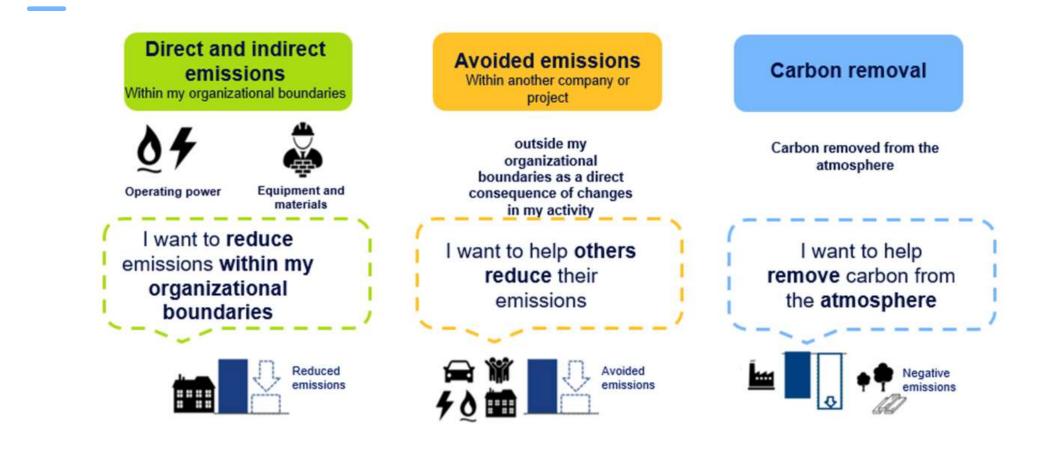
Scope 2: <u>indirect emissions</u> from electricity purchased and used by the organization. Emissions are created during the production of the energy

Scope 3: <u>all other indirect emissions</u> from activities of the organization, occurring from sources that they do not own or control. They are usually the greatest share of the carbon footprint, covering emissions associated with business travel, procurement, waste and water





Definitions regarding GHG emissions (ADEME)

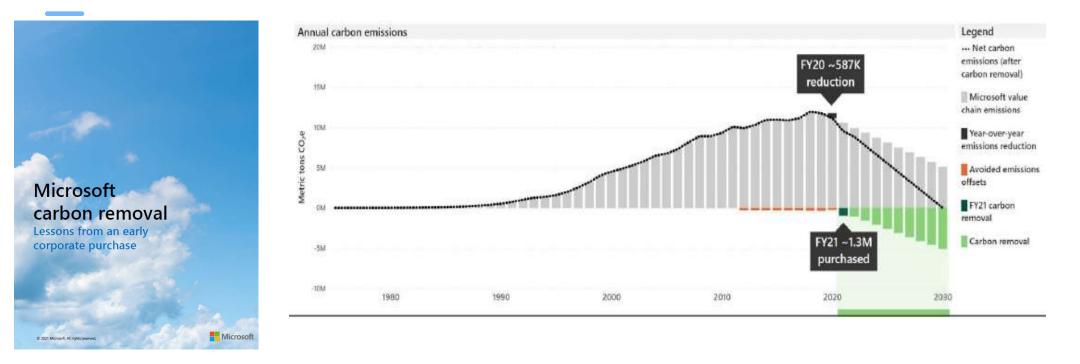


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Example of a pioneer Corporate



- Current carbon removal purchase: 1.3mT (RFP.2021); 2.0mT (RFP.2022) ... 5.0mT/y (2030) + 24mT (over 2050) for compensating the carbon debt since its foundation (1975)
- Solutions profile: mainly afforestation projects (up to now) ... moving towards more permanent/ durable/ non-reversible solutions

Example of France (SNBC)





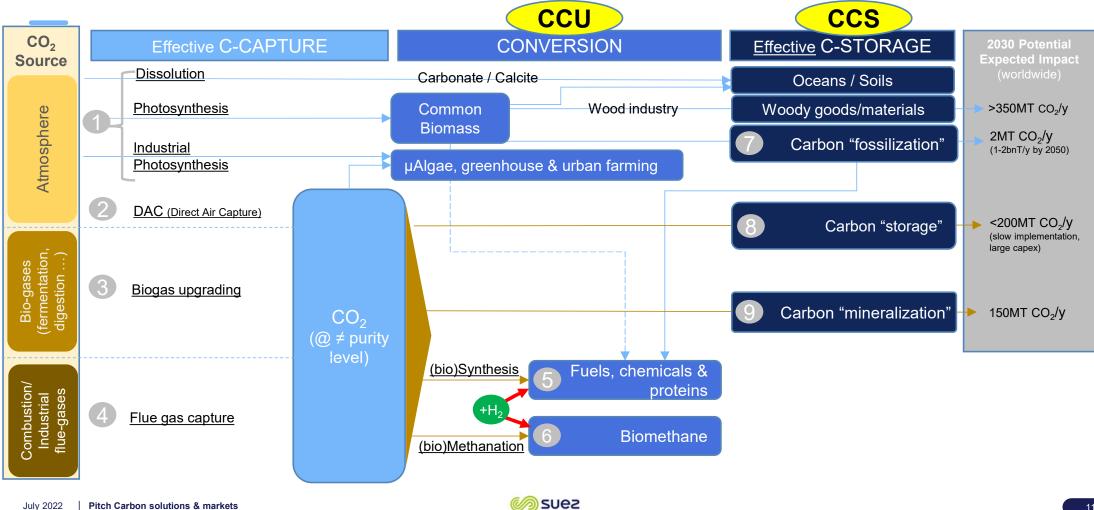
compte les politiques déjà mises en places ou actées en 2017.

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PARIS2015 COP21.CMP11

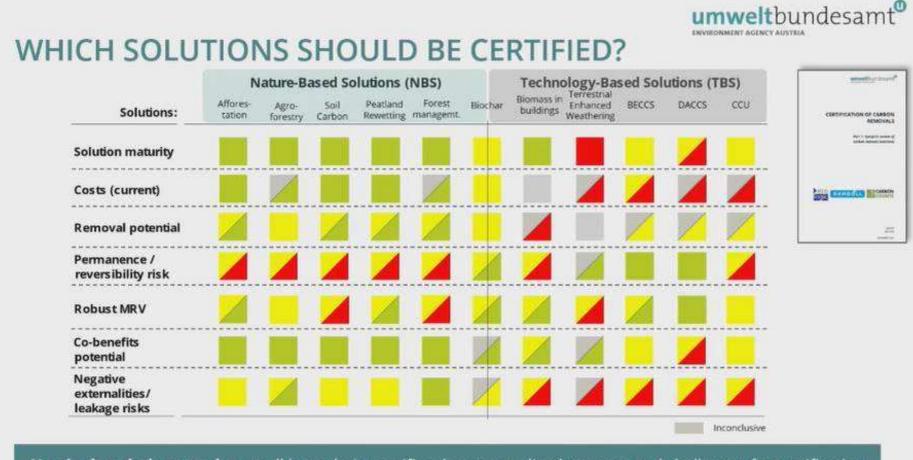
2. Global carbon solutions overview

Mapping of potential carbon solutions



Mapping of current Carbon Removal solutions

Source published by dec-2021 for the EU commission by UMWELBUNDESAMT GmbH (Env. Agency Austria) : https://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/publikationen/rep0795.pdf (part I)



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No single solution stands out all have their specific advantages, disadvantages and challenges for certification

3. Introduction to Carbon Markets (ETS & VCM)





How does it work?

Today the Carbon Finance landscape worldwide is extremely fragmented and complex but nonetheless offering may opportunities

•5 potential Carbon Finance Revenue Streams identified to date and not limited to the **Compliance Market** and **Voluntary Market**

•Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement foresee direct **Cooperative Approaches between countries** by means of **Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs)**

•A growing number of jurisdictions are implementing or planning to implement a **carbon tax or an emission trading system** with a total of **57 initiatives** according to countries' climate pledges.

•Prior Covid-19, the **Carbon Offset and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)** was considered to be the most likely source of demand in the near term

•So far, voluntary carbon projects had been developed in 83 countries around the world. Subject to the Paris Agreement new provisions, voluntary offset can be traded freely between buyers and sellers across different countries.





ETS versus Voluntary carbon market

May 2021

Mars-21

Jul 2021

Sep 2021

Nov 2021

Jan 2022

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Mar 2022

May-22

	Compliance market (Emission Trading System)	Voluntary Carbon market
Zone d'influence	EU27 + 20 autres zones dans le monde	International
Type d'action	REDUCTION d'émissions fossile (principalement)	 EVITEMENT (ex capture de biogaz sur les décharges en pays non industrialisés) SEQUESTRATION d'émissions biogénique (forestation, agriculture, biochar, carbonates, DAC+CCS,)
Clients concernés	Les sites industriels soumis à ETS (10000 sites en EU représentant 40% des émissions EU)	Tout acteur (particulier, entreprise, collectivité) souhaitant contribuer à sa neutralité
Volumes ciblés (t CO2)	Réduire de 4,5 à 1,1GT/an (CO2 émis) d'ici 2050 [EU27]	7 à 13GT/an (CO2 séquestré) d'ici 2050 [MONDE]
Prix	Cours entre Offre/Demande de quotas d'émissions (~80€/t pour EU27 Jun-22)	Prix fixé de gré à gré entre acheteur/vendeur (0,3€/t à 1000€/t selon le niveau d'additionnalité et l'attrait de la solution)
100 (sound) 100 60 60 80 60 80 60 80 60 80 80 60 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	ETS-EU ~80€/t CO ₂	

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Voluntary Carbon Market (introduction)

Principles

Permanent CO₂ must be avoided sustainably on a long-term (>100-1000 years) through avoidance or sequestration **Durable** i.e. non reversible such as forest wildfires



Measurable A robust methodology from a recognized standard shall be followed using tangible indicators (in situ instrumentation / laboratory analysis)



Verified An independent third-party audit must be regularly performed to ensure the project performance and transparency



Scalable Projects must be impactful with an industrial component allowing our solutions to be deployed quickly and on a large scale



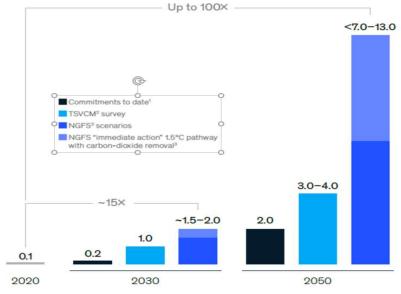
Additional Carbon Finance revenues shall contribute to the affordability gap of our clients in emerging countries and the acceleration of breakthrough innovation



Social and Environmental co-benefits shall not be limited to climate change but shall address other UN sustainable development goals for the benefit of local stakeholders

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Source: A blueprint for scaling voluntary carbon markets to meet the climate challenge (McKinsey Company)

- Depending on different price scenarios and their underlying drivers, the market size in 2030 could be between \$5 billion and \$30 billion at the low end and more than \$50 billion at the high end
- Based on stated demand for carbon credits, demand projections from experts surveyed, and the volume of negative emissions needed to reduce emissions in line with the 1.5-degree warming goal, McKinsey estimates that annual global demand for carbon credits (~100mt by 2020) could reach up to 1.5 to 2.0 gigatons of carbon dioxide (GtCO₂) by 2030 and up to 7 to 13 GtCO₂ by 2050
- Biochar is expected by last IPCC report (GIEC) to cover 15-20% of the world carbon removal demand

Voluntary demand scenarios for carbon credits, gigatons per year

Conclusion

Risk or Opportunity for Biotech industry ?

RISKS

- Significant GHG footprint from Biotech sector (~200mT/y)
- Some sites are already targeted in existing ETS register
- As other industries (steel, chemistry, ...) strong **need to resist against international** / **outsourcing competition**

OPPORTUNITIES

- Biotech is key to capture/turn CO2 into valuable products
- Biotech is key for providing **alternatives materials with efficient carbon footprint** especially from the tremendous source of un/mis-used organic residues
- Biotech may address quite easily the **strong** "**naturality**" **request** from consumers against the past chemistry offer
- Proving your "Climate positiveness impact" will offer strong financial / investment opportunity from the market

The Carbon Impact of Biotech & Pharma A ROADMAP TO 1.5°C

Produced by My Green Lab in collaboration with Urgentem October 2021

The global biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry has a significant carbon footprint (197 million tCO₂-e), nearly half the annual carbon output of the United Kingdom.

> Scope 3 emissions are nearly five times larger than scope 1 and 2 emissions, so it is critical to consider the entire value chain when evaluating the carbon footprint of biotech and pharma.

