



BRASKEM

A GLOBAL COMPANY ›

BRASKEM IN NUMBERS

TOGETHER WE
CAN DO MORE

+8,500
Team members

USD **97 million**
Invested in Innovation in 2023



40
Industrial
Units



Clients
in **71**
Countries



+8.500
Team
members
In feb 2023



Recurring ebitda
605 million
USD in 2023



Production
capacity of **21,3**
million tons of
chemicals and
resins in 2023



Free cash
generation of
591 million
USD in 2023



97 million
USD invested
In innovation in 2023



215 projects
Focused on generating
Environmental and/
or social Impact in 2023



352,000+
Benefited from
Socio-environmental
Projects in the world in 2023

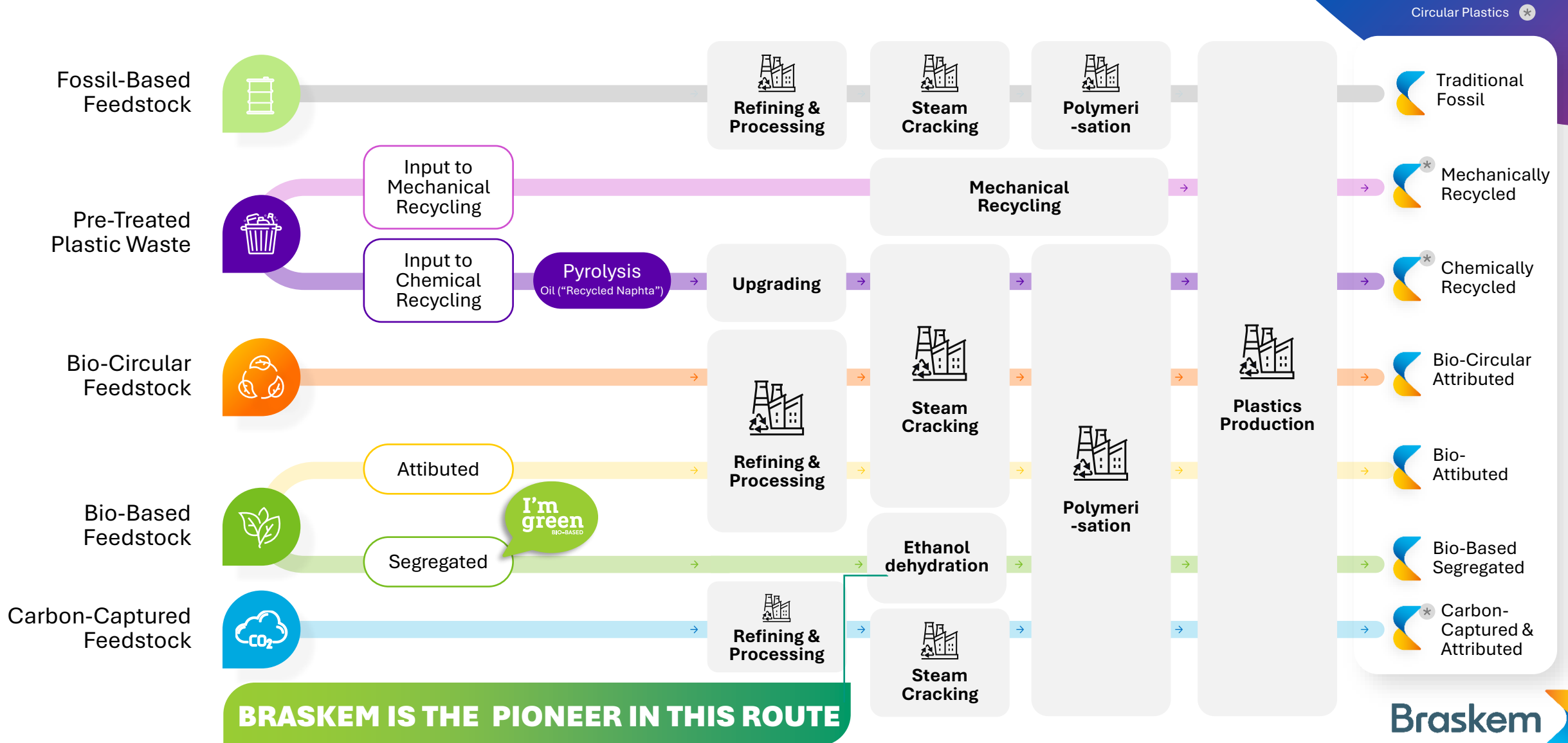
40
Industrial
units

14
Offices

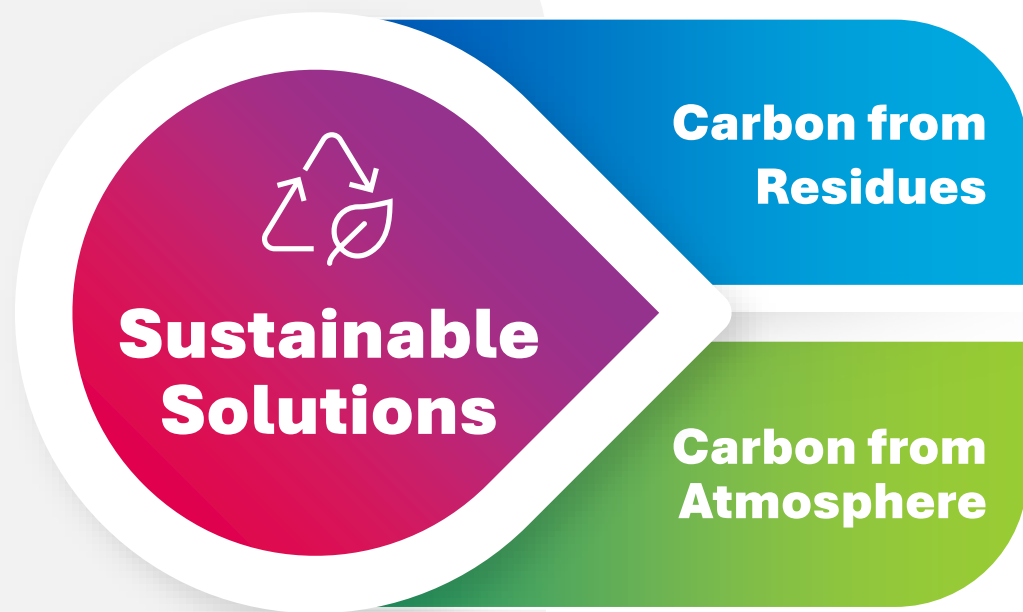
6
Innovation
centers

2
Recycling
facilities

THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY RELIES ON A DIVERSIFIED FEEDSTOCK MATRIX

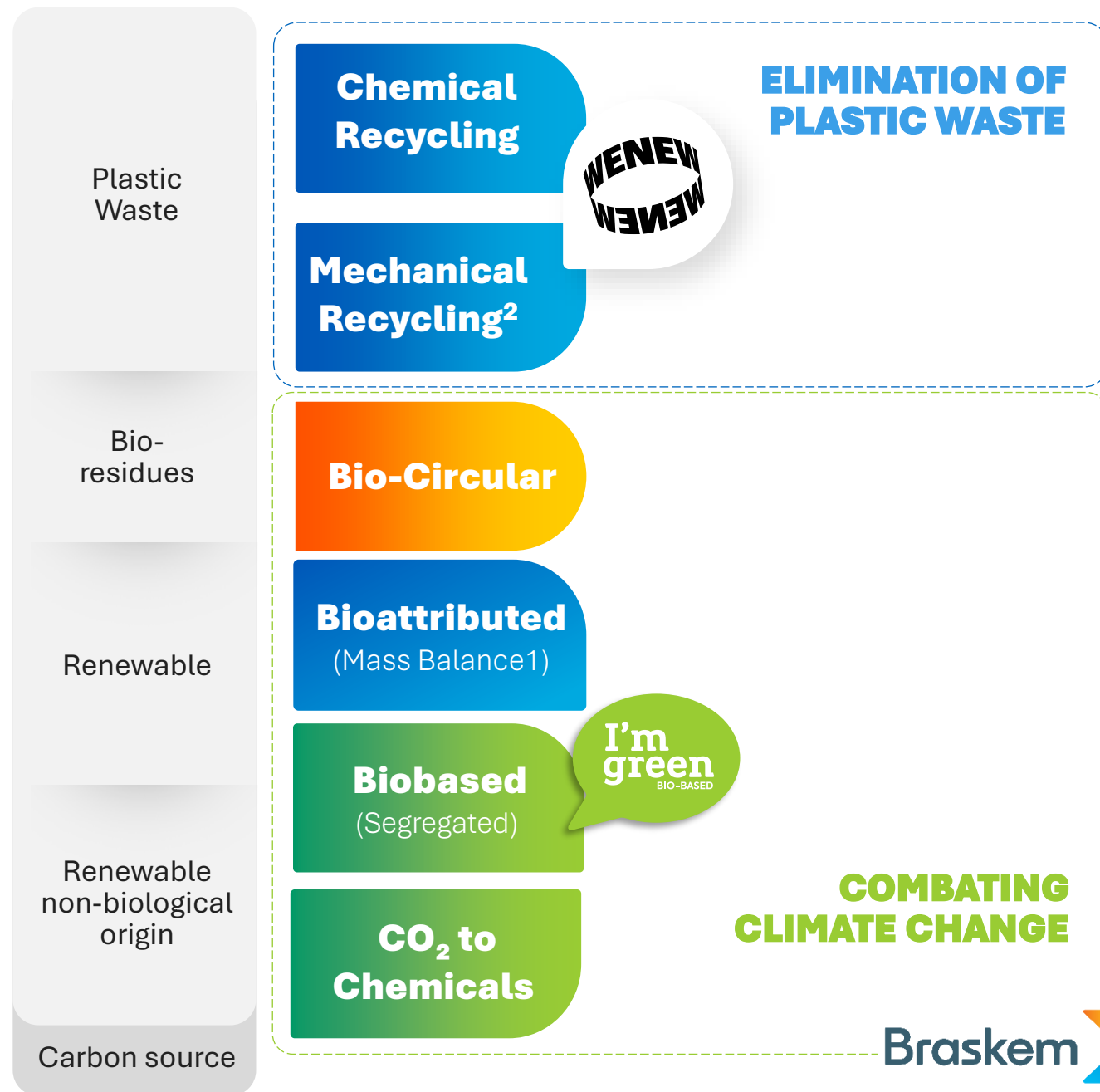


KEEPING CARBON IN THE LOOP THROUGH OUR SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS



¹ Mass balance concept certified by ISCC+

² Mechanical Recycling combats climate change when compared to traditional plastic feedstock.



MECHANICAL & CHEMICAL RECYCLING

**No objective
testing & Reliance
on certificates**
at product level to
identify recycled content



Mechanical Recycling

- › Controlled Blending
- › Certificate of Origin



Chemical Recycling

- › "Mass Balance"
- › ISCC+ Certificate

OUR BIO-BASED SOLUTIONS

Attributed



Drop-in calculable and **certifiable bio-attributed & bio-circular attributed** solutions

- > Bio-based content is **attributed** through a mass balance³ (bookkeeping) approach
- > Certified ISCC+
- > **Carbon footprint** validation dependent on feedstock and process, **based on estimate calculation.**

Mass Balance



**I'm
green**
BIO-BASED

Segregated



Drop-in **sustainably sourced, certified, traceable & measurable** bio-based solution

- > **Measurable bio-based** (C14) content (in product)
- > Feedstock sustainably sourced and tracked **following Braskem's Responsible Sourcing Program**
- > **Carbon capture** (negative carbon footprint¹)

Note: (1) from cradle-to-gate. (2) ISCC certification (3) The carbon footprint is dependent on the feedstock source. (4) Mass balance enables tracking of the amount of circular and/or bio-based content in the value chain and attribute it based on verifiable bookkeeping. This material is confidential and for restrict use. Its sharing or reproduction is strictly prohibited, except with the prior and express authorization of Braskem

BIO-BASED SOLUTIONS

Key Points



Different from recycling, bio-based solutions have an objective test at product level to identify biogenic carbon (Carbon dating through C14)

- Allow the use of **existing production assets** of chemical industry
- **Mass Balance** is necessary to minimise the risks of transition from Fossil linear-economy to a Circular bio-economy

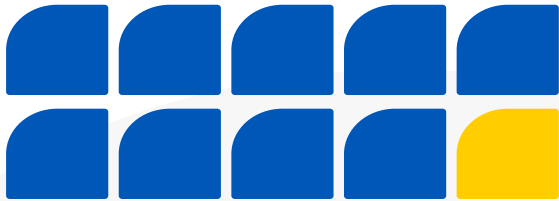


How to establish common understanding of the difference between bio-based and bio-attributed?

- **Differentiate** the two types of bio-based solutions and have an umbrella term (common terminology)
- Overcome the reluctance of customers in **accepting virtual content**
- **Regulate Claims** for general public that are **accurate and transparent**

“RESIDUAL” Bio-based Content

Feedstock



Biomass
(10%)

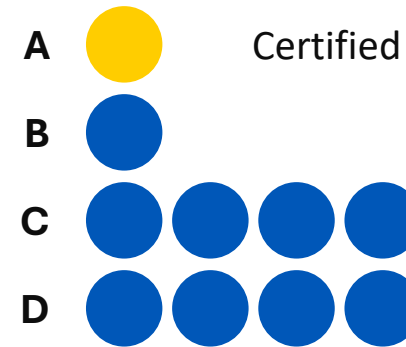


Process

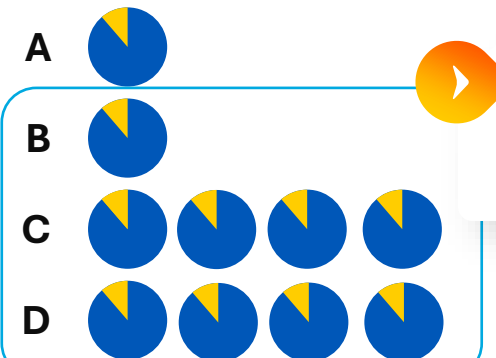


Products

Virtual allocation
= **Mass Balance Approach**



Physical bio-based content



Physical bio-based
content is not
available for claims

Advantages of Mass Balance

Expand Bio-based applications

Same property as conventional one

No need for extra facility

Who should control the use of this residual physical
content in a global interconnected economy?

END-OF-LIFE

Emissions



Facts



If all materials are incinerated, there is no under-accounting of end-of-life emissions

Production might not be sold to a single geography

Some plastics are recycled, and recycling does not emit the carbon content of the plastic

In some regions, plastics are landfilled, which does not result in emissions during their first 100 years of decomposition



Challenge



How to control the total end-of-life emissions at national level?

KEY QUESTIONS



01

How can we establish a shared understanding of the difference between **bio-based** and **bio-attributed** materials, particularly in terms of terminology and green claims?

02

How should **bio-attributed** and **residual bio-based content** in non-attributed plastics be managed within the market to ensure traceability?

03

What is the best approach to accounting for **CO2 emissions at the end-of-life (EOL)** stage for incinerated and recycled materials, considering carbon footprint (CFP) and standardization?



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