

# Integrated Corporate Carbon Accounting

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# Assessing Corporate CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

**Two fundamental questions:**

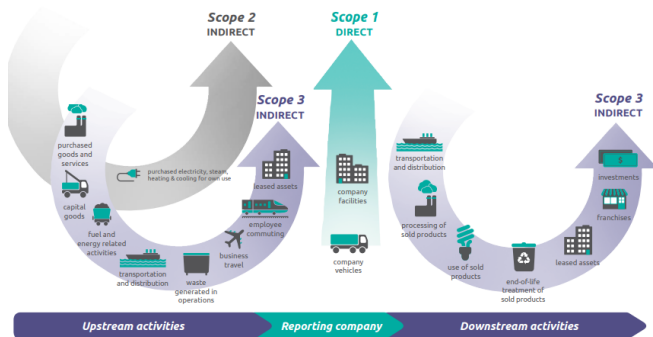
First:

What is the scope of carbon emissions a company is responsible for?

Second:

Do companies need an in-house carbon accounting system to assess their Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF)?

# Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol



Source: WBCSD

## Frequently Voiced Concerns:

Implementation **uneven**, **inconsistent** and **incomplete** in practice

No proper distinction between **stock** and **flow** variables

Reliance on **secondary** rather than **primary** data reflecting actual emissions

# Demand for Integrated Corporate Carbon Accounting

**Reporting mandates** for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in multiple jurisdictions:

- **Britain: Companies Act of 2013**  
→ Directors' Report to include Scope 1 & 2 emissions
- **EU: CSRD**→ Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (to be phased in)
- **California: SB 253/261**→ Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (to be finalized)

**Policy support** tied to assessed carbon intensity of products

- **EU: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism**→ in 2026
- **U.S. IRA: Production Tax Credits** for low carbon products  
→ Example: Hydrogen

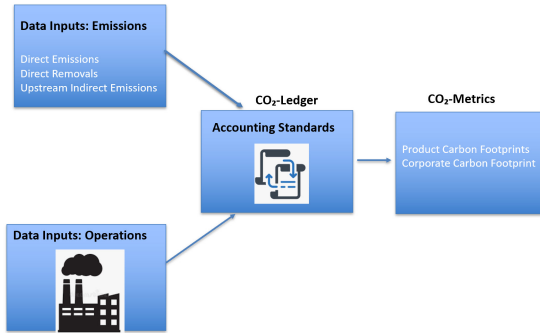
# Demand for Integrated Corporate Carbon Accounting

## Voluntary carbon disclosures:

- Most Fortune 500 companies have issued "Net-zero by 20xx" pledges  
FAQ: What's the metric? Is the company on track to meet its pledge? At least meet certain interim milestone targets?
- Consumers and corporate customers increasingly demand **reliable** emissions information at the product level  
→ Continuing concerns about "**Greenwashing**"

**Internal reporting:** Carbon accounting as a management tool for **steering** corporate **decarbonization** efforts

# Integrated Corporate Carbon Accounting

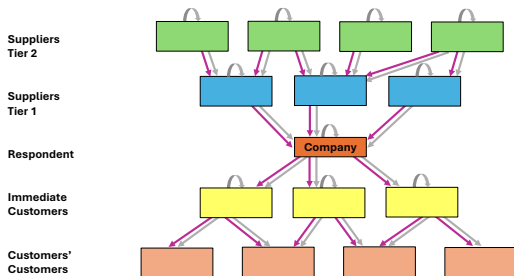


Source: Reichelstein et al. (2025)

## Integration Criteria:

- i) CCF and PCFs determined from the same data sources and according to one consistent set of accounting standards.
- ii) CCF metric to include the direct and indirect emissions incurred in order to deliver the entity's products and services in the current period

# Product Carbon Accounting: Cradle-to-Gate PCFs



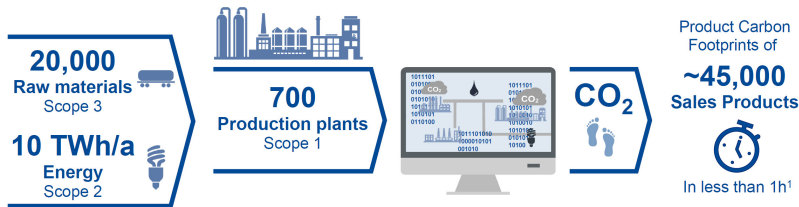
*Purple arrows:* Flow of goods and services

*Grey arrows:* "Carbon Tags" representing PCFs

*Grey loops:* Periodic Scope 1 emissions

- Possibly supplement cradle-to-gate PCFs with **estimates** of use-phase emission of products

# Strategic $CO_2$ Transparency Tool (SCOTT) at BASF



Source: BASF (2021)

- Currently a minority of BASF's suppliers base their PCF calculation for inputs supplied to BASF on **primary data**
- Driven by customer demand for reliable PCF measures

# Cradle-to-Gate PCFs

- As more companies adopt their own PCF measurement systems, the resulting **cradle-to-gate PCFs** will increasingly reflect:
  - an allocated share of each company's **actual direct emissions**
  - an allocated share of the **actual direct emissions** incurred by its *Tier 1* suppliers
  - an allocated share of the **actual direct emissions** incurred by its *Tier 2* suppliers
  - ... and so forth, up the *tiers of the supply chain*
- Increasing use of measurements based on primary data
- No double-counting at the product level!
- **Real incentives to reduce direct and indirect emissions**
- Reports for which **reasonable assurance** seems achievable

# Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF)

$PCF_1 \cdot s_1$	=	CO <sub>2</sub> in Current Sale of Product 1
$PCF_2 \cdot s_2$	=	CO <sub>2</sub> in Current Sale of Product 2
.	=	.
.	=	.
.	=	.
$PCF_n \cdot s_n$	=	CO <sub>2</sub> in Current Sale of Product $n$
$\sum PCF_i \cdot s_i$	=	<b>Carbon Emissions in Goods Sold (CEGS)</b>
$Y$	=	General & Administrative CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions
Less		
$X$	=	Current Direct CO <sub>2</sub> Removals
$\sum PCF_i \cdot s_i + Y - X$	=	<b>CO<sub>2</sub>-Gains &amp; Losses</b>

CO<sub>2</sub>-Gains & Losses → Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF) Metric

Direct and upstream indirect emissions incurred in order to deliver an entity's products and services in the current period

# Double Entry System: CO<sub>2</sub>-Balance Sheets

## Example:

<b>Buildings</b>						<b>103</b>	<b>Indirect Emissions Transferred In</b>						<b>24,018</b>
Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025			Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025		
	120	-10	-10	3			Scope 2	10,500	600	850	508		
<b>Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>						<b>165</b>	Scope 3.1	7,280	1,440	1,550	1,290		
Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025									
	180	-15	-15	15									
<b>Materials</b>						<b>1,040</b>	<b>Direct Emissions</b>						<b>1,757</b>
Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025			Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025		
	0	0	600	440				1,400	125	187	45		
<b>Work-in-Process Goods A</b>						<b>0</b>							
Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025									
	0	0	0	0									
<b>Work-in-Process Goods B</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>Direct Removals</b>						<b>-27</b>
Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025			Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025		
	0	0	0	0				0	-10	-12	-5		
<b>Finished Goods A</b>						<b>540</b>							
Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025									
	80	-80	620	-80									
<b>Finished Goods B</b>						<b>98</b>	<b>Legacy Emissions</b>						<b>-23,802</b>
Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025			Year	prior to 2023	2023	2024	2025		
	40	-40	80	18				-18,760	-2,300	-1,300	-1,442		
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,946</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,946</b>	

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ in Assets} \equiv \text{CO}_2 \text{ Liabilities} + \text{Legacy CO}_2$$

# CO<sub>2</sub>-Statement Analysis

## Entity-Level Analysis

- Is the business decarbonizing its own operations?
  - *Current Net Direct Emissions* ↓ ?
- Are we reducing our total direct and upstream indirect emissions?
  - CCF ↓? If so, how rapidly?
  - Aggregate carbon intensity:  $\frac{CEGS}{COGS}$  ↓ ?
- Is the business (segment) staying within a *carbon budget*?
  - Legacy Emissions ≤ Budget?

## Product-Level Analysis

- Is the business lowering the carbon intensity of select products?
  - $PCF_i$  ↓ ?
- Greenwashing select products?
  - → Statement of CO<sub>2</sub> Gains & Losses
- What does the i-th product line contribute to the overall CCF?
  - → The ratio  $\frac{s_i \cdot PCF_i}{CEGS}$

## For Further Discussion

- Specific **accounting rules** to be adopted for:
  - Product PCF boundaries
  - Allocations of "overhead" emissions
  - Recognition and allocation of carbon credits (removals)
- Industry associations like **Catena-X** (automotive) and **TfS** (chemicals) have issued industry-specific "**rulebooks**"
- Software integration of carbon accounting into **ERP systems**
- Facilitate the task of assurance providers

Our ambition

# To be the preferred chemical company to enable our customers' green transformation.

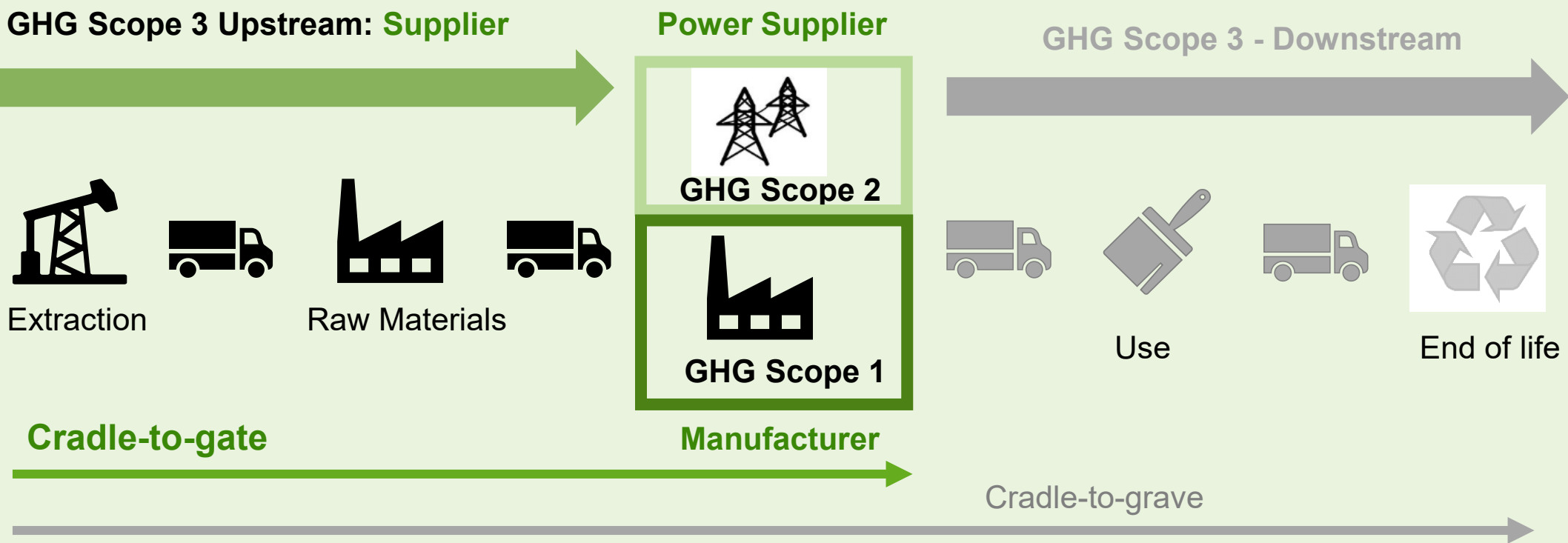
**DBT – AK Internes Rechnungswesen und Controlling**  
**Product Carbon Footprints bei BASF – Unterstützung der**  
**Kunden bei ihrer grünen Transformation**

**Janine Möller, BASF SE**  
**Head of Sustainability Reporting, Analytics & Performance Management**  
**September 24<sup>th</sup> , 2025**

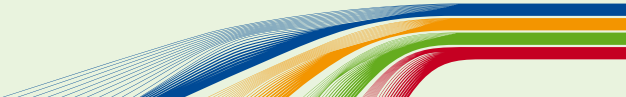
# Agenda

1. Company Carbon Footprint & Product Carbon Footprint
2. Business Enablement via PCF Transparency
3. Market oriented green transformation
4. Next steps & Conclusions

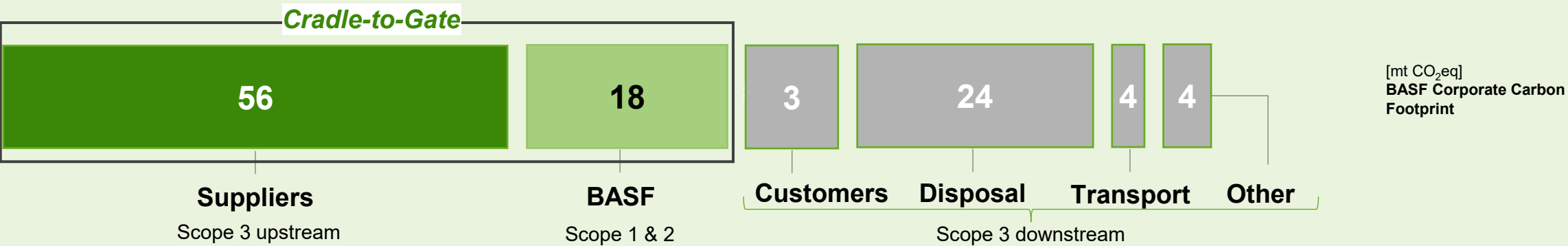
# Cradle-to-gate Product carbon footprint (PCF) & CCF



ISO 14067:2018

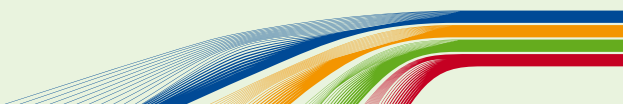
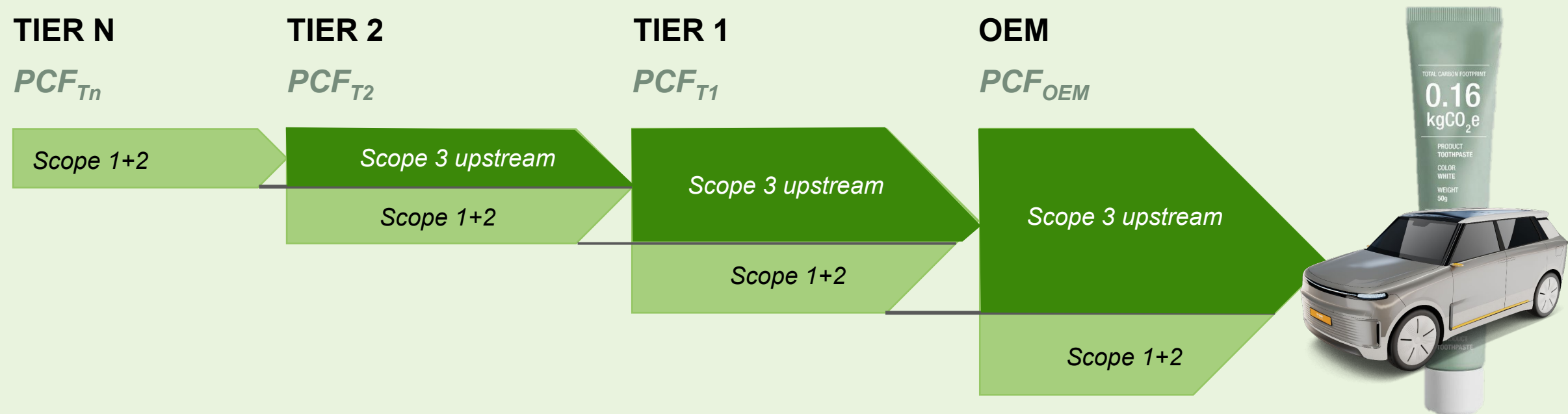


# Relevant upstream emissions for PCF calculation

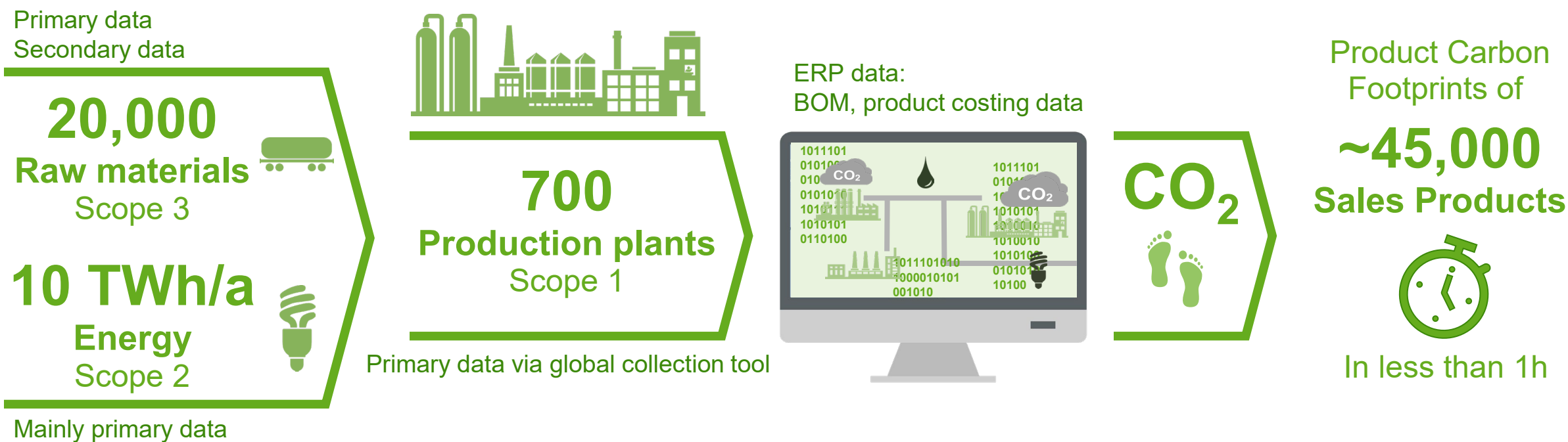


Scope	Category	CO2eq	%
3.1	Purchased raw materials	52	93%
3.2 & 3.3a	Purchased services & capital goods	4	7%

# PCF of consumer products requires data owned by actors along global value chains



# SCOTT - Strategic CO<sub>2</sub> Transparency Tool to calculate PCFs







  
CEFIG  
Resp. Care Award

  
VCI  
Resp. Care Award

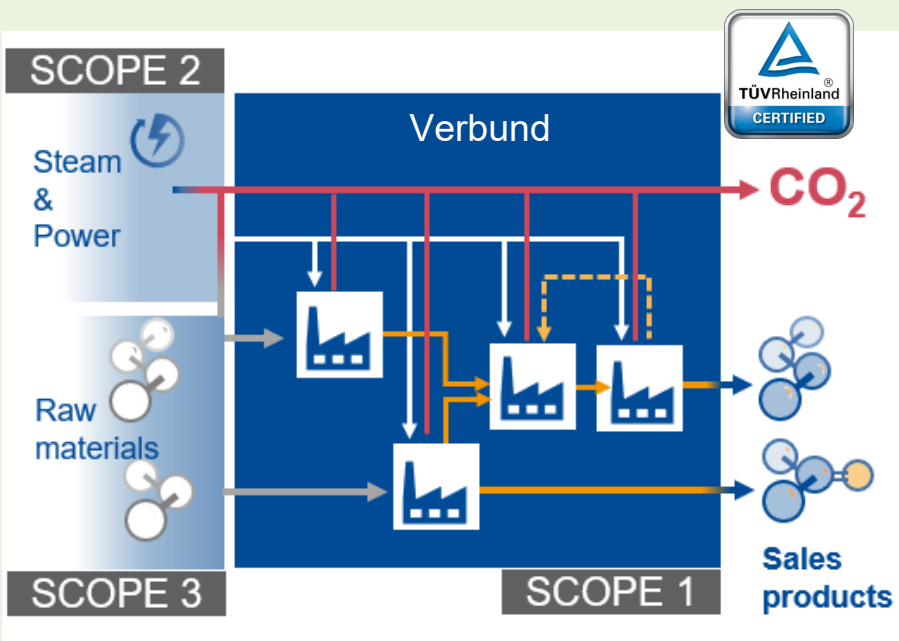
  
Peter Horváth / ICV Green  
Controlling Award

# PCF transparency using product costing know how & tools

## Harmonized data extraction

-  Plant emissions
-  Bill of materials
-  Utility consumptions
-  Raw material purchases and PCFs<sup>1</sup>

Data consolidation and proper, **ISO compliant**, CO<sub>2</sub> **allocation on product level** along the typically non-linear chemical manufacturing network



**Transparency** to **all stakeholders** of the organization, with insights on emission drivers for subject experts and dashboards for sales&marketing



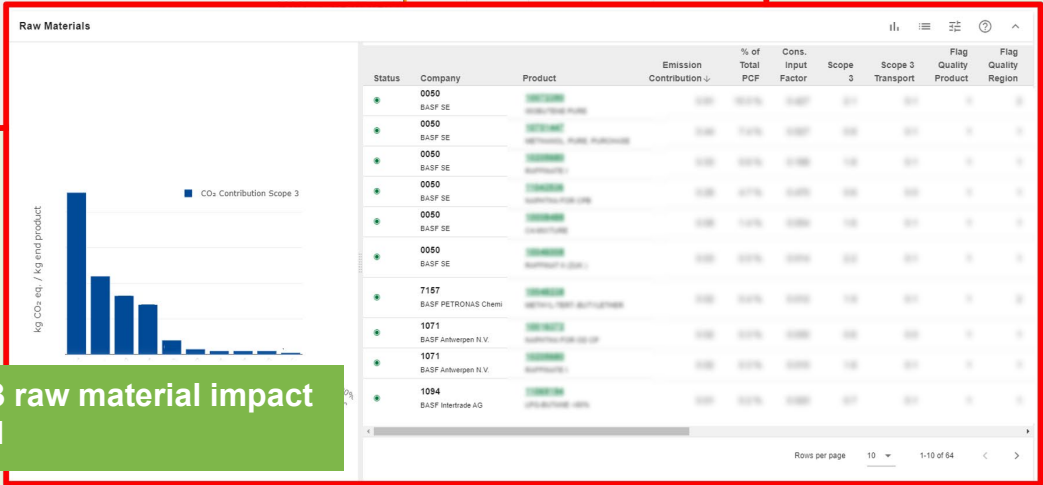
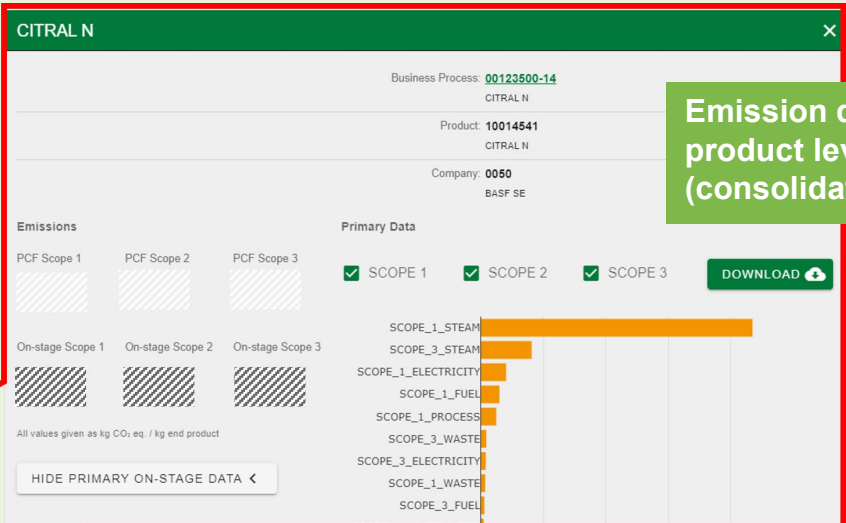
Note: 1 preferably primary data calculated by the respective supplier; if not available, secondary data will be used

# SCOTT – some impressions

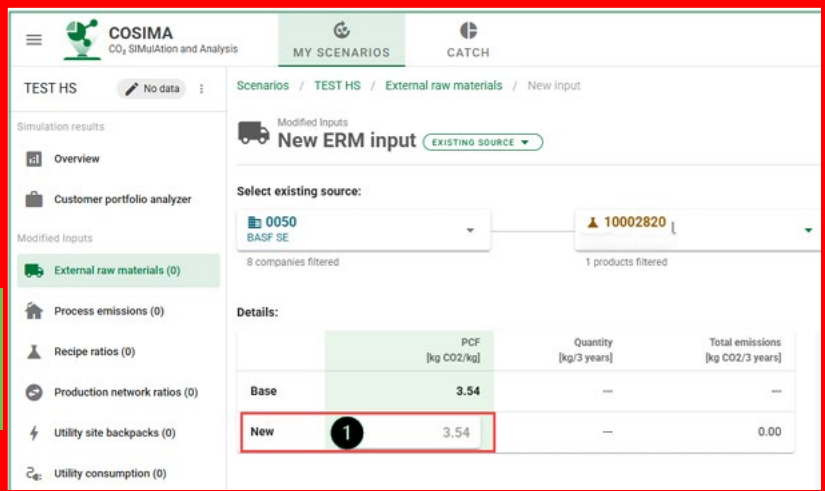
Identify emission drivers in production footprint

Emission details at product level (consolidated & on stage)

Simulate scenarios how to reduce PCF

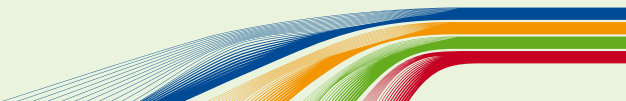
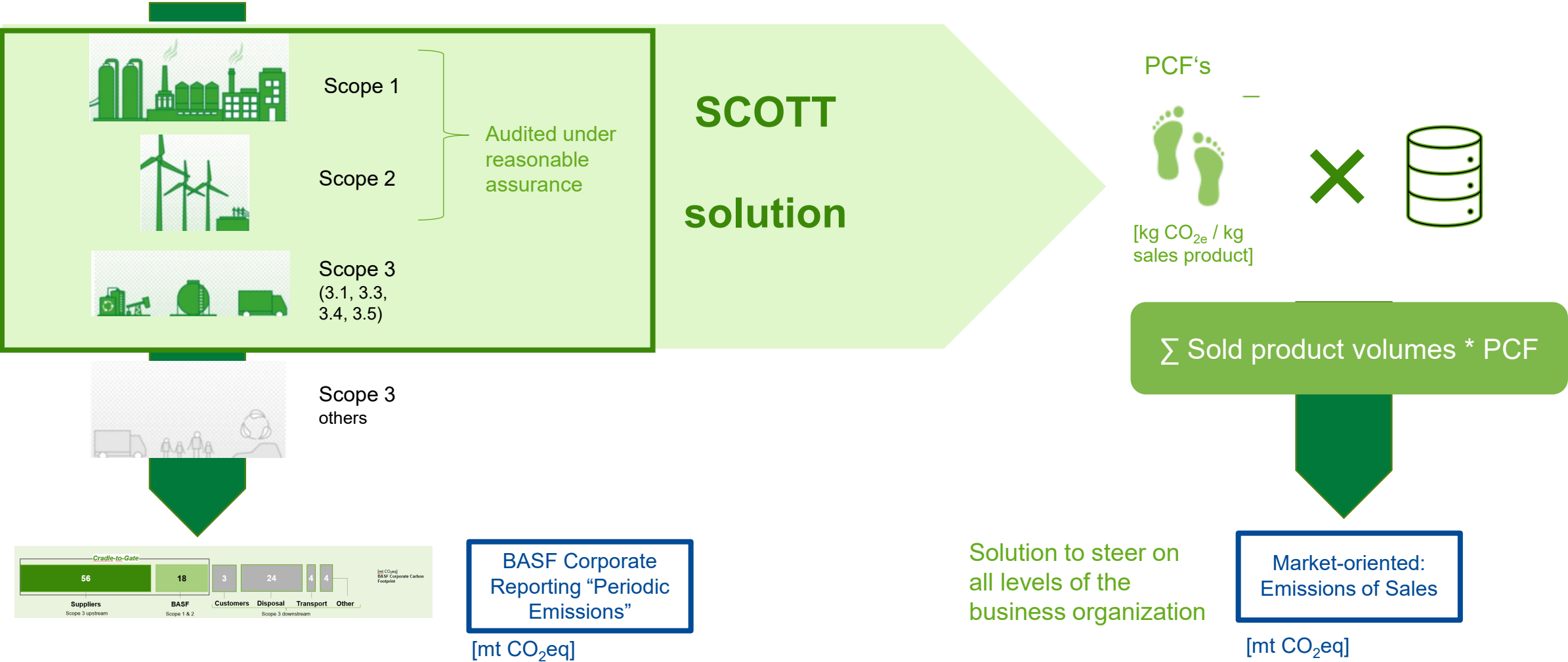


Scope 3 raw material impact in detail




# 100% of relevant “cradle-to-gate” emissions are allocated to PCFs

## Data collection processes



# Carbon Accounting Statements

	over total period	Calender year view
Corporate cradle-to-gate emissions = sum of PCFs of all <b>produced</b> products	yes	yes
Corporate cradle-to-gate emissions = sum of PCFs of all <b>sold</b> products	yes	no



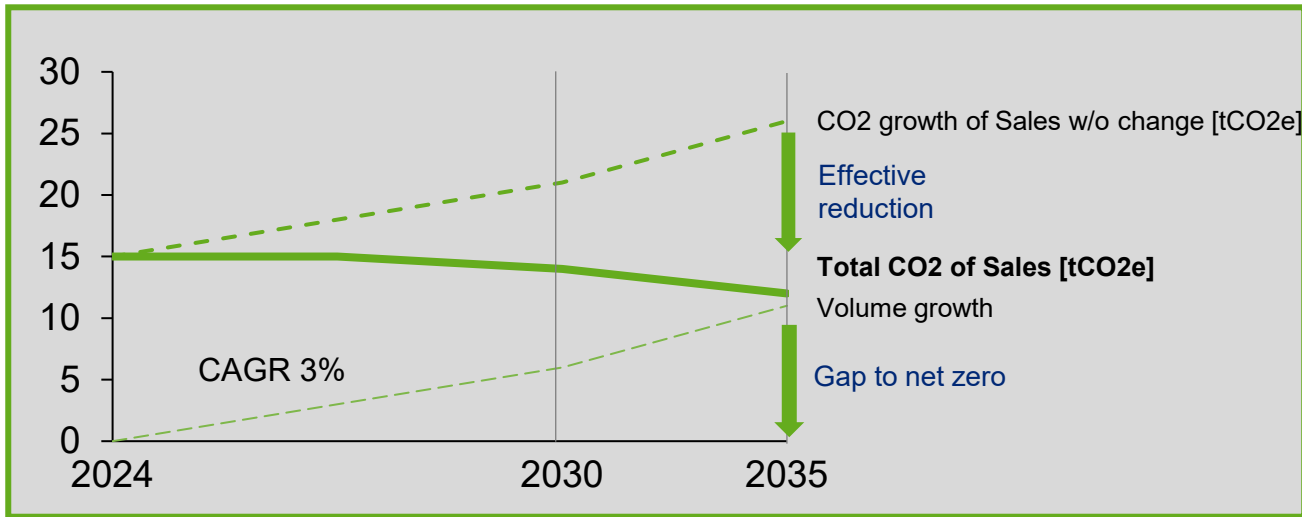
**Reasons:**

- Inventory changes
- Time gap (e.g. PCF of calendar year 2023 was applied from mid 2024 til mid 2025)

**Certification by TÜV Rheinland** focuses on **completeness** of the data and that the **automized system** works as described according to a **standardized methodology** (for chemicals TfS).

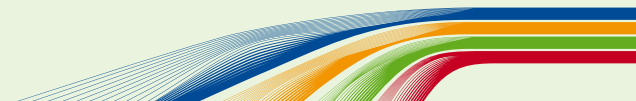
# Market oriented steering of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction

Transformation Trajectories for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Sales developed by all businesses - numbers illustrative only

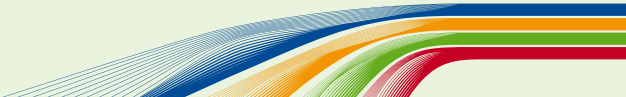


Businesses in the driver seat considering

- Regulatory and customer requirements
- With different speed and magnitude in different industries and regions



# In some markets the PCF “lives” as selling argument



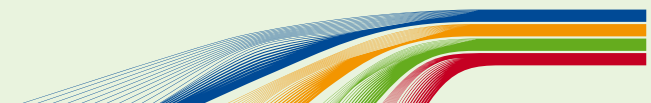
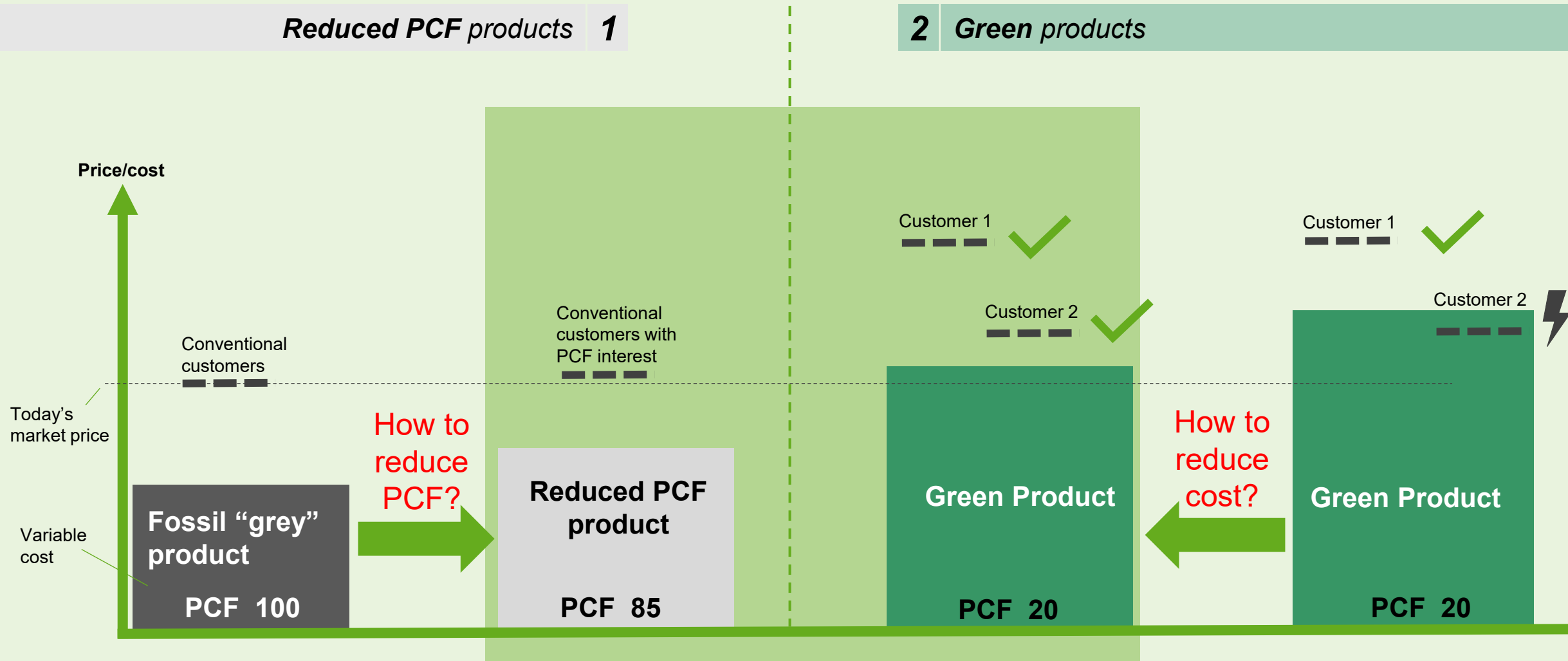
**WE BOUGHT THIS  
BILLBOARD TO TELL YOU  
ABOUT THE CLIMATE  
FOOTPRINT NUMBERS  
WE'VE INCLUDED ON  
OUR PRODUCTS.**



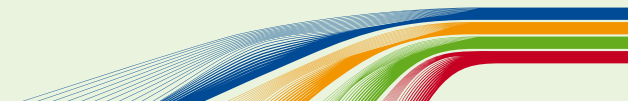
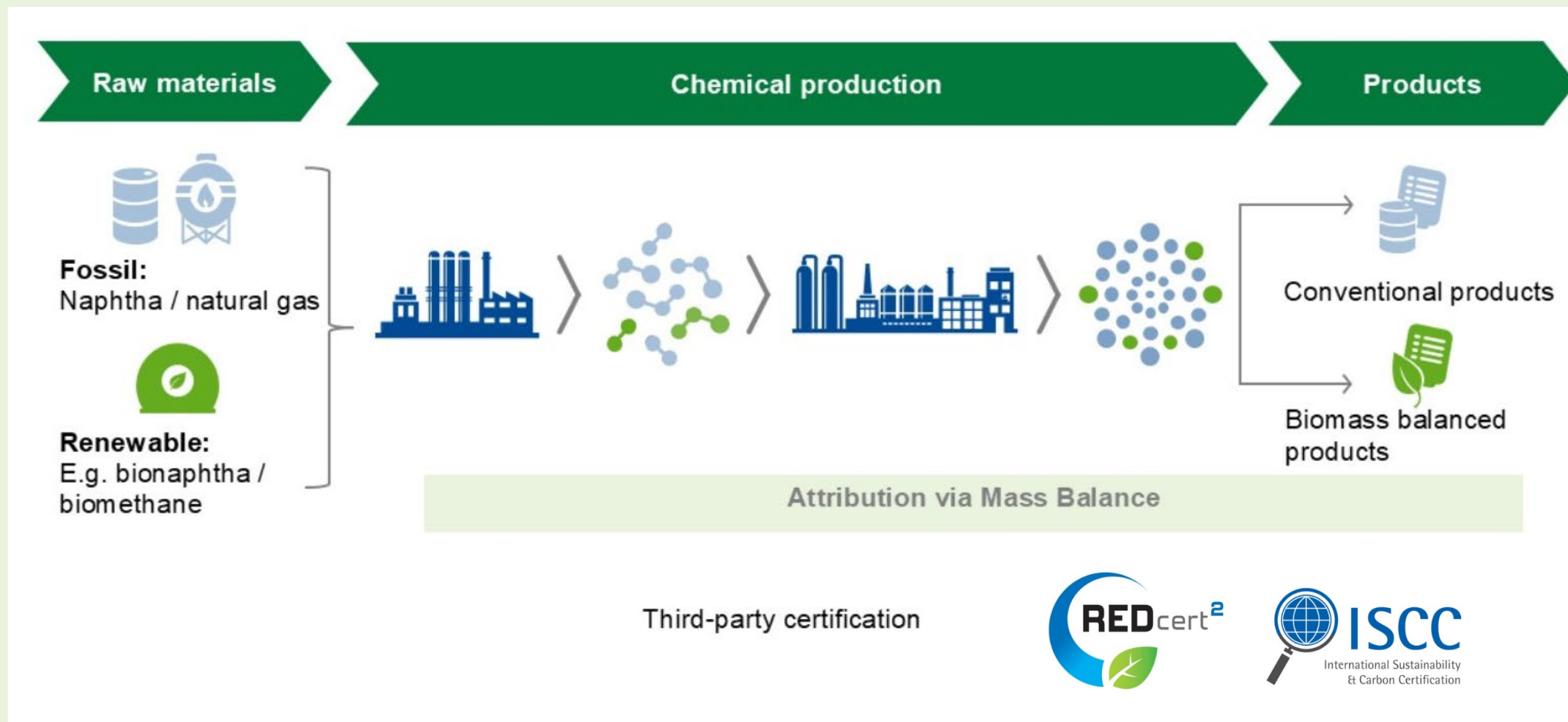
**AND WE'RE DONATING  
THIS SIDE TO THE DAIRY  
INDUSTRY SO THEY  
CAN TELL YOU THEIR  
CLIMATE FOOTPRINT  
NUMBERS TOO.**

Apply for this free ad space at [oatly.com/DairyDeal](https://oatly.com/DairyDeal)

# Business observations towards our customers



# Mass Balance requires segregated, certifiable Internal Accounting



# Supplier carbon management program to tackle scope 3.1



Awareness



Transparency



Improvement



More than **1,900 suppliers** have been approached: **~80% of Scope 3.1 emissions**

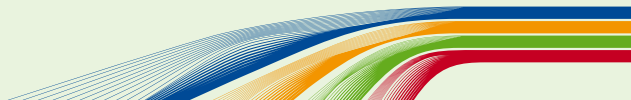
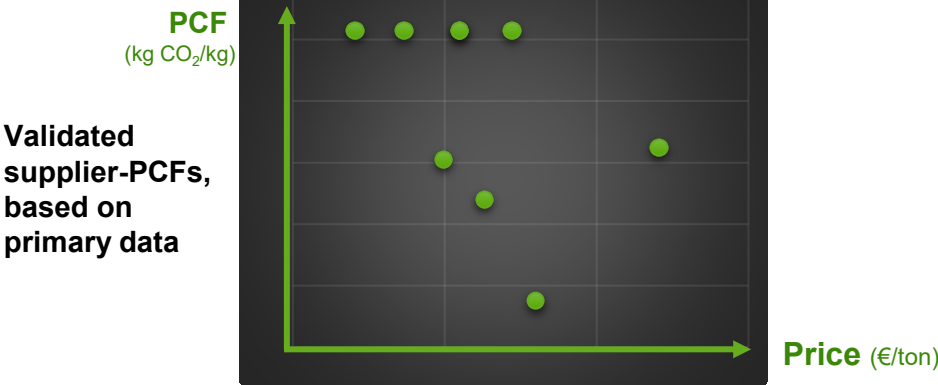


**1,700 validated PCFs** for our raw materials: **~35% of our Scope 3.1 emissions**



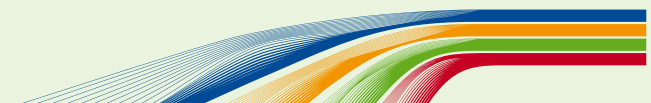
**We make PCFs a buying criterion** to reduce the PCFs of our sales products

e.g. Raw Material X from 8 suppliers



# Priorities for an impactful GHG Reporting along the Value Chain

1. **Accurate data collection of scope 1 and 2 emissions** based on robust (financial-like) processes through automated solutions.
2. **Standardization of a product carbon footprint methodology** for the specific industry
3. **Automated PCF calculation tool**, with 3<sup>rd</sup> party certification of the PCF calculation program's compliance.
4. **For scope 3.1, high coverage** of standardized and certified or verified **supplier-specific PCFs** instead of average secondary PCFs from databases.
5. **Interoperable digital exchange of certified or verified PCF data through platforms** along the value chains.
6. **Acceptance of a certified mass-balance approach**





We create chemistry

# Standardization for the chemical industry

