



The Climate Change made by VBH

Climate certificates with best references



Companies and States on their way to climate neutrality

CO2 certificates are tradable emission rights that companies or states can purchase to offset or reduce their CO2 emissions. The idea behind carbon credits is that companies or countries that cannot or do not want to reduce their emissions can sell their emission rights to other companies or countries that want to reduce their emissions.

A CO2 certificate usually corresponds to one ton of CO2 emissions and is traded on the so-called carbon market. If a company or government reduces its emissions, it can keep its carbon credits or sell them on the carbon market. Companies or states that cannot or do not want to reduce their emissions can buy CO2 certificates to offset their emissions.

CO2 certificates are an important tool in the context of climate protection measures, as they can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat global warming. However, there is also criticism of this approach, as it does not necessarily lead to an actual reduction in emissions and market manipulation can occur under certain circumstances.

Certificates in the EU

The price development for CO₂ certificates in the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS) in recent years has been characterized by a continuous increase in the price per tonne of CO₂. This is due to a variety of factors, including tightening emissions targets and the EU's shift to renewable energy.

In 2018, the price per tonne of CO₂ in the EU ETS was still around 15 euros. Since then, however, the price has increased steadily and reached an all-time high of over 75 euros per tonne of CO₂ in February 2022. Overall, the price has more than quintupled within four years.



This increase is due to several factors, including:

- The tightening of emission targets in the EU, which increases the pressure on companies to reduce their CO₂ emissions.
- The switch to renewable energy in the EU, which has increased the demand for CO₂ allowances.
- The scarcity of the supply of CO₂ certificates due to the limitation of the amount of emissions.
- The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, which led to a reduction in CO₂ emissions and thus to a shortage of CO₂ allowances.
- The price development for CO₂ certificates in the EU is likely to be influenced by similar factors in the future.

It is therefore to be expected that the price for CO₂ certificates will continue to rise in the future in order to create incentives for companies to reduce their CO₂ emissions.

Certificates from third countries

Companies based in the EU or in North America are permitted to purchase CO2 certificates from third countries in order to reduce their own emissions. This is particularly beneficial when it is difficult or expensive for the company to reduce its own emissions. This is where VBH has a great advantage, because the industrial expertise and proximity to corporations is part of our DNA.

The acquisition of CO2 certificates from other countries is also referred to as "international emissions trading" and is an important part of the climate protection strategy of many countries. Companies can purchase CO2 certificates from countries that are already reducing their emissions or where it is cheaper to reduce CO2 emissions than in your own country.

It is important to note that the quality of the certificates and the conditions for trading may vary depending on the country and market. Businesses should ensure that they only purchase certificates from reputable sources to ensure they are actually helping to reduce carbon emissions.

Various risks can arise when trading in CO2 certificates in the economic area of the EU. Here are some of the main risks:

- The EU is strongly influenced by politics and regulatory measures. Changes in emission targets, the allocation of allowances or other rules can affect trading in CO2 allowances.
- The prices for CO2 certificates can fluctuate greatly and are subject to market risks such as supply and demand, economic fluctuations or political developments.
- Trading in carbon credits can be vulnerable to fraud and compliance violations, such as trading in counterfeit credits or not meeting emission limits.
- Trading in CO2 allowances can be illiquid on some days, which can make it difficult to sell or buy allowances.

Companies and investors who want to invest in CO2 certificates or are already active in this area should be aware of these risks and take appropriate risk management measures to protect their business. This includes, among other things, a careful analysis of the political and regulatory framework and market developments.



VBH-Management

VBH is managed by its board members, Mr. Peter von Bohlen & Halbach and Mr. Oliver Lars Dombrowsky. For more than a century, the name of "Bohlen & Halbach" has been a guarantee of sovereignty and reliability in finance and in industrial groups on a global level.

After many years of business abstinence, the von Bohlen & Halbach family has embraced the recent changes in the industry, especially in order to claim a leading role in international trading with CO2 certificates on the occasion of the climate crisis.

In the 2023 and 2024 financial years, VBH intends to accompany a volume of 30 million tons of CO2 certificates from verified projects onto the market. The demand for CO2 certificates currently significantly exceeds the existing supply, which means that all VBH partners can rely on a solid business model.

The core of the VBH business model consists of three components:

- I Purchasing and testing of certified qualities and quantities based on the needs of customers in the EU and North America
- II The sale of the purchased CO2 certificates to corporations and companies with a negative climate balance
- III The expansion of the management consisting of sales, controlling, compliance and accounting

Carbon credit standards are subject to strict rules and guidelines designed to ensure the quality and integrity of carbon credits. They can be developed by governments, international organizations, standardization organizations or industry associations.

The most important CO2 certificate standards are as follows:

Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)

The VCS is an internationally recognized standard for CO2 certificates. It was developed to ensure the integrity and quality of carbon credits and is recognized by organizations such as the UN and the World Bank.

Gold Standard

The Gold Standard is another international standard for CO2 certificates. It sets stricter requirements for the projects eligible for the generation of CO2 certificates and sets higher standards for sustainability and social responsibility.

Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCBS)

The CCBS are standards for projects that reduce carbon emissions while having a positive social and environmental impact. They set requirements for the sustainability and social responsibility of CO2 certificates.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

The CDM is a mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol that enables the creation of CO2 certificates from projects in developing countries. It establishes requirements for the sustainability and environmental compatibility of projects.

EU emissions trading system (EU ETS)

The EU ETS is the largest CO2 certificate trading system in the world and sets requirements for the quality and integrity of CO2 certificates.

ACS ACRE CARBON standard

The ACS ACRE CARBON Standard is a voluntary carbon market standard developed by the American Carbon Registry (ACR) and Avoided Deforestation Partners (ADP). ACR is a non-profit organization focused on creating carbon offset programs, while ADP is a non-governmental organization focused on preventing deforestation and forest degradation. The ACRE CARBON standard enables companies to finance projects to reduce emissions by preventing deforestation and degradation (REDD+). REDD+ aims to reduce deforestation and associated greenhouse gas emissions by conserving carbon stocks in forests.

The standard is based on scientific and engineering principles and includes rigorous monitoring, reporting and verification procedures. It is designed to ensure the integrity and quality of carbon reduction projects and maximize the positive impact on the environment and local communities. By using the ACRE CARBON standard, companies can offset their carbon emissions while helping to combat climate change and support forest conservation.

By using carbon credits that comply with the aforementioned standards, companies can ensure that they are helping to reduce carbon emissions while ensuring they are investing in quality and trustworthy projects.

Fair Value

We are available to our partners and customers 24/7 and can respond to the needs of our clientele at any time. We would be happy to help you with tailor-made planning via our affiliated engineering offices, with which we can draw up a precise needs analysis for your company in order to then provide you with the appropriate certificates "just in time".

Industrial groups can cover their needs with us reliably and in large batches at the best conditions. Such planning protects your own liquidity and at the same time increases the image of your company.

The VBH has different quotas of up to 30 million tons of reductive compensation certificates, which according to the law are to be considered equivalent to the ETS certificates. In a cooperative with the VBH, corporations can take discounts of up to 60 percent based on the market price (EEX) for ETS certificates as the basis for their calculations. The range for the certificates we trade is between 19 and 32 US dollars per tonne of reductive CO2 certificates.

We look forward to working together with you for the sake of the environment.

Peter von Bohlen und Halbach
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