

Situation and outlook for the European Petrochemical industry

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Presentation outline

1. Petrochemicals Europe – who we are
2. Trends, challenges & uncertainties in Europe's petrochemical industry
3. The consequences & summary

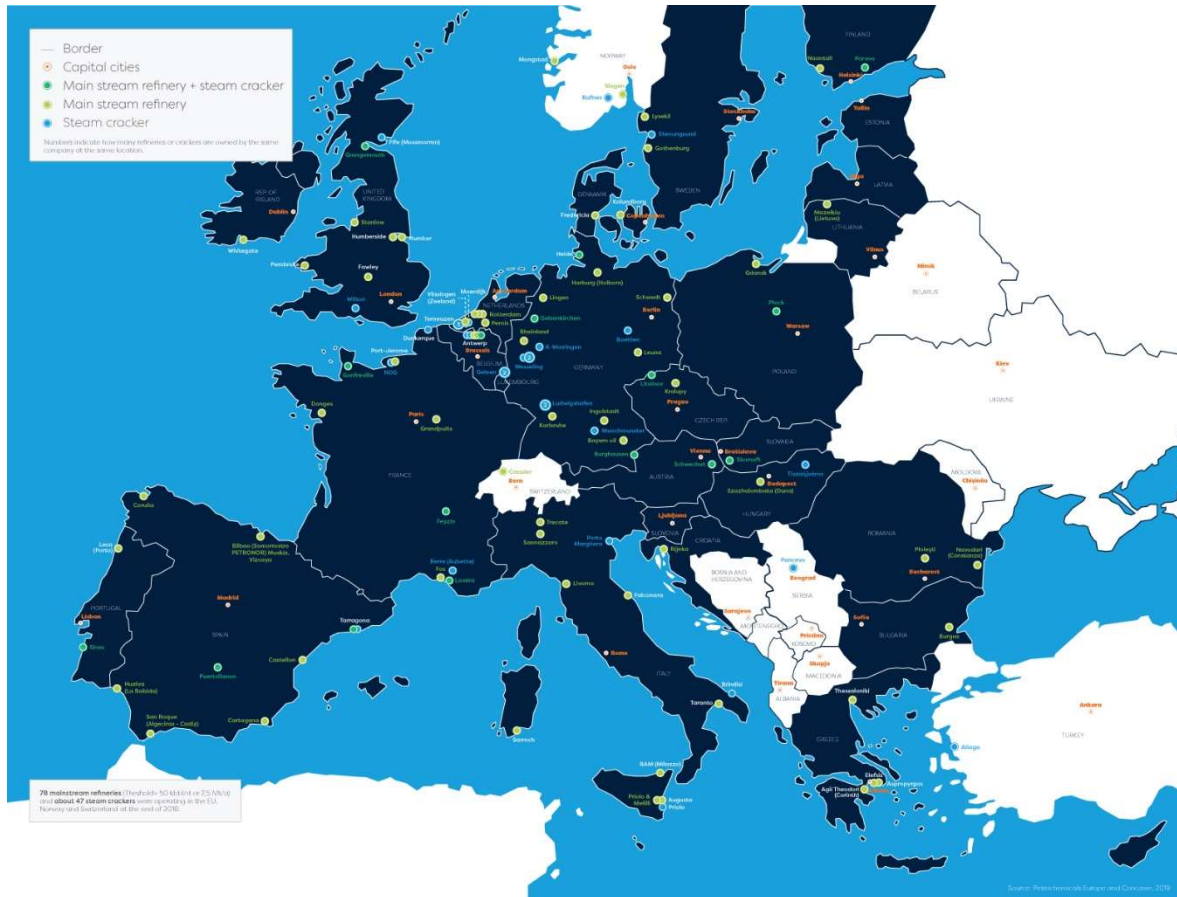
Petrochemicals Europe – Who we are

= the association of petrochemical producers in Europe

- An industry sector of Cefic
- European producers of base chemicals and derivatives
- base chemicals: 20 companies operating ~ 50 steam crackers in EU28
- derivatives ranging from acetyls, methanol, amines, etc.... to solvents
- ~ 40 units integrated with refineries

Full & Affiliated members





More than 50 steam crackers in operation in EU 28, homogenous geographic coverage

> 300,000 direct employees; 1,2 million incl. multiplying effects

contribution to overall European GDP: 155 bn €
(= 155,000,000,000 €)

energy intense:
> 80% of production costs related to oil & gas as feedstock and energy

capital-intensive
(steam cracker > 1,5 bn €)

Blue: Steam cracker
Dark green: Main stream refinery + steam cracker
Light green: Main stream refinery

- 95% of all manufactured goods are based on petrochemicals, such as electronics, furniture, appliances, textiles, and many more
- benefits: sustainable solutions to energy savings and comfort, for example insulation, durable, light-weight and resistant composites, etc.



... but:

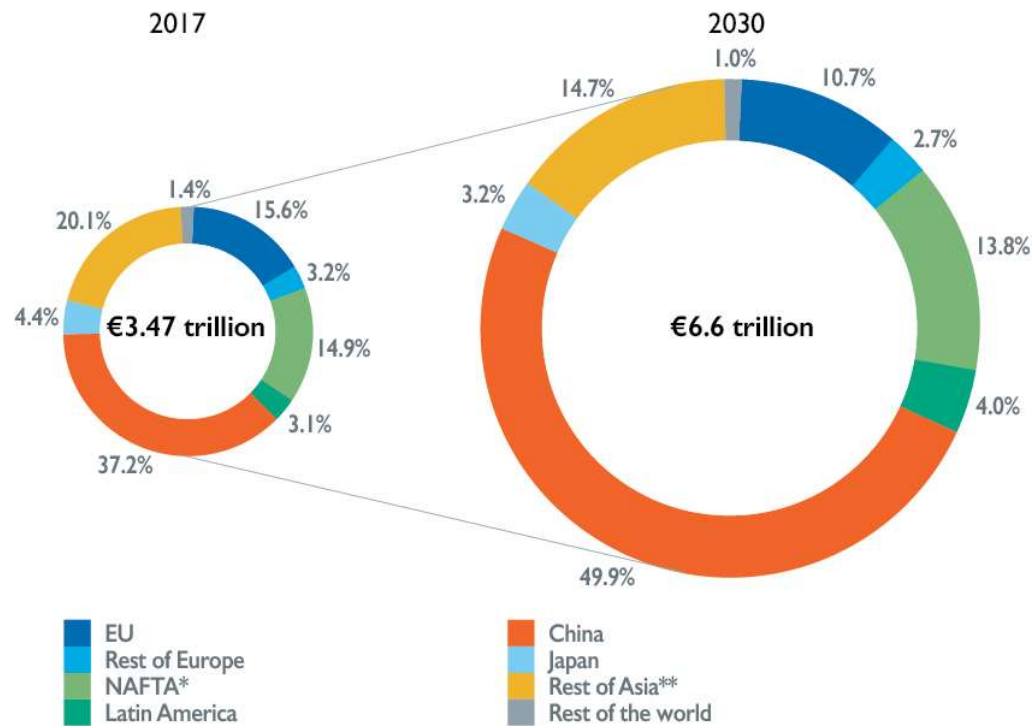
- Highly exposed to international competition (commodity business)

Trends, challenges & uncertainties in Europe's petrochemical industry



- Markets
- Trade uncertainties
- Environmental challenge
- Feedstock costs
- Energy prices
- Regulatory impact

Growth in world chemical sales 2017-2030



Source: Cefic Chemdata International 2018
 * North American Free Trade Agreement
 ** Asia excluding China and Japan

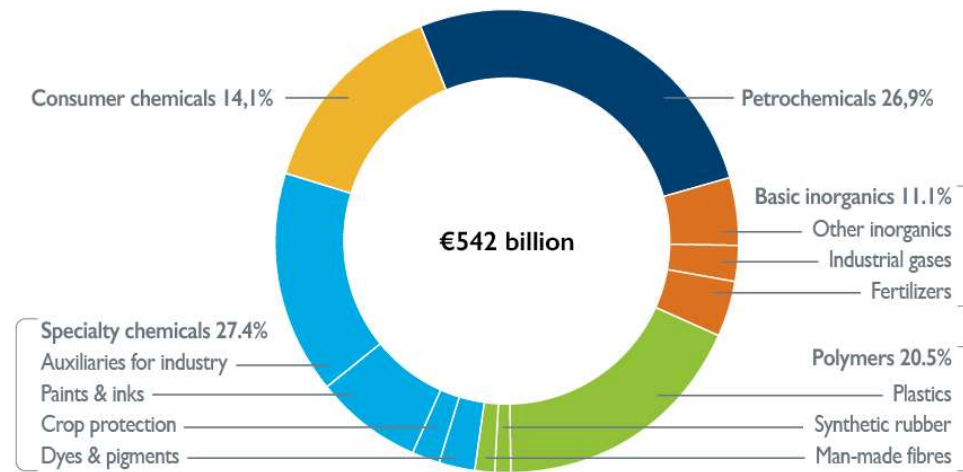
Unless specified, chemical industry excludes pharmaceuticals
 Unless specified, EU refers to EU 28

Source: Cefic

overall chemical growth expected to continue - EU share goes down

EU chemical industry sales by sectoral breakdown

EU chemical sales 2017 (€ 542 billion)



Source: Cefic Chemdata International 2018

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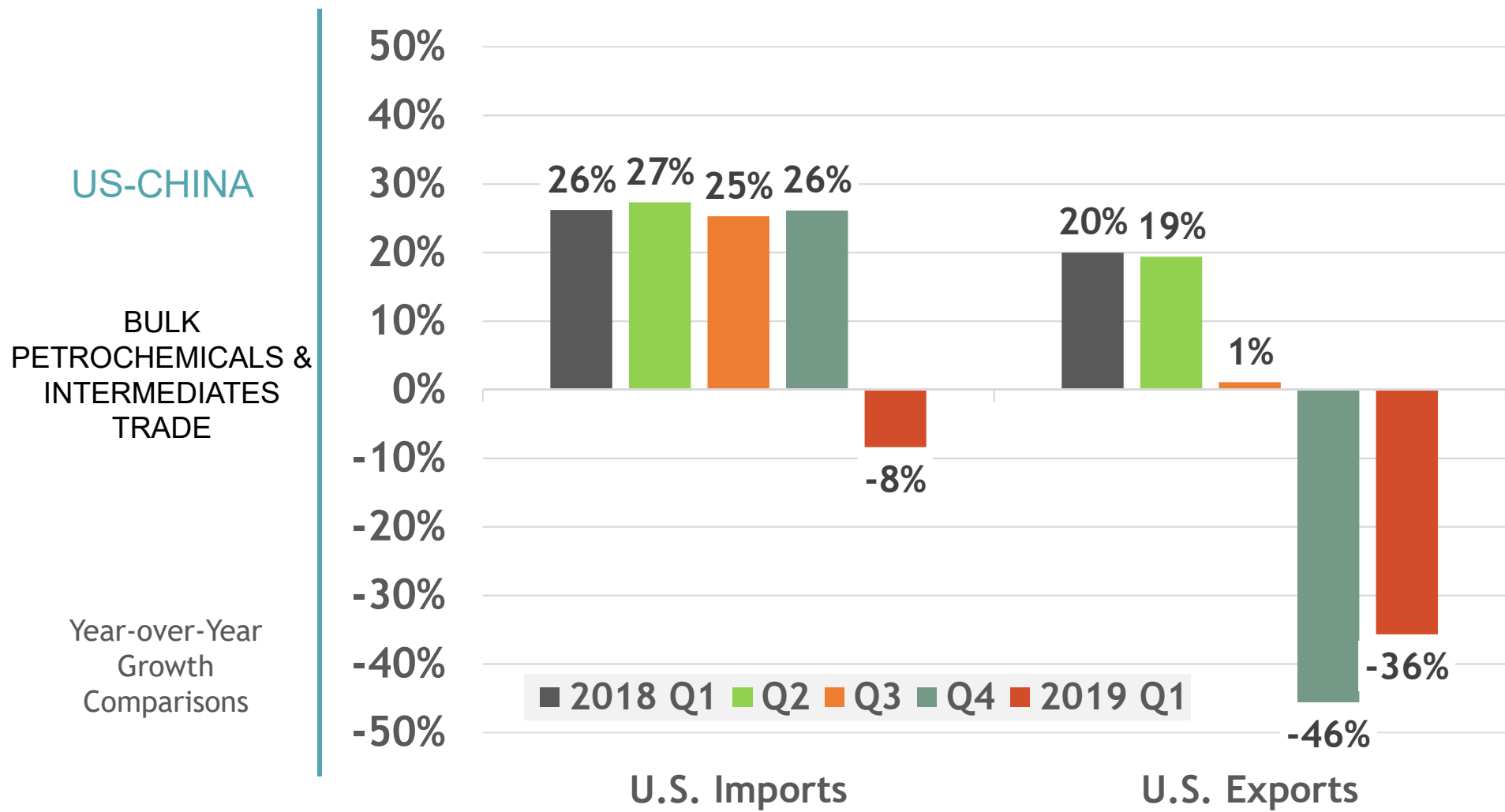
Source: Cefic

Petrochemicals are an important industry segment and mark the starting point of almost all chemical value chains.

U.S. SECTION 301 AND RETALIATORY TARIFFS ON US-CHINA TRADE

SUMMARY

	U.S. SECTION 301 TARIFFS ON IMPORTS FROM CHINA	CHINESE RETALIATORY TARIFFS ON IMPORTS FROM THE U.S.
July 6	25% tariffs on \$34B imposed <i>(one chemical, \$3.6M)</i>	25% tariffs on \$34B imposed <i>No Chemicals</i>
Aug 23	25% tariffs on \$16B imposed <i>\$2.2B Chemicals/Plastics</i>	25% tariffs on \$16B imposed <i>\$2.0B Chemicals/Plastics</i>
Sept 24, May 10	10% tariffs initially, then increase to 25% tariffs on \$200B imposed <i>\$13.2B Chemicals/Plastics</i>	5%, 10%, 20%, and 25% tariffs on \$60B imposed, as of June 1 <i>\$8.8B Chemicals/Plastics</i>
May 15	25% tariffs on \$300 billion announced, possibly imposed by mid-July <i>\$11B Chemicals/Plastics</i>	Unknown
Cumulative	\$550B <i>\$26.5B Chemicals/Plastics</i>	\$110B <i>\$10.8B Chemicals/Plastics</i>



Source: ACC, June 2019

The US side:

- US – EU trade tensions
- Weakening of WTO



- USA & the Paris agreement
- Corporate tax reform



Brexit:

Petrochemicals = 30%
of chemical trade
between UK and EU



Total greenhouse gas emissions* in the EU chemical industry



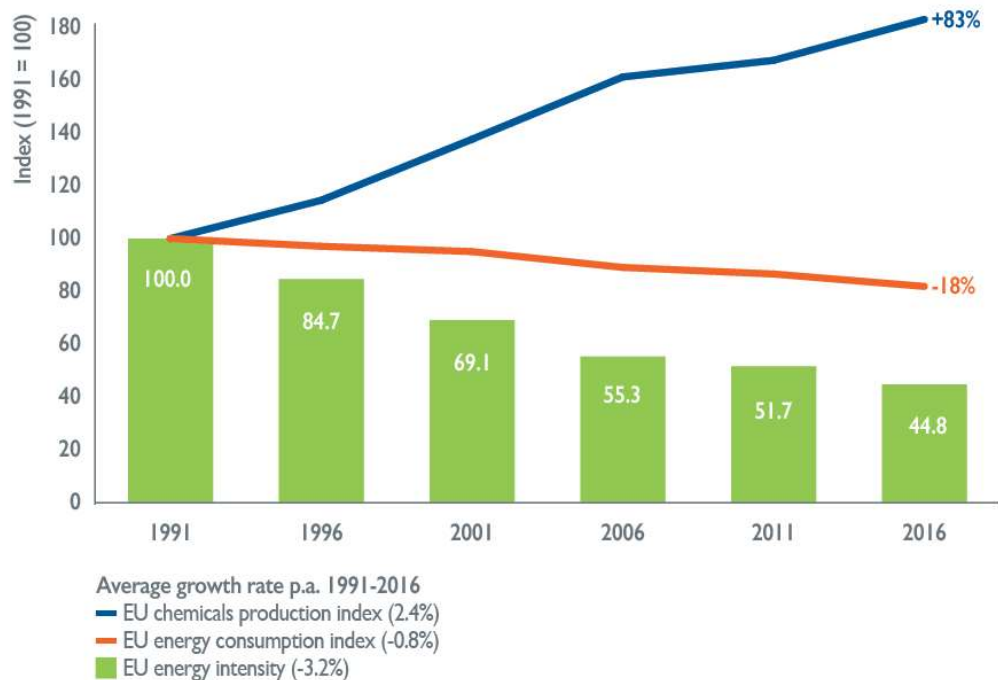
Source: European Environment Agency (EEA) and Cefic analysis 2018
* Energy (Fuel and Power CO₂) included

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The eco footprint of Europe's chemical industry has substantially improved:
~ 85% more production with 60% less GHG emissions!

~ 80% more production with ~ 55% less energy consumption

Energy intensity* in the EU chemical industry

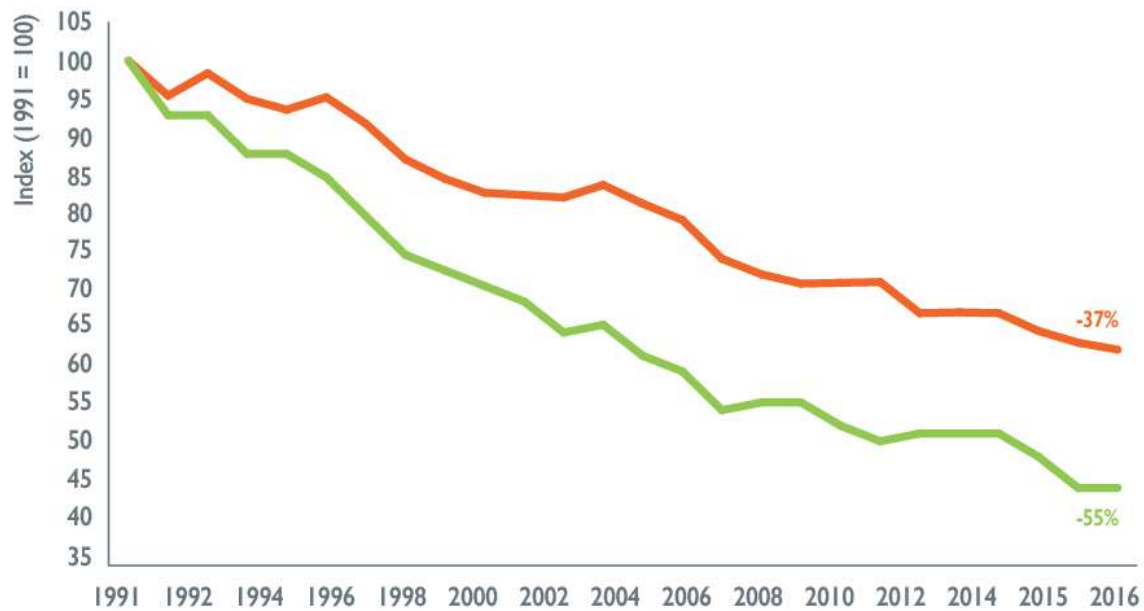


Source: Eurostat and Cefic analysis 2018

* Energy intensity is measured by energy input per unit of chemicals production (including pharmaceuticals)

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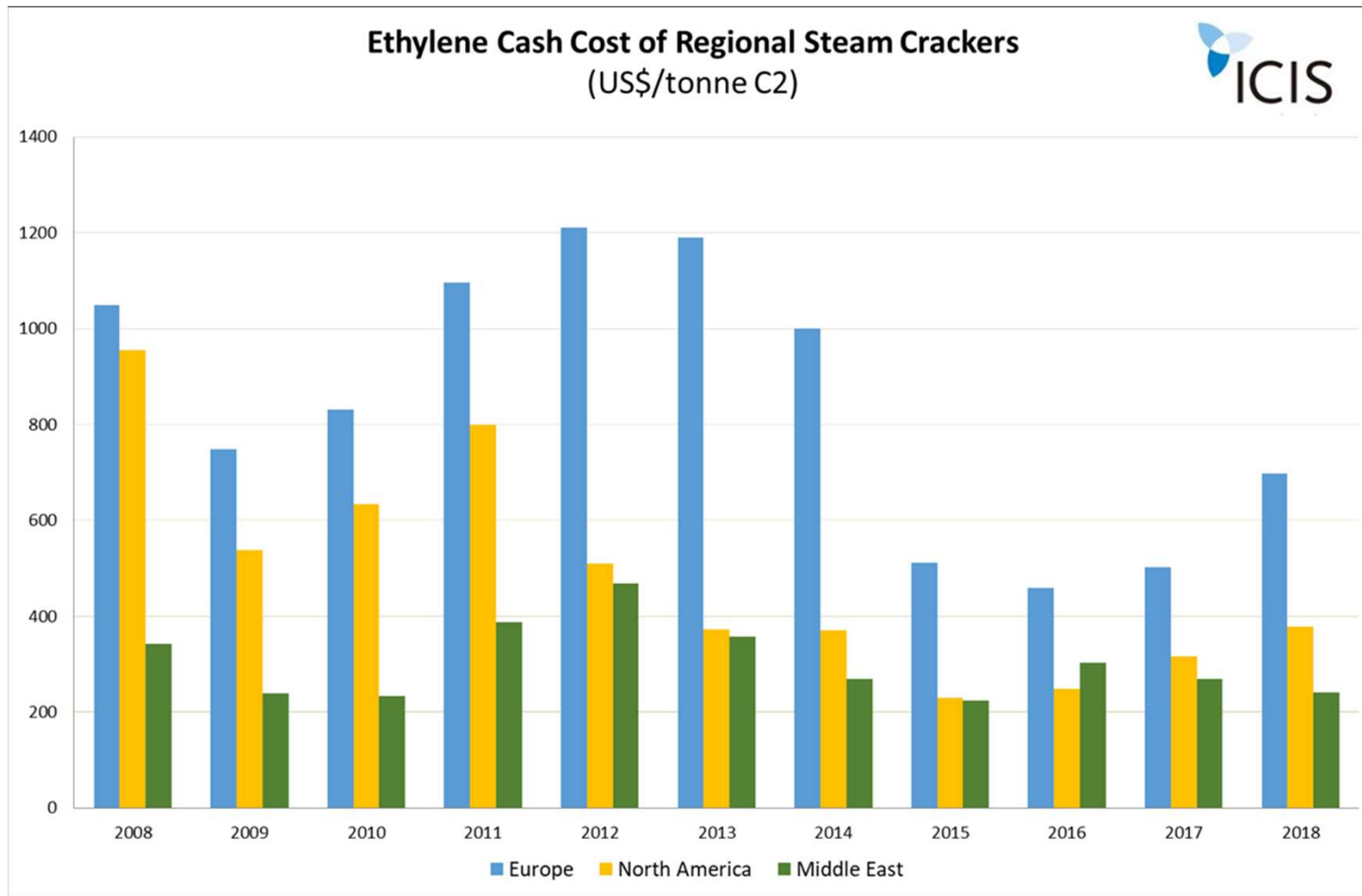
Energy intensity: chemicals vs total industry



Average growth rate p.a. (1991-2016)
 — EU industry (-1.8%)
 — EU chemicals* (-3.2%)

Source: Eurostat and Cefic analysis 2018
 * Including pharmaceuticals

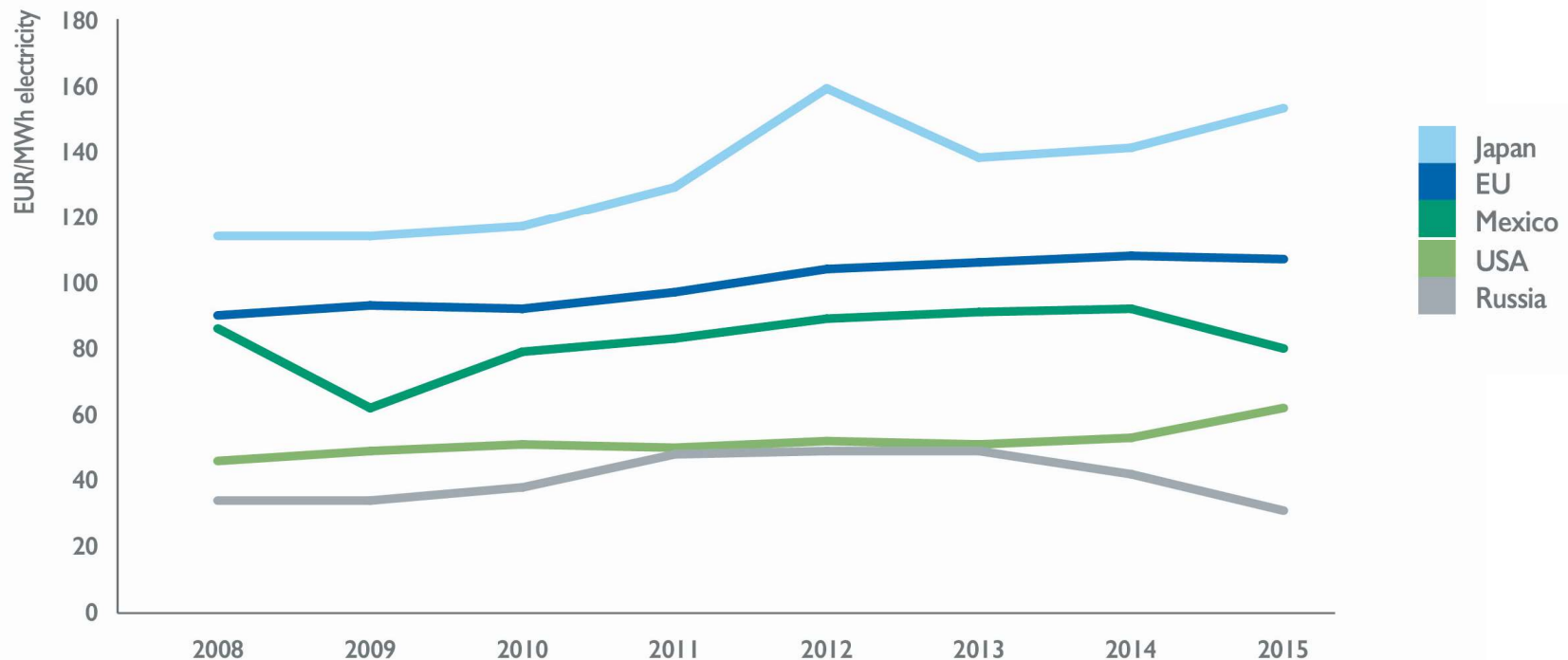
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The oil price drop has brought some welcome relief; however, the structural challenges in Europe remain.

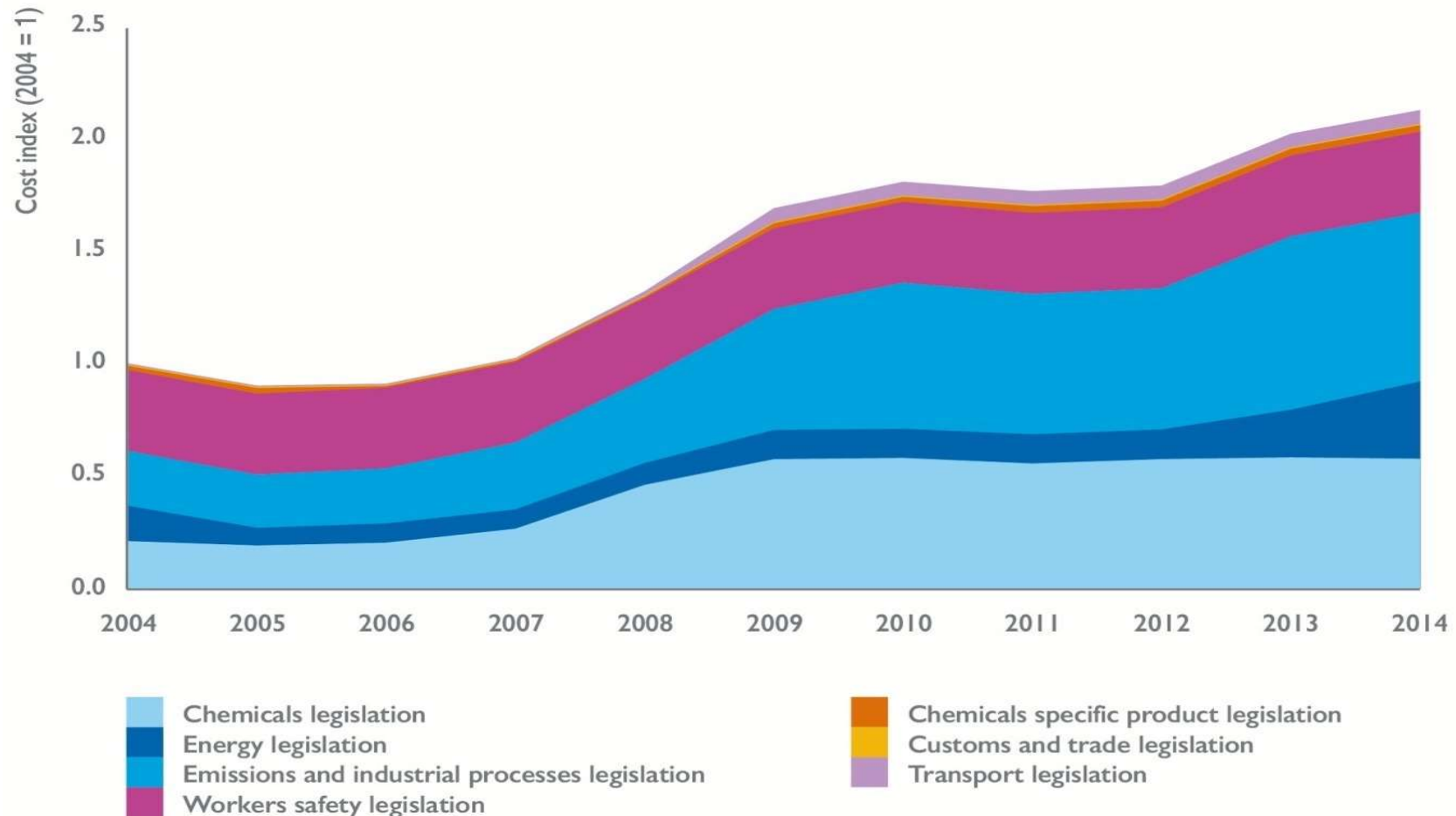
The EU average electricity prices were 1.7 times those of the USA and 3.5 times those of Russia

International average electricity prices



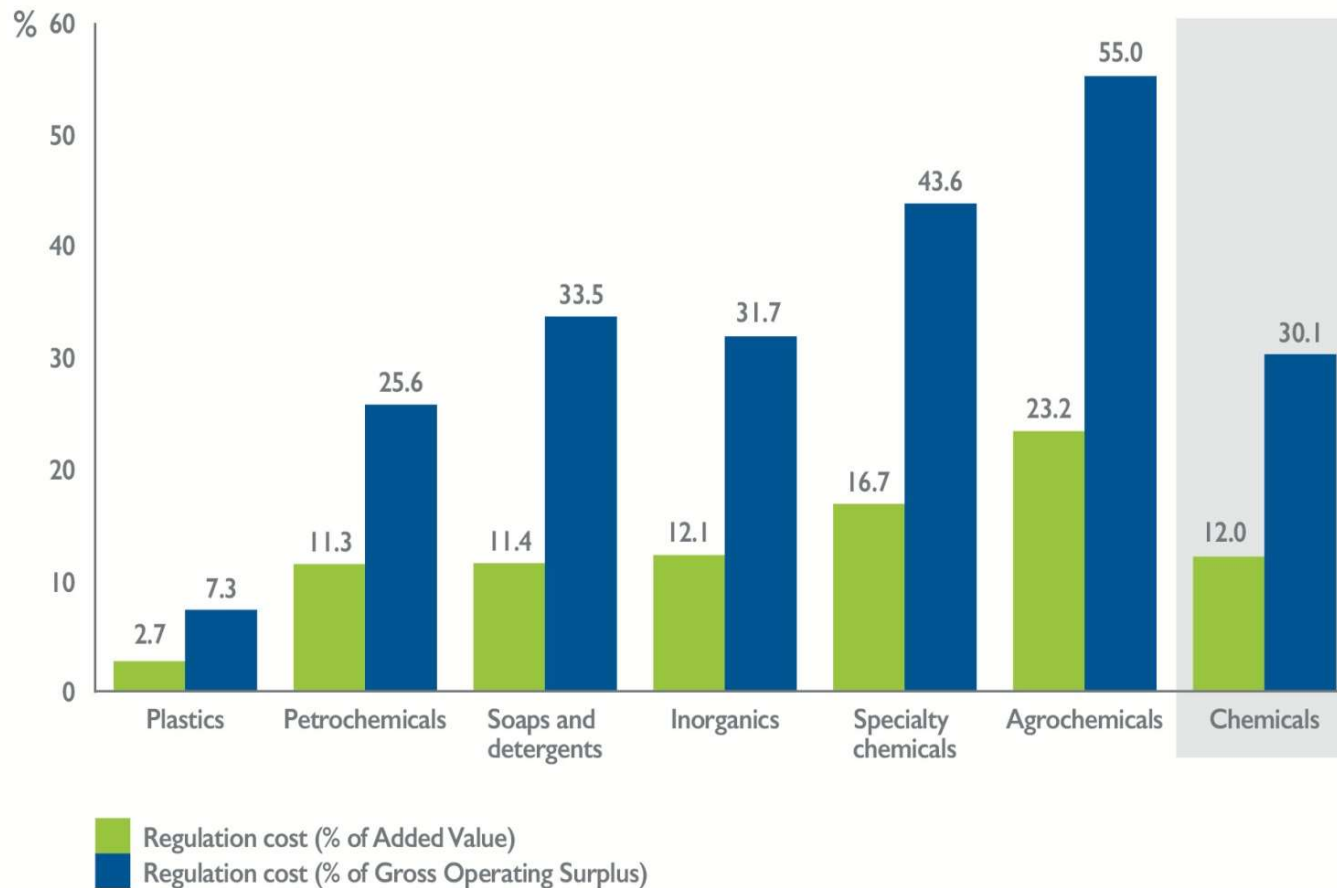
Source: EU Commission Report, "Energy prices and costs in Europe", COM(2016) 769 (page 10)
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Major milestones: REACH (2007), CLP (2008), Seveso III (2012) and ETS Phase 3 (2013)



* Source: CCA by EU Commission, DG Grow, Technopolis, December 2015

EU regulatory cost* for the chemicals sector

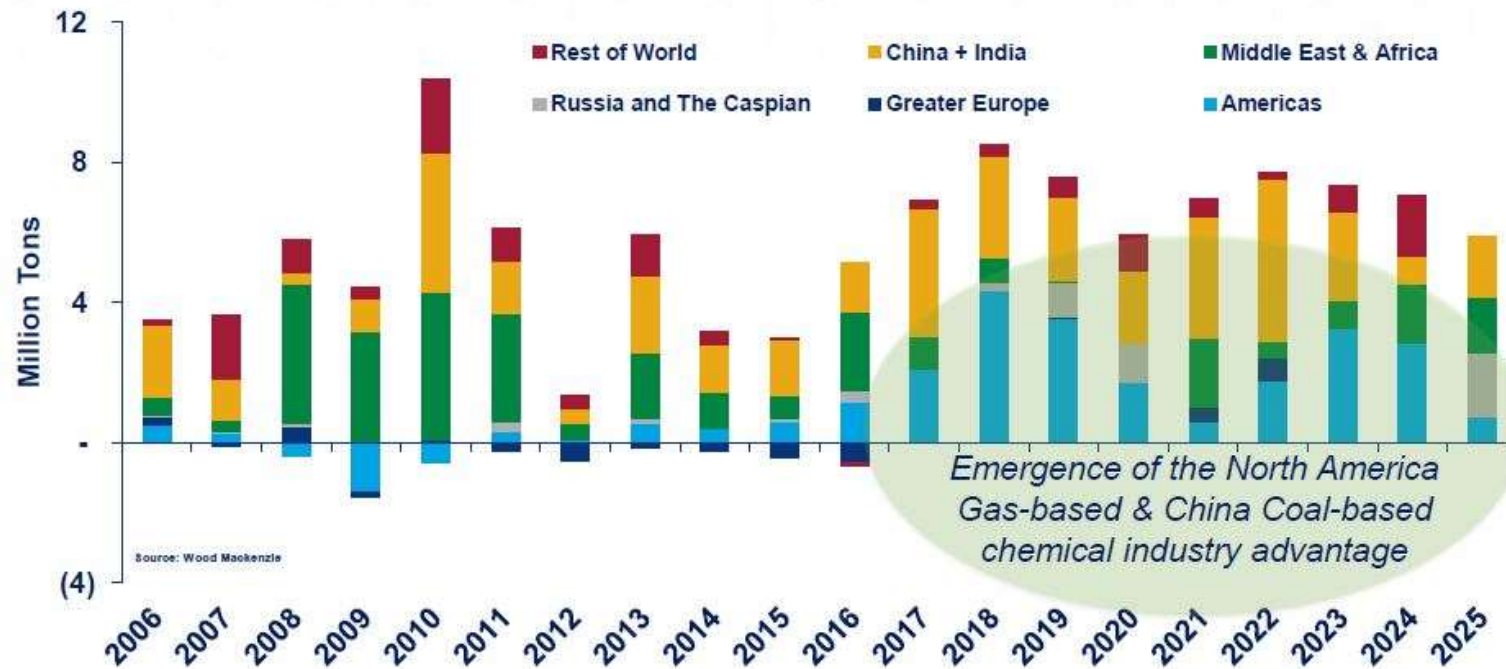


Source: EU Commission Report, "Cumulative Cost Assessment, (CCA) for the EU Chemical Industry" (11 July 2016)
 * Average cost per year (2004-2014)

Consequences and conclusion



Global ethylene capacity additions



www.pciwoodmac.com

Competitiveness Pros and Cons for Europe

- 😊 **Large integrated domestic market** with strong customer industry clusters
- 😊 **High international orientation and global network** to external customer industries
- 😊 Until now availability of **skilled and motivated workers** and scientists
- 😊 Continued strategic **restructuring** efforts (flexibility to globalised markets)
- 😊 **Strong innovation** efforts will generate new growth clusters: Efficient Energy use, health and new materials which could solve upcoming societal mega challenges
- 😞 Low “new consumers” population growth in the EU => low demand growth for chemicals in general - **elderly population, shrinking working age classes**, high saturation levels.
- 😞 **High energy and feedstock costs** vs. Middle East and now the US => EU is facing an upcoming wave of petrochemical capacity additions, especially in Middle East and US
- 😞 High **Regulatory Compliance** Costs (e.g. REACH, Seveso, IED, 7th EAP...)
- 😞 Lack of a “Common Industrial Policy” or a “Common Energy Policy”

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Annex

