

Navigating Disruption: Global Trade, Geopolitics, and the Future of Chemicals



Presentations by



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Followed by a discussion with



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Global Head of Macro Research and Chief Eurozone Economist ING



Moderator



Camilla Martelli

Executive Director Public Affairs
Cefic



EU27 Chemical Industry: Latest Developments

cefic

Cefic Convention 24 Sep, Berlin

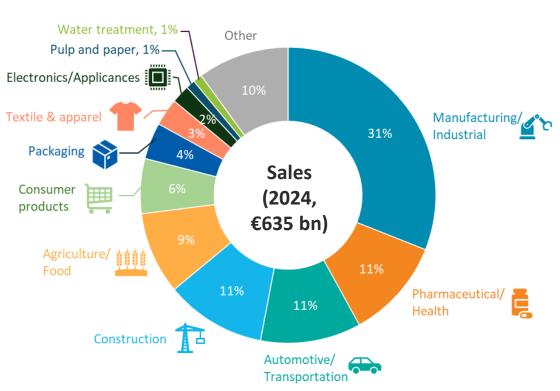
Dr Moncef Hadhri, Chief Economist - Cefic mha@cefic.be

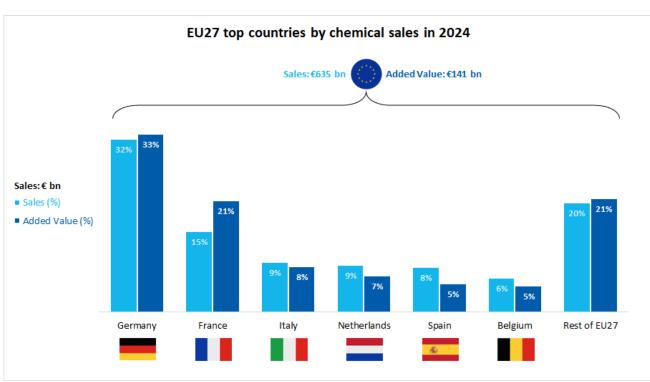




A snapshot of the European chemical industry

Chemical sales in Europe by end market





We are "the industry of industries"

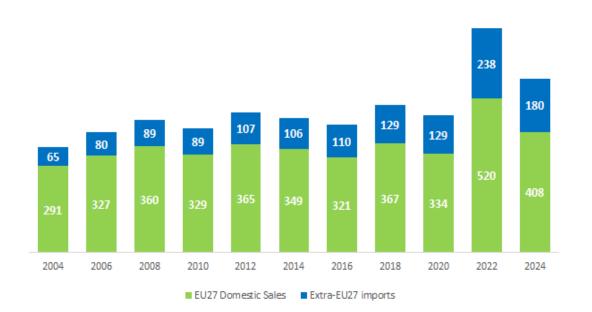


Source: Cefic-Advancy Joint Study: The Competitiveness of the European Chemical Industry.

Imports have a more dominant position in our home market

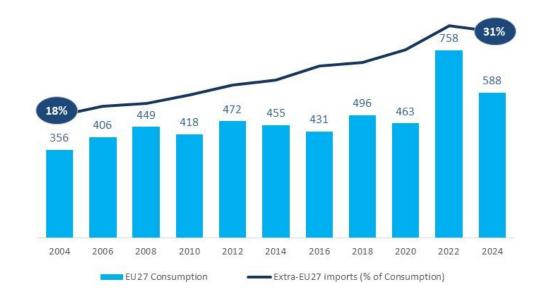
EU27 domestic sales in 2024: 1.5 times higher than in 2009

Chemicals: EU27 market consumption (€ bn)



Extra-EU27 imports in 2024: 2.6 times higher than in 2009

Chemicals: EU27 market consumption (€ bn)



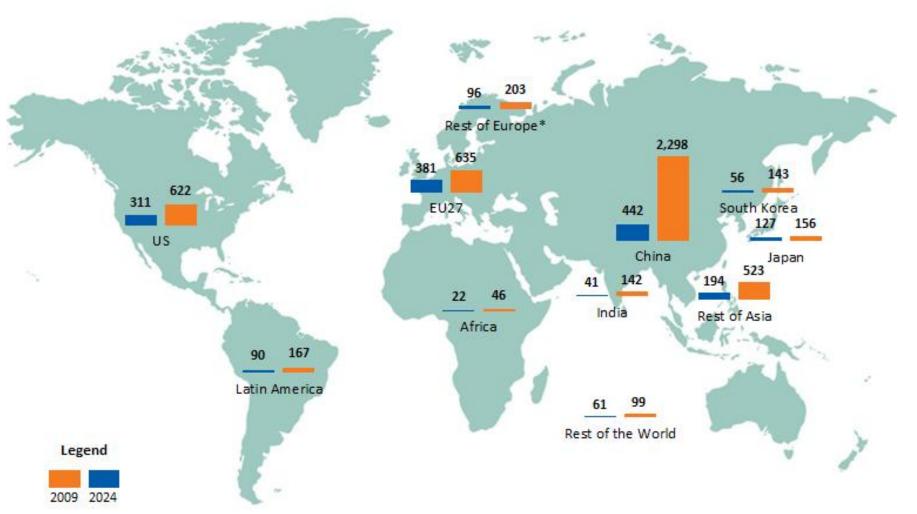
EU27 production accounts for approximately 70% of domestic consumption



Source: Eurostat and Cefic Analysis 2025, Nace 20 only.

Import (%)	EU27	USA	China
2004	18%	15%	29%
2024	31%	21%	8%
Delta	12%	5%	-21%

Global chemical sales 2024: 2.6 times higher than in 2009



Global chemical sales (2024, €5,031 bn)

Europe is the second chemicals producer in the world (13%)

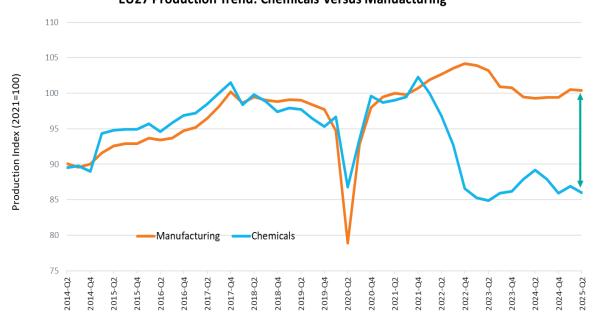


Source: Cefic Chemdata International

- * Rest of Europe covers UK, Switzerland, Norway, Turkey, Russia and Ukraine
- ** Asia excluding China, India, Japan and South Korea

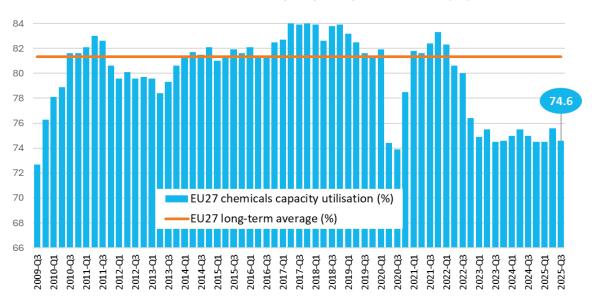
EU27 operating rates

EU27 Production Trend: Chemicals Versus Manuacturing



EU27 chemicals capacity utilisation remains well below the long-term average (1991-2022, 81%)

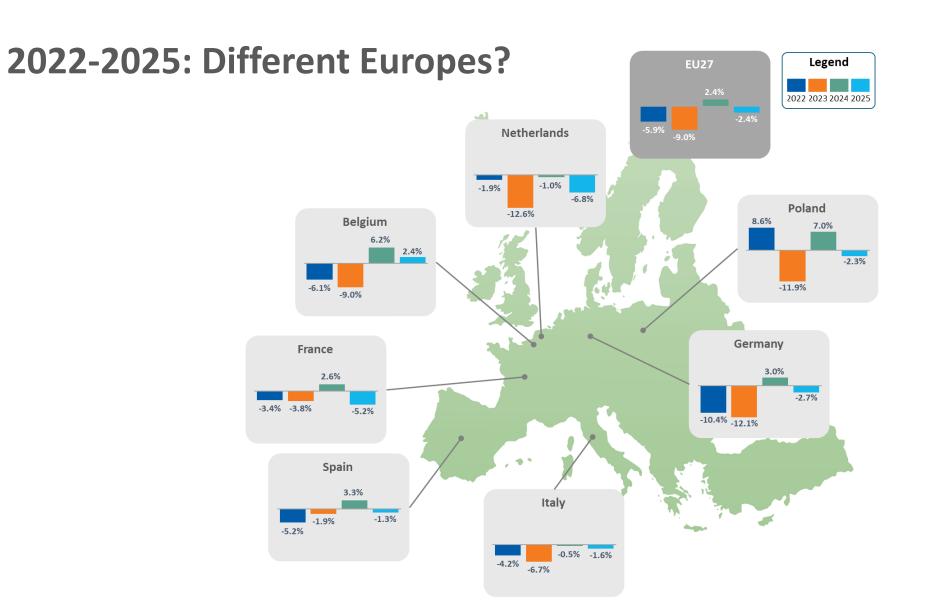
EU27 chemical industry capacity utilisation (%)



EU27 chemical output remains 10% below the pre-crisis levels (2014 to 2019)



Source: Eurostat and Cefic Analysis 2025, Nace 20 only.



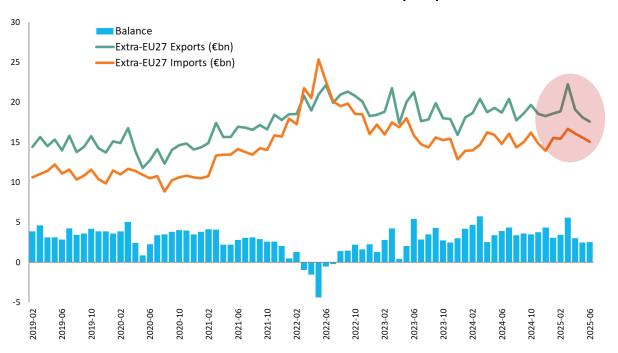




Source: Eurostat and Cefic Analysis 2025

Trade dynamics

Extra-EU27 chemical trade flows (€bn)



Trade competitive positions (TCI*): Four possible diagnoses

EU27 has a trade deficit but its weak competitive position improved.

EU27 has a trade surplus and its healthy competitive position improved.

EU27 has a trade deficit and its weak competitive position weakened.

EU27 has a trade surplus but its positive competitive position weakened

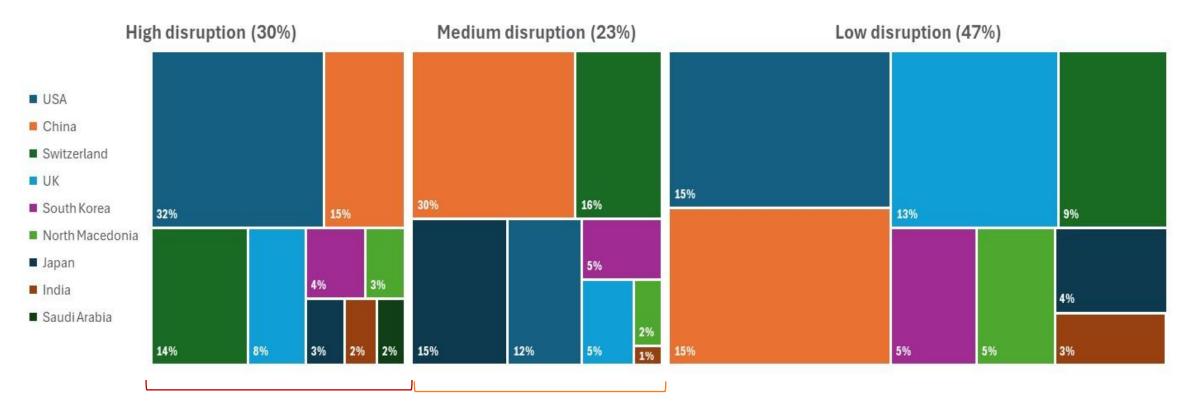
€bn	Ехр	lmp	Balance	Trade	TCI*
H1-2024	114.0	90	24	204	12%
H1-2025	114.5	94	20	209	10%
Delta	0.6	4.8	-4.3	5.4	-2%
2025/2024	0.5%	5.4%	-17%	2.6%	

Europe has a trade surplus but its healthy competitive position weakened (-2%)



Source: Eurostat and Cefic Analysis 2025, Nace 20 only, *TCI = (Exp-Imp)/(Exp+Imp)

EU27 strategic dependencies are the political hot topic



677 products (€65 bn)

239 products (€50 bn)

$$CDI_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (s_i^2)$$
 (CDI1>40%)

where s_i is the market share of the extra EU supplying country i in EU's imports, and n is the total number of extra EU supplying countries.





Source: Eurostat and Cefic Analysis 2025, Data 2024, *nace 20 only.

Summary III

- The EU27 chemicals industry has faced two years of economic recession (2022-2023).
- The loss of chemical competitiveness in Europe is driven by a combination of weak demand and uncompetitive energy prices.
- European chemical companies are exposed to high risks due to global trade disruptions caused by US tariffs.
- EU27 strategic dependencies are a current political hot topic.
- Recovery remains uncertain.













Global petrochemical market outlook

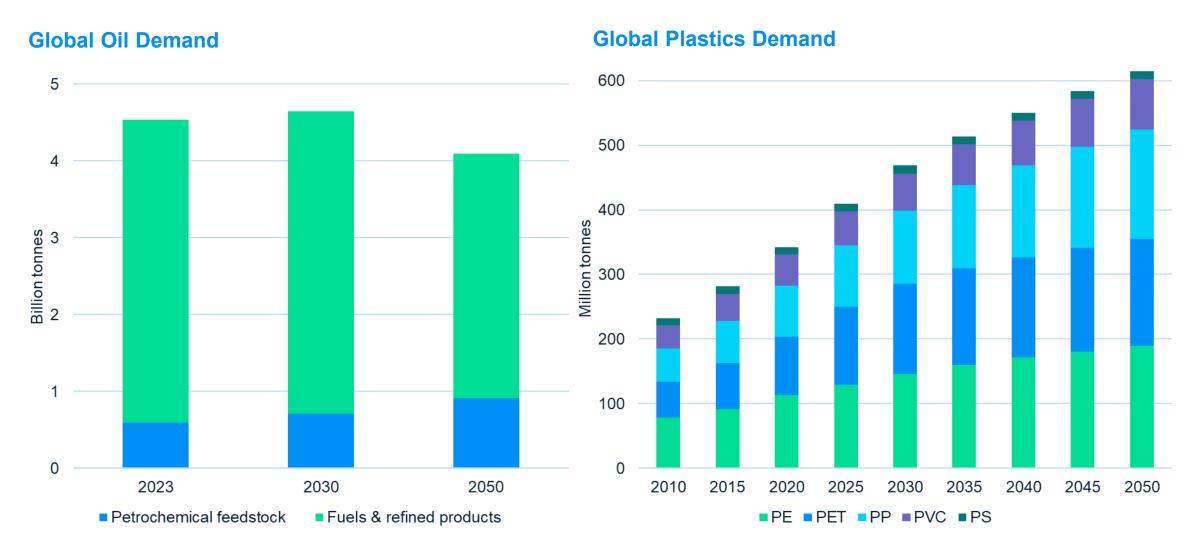
CEFIC Chemical Convention September 2025

James Wilson Head of Olefin Analytics, ICIS

<u>james.wilson@icis.com</u>

Global Demand Outlook | Petchem demand growth continues



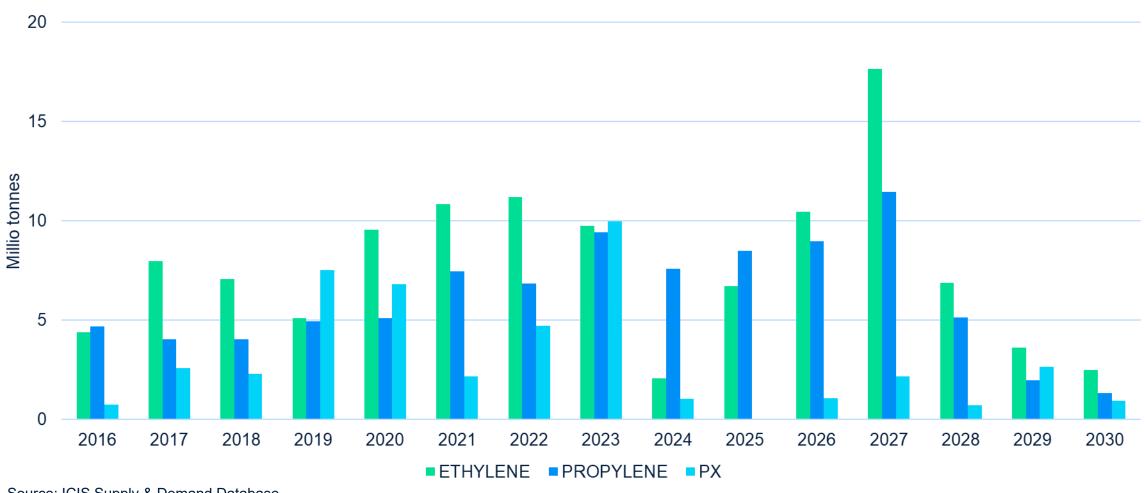


Source: ICIS Supply & Demand Database (2024)

Global Capacity Investments | Record level of additions continue



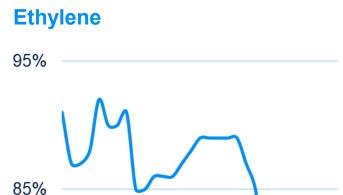
Incremental Capacity Growth by Product

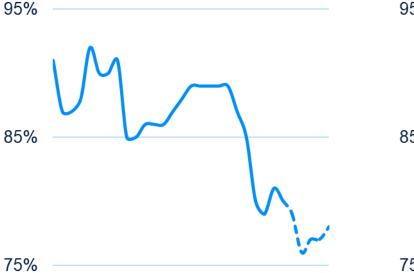


Source: ICIS Supply & Demand Database

Global Operating Rates | Unprecedented lows

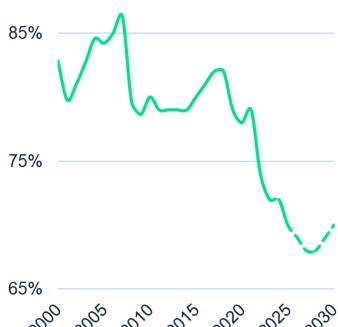








Propylene 95%





Source: ICIS Supply & Demand Database

Global oversupply | Scale of rationalisation required





Ethylene



Demand (CAGR) 2024-2030 2.5%

Capacity reduction required to meet 85% in 2030

24m tonnes

Equivalent to current demand of Europe, Former USSR and Africa



Propylene



Demand (CAGR) 2024-2030 2.8%

Capacity reduction required to meet 80% in 2030

26m tonnes

Equivalent to capacity
Europe, Former USSR and
Africa



PX



Demand (CAGR) 2024-2030 1.9%

Capacity reduction required to meet 80% in 2030

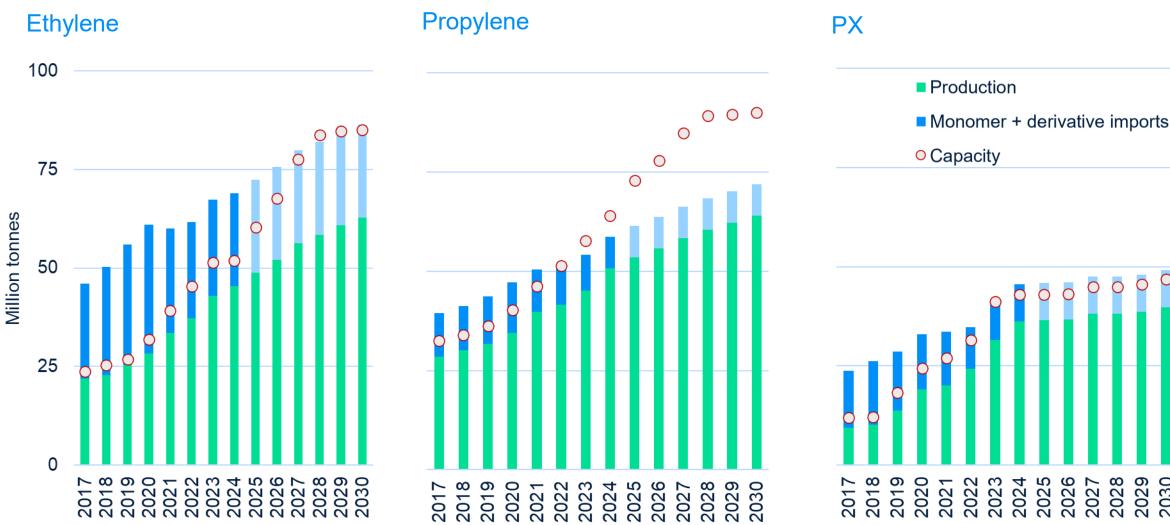
7m tonnes

Equivalent to total production of Southeast Asia in 2024

Source: ICIS Analytics

China Capacity Additions | Ethylene and PX track self sufficiency needs

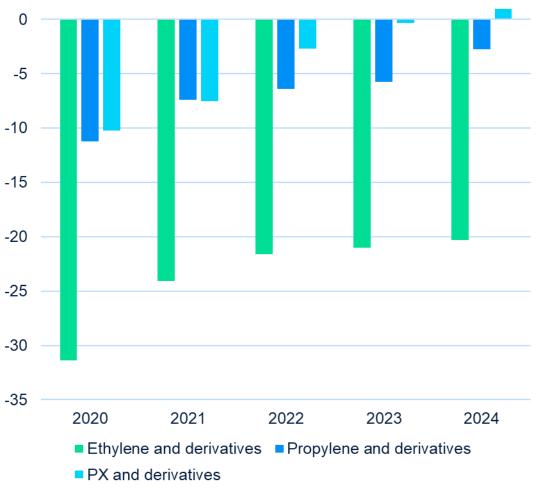




China Trade | Net import position decreasing through growing exports

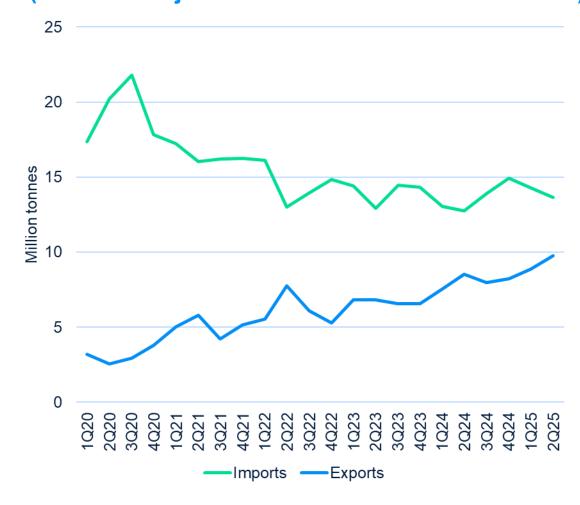


China net trade (monomer equivalent)



Source: ICIS Analytics

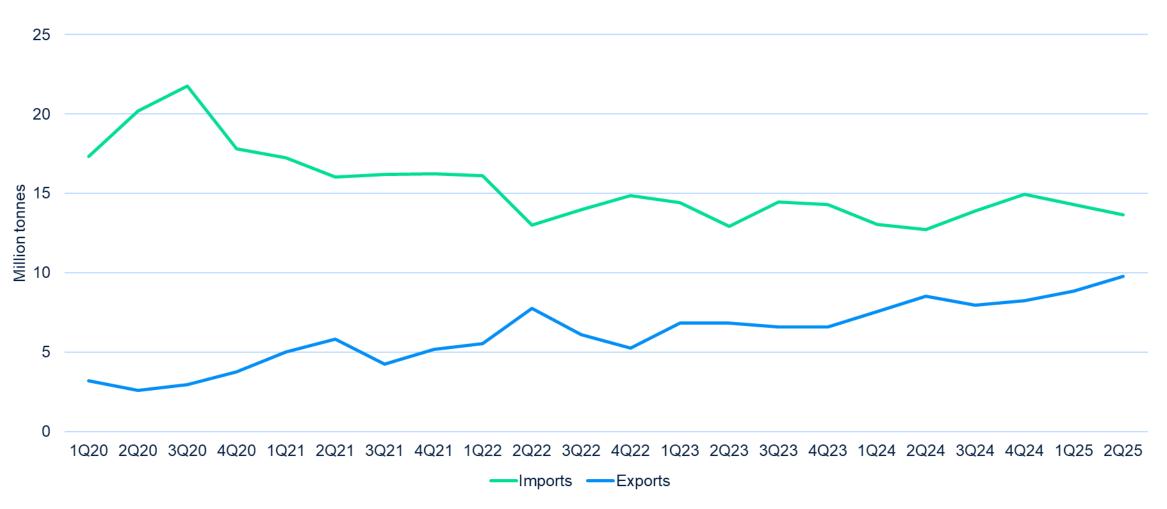
China chemical trade flows (includes major olefin and aromatics derivatives)



China Trade | Net import position decreasing through growing exports



China chemical trade flows (includes major olefin and aromatics derivatives)

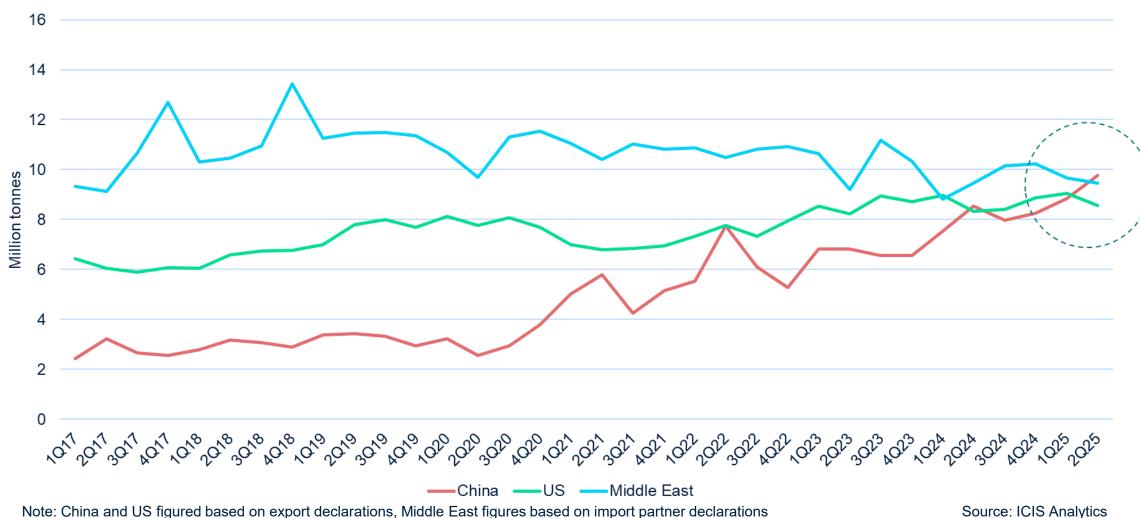


Source: ICIS Analytics

China Trade | China chemical export volumes exceeded US and ME in 2Q25



China chemical exports (includes major olefin and aromatics derivatives)

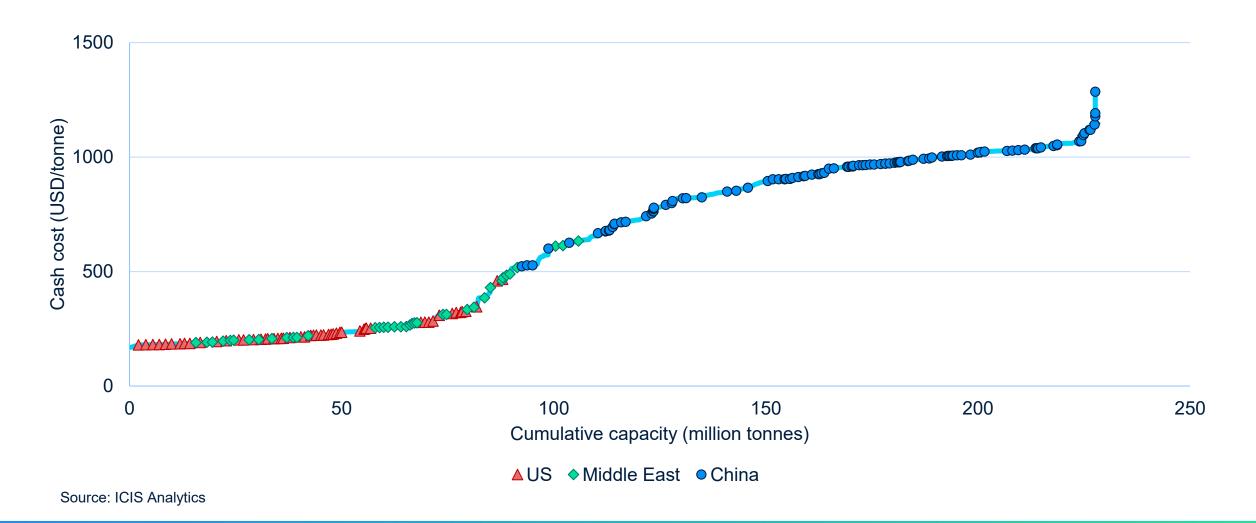


Note: China and US figured based on export declarations, Middle East figures based on import partner declarations

Cost Competitiveness | US and Middle East significantly advantaged



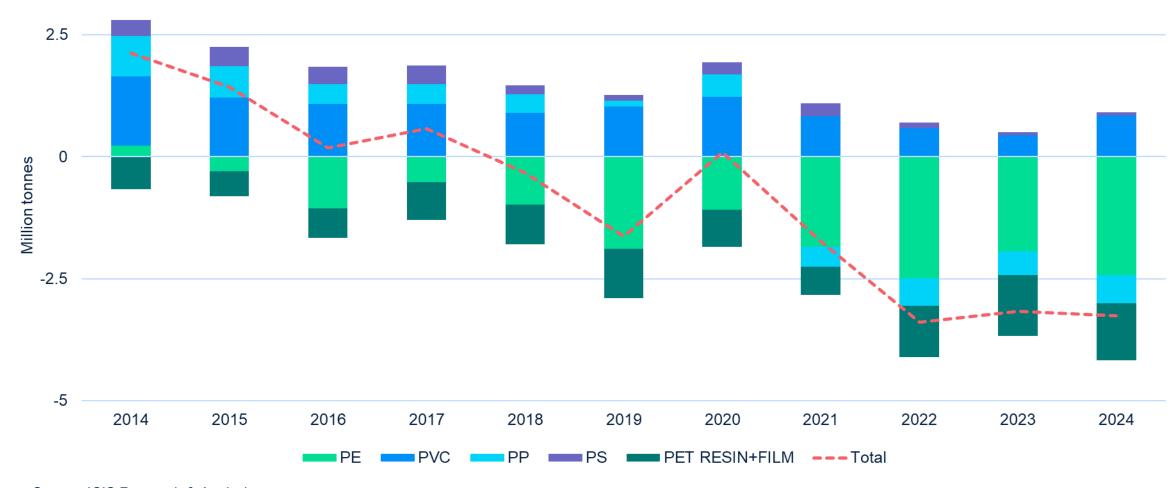
Global Ethylene Cost Curve, 2024



European Competitiveness | From net exporter to net importer...



EU27 polymer net trade

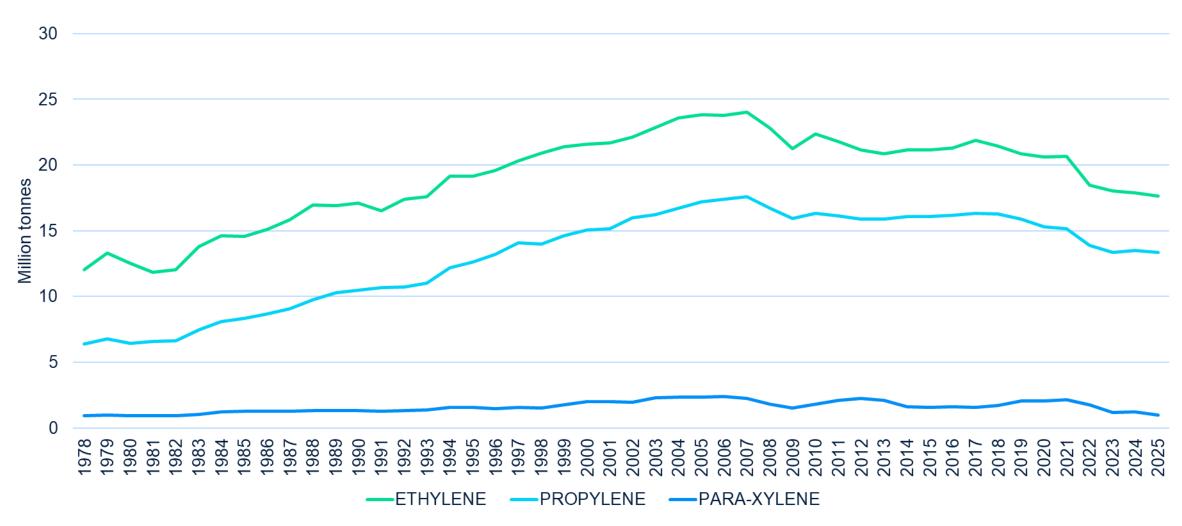


Source: ICIS Research & Analysis

European Demand | Olefin volumes at 30 year lows, PX at 40 year lows



European demand (excluding Turkey)



Source: ICIS Supply & Demand Database

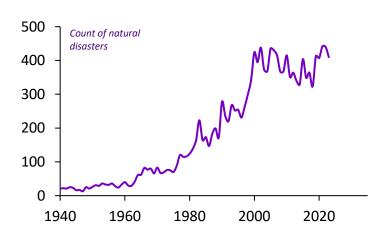
Thank you



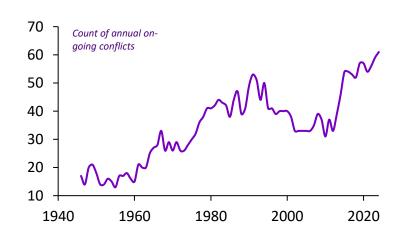


Rising volatility and uncertainty are a new normal

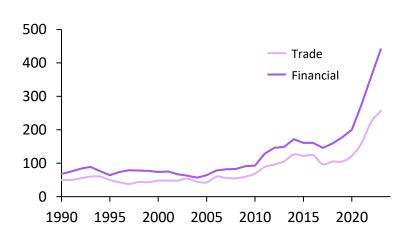
Natural disasters worldwide



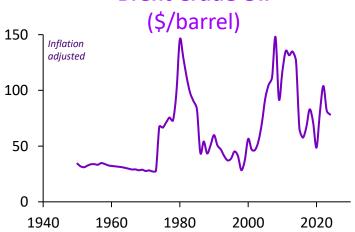
State-based conflicts



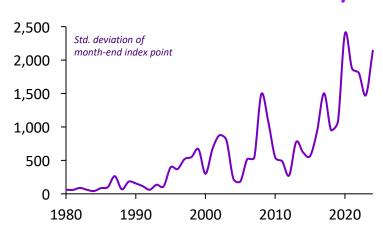
Number of sanctions



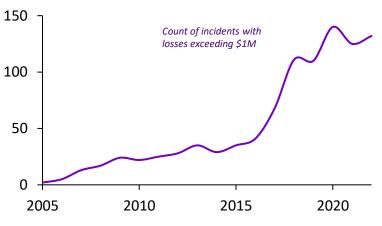
Brent Crude Oil

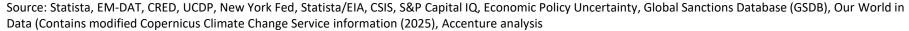


Dow Jones Index Volatility



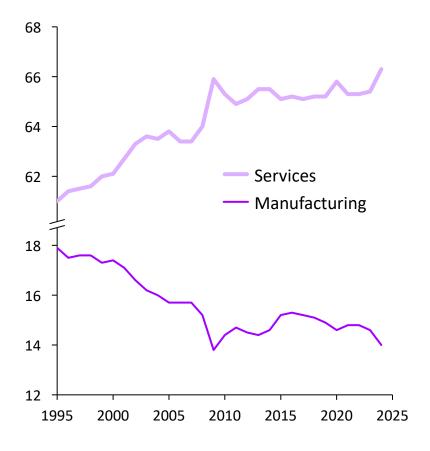
Significant cyber incidents



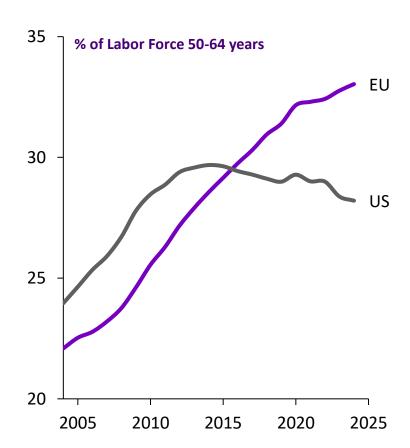


Europe faces additional structural challenges

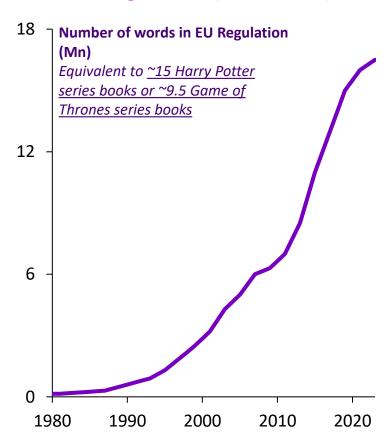
Value added as % of GDP (EU)

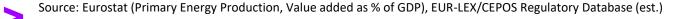


Demographic Change



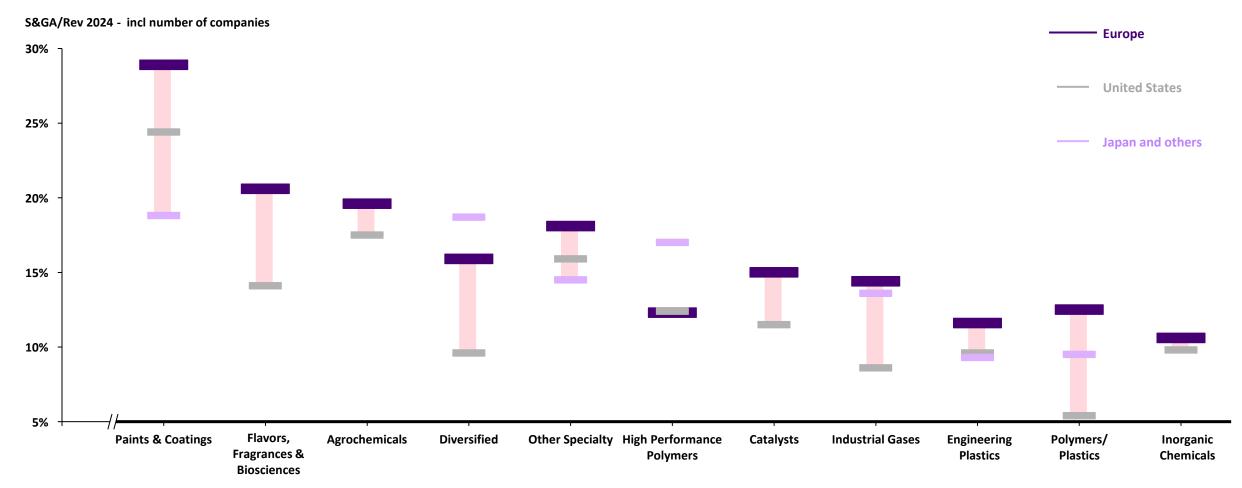
Number of Words in EU Regulation (1973-2023)





... and some challenges seem to be "homemade"

Regional SG&A/Rev share by chemical groups



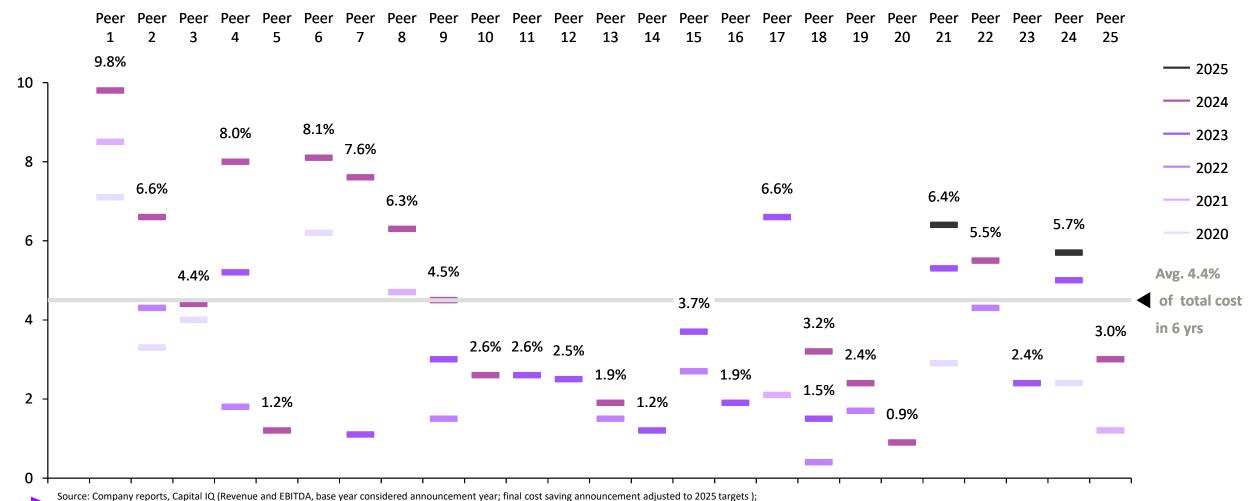
Chemical companies resort to usual cost reduction actions

Action area (top 15 programs)	Peer 1	Peer 2	Peer 3	Peer 4	Peer 5	Peer 6	Peer 7	Peer 8	Peer 9	Peer 10	Peer 11	Peer 12	Peer 13	Peer 14	Peer 15
Headcount reduction															
Asset Shutdown															
CapEx reduction															
Productivity															
Procurement															
Work Cap./ Inventory															
Maintenance															



The cost reduction programs set new performance frontiers

Added (Cumulative) cost reductions (% of total cost) in last 6 years

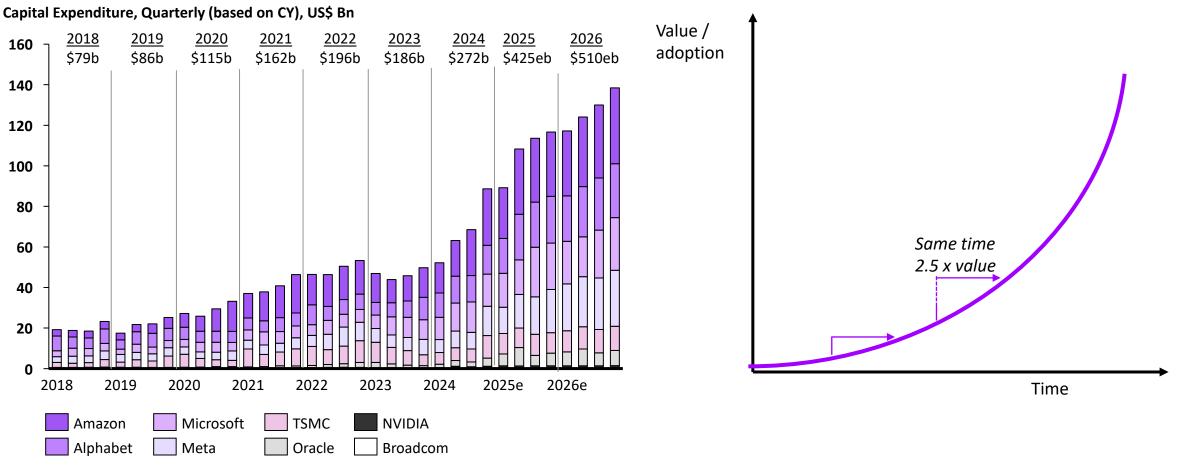


Note: All data for calculations is considered in local currency; 2025 targets for few companies such as Peer 6, Peer 13 are considered on prorata basis, cost savings program are multiyear programs (previous year values only mentioned if it's a different program or an extended target, same program are grouped together only when it continues till 2025); Peer 5 & Peer 22 based on fixed cost numbers

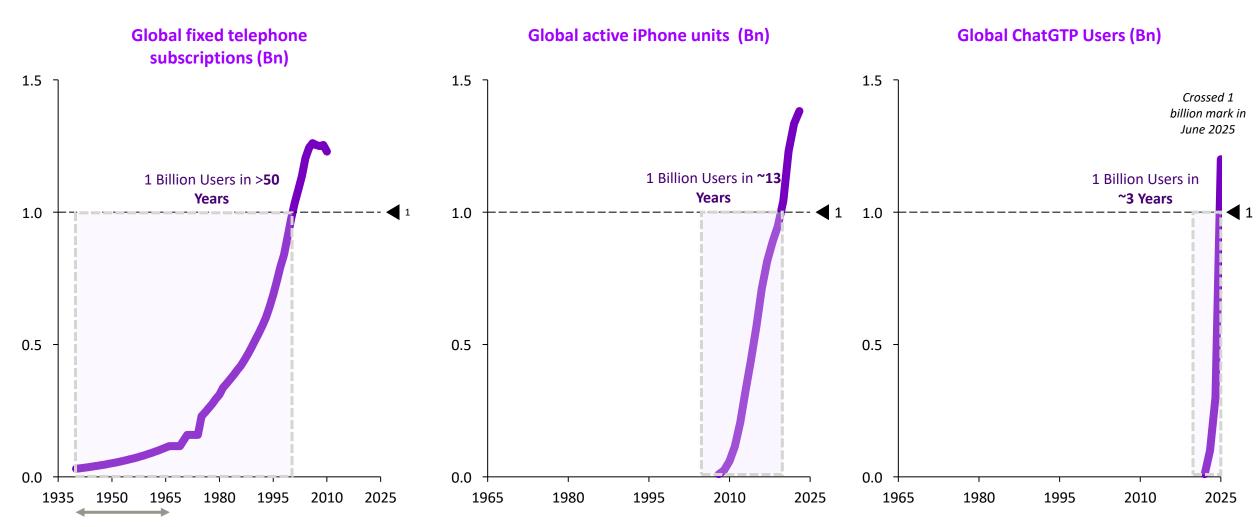
There is a gamechanger: "Big Tech" is investing \$400B in Al—per year

Big Tech started the "race in AI"

Aiming for the position in the learning curve dynamics



Speed of change and adoption is increasing



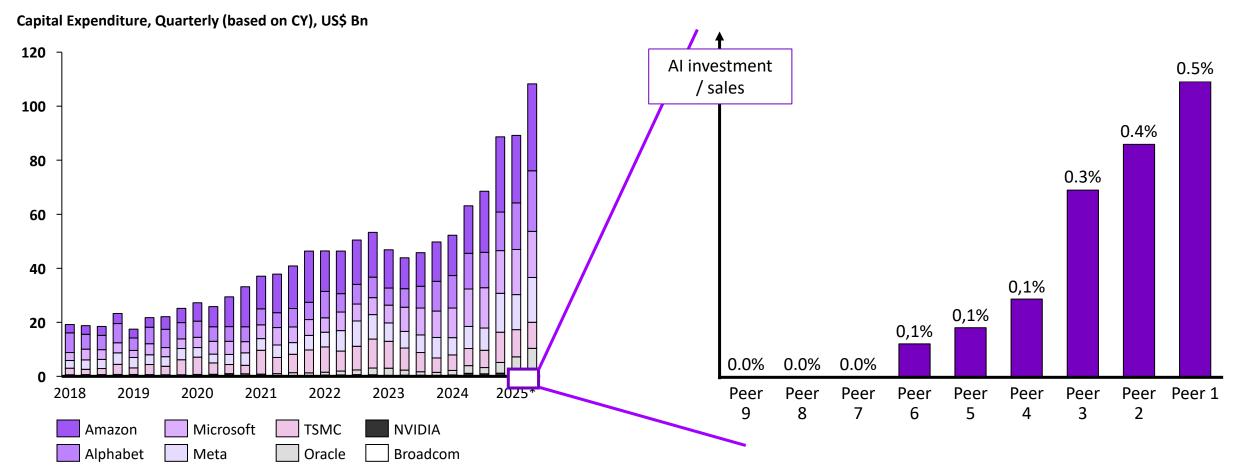
[&]quot;Historical data was estimated using the average CAGR over the next 10 years, excluding outliers."



Foreseeably, AI will create the same learning curve dynamics in chemicals

Al Investments of "Big Tech"

Al Investments of process industry companies



The value pools for chemical companies are clear

2 - 4 x

Effectivity in R&D

Days

To develop a new formulation

1 - 3%

Yield / output increase

0.5 - 3x

Acceleration of fulfilment cycle

1 - 2 x

Higher conversion rate opportunity to contract

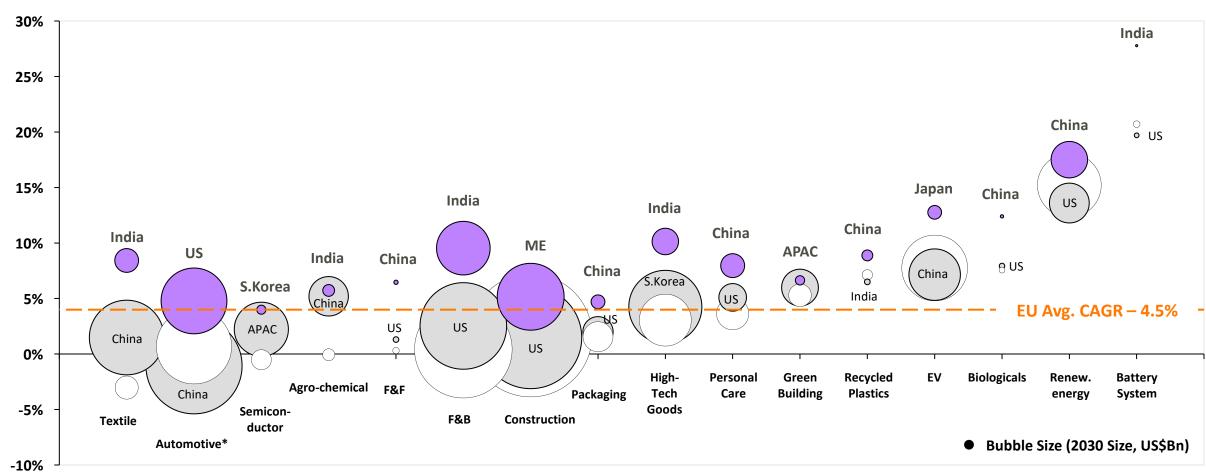
40 - 60%

Reduction in backoffice cost



Companies changing fast are likely best positioned to capture the growth

CAGR 2025-2030



Note: Overall growth is based on Oxford Economics Gross Output (sales, Real, \$B) for construction, automotive, high-tech goods, textile, agrochemical, and F&B, with others estimated from published reports and adjusted for inflation. High growth markets (HGM) have significantly higher CAGR during 2025-2030, while comparable markets (CM) are those not in the HGM group but of comparable or larger size than the EU. | *Notes: Automotive – includes motor vehicles, components, trailers, semi-trailers, and parts (incl. EV)



The world is changing faster—companies have to change faster too

Tech adoption

Deploy AI at scale and speed – in line with "Big Tech" advancements

Change roles, ways of working and skills pervasively and at scale

Core – Non core

Execute the required interventions in non-core businesses & functions

Open-up to collaborative solutions in non-core areas

Execution

Execute AI-based transformation as CEO led program ("not pilots, but programs")









Thank you for your attention

Next session starting at 10:30 CEST:

From Plan to Package: What is next for REACH and PFAS?