# The Competitiveness of the European Chemical Industry



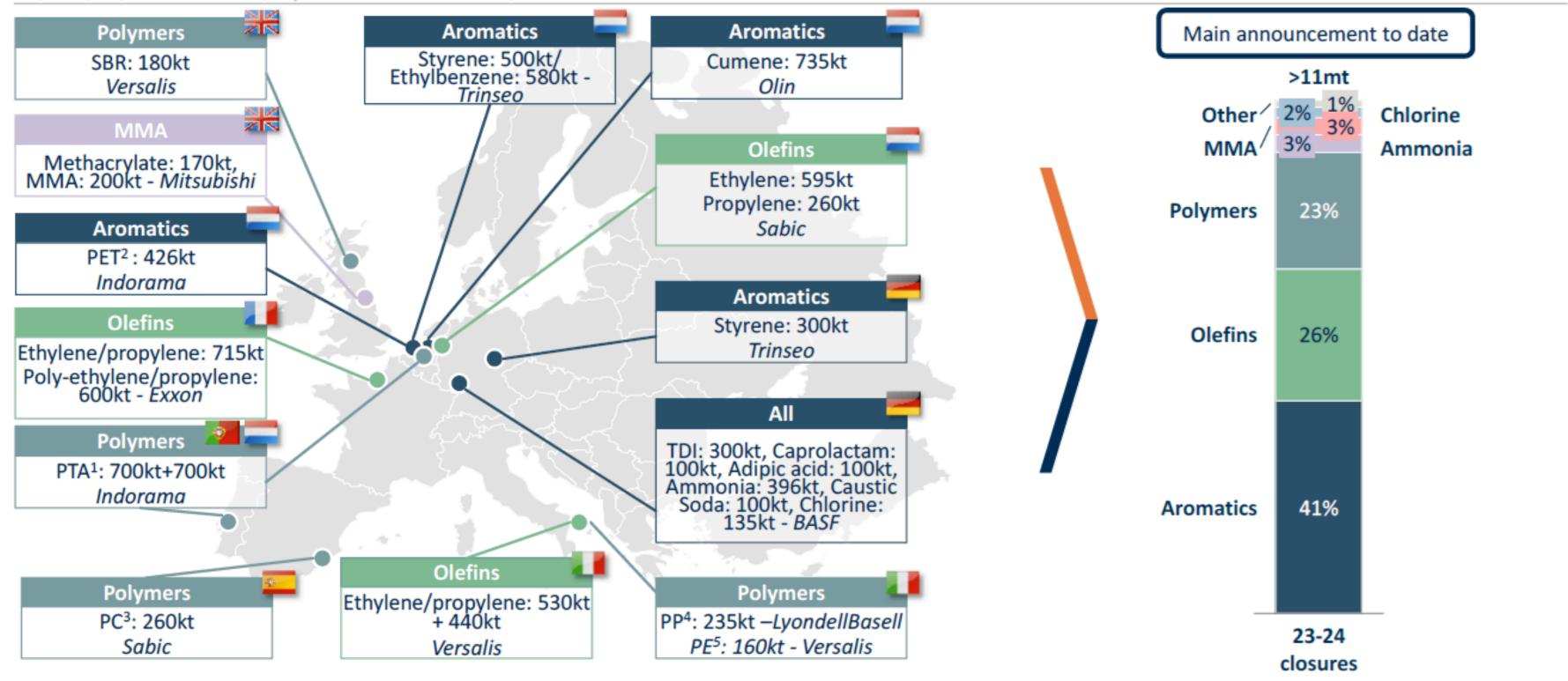
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### Main European capacity closure announcements

# **Up to October 2024**

kt, mt, %, 2023-2024, up to October 2024, non-exhaustive list



Sources: Companies website, S&P, Chemical Week, Advancy



• Over 11 million tons of capacity have already been announced to be closed for 2023-2024, affecting 21 major sites

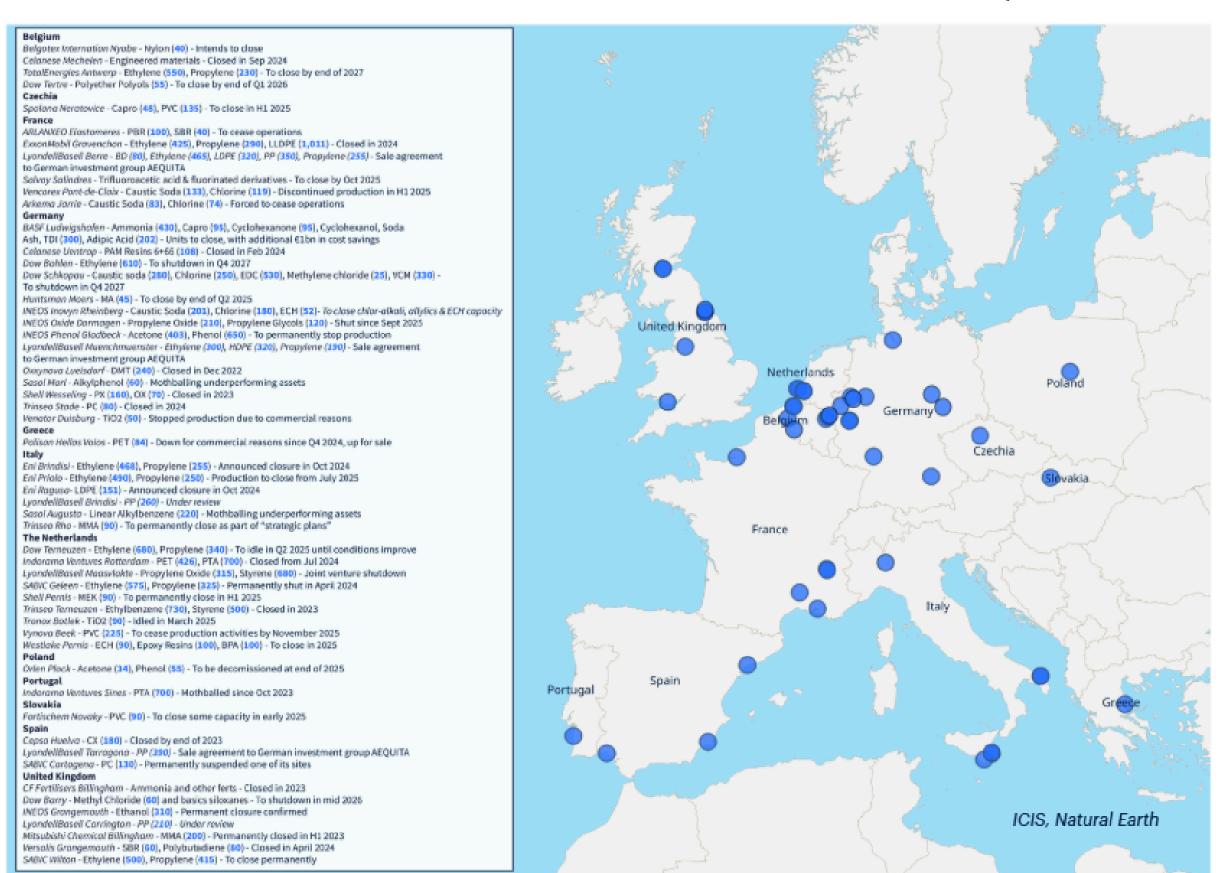
# Main European capacity closures announcements

# **Up to October 2025**

## 23 MT closed or under review for shutdown or sale since 2022 (8.5% of 2021 capacity)

\*Capacities of plants in brackets next to product in '000 tonnes/year

Last updated 08 October 2025

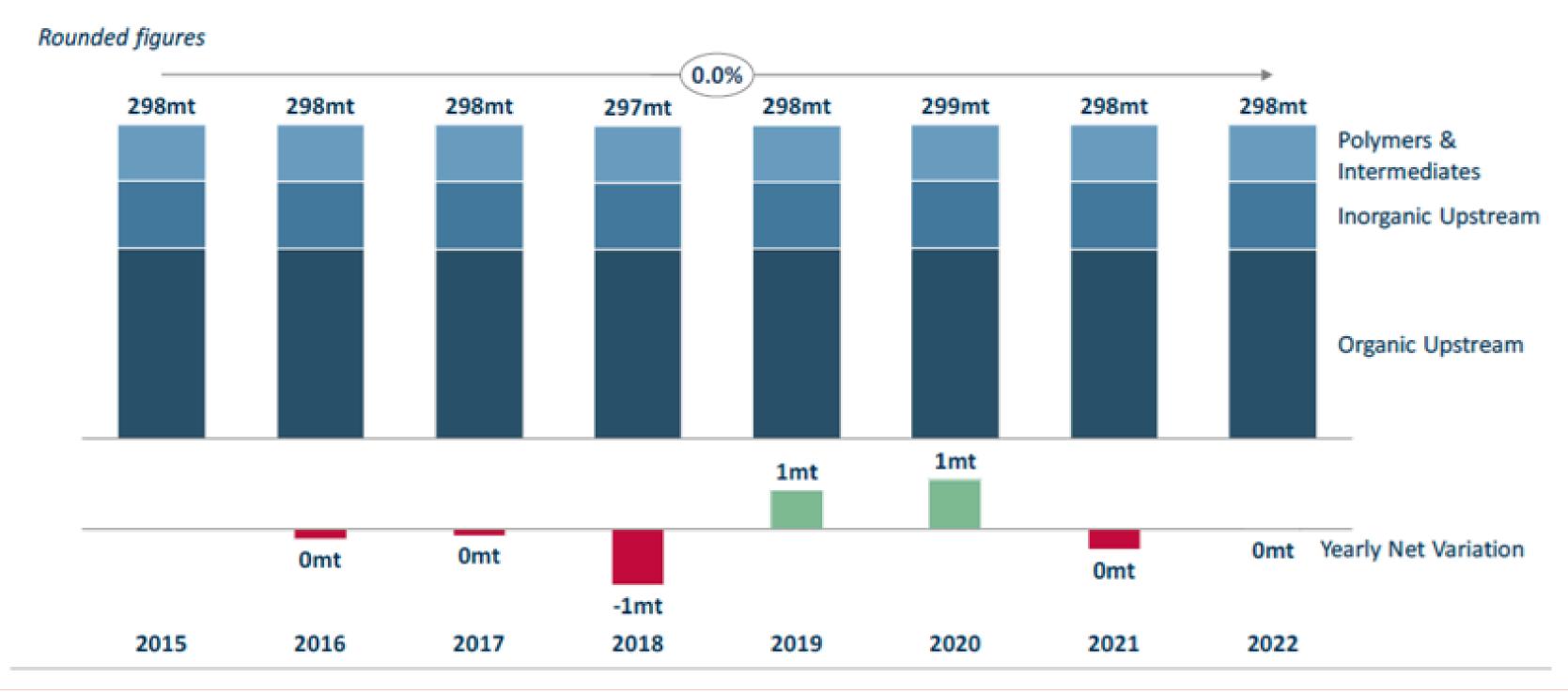




Source: ICIS, Oct 2025

### Capacity variation in Europe compared to current capacity closures

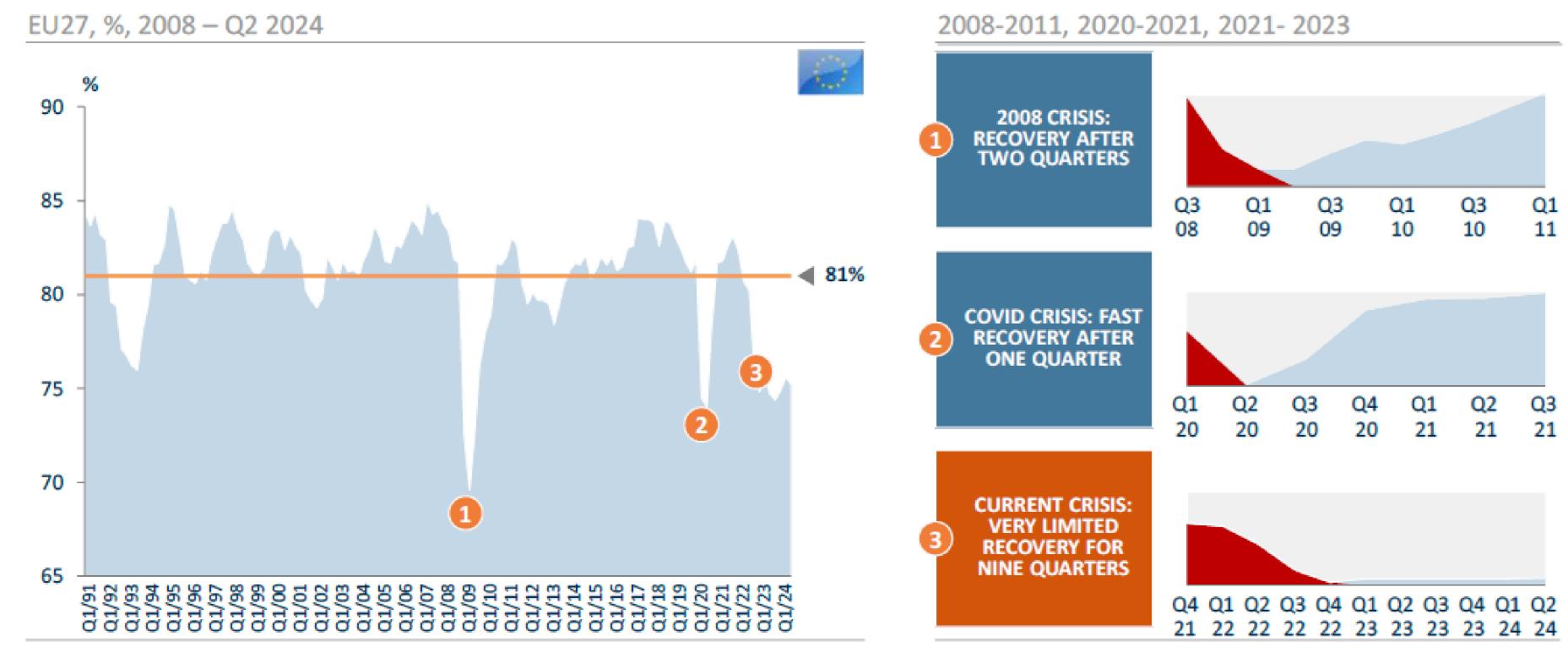
mt, 2015-22, Europe, top 35 chemicals in volumes



• The 23 mt of capacity closures are well above the annual variations that have occurred in recent years, by a factor of 23.



### European chemicals utilisation rate

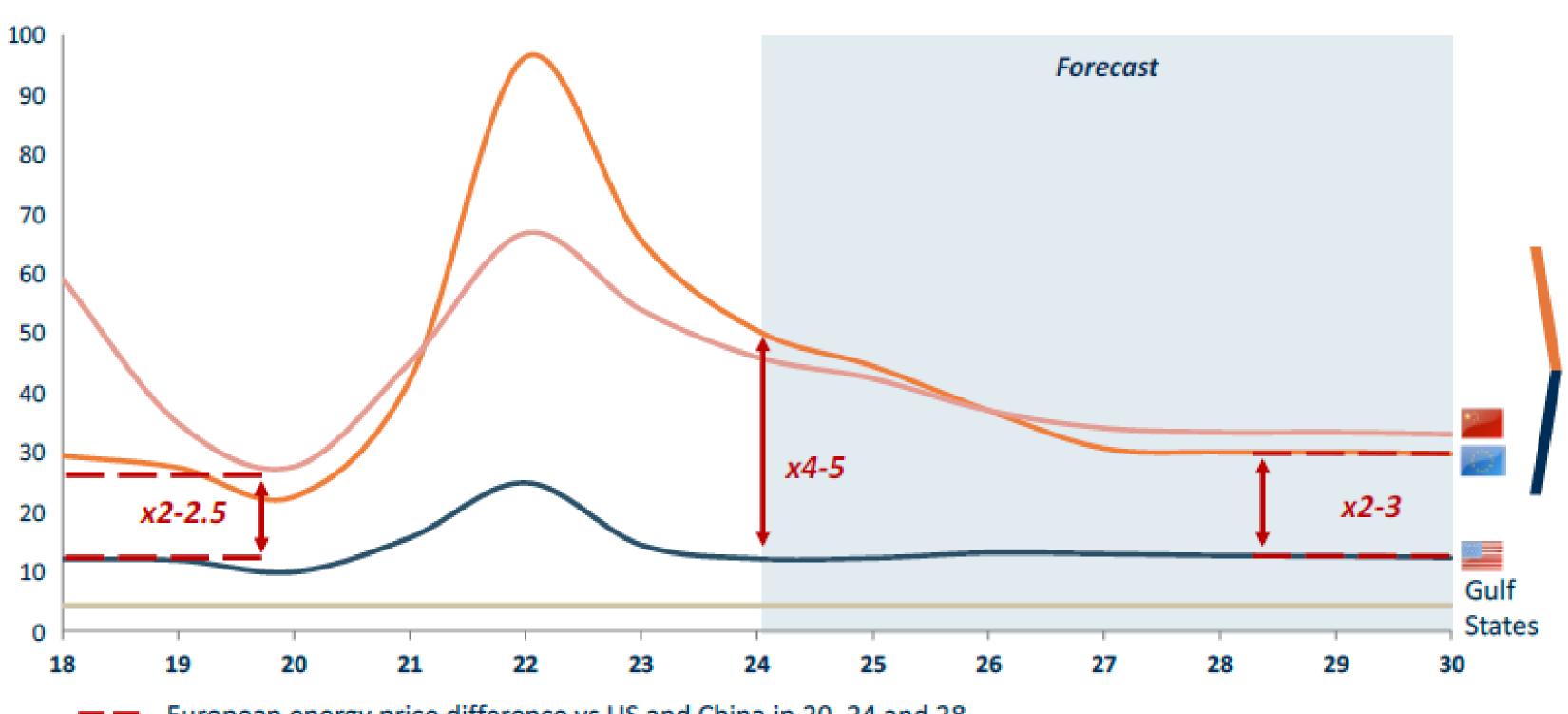


Sources: CEFIC, Advancy analysis



• The trend of global excess in capacity results in the low utilisation rate of the EU Chemical industry, at only 75% for the past nine quarters. The depth and duration of the slowdown is unprecedented.

### NATURAL GAS¹ (€/MWH)





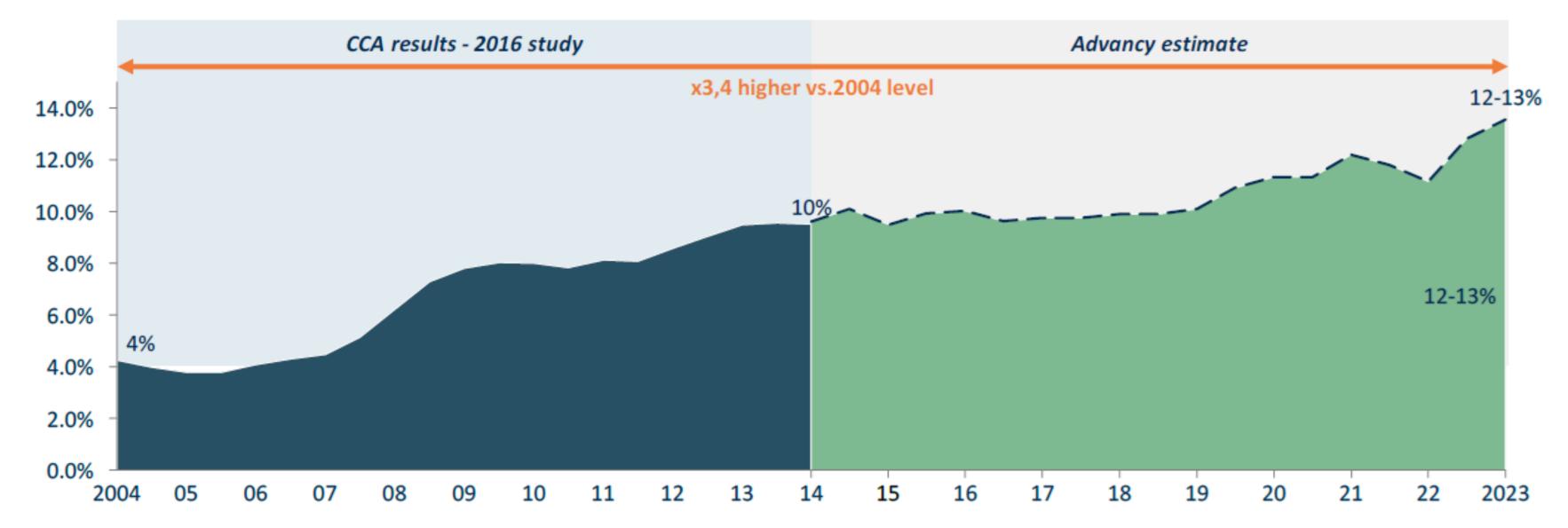




### Regulatory costs evolution in Europe

% of added value, 04-23, EU27



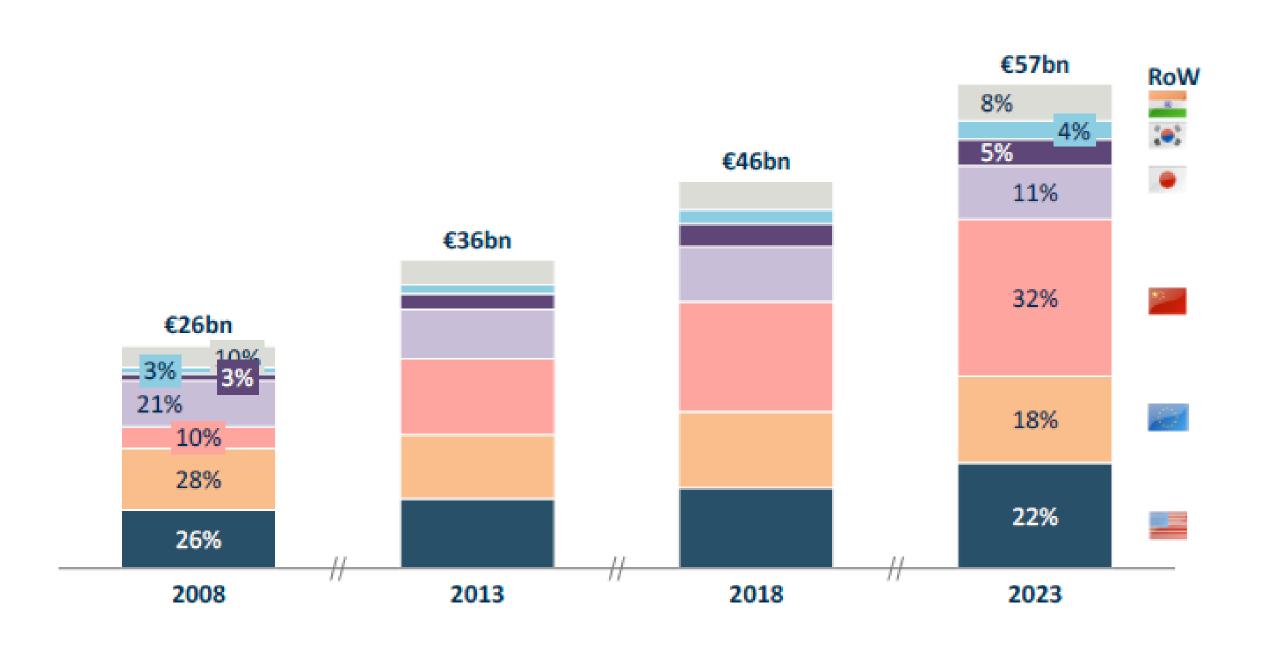


Sources: Cefic, UNPRI, Advancy analysis



• Since 2014, regulatory costs have continued to rise and are now estimated to be around 12-13% of total added value which is up to 2 times greater than R&D expenditure in % of added value.

2008-23, €bn, %, Global, R&D





Note: (1) Delta between % R&D spending vs. % Sales / Sources: Cefic, Advancy analysis



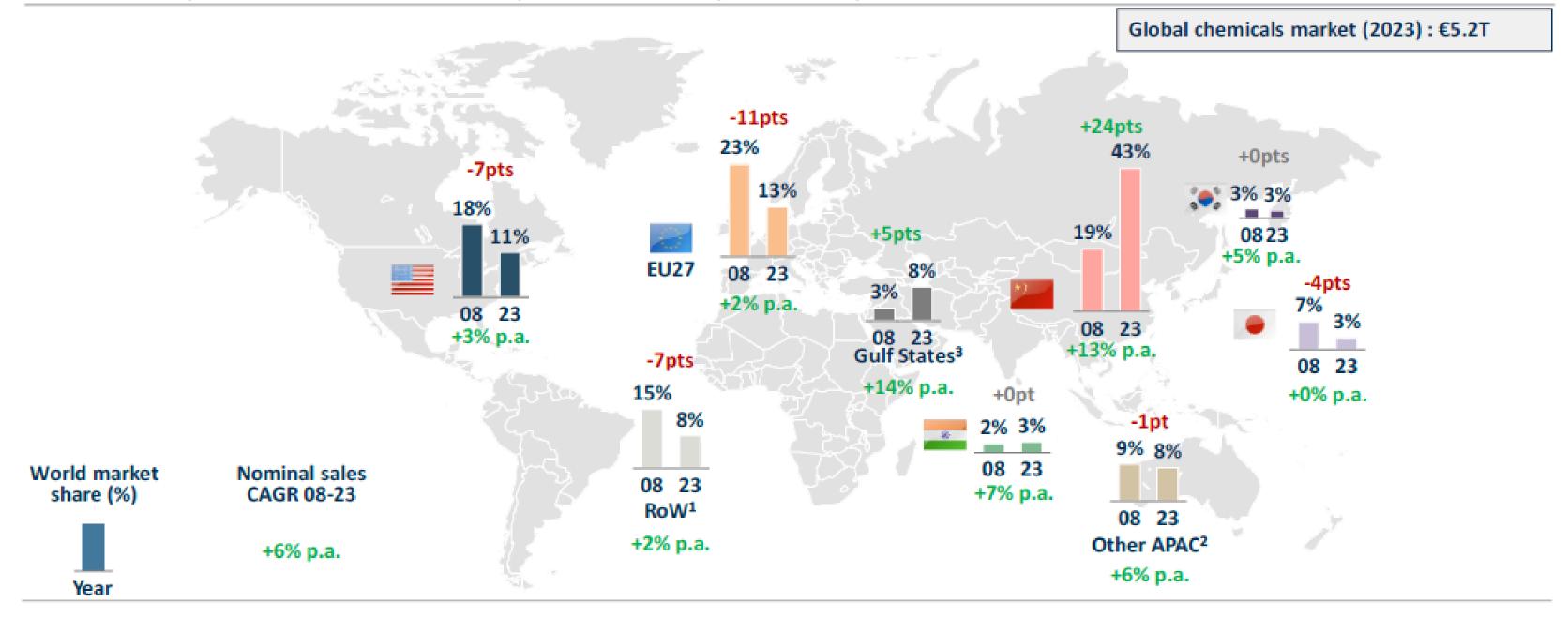
• Over the last 15 years, the EU's share of global R&D spending in chemicals has lost ground reaching about 18% in 2023 (28% in 2008).

# Overview of competitiveness drivers by region

	Energy Energy	Environmentand and regulatory costs	Labour costs & productivity	Logistics costs	Capital costs & investment	TAX \$ Subsidies & tax policies	Innovation	Human capital	Supply/demand ecosystem	Policy framework	% Sha on wor chemic sales
	-2	-1	-1	+2	+1	-1	+2	+2	+1	-1	12.6
	+2	0	-2	+1	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+1	11.2
<b>K</b> ‡	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	+2	+1	+1	+2	+1	43.7
GULF STATES	+2	+2	+1	+1	+1	+2	-1	-2	-1	+1	8
	-1	0	-1	+1	0	-1	+2	+2	0	0	2.8
	-1	0	0	+1	0	0	+2	+2	0	0	2.6
	-1	+2	+2	0	-1	0	0	ve impact ++	0	0  Negative impac	2.6

### **Evolution of regional shares of the chemicals market**

Nominal sales, market shares in % of sales, sales CAGR in %, 2008-2023, World



Notes: (1) Rest of the world includes: Latin America, Europe outside EU27 including UK and Russia, Africa, Mexico, Canada, 2) Other APAC includes all Asian and Oceanian countries ex. China, India, Japan, South Korea, (3) Including GCC countries, Israel, and Iran

Sources: Cefic 2023, Gulf Petrochemicals & Chemicals Association, Advancy analysis



• Europe's market share in terms of nominal sales has declined by around 11 percentage points over the past 15 years, from 23.3% to 12.6% between 2008 and 2023.

### **European risks and opportunities**

The current uncertain situation requires...

...Strengthening competitiveness...

...To better respond to future opportunities in low carbon & circular economy & new technologies

OPPORTUNITIES

### TODAY 2023-24

11mt announced closures, risk impacting:

- 10k to 20k jobs
- 2-4% of EU upstream & polymers
- €1.5bn to €2.5bn of added value at risk

**EUROPE RESTORED COMPETITIVENESS** 

Boosting European competitiveness represents up to €15bn of added value preserved and 150-200K direct jobs maintained

**SHORT TERM** 0-5 Years

Without dedicated industrial competitiveness policies and market recovery, risk of:

- 150-200k direct jobs at risk (x3-5 indirect jobs at risk)
- Up to 8% of EU added value
- Up €15bn added value at risk

EUROPE LEADER IN CIRCULAR & LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGIES

Benefiting from first mover advantages in low carbon, circular economy and more resilient technologies, the European chemical industry can generate additional growth and jobs in Europe

**MID TERM** 2-10 Years

Without a renewed decarbonisation policy, the current Green Deal policy might not be sufficient to support a smooth transition:

- Difficult to pass on costs to customers
- High risks of carbon leakage
- Supply dependency

Sources: Advancy analysis



• With a dedicated industrial policy to strengthen its competitiveness, the chemical industry can avoid the risks of additional closures, which can be up to 8% of EU added value, putting 150-200k direct jobs at risk.

# ι nank you tor your attention! Σας ευχαριστώ!

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