Staying Competitive in a Feedstock Driven Market

Prepared for: NY Metro Section of AIChE
October 19, 2015
Agenda

- Nexant Overview
- Changes in the Global Petrochemical Landscape
- Global Industry Dynamics
  - Ethylene
  - Propylene
  - Butadiene
- Conclusions
Nexant is a global strategic, financial and technical advisory firm

Corporate Overview

- Founded in 2000 as a spinoff of Bechtel’s Technology and Consulting Group; ChemSystems established in 1964 and purchased by Nexant in 2001 from IBM
- Nexant provides high value-added services and products for the global energy and chemicals industries
- Over 700 employees globally
- Have completed over 3,000 client assignments in over 100 countries
- Principal investors include Telesoft Partners, Symphony Technology, Oak Investment Partners, Intel Capital, and The Beacon Group
- Organized into three business units

Business Divisions

- Business advisory services integrated across the entire energy value chain
- Technical, strategic, market, financial (new build, M&A, IPO) and project feasibility consulting services
- Advanced clean energy technology consulting services for development and commercialization
- Clients are oil, gas and chemical companies, financial companies, investors and governments

- Design/management services for the largest U.S. energy efficiency incentive programs
- Demand-side management and carbon management services for end-users, government and energy services

- Advanced software for electric utilities, U.S. ISOs, grid operators, and energy market participants
- Automated systems for electric power grids
- Application service provider for energy market participants and energy producers
Nexant’s Energy and Chemical Advisory team provides expertise across the energy value chain.

Energy

- **POWER**
  - Electric Power
  - Grid Management
  - Distribution Software
  - Energy Efficiency
  - Demand Side Management

- **GAS**
  - Gas Market Analysis and Forecasts
  - Gas Monetization
  - Gas Regulation
  - LNG & Pipeline Projects

- **DOWNSTREAM OIL**
  - Petroleum Refining
  - Petroleum Logistics
  - Product Market Forecasts
  - Coal to liquids
  - Gas to liquids

- **CHEMICALS**
  - C, Chemicals and Fertilizers
  - Olefins
  - Aromatics
  - Polymers
  - Inorganics
  - Specialty Chemicals
  - Advanced Materials

- **GREEN CHEMICALS**
  - Syngas
  - Biopolymers
  - Olefins
  - Alcohols
  - Aromatics
  - Sourced from Biomass, Algae, Wastes, and Agricultural Sources

- **RENEWABLE ENERGY**
  - Biomass
  - Gasification
  - Solar (Thermal & PV)
  - Wind Power
  - Clean Coal
  - Capture and Sequestration
  - Fuel Cells & Hydrogen
  - Geothermal

Renewable/Traditional Product Interface
Leading global advisory to the energy and chemical industries with a proven track record

Our People

- Over 150 consultants worldwide in Energy and Chemical Advisory
- Our consultants blend strategic consulting, operational and technical expertise with deep energy and chemical sector knowledge
- Nexant’s consultants are typically Chemical Engineers, Economists, and MBA Graduates who have significant prior experience working at energy and chemical producers

Proven Track Record

- Nexant has been advising clients in the energy and chemicals industries for 50 years
- We have completed over 3,000 client assignments including market assessments, technology evaluations, valuations/appraisals and due diligence

Global Footprint

- Nexant has offices in the major energy and chemical producing and consuming regions of the world
- Strong international presence allows us to provide valuable insights through our consultants’ local market knowledge and our vast network of sector specialists
Changes in the Global Petrochemical Landscape
What a difference a year makes

Brent Crude Oil Price Decline, monthly average

Source: Nexant
What a difference a year makes.....

Q2 2014

Q2 2015
The fall in oil prices has dramatically altered the investment landscape

- Cancellation or delay of projects in major regions
- Decrease in planned ethane exports from the United States
- Reduced availability of investment funds by oil producing countries such as Venezuela
- Reduced emphasis on renewables into fuel, though significant emphasis on renewables into chemicals remain

Crude Oil Price Decline and its Impact

Source: Nexant/EIA

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Impact of oil prices on economies results in winners and losers

Source: UBS/Oxford Economics
Uncertain times – but sources of competitive advantage remain clear and robust in refining and chemicals sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>KEY OBJECTIVES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Capture economies of scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Access to low cost feedstocks/deficit markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Process Technology</td>
<td>Cost advantage/product differentiation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integration</td>
<td>Synergies with adjacent facilities</td>
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Global Ethylene Industry Dynamics
Regional petrochemicals trends – changing dynamics but familiar themes

- United States
  - Lighter feedstocks
  - Export markets
  - Capital costs
  - Product differentiation

- Middle East
  - Heavier feedstocks
  - Export markets
  - Integration
  - Product differentiation

- China
  - Diversified feedstocks
  - Economic growth
  - Environmental issues
  - Product differentiation

Ethylene Capacity Drivers

- Ethylene Capacity Additions by Region

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Naphtha share is forecast to decline as a result of increased light feedstock consumption in U.S., Europe, and M. East and CTO/MTO in China.

Millions tons per year of ethylene

Global Ethylene Capacity by Feedstock

Coal

Gas Oil

2014

2015

2020

+9

Butane

Propane

2014

2015

2020

+4

Ethane

2014

2015

2020

+16

Naphtha

2014

2015

2020

+10

2014

2015

2020

0%

25%

50%

75%

100%
Oil prices have had a radical effect on feedstock prices since late 2014, but the effects on competitiveness are less well defined.

### U.S. Ethylene Costs
(U.S.$ per ton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ethane Q2 2014</th>
<th>Naphtha Q2 2014</th>
<th>Ethane Q2 2015</th>
<th>Naphtha Q2 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Materials</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Costs</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. Ethylene Feedstock Consumption
(Million tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Naphtha</th>
<th>Ethane</th>
<th>Butane</th>
<th>Propane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over 50 Coal based projects focused in China

Phase 1: Coke Based
- Acetylene based VCM
- Benzene

Phase 2: Syngas
- Methanol/Ammonia
- MTO/MTP

Phase 3: New Technology
- MEG via DMO
- Acetyl to ethanol
- Methanol to PX
Many projects in implementation phase but facing increasing challenges

Major Development Trends
- Opportunity to valorize “stranded coal”.
- Coastal projects importing methanol

Sector Challenges
- Environmental issues
- Capital cost
- Production cost competitiveness

China Ethylene Feedstock Consumption – 2015

- Gas Oil: 40%
- Naphtha: 48%
- Methanol: 12%
Petrochemicals feedstock cost advantages remain at lower oil prices but are substantially reduced

Global Ethylene Production Cost Curves versus Brent Crude Oil Price

The cost curve is much steeper with higher oil prices
Global Propylene Industry Dynamics
There are three primary routes to on-purpose propylene

Byproduct Propylene
- Refinery FCCU
- Steam cracker

On-Purpose Propylene (OPP)
- Metathesis
- MTO/MTP
- (PDH) Propane Dehydrogenation

Refinery Grade Propylene → Splitter → Polymer / Chemical Grade Propylene

Isopropanol, Cumene, Oxo-alcohols, Acrylonitrile, Propylene Oxide, Acrylic Acid, Polypropylene

...metathesis of ethylene feedstock from ethane, methanol conversion from coal or natural gas, and PDH from propane
Steam cracking and refinery FCCs currently account for a majority of propylene supply. On-purpose production is still relatively modest.

Global Propylene Capacity by Feedstock (2015)

Global Propylene Capacity by Feedstock (Volume Basis, 2015)
Going forward, a greater need for on-purpose production capacity is emerging to meet future propylene demand requirements.

Millions Tons per Year of Propylene
- Cracker
- Refinery
- On-Purpose

Global Propylene Capacity by Feedstock
- Cracker
- Refinery
- On-Purpose
China’s propylene expansion driving non-conventional technology routes

China Propylene Capacity by Feedstock

China Propylene Capacity

- Refinery
- Cracker
- CTO/MTO
- On-Purpose

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Global Butadiene Industry Dynamics
Butane/butene dehydrogenation is an alternative route for butadiene production

- **C₄ Stream**
  - **Refinery FCCU**
    - Mixed Butanes
      - \( n \)-Butane Derivatives, Acetic Acid, etc.
    - Mixed Butenes
      - Butan-2-ol, Higher Oxo-Alcohols, etc.
    - Butene-1
      - LLDPE comonomer, HDPE comonomer, etc.
  - **Dehydrogenation**
  - **Butane/Butene Dehydrogenation**
    - Isobutylene
    - Butadiene
    - Butadiene Derivatives
      - High Purity: Butyl rubber, etc.
      - Contained: MTBE, ETBE, etc.
      - Styrene Butadiene Rubber, Polybutadiene Rubber, Styrene Butadiene Latex, etc.
There is increased investment in alternative sources, with a step change in 2012-2014

Global Butadiene Production by Process
(*Million tons*)

- Global butadiene production in 2014 was 10.7 million tons where approximately 3 percent of butadiene was produced from dehydrogenation
- Chinese companies reacted quickly to the peak pricing in 2011-2012 and are implementing numerous butene dehydrogenation projects using new (and proven) Chinese technology
- By 2020, more than 6 percent of butadiene will be produced from dehydrogenation globally
Feedstock costs main driver of butadiene economics

U.S. Butadiene Costs
(U.S.$ per ton)

- Historically, extractive distillation has been the low cost route to butadiene.
- As the market requires on-purpose butadiene (OPBD), new sources of marginally cost effective butadiene supply (i.e., bio-based butadiene) are being explored.
Conclusions
In summary...

- The fall in oil prices has dramatically altered the investment landscape.
- In order to ensure competitive feedstock positions, major regions are changing to alternative feedstocks.
- Lower oil prices have narrowed the gap between high and low cost olefins producers, but Middle East and U.S. NGL-based producers remain the most competitive.
- The United States has moved toward light feedstocks due to their cost advantages.
- The Middle East is focusing on integration with refineries to obtain sources of competitive advantage and capture them through the value chain.
- Coalfield methanol-to-olefins (MTO) in China remains highly competitive, although MTO plants based on purchased methanol face a more challenging situation.
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