

Panel  
25/09/2012

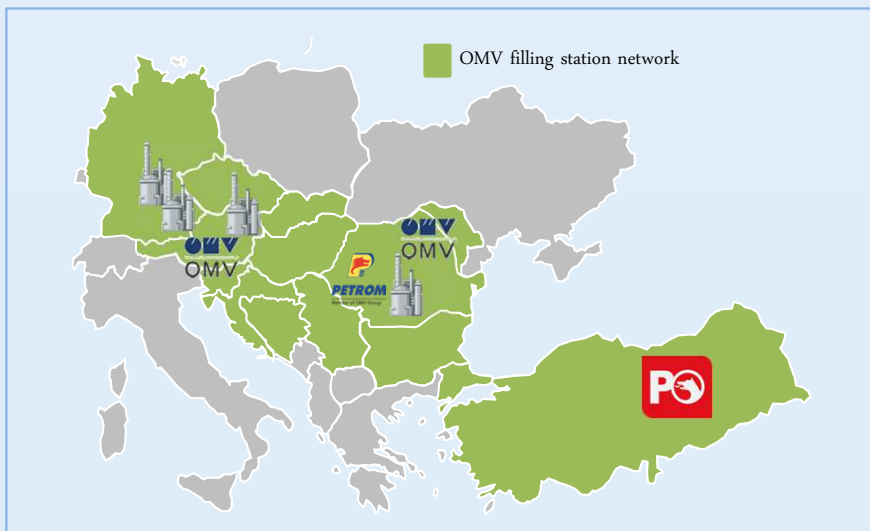
# Energy Efficiency - Driven by Legislation or Key for Refining in the 21st Century?

**Thomas Gangl**

**OMV Germany GmbH**

## OMV Refining & Marketing incl. Petrochemicals

### Supplying over 200 mn People with Energy



- ▶ Refineries in Austria, Germany and Romania
- ▶ 20% market share in the Danube region
- ▶ High product quality and environmental standards
- ▶ Refining capacity 22.3 mn t per annum
- ▶ Strong retail brand and high-quality, innovative non-oil business (VIVA)
- ▶ Active in 13 countries with around 4,500 filling stations in 2011 (incl. Petrol Ofisi)

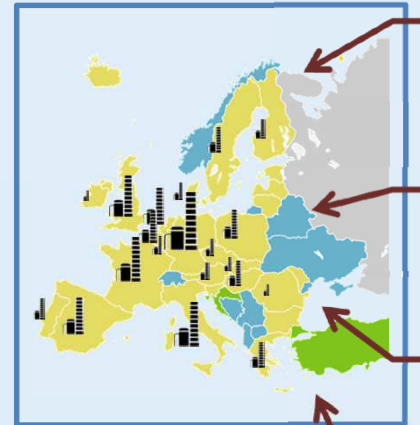


**EBIT 2011: EUR 271 mn**

## Refining Industry in Europe is Integrated in Global Competition

- ▶ **98 refineries with approx. 785 MT refining capacity representing roughly 17 % of global capacity.**
- ▶ **Competition from large refineries in Russia, Asia, and the Middle East; often benefitting from subsidies, tax regimes, and low labour costs.**
- ▶ **Decline in domestic demand due to energy efficiency increases and increasing share of biofuels, intensified by European policy.**

- ▶ **Bankruptcy of Petroplus, in Feb. 2012 illustrates how substantial and immediate the challenges for the European oil industry are.**

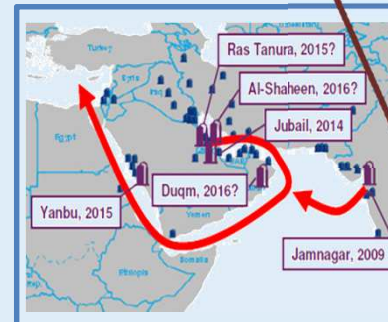


competition from subsidise national oil company refineries

unequal environmental and other policies

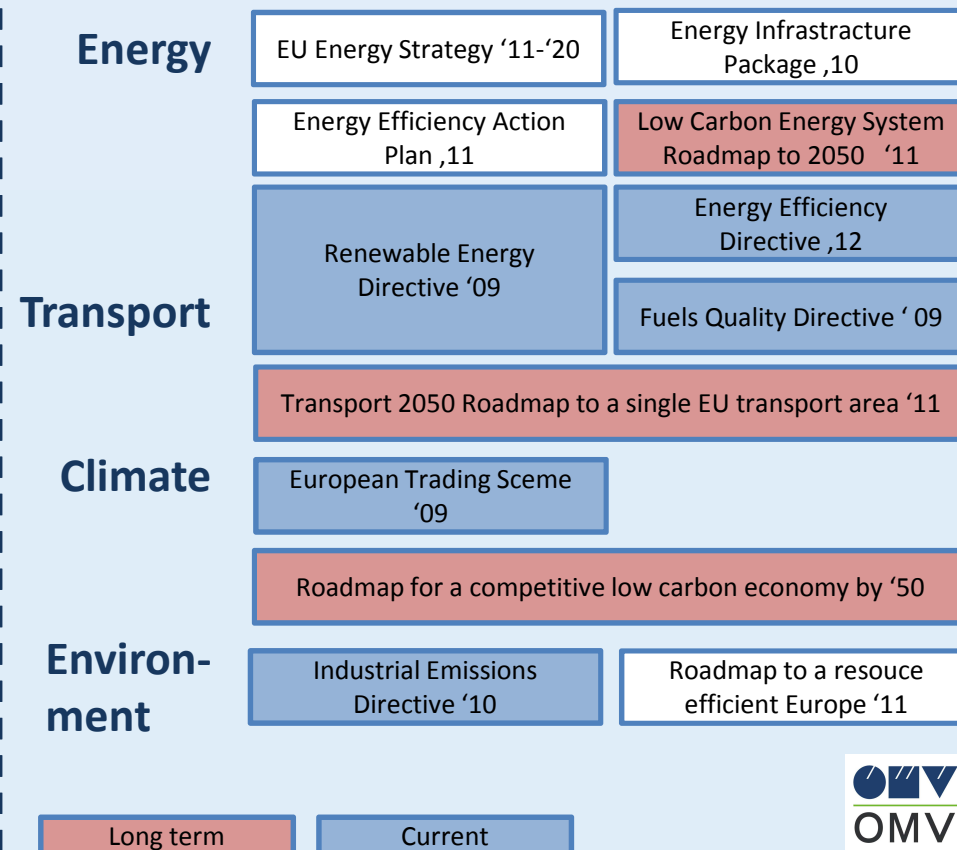
exposure to demand changes e. g. US petrol market

new export refining capacity



## The Legal Landscape for European Refineries is Quite Unfavourable for Global Competitiveness

- ▶ **The EU Targets 2020 are the basis for the current enforced and planned set of legislation.**
- ▶ **This legislation in the EU increase costs for refining operations and necessitates investments to remain in business with no actual return on investments.**
- ▶ **Legislative parts are contradictive to others.**



## The 20-20-20 Targets Drive the Energy Efficiency Legislation in Europe and their Member States

- ▶ **EU Target 2020 are**
  - ▶ 20% reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - ▶ 20% share of renewable energy
  - ▶ **20% improved efficiency**
- ▶ Several **product related** directives were enforced. The **consumer** has to be **informed** about **energy efficiency**.
- ▶ **Evaluation** of achieved efficiency targets and established measures in 2011 **showed a gap towards the EU goal**.

**Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) in 2012**

### Product related efficiency information

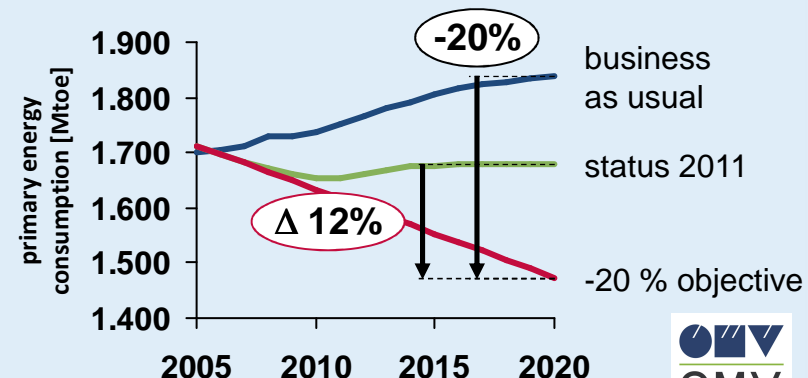


tyre label



car label

### EU Commission gap analysis



## Energy Efficiency Directive Calls for 1.5 % per Year Savings of Energy at Final Customer

**National energy efficiency obligation schemes for Energy provider:**

**Achieve annual energy savings equal to 1.5 % of their previous year's energy sales by volume.**

- Saving obligation is not per se resulting in better energy efficiency; lowering the utilisation would even decrease efficiency.
- The height of energy savings is clearly above to sound scientific basis for refineries.
- Member state flexibility for transposition into national law, but cross-European harmonisation is very likely gone.

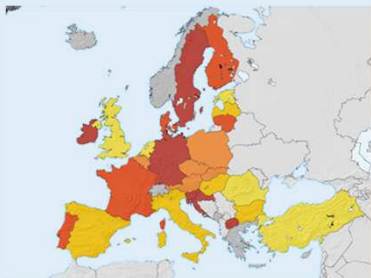
**Mandatory energy audits for large companies**

- Introduction of ISO 50001 energy efficiency standards.

## Energy Costs and Energy Taxes are rather Diverse even in the EU Member States

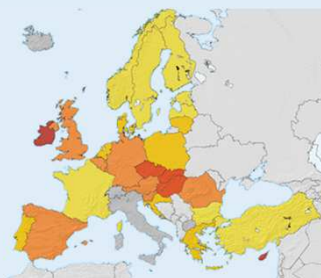
- ▶ **Globally, energy prices differ** tremendously from region to region.
  - ▶ Even in the **European Union**, the **energy prices and energy taxes vary significantly**.
  - ▶ **European oil industry** - as an global competing business - **suffers from high energy costs** compared to other regions .
- ▶ **Energy efficiency is one key to global competitiveness**

Gas prices for industrial consumers [EUR/GJ]



high low

Electricity prices for industrial consumers [EUR/kWh]



high low

Implicit tax rate on energy [EUR/toe]  
Ratio tax revenues/energy consumption



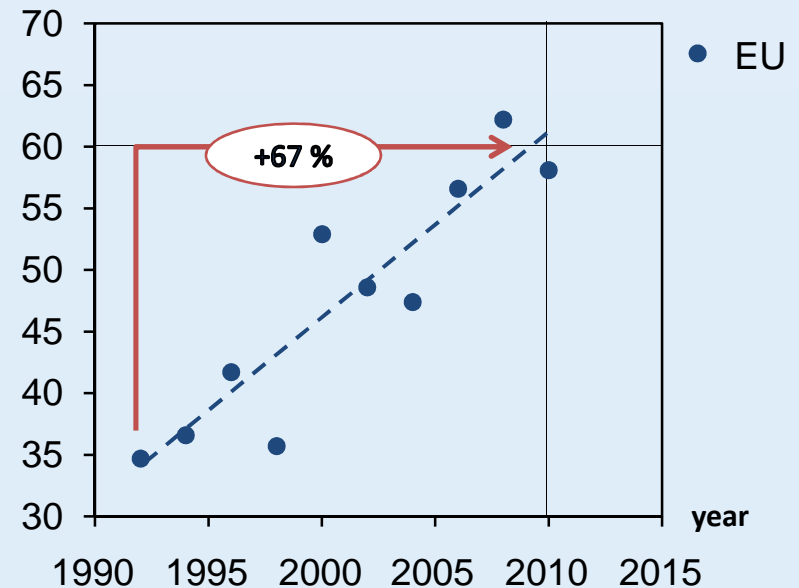
high low

## For European Refining Industry Energy Costs are 60 % of Total Operating Costs

- ▶ **The share of energy costs in total OPEX increased continuously since 1992 across Europe**
  - ▶ Within 18 years, **the share increases by 67 %**
  - ▶ Currently, the **share of energy costs is around 60 %**, a further increase is anticipated
  - ▶ **OMV refineries** energy costs are in line with **European trend**.

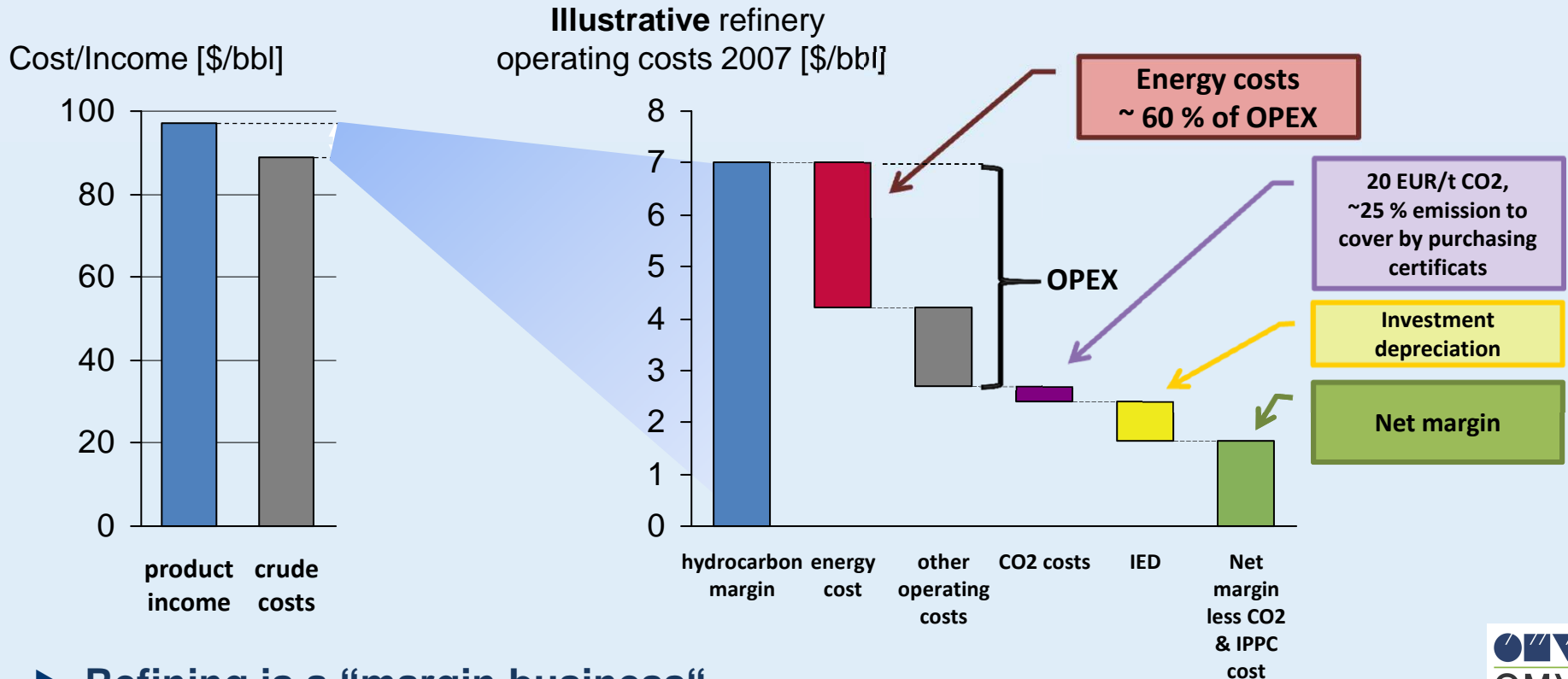
▶ **Energy costs are the main driver to increase energy efficiency**

energy cost share  
[% of total OPEX]





Due to global competition and legislative burden, EU refining margins are very low



► Refining is a “margin business“

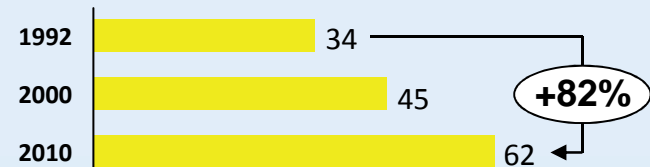
## Resource Efficiency, Environmental Protection, and Energy Savings are a combined Challenge

Increasing sulphur removal – e.g. in diesel to 10 mg/kg – and tightened air quality limits (NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, PM)

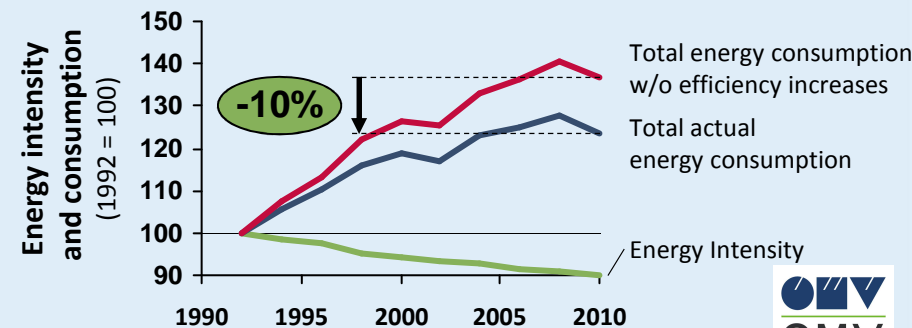
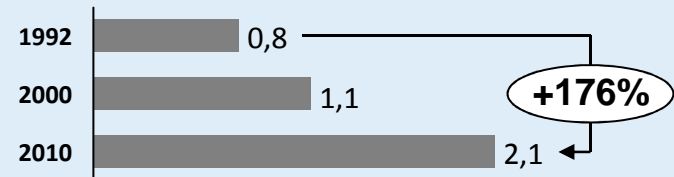
Fuel demand change increase conversion capacities to upgrade heavy crudes and residues

The overall energy consumption is increased by aforementioned measures, but **energy efficiency is increased by 10 %** resulting in aver. 65 ktoe savings per year.

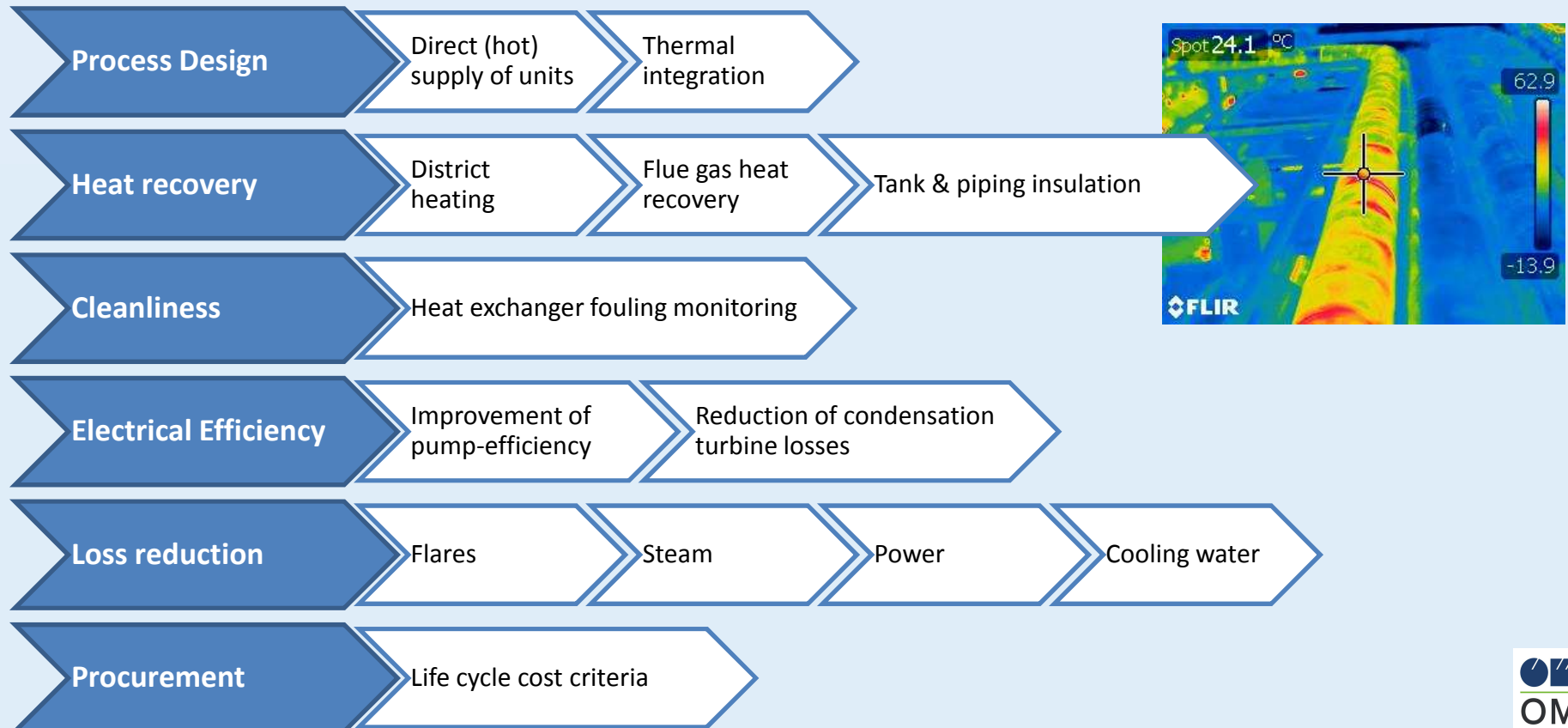
Sulphur removal [% of crude]



Diesel/petrol ratio [-]



## Many Measures to Increase Refineries Energy Efficiency Exist, but Many are Cost Intensive, too

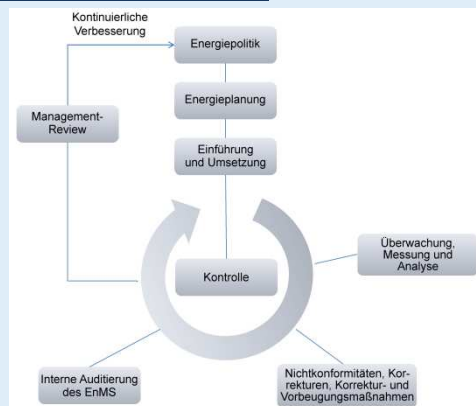


## OMV is the First Company in Austria with ISO 50001 Compliance

### Refining & Petrochemical Strategy Key Performance Indicators



### ISO 50001 Plan, Do, Check, Act

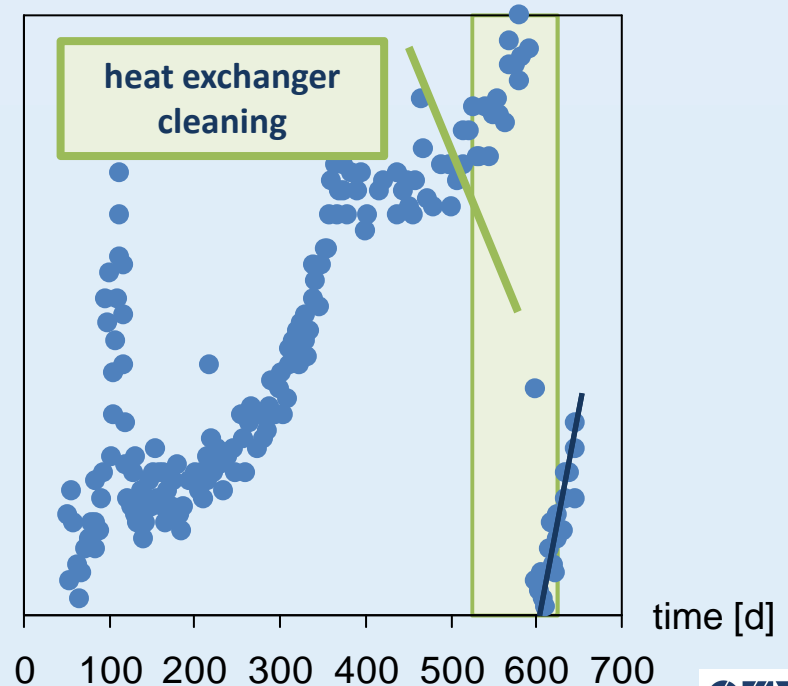


- ▶ Energy efficiency is one cornerstone in OMV Refining & Petrochemicals strategy.
- ▶ OMV Schwechat Refinery is the first business in Austria with ISO 50001 certification.
- ▶ The strategic approach as well as the formation of a multidisciplinary Energy Team are in line with the ISO 50001 and mandatory to achieve future efficiency gains.

## One Example of Energy Efficiency Measures: Equipment Cleanliness

- ▶ **Heat exchanger efficiency is decreased by fouling.**
  - ▶ Losses by hydraulic limits.
- ▶ **Heat exchanger fouling indicator monitoring established.**
  - ▶ Forecasts of fouling behaviour.
- ▶ **Short cleaning stoppage for sensitive heat exchangers within regular shutdown cycles.**
  - ▶ Maintaining of design throughput and above.
  - ▶ Minimisation of energy costs.

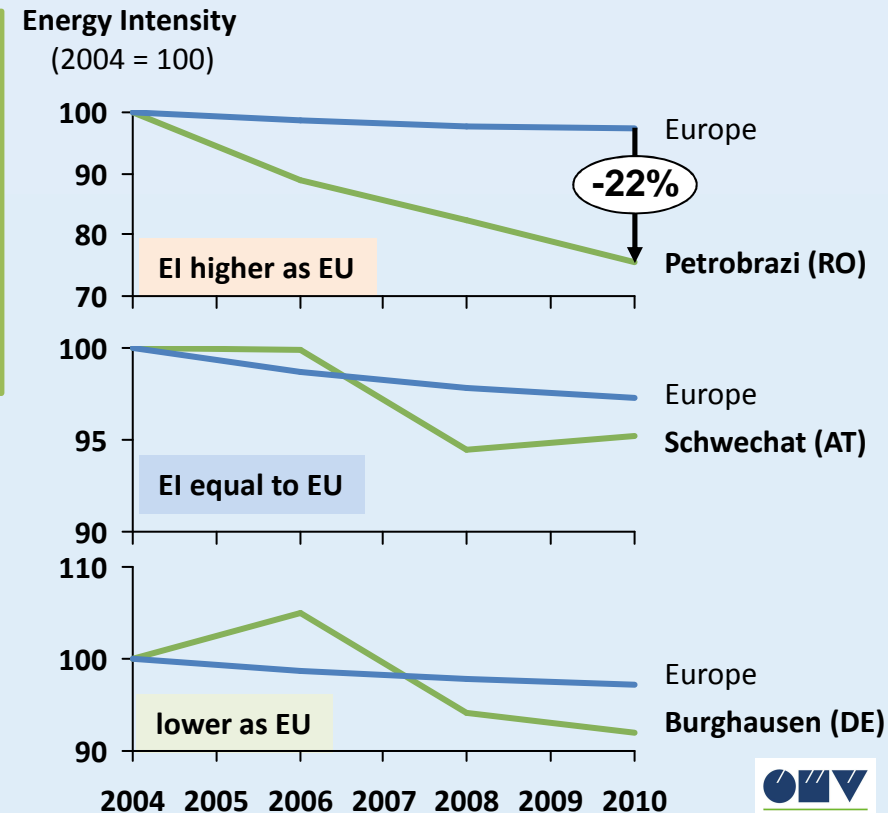
fouling indicator [-]



Rd E58572AB cleaning Dec. 2011

## OMV Succeeds to Increase Energy Efficiency Faster than European Average

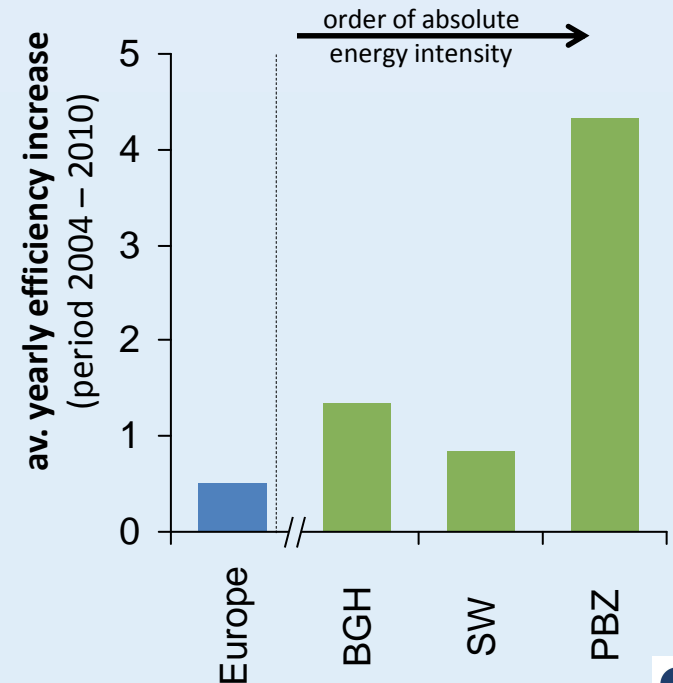
- ▶ Until the purchase of Petrom Petrobrazi this refinery had a very high energy intensity. We increased the energy efficiency<sup>1)</sup> by more than 22 % within six years by operational measures and major investments. Petrobrazi is on the best way to European average efficiency.
- ▶ The energy efficiency of Schwechat Refinery is comparable to the European average, but increased slightly more quickly than average.
- ▶ Burghausen Refinery is among the best energy efficient refineries in the world. Even Burghausen develops faster than the European Average.



<sup>1)</sup> Refining energy efficiency is measured and compared with a standard state-of-the-art refinery.

## Energy Efficiency is Our Core Competency, but Contradictive Legislation Hinders Competitiveness

- ▶ Energy efficiency is one important key to global competitiveness.
- ▶ Resource efficiency, environmental protection, and energy savings are a combined challenge.
- ▶ European saving objectives are not energy efficiency targets.
- ▶ EU set of legislation is unfavourable for investments necessary to increase energy efficiency.
- ▶ OMV refineries increase energy efficiency faster than European average.



Panel  
25/09/2012

**Thank you for your attention!**