## **Dynamics of Feedstock: Shifting Priorities**

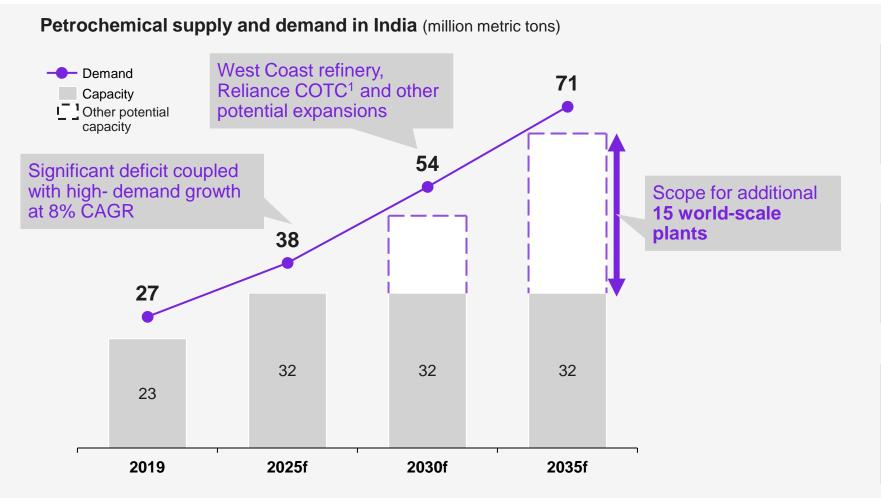
**GCPMH 2021** 

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### India's strong market fundamentals will drive rapid growth in petrochemical demand – potentially need 15+ world-scale petrochemicals assets by 2035 to meet domestic demand



#### **Under-penetrated market**

At ~10 kg, India's per capita plastic consumption is well below the global average of ~30 kg

#### **Robust GDP outlook**

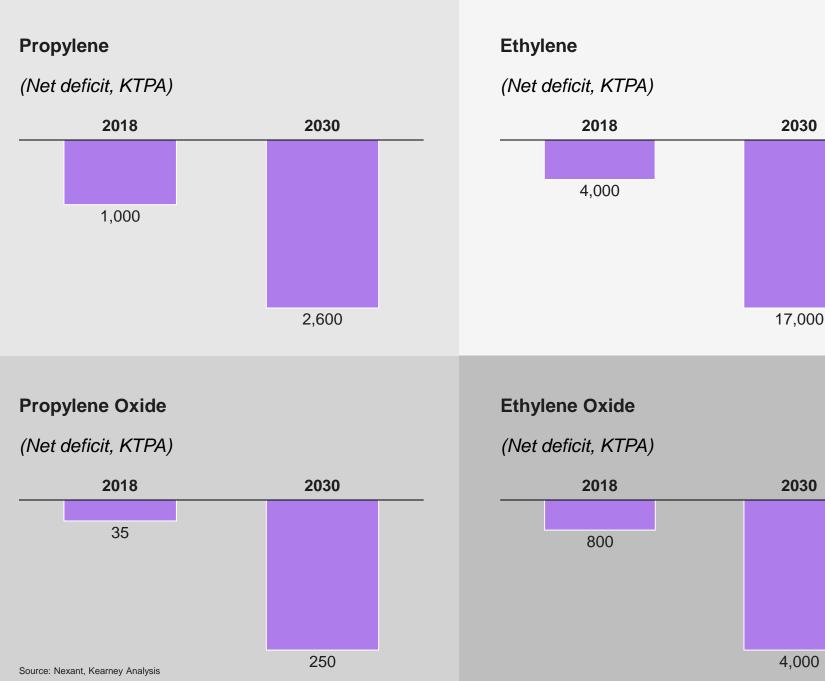
India is among the top two fastestgrowing major economies, with an annual GDP growth rate of 6–7%

#### Strong end-market growth

Strong growth outlook in end-sectors such as packaging, building and infrastructure, textiles and automotive

Domestic availability of petrochemical feedstocks remains a key challenge

**Select Examples** 



Multiple avenues have been suggested to overcome feedstock challenges in the domestic chemicals sector

#### **Feedstock Sources**



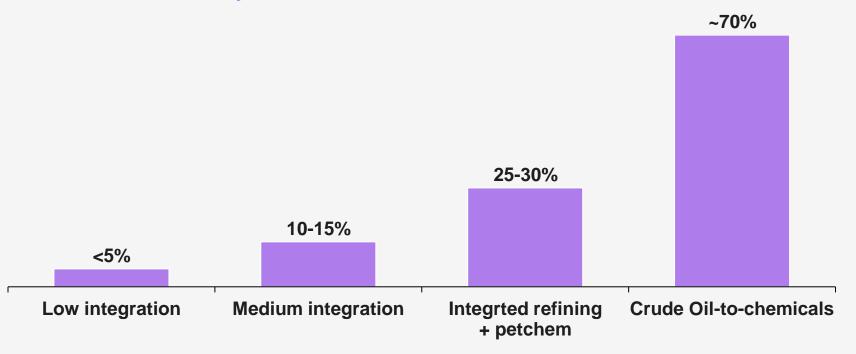
- Significant progress in recent past with majority of standalone refineries planning petchem integration (e.g. multiple examples such as IOCL, BPCL Mumbai, HPCL, HMEL, Nayara etc.)
- Robust ecosystem with downstream players
- PCPIRs have seen limited progress due to issues related to land acquisition, feedstock sharing, planning and implementation focus
- Critical to shore up implementation with a focused task force
- Partnerships & Alliances
- Partnerships with feedstock advantaged regions to secure feedstock (JV or offtake agreements, buying consortiums) can be a viable alternative
- Non-traditional hydrocarbon feedstocks
- MTO/CTO suffer from issues such as high capex, economics and sustainability concerns
- PDH and ethane can be viable alternatives for select coastal locations
- Alternative nonhydrocarbon Feedstock
- Chemicals derived from bio based feedstock have seen selective success.
  However, technology, scale and economics remain big challenges
- Unlikely to capture major share in next decade or two

Robust ecosystem with close integration of petrochemical and downstream players is critical to solve feedstock problem for domestic chemical sector

#### While

Petrochemical intensity has risen with increasing downstream integration in the past few years...

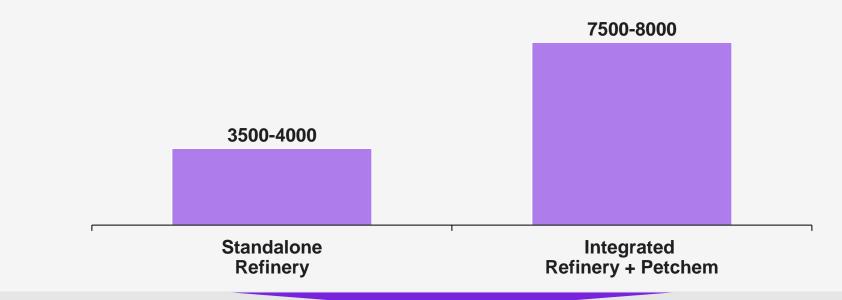
#### **Petrochemical intensity**



- Petrochemical feedstock accounts for 12% of global oil demand, a share that is expected to increase consistently
  E.g., Some OMCs targeting 15% PII by 2030, increasing ~3.5x from current PII (4.5%)
- Downstream Capex is increasingly focused on petrochemical integration to unlock value rather than refining capacity additions while greenfield investments are geared towards integrated complexes than standalone refineries
   E.g., Petronas RAPID project, Aramco's Jazan refinery
- With technology advances (COTC), petrochemicals can account for 70-80% of the barrel producing chemical feedstocks instead of ~10% in non-integrated refineries
   E.g., Saudi Aramco-SABIC COTC, Reliance COTC

# ...high capex requirements require focused attention to ensure viability

#### **Capex Estimates (INR Cr./MMT)**



#### **Key Drivers**



**Licensing costs** for integrated refineries due to multiple uses of feedstock



Additional Infrastructure requirements (storage, logistics etc.)



Higher project execution complexity leading to higher EPC costs



**Higher utility and HSE cost** 

## Three key areas of support that can act as tailwinds for the sector.



- Incentives for project specific infrastructure
- Lower effective tax regime
- Streamlining approvals, accelerated land acquisitions
- Contract enforcement



- Operating model support like Plug and Play infrastructure (e.g., Jubail in KSA, Pengerang in Malaysia)
- Industrial Clusters, centralized utilities and ancillary industries
- Ownership model innovations like BOO/BOOT to lower upfront Capex



- Innovations to drive down licensing costs,
- Further advancements in Crude oil-to-chemicals (COTC) technology
- Advancement in carbon capture and use (CCU)

#### Thank you

