

The text "CemBR's views on" is overlaid on a background image of a cement factory at night, with tall chimneys and industrial structures illuminated by yellow lights against a dark blue sky.

CemBR's views on

Western Europe region

2021 updates and trends for the
next five years - to 2026

Based on:



The ultimate "intelligence" provider in the global cement sector
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Western Europe region

Austria	Italy
Belgium	Netherlands
Cyprus	Norway
Denmark	Portugal
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany	Switzerland
Greece	United Kingdom
Ireland	



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Western Europe - 2021 quick update

Following a 2% pandemic led decline in 2020, Western Europe has seen a strong recovery in consumption in 2021 of 5.5%. Consumption level in 2021 was 3.4% higher than 2019, the highest consumption year since 2011.

Supply of cement has continued to be removed in the continent by around 1% in 2021 over 2020. Western Europe is the only region in the world that has seen capacity withdrawals in the last couple of years.

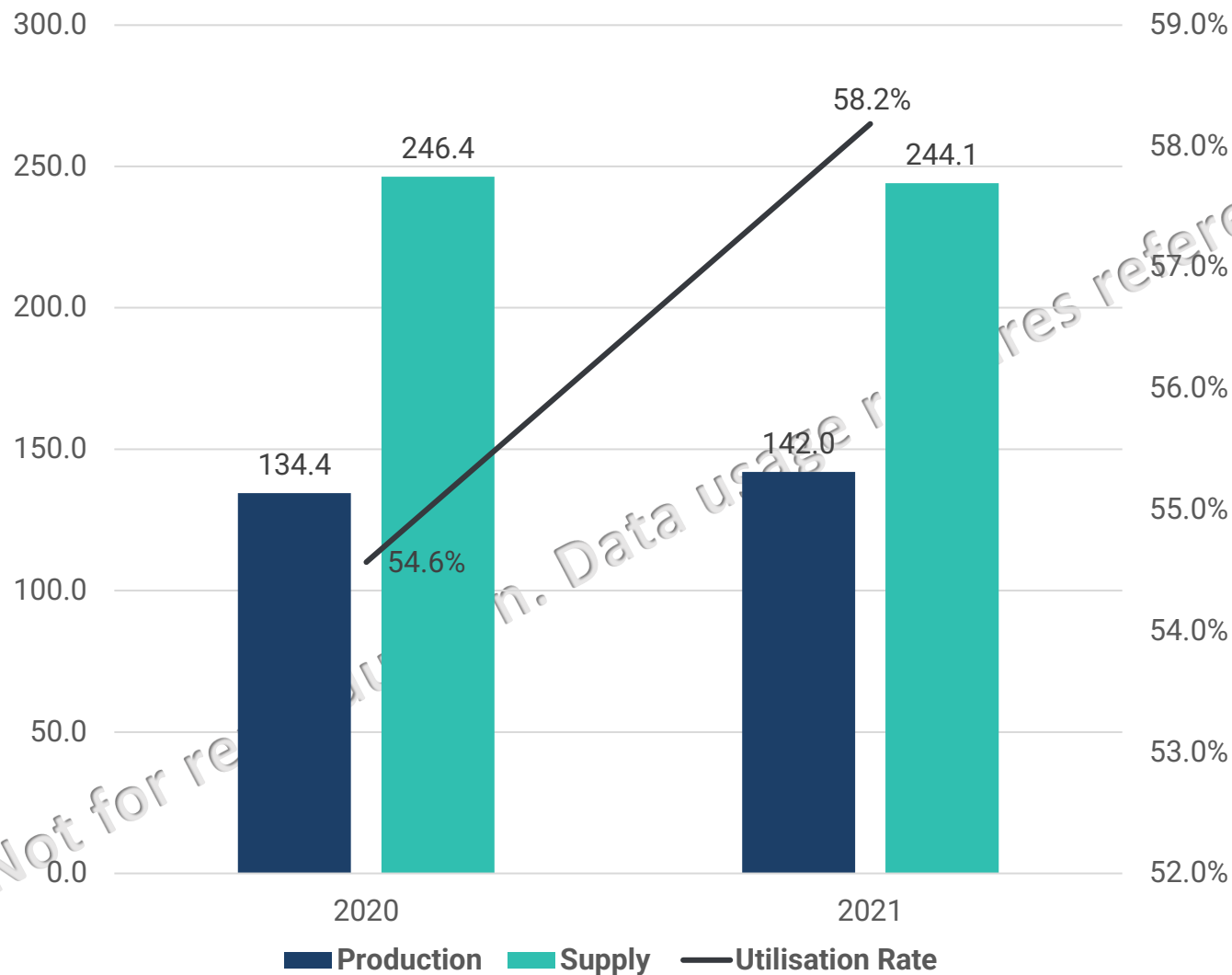
Capacity withdrawal has been the norm in Western Europe since 2005. This was partly due to the severe decline of demand following the 2008 financial crisis, and partly due to increasing carbon costs due to EU ETS. This trend is expected to continue.

The region is a net exporter, although the net trading position (exports minus imports) was a low level in 2021, registering 5.5 million tonnes. There is a significant level of trading among the countries of Western Europe.

Source:

Western Europe - 2021 Update

2020 & 2021 industry data / MT



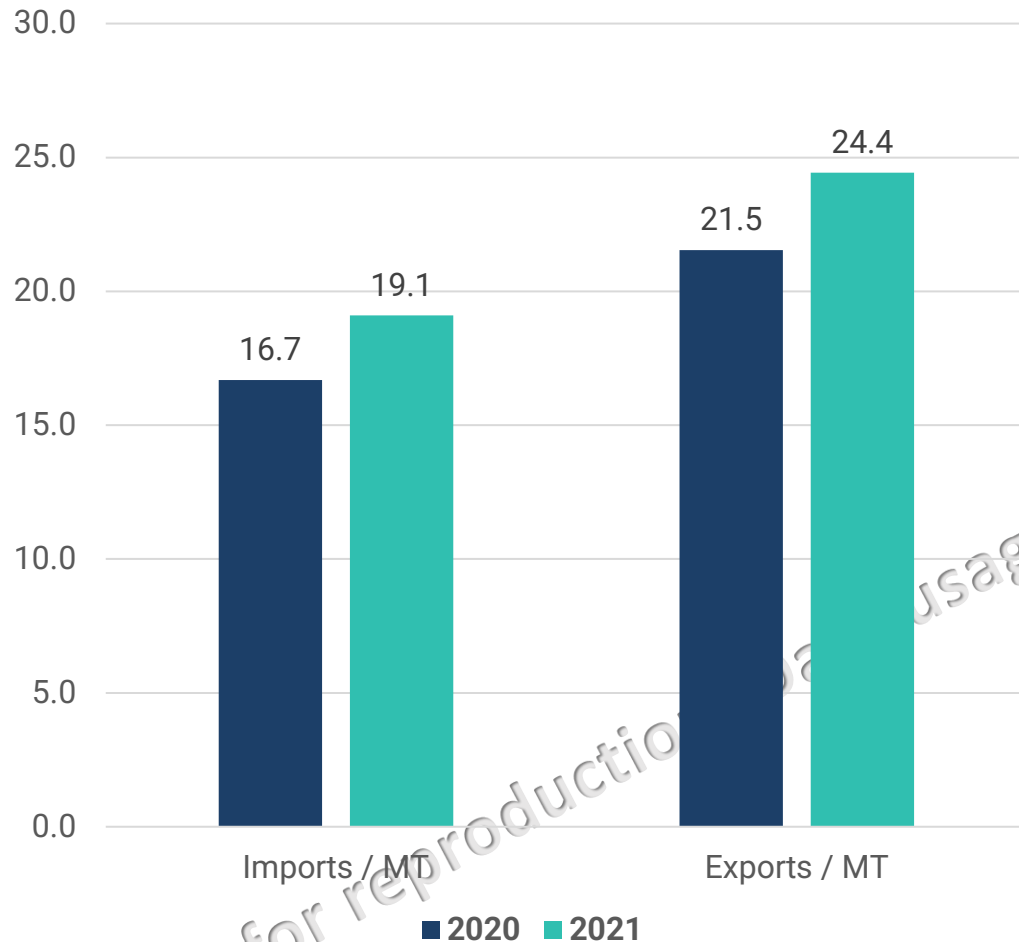
Comments

Domestic consumption and exports rises led to an increased production of 5.6%.

At the same time, capacity was withdrawn at close to 1% of the 2020 supply level.

As a result, cement utilisation rates have improved from 54.6% in 2020 to 58.2% in 2021. This is the highest level of the last decade (since 2012).

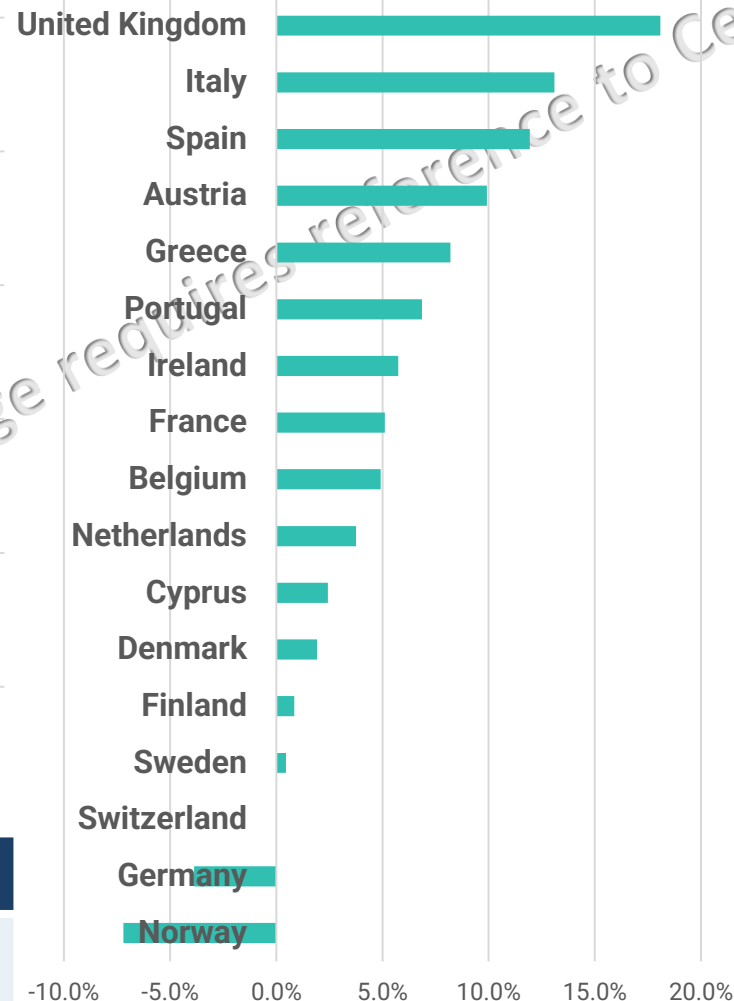
Western Europe - 2021 Update



Comments

Imports reached the highest level since 2010, whereas exports reached the highest level since 2017.

Country performance 2021 over 2020



Comments

Only 5 out of 17 countries showed a positive growth in 2020. In 2021 however, only two countries experienced negative growth.

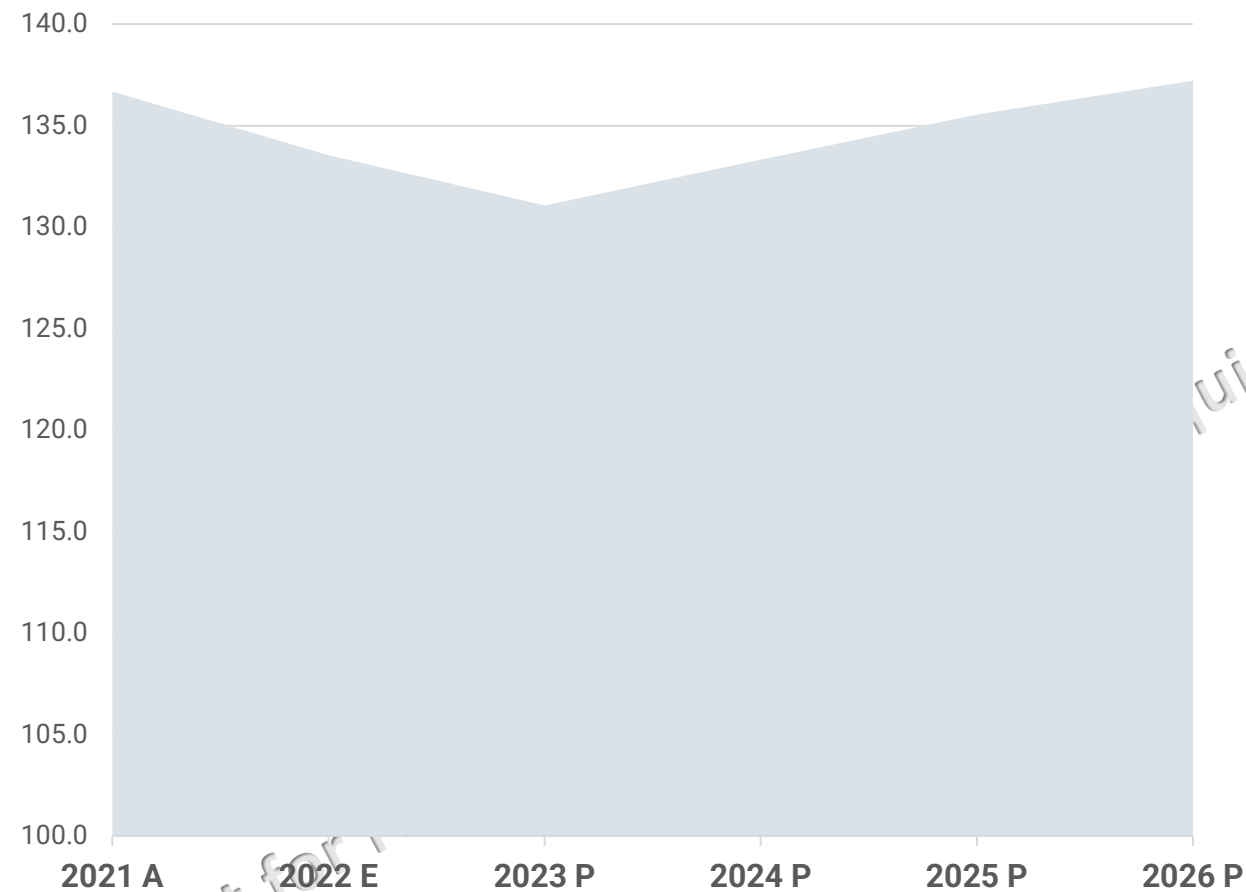
In certain countries (UK, Italy, Ireland) where the decline was significant in 2020 so was the increase in 2021.

Four countries experienced growth in both years (Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Sweden).

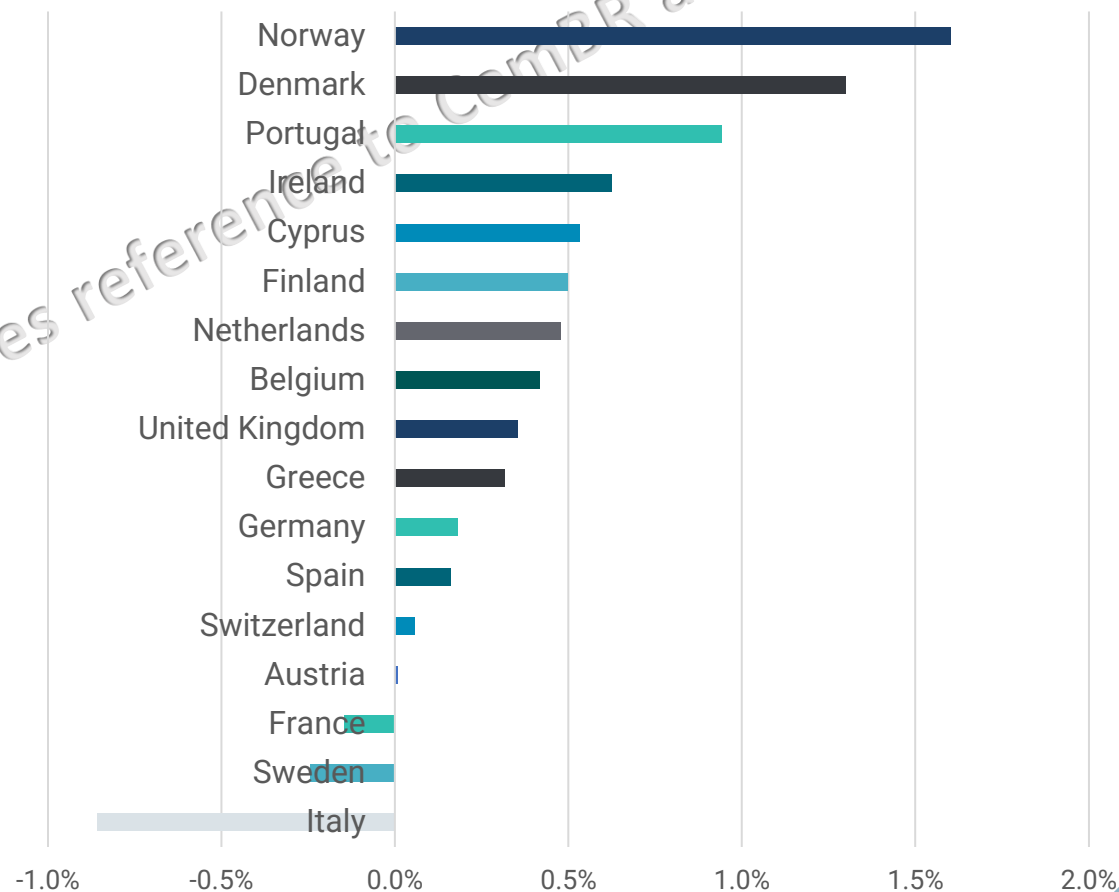
Only four countries (Belgium, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland) have not surpassed the 2019 levels in 2021.

Western Europe – Forecasts to 2026

Demand projections / MT



Countries - CAGR 2021 - 2026

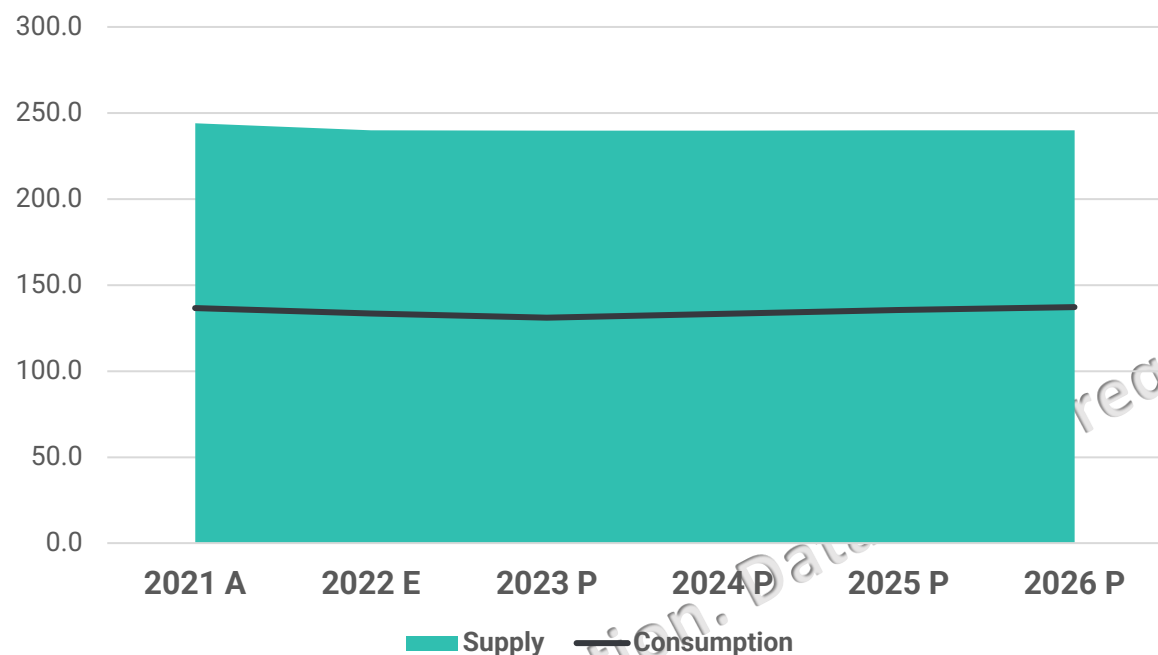


Comments

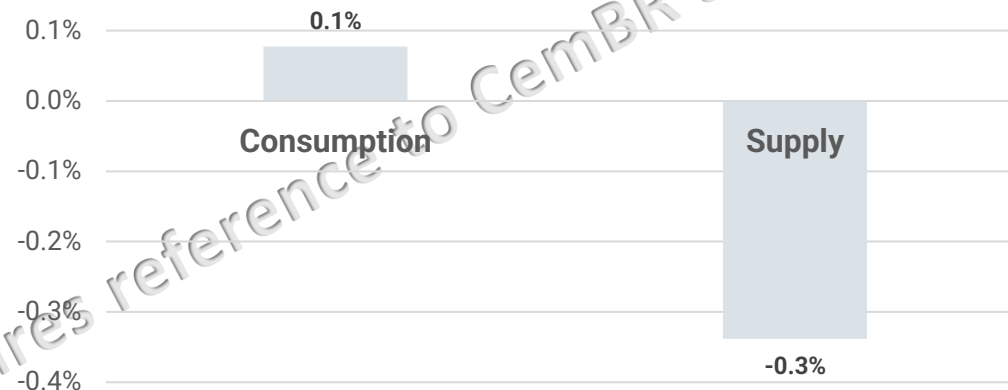
2022 is expected to be a slower year for Western Europe. 2023 demand is expected to soften further before subdued recovery is seen in 2024 and beyond.

Western Europe – Forecasts to 2026

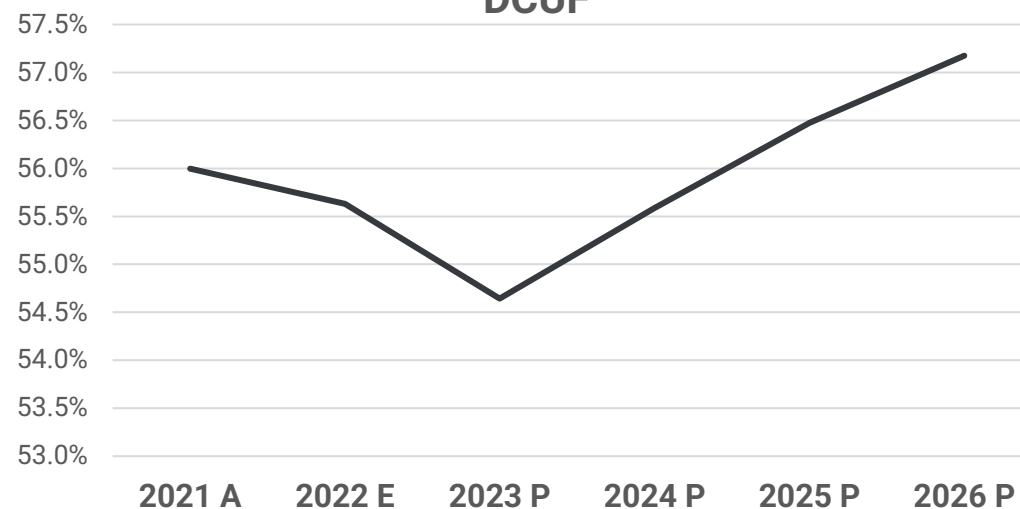
Supply - Demand / MT



CAGR 2021 - 2026



DCUF



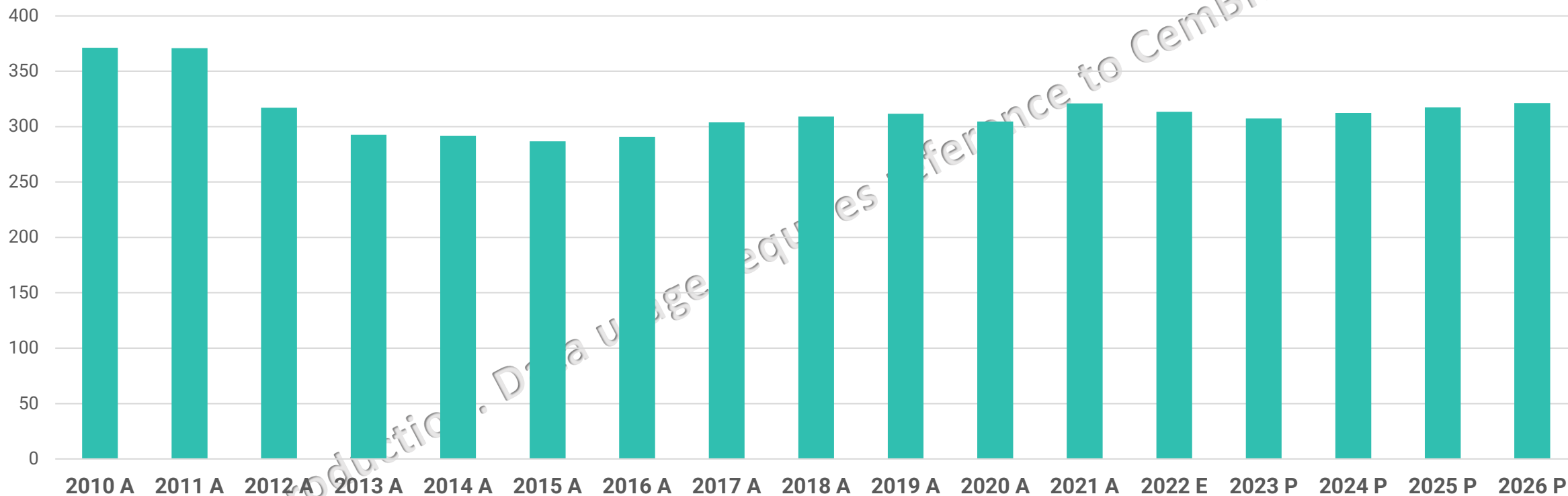
Comments

The subdued consumption growth to 2026 is coupled with a small capacity decline (this may be accelerated as the EU ETS Phase IV bites). As a result DCUFs are showing a recovery to close to 58% by the end of the forecasting period.

DCUF™: Domestic demand / domestic capacity

Western Europe – Forecasts to 2026

Per capita in KG per inhabitant



Comments

The Western European cement market declined significantly following the 2008 financial crisis, and it has not yet recovered to anywhere near those levels.

Per capita in 2026 is forecasted at around 321 Kg, a 13% lower than 2010 and a whopping ~25% lower than the 2006/07 high levels.

Clearly, the developed nature of the economies included in this region justify such low levels of per capita.

Western Europe – Forecasts to 2026

MAJOR ISSUES OF THE REGION:

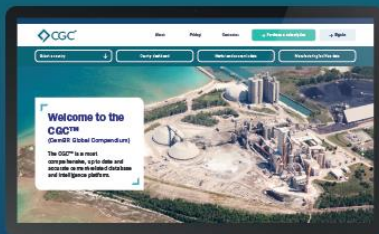
- The recent geopolitical events and the resultant energy crisis has put enormous pressure on Europe.
- This may be reflected in both increased costs and subdued demand going forward. The risk for cement consumption to 2026 is clearly on the downside.
- 2022 is expected to be a static year, with 2023 showing signs of decline.
- Apart from demand declines and significantly increased costs, the European cement industry is facing the effects of the EU ETS Phase IV, with increasing carbon costs. With CBAM not coming in before 2026, indigenous producers may be at a disadvantage vis-à-vis importers. Closures are expected, and indeed may be accelerated if demand weakens significantly.
- Unless and until the geopolitical uncertainty resolves satisfactorily, and energy costs return to normal levels, the European cement industry may experience eroding financial performance.

This presentation is just a small excerpt from the vast range of data and insights contained within the CemBR Forecasts report.

A 230 pages forward looking report covering global, regional, and country-by-country data and forecasts to 2026.

The CGC™ Intelligence Platform

The CGC™ (CemBR Global Compendium) is the most comprehensive cement related database and intelligence platform in the world



Country dashboard

A snapshot of the market with twelve cement related indicators. Downloadable in PDF.



Market and economic data

Macroeconomic and cement data in tabular and graphical form. Compare markets and download in Excel.



Manufacturing facilities data

Every cement manufacturing facility with detailed information and data. Interactive maps and tables.

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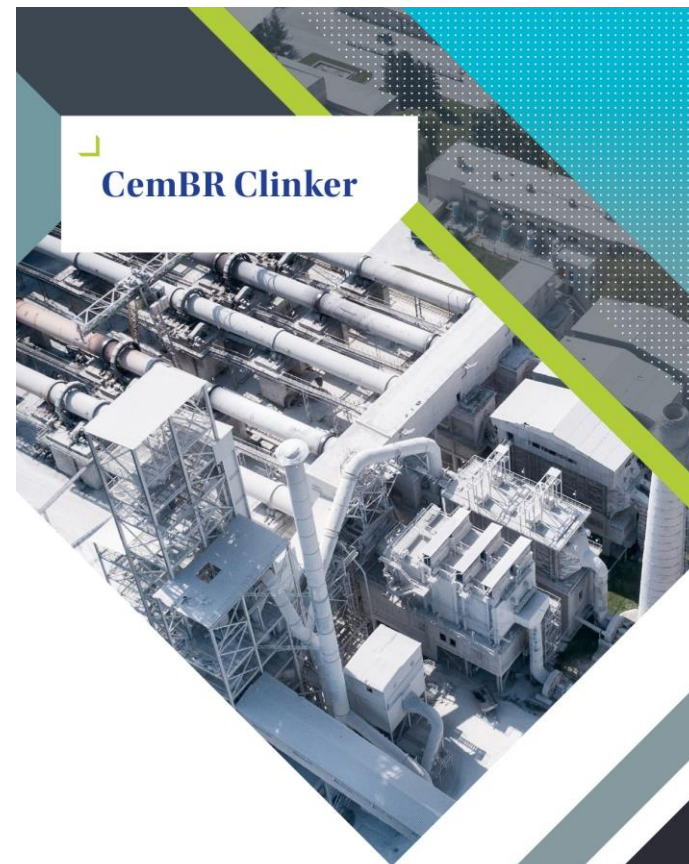
CemBR Global Compendium (CGC™) is a trading name of Cement Business Advisory Ltd (CBAL).



CemBR Forecasts



CemBR Clinker





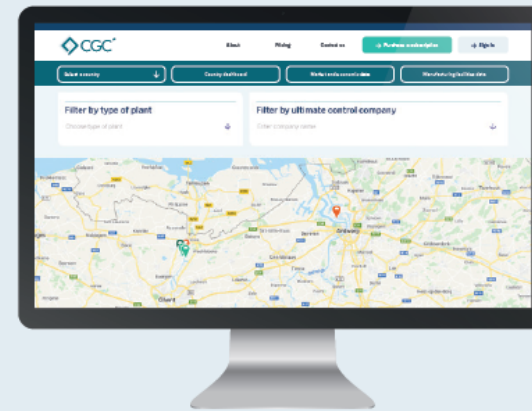
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CemBR Forecasts report

The CemBR Forecasts report is based on CemBR's extensive cement related databases, including the CGC™ the most comprehensive, up to date and accurate cement-related database and intelligence platform in the world. The database is monitored on a daily basis. The report is prepared by a team of cement related professionals with extensive experience in the sector.

The report covers

95%
of global cement consumption

The projections are based on several research and analysis tools employed by CemBR, and they incorporate the views of CemBR's extensive network of cement professionals. Projections are thus real-life point to point assessments for the first two years, clearly identifying market inflections (including declines). The last three years of projections are based on CemBR's rigorous trend-based model providing realistic outcomes for cement consumption.

Report contents

The CemBR Forecasts report contains two sections:

Global and regional section

Five year global and regional forecasts covering the 90 largest markets representing around 95% of global cement consumption. Indicators include demand, supply, utilisation rates, and growth rates.

Plus, several aggregated cement related indicators globally and regionally for the last ten years including:

- GDP, average GDP per capita and population
- Cement capacity and utilisation rates
- Cement consumption and average consumption per capita
- Number of cement plants
- Top 15 cement markets (by production, consumption, imports and exports)
- Heat maps showing several cement related indicators

Country section

Forward looking data, narrative and five-year projections on the:

60

largest cement markets in the world

Five-year forecasts on...

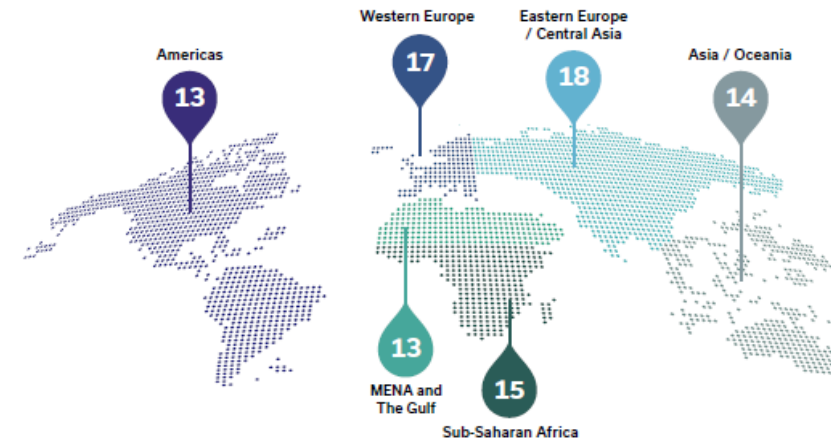
- Macroeconomic and construction indicators
- Cement capacity
- Cement consumption and consumption per capita
- Supply-demand balance, excess/deficit capacity

Data and insights on...

- Macroeconomic and construction activity insights - forward looking
- Current cement assets data (number of plants, cement capacity, cement utilisation rate)
- Narrative and insights on new supply, M&A activity
- Detailed historical data on trading and its impact on supply-demand balance. Insights of impact of trading going forward.
- The data, insights, and cement related indicators contained within the report are extensive, up to date, and accurate reflecting our team's cement expertise and experience.

Regions represented

Number of markets by region



The 90 countries included in the global and regional sections of this report provide a truly representative picture of the cement market, as they represent 95% of total global cement consumption. CemBR is adding more and more countries in our global database, with a view to include all meaningful cement markets in the world soon.

The country section includes the following markets

Americas	Western Europe	Eastern Europe / Central Asia	MENA and The Gulf	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia/Oceania
Argentina	Austria	Croatia	Algeria	Angola	Australia
Bolivia	Belgium	Czech Republic	Egypt	Ethiopia	Bangladesh
Brazil	France	Hungary	Iraq	Ghana	India
Canada	Germany	Kazakhstan	Morocco	Kenya	Indonesia
Chile	Greece	Poland	Qatar	Mozambique	Japan
Colombia	Ireland	Romania	Saudi Arabia	Nigeria	Malaysia
Ecuador	Italy	Russia	Tunisia	Senegal	Pakistan
Mexico	Portugal	Ukraine	Turkey	South Africa	Philippines
Peru	Spain	Uzbekistan	United Arab Emirates	Tanzania	South Korea
USA	Switzerland			Uganda	Thailand
	UK				Vietnam

These 60 markets have been selected based on a) their size, b) on their characteristics making them interesting to a larger audience, and c) they represent the most important markets in their respective regions.

> Colombia



General data 2020

	CemBR region Americas
	Area in square KM 1,142,000
	Population 50.9 million
	Comparative economy size 44/193
	GDP per capita in US\$ 5,336

Cement market data 2020

Cement consumption (MT)	11.3
Consumption per capita (Kg)	222
Consumption growth rate (CAGR 10yr)	2.4%
Cement trading net (MT)	0.5
Cement production (MT)	11.8

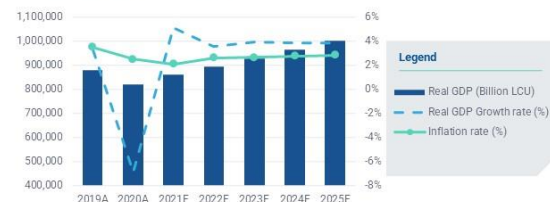
Recovery in 2021

Some downside risks for the economy given its dependence on commodity pricing. Cement consumption steady growth to the end of forecasting period.

Macroeconomic considerations

Colombia's economy contracted by 6.8% YoY in 2020. This was the largest recession on record. The economy relies on services and manufacturing sectors and on commodity exports, such as oil, coffee and coal. In 2021 it is expected to grow by 5.2% while recovery to 2019 levels is expected after 2022. For the period 2020 to 2025, growth is expected to average 4.1% p.a., higher than the realized 3.6% CAGR between 2010 and 2019. In the short run, the direction of the economy will depend on vaccination rates, with support from a fiscal package of COP 31 trillion. Lower interest rates are expected to boost consumption growth and encourage investments. A short-term risk for the economy is social unrest, which began earlier this year as protests to proposed tax reforms, but then escalated after alleged excessive use of force by the authorities. A medium-term risk is the dependence of the economy on commodity price fluctuations.

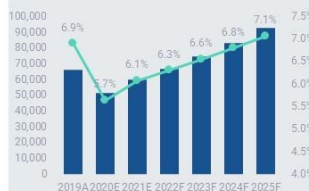
> Real GDP and growth rate 2019A - 2025F



Construction

Between 2010 and 2020, nominal construction GVA increased by 5.7% CAGR. In 2020, construction GVA dropped by around 22.1% YoY. In 2021, construction GVA is expected to grow by around 17%. In the next five years, construction GVA is expected to rise to 7.1% of total GVA. Construction growth is expected to be driven by infrastructure investments and housing. Housing credits are expected to boost residential building construction. Concessions programmes and recovery funds of USD30bn are expected to spur investment in transportation, such as roads and airports, and in energy infrastructure. Public-private partnerships with international participation are an additional growth driver. Potential risks are project delays and inefficiencies in public sector works.

> Construction % of GVA 2019A - 2025F

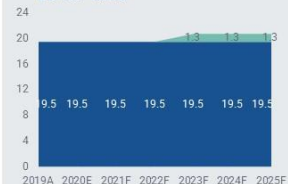


Legend
 ■ CONSTRUCTION GVA (BILLION LCU)
 — CONSTRUCTION % OF GVA

Manufacturing data 2020

Number of cement plants	20
Cement capacity (MT)	19.5
Cement capacity growth rate (CAGR 10yr)	1.9%
Cement utilisation rate (%)	61%
DCUF TM	58%

> Grey cement projected supply 2019A - 2025F



Legend
 ■ EXISTING CAPACITY (MT) ■ NEW CAPACITY (MT)

Cement supply

There were twenty grey cement plants in Colombia in 2020, fourteen integrated and six grinding, operated by twelve companies or groups. There was also one white cement plant. Grey cement milling capacity was estimated at 19.5 million tonnes at the end of 2020. Around 80% of cement capacity was operated by international groups. Clinker capacity increased by 0.2% CAGR between 2010 and 2020 and was at 10.4 million tonnes at the end of 2020. Between 2020 and 2025, cement milling capacity is expected to increase by around 6.7%. An integrated grey cement plant, with estimated capacity of 1.3 million tonnes, is under construction in Maceo. The plant is expected to be commissioned in 2023.

Cement demand forecast and supply-demand considerations

Cement consumption dropped by around 10.8% YoY in 2020. In the first four months of 2021, domestic demand has increased by around 44% YoY to 4.3 million tonnes. For the full year it is estimated that demand will recover by around 8.8% YoY with a long-term trend of +4.5% CAGR between 2020 and 2025. Colombia's cement consumption per capita is considered low according to global comparisons. It is lower than both the regional and South American averages. As shown in the regional section, Colombia is below the trend line of the Cement Economic Curve (CEC) indicating that significant growth in cement consumption per capita in the current development phase of the economy is possible. The forecasts reflect this partly, as per capita consumption is expected to rise to its highest level since 2016 by 2025.

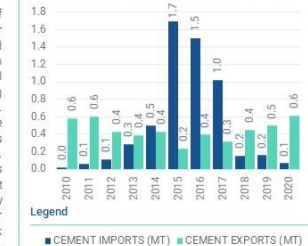
Indicator	2019A	2020A	2021E	2022F	2023F	2024F	2025F
Cement consumption (MT)	12.7	11.3	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.6	14.1
Consumption growth rate (%)	4.2%	-10.8%	8.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Consumption per capita (KG)	252	222	240	247	255	263	271
Cement supply (MT)	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	20.8	20.8	20.8
DCUF (%)	65.0%	58.0%	63.1%	65.2%	63.3%	65.5%	67.7%
Excess supply (MT)	6.8	8.2	7.2	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.7

The DCUF dropped significantly to around 58% in 2020, which is the lowest level since 2011. It is estimated that the cement market will overcome the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic by 2024. During the forecasting period, the DCUF is expected to rise to near 68%, with excess cement capacity dropping significantly.

Trade

Colombia turned from a net exporter of cement in the early 2010s to a net importer between 2014 and 2017. Imports increased significantly to a peak of 1.7 million tonnes in 2015. After 2018, imports dropped significantly and exports resumed, turning Colombia to a net exporter of cement again. In 2020, cement imports dropped to the lowest level since 2011, while exports increased to the highest level of the decade. Looking forward to 2025, with DCUF levels near 68% and significant excess cement capacity, Colombian cement companies may consider increasing cement exports further to raise utilisation rates to previous peak levels of 72%-75% achieved in 2014/2015. However, clinker availability may be an issue.

> Cement imports and exports 2010 - 2020



Legend
 ■ CEMENT IMPORTS (MT) ■ CEMENT EXPORTS (MT)



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