refining & marketing



The future of refining in Europe



Agenda

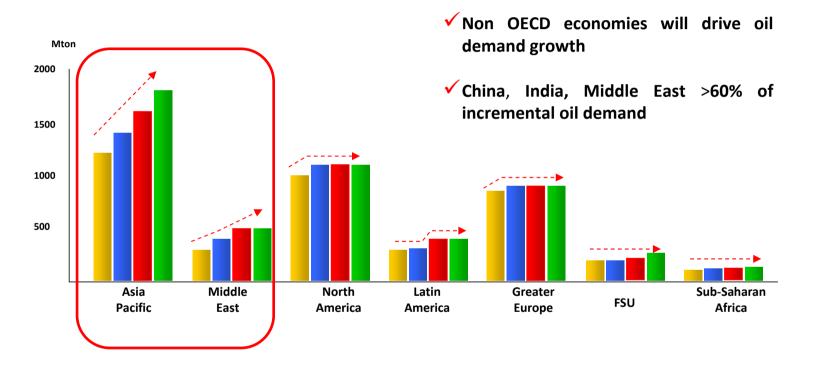
- **✓** World and Europe oil products demand and supply
- eni answers for current crisis
- ✓ Need for institutional support to refining



World demand growth driven by Far East, transports remain fundamental

Market challenges

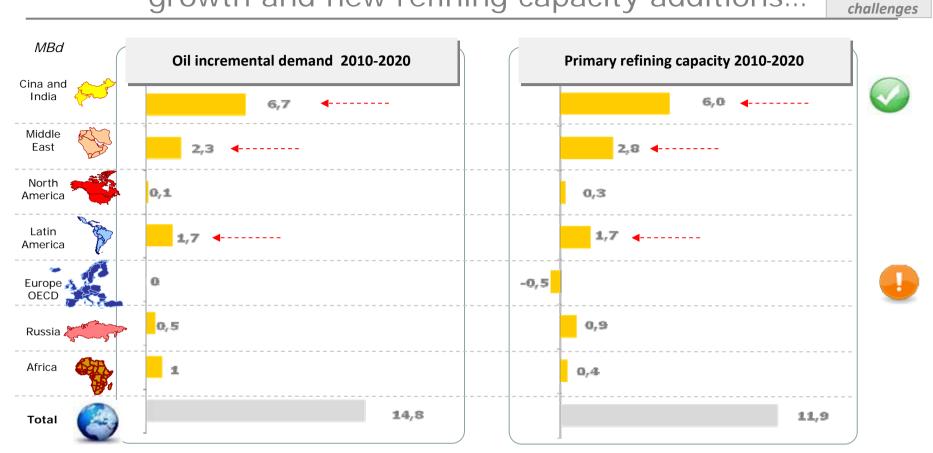




- ✓ Demand driven by **transports**
- ✓ ~70% (670 Mton) middle distillate increase by 2025



Far and Middle East leads the way in world demand growth and new refining capacity additions...



New refining capacity in Asia, Middle East and Latin America

Mature economies are reducing refining capacity of ~ 2 Mb/d in next 5 years of which Europe is closing for more than 600 kbd with no foreseen new investments

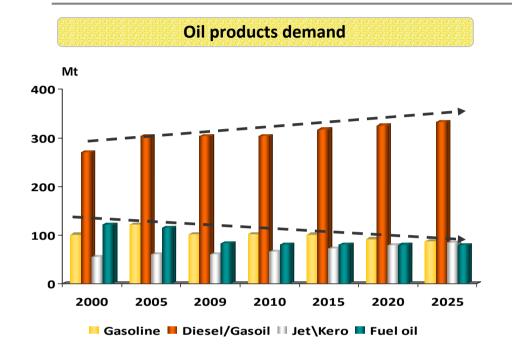
refining & marketing



Market

Europe – steady demand growth in the future leaded by transports

Market challenges



	Mt 2010	2015	2020	2025
Gasoline	100	100	90	85
Diesel/Gasoi	305	320	325	330
Jet\Kero	60	70	80	85
Fuel oil	82	80	79	78
	547	570	574	578

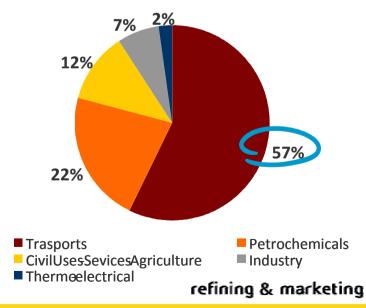
Lower consume of gasoline

Growth of diesel/gasoil demand

Growth of jet/kero demand

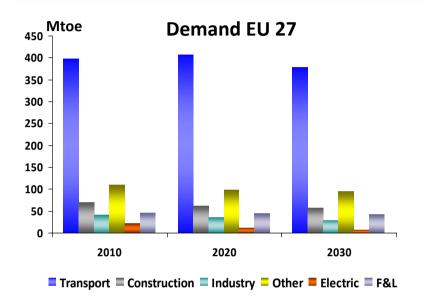
Drop of fuel oil use in:

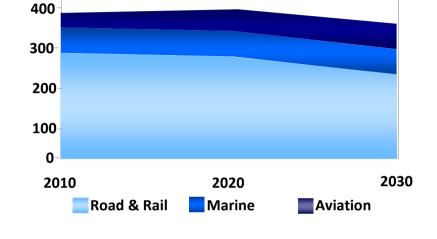
- inland
- bunker
- Demand increase for maritime diesel/gasoil





Europe – growing dieselization, ratio gasoil/gasoline reversing

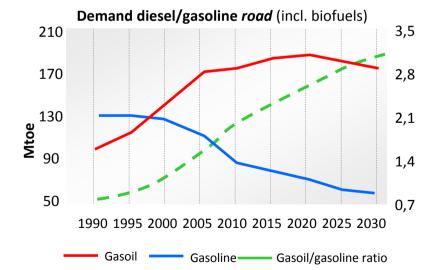


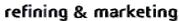


Demand in transports



- ✓ Road transport oil products demand reducing, partially compensated by that for aviation and marine
- ✓ Estimate by 2030 road transport gasoline and diesel demand: trend gasoil consumption in EU double vs gasoline



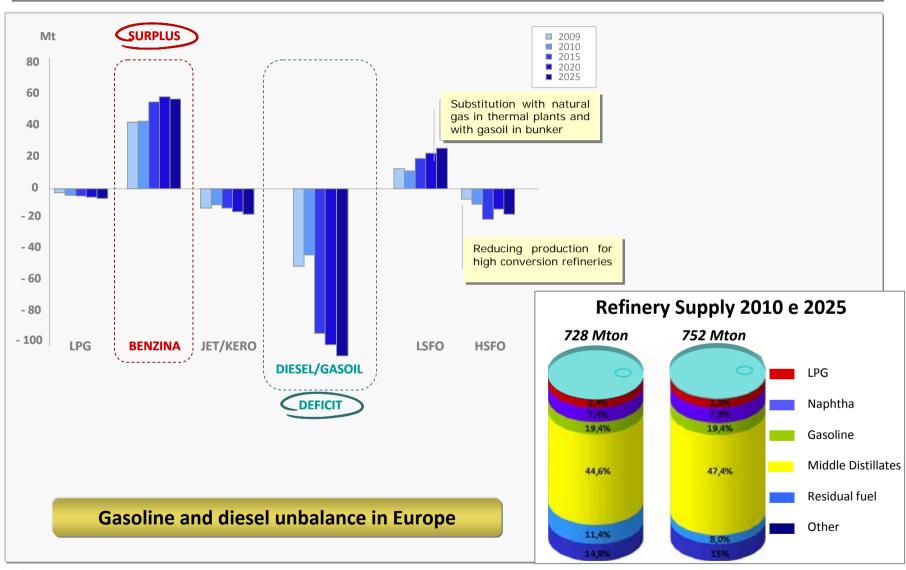






Europe - supply not matching demand







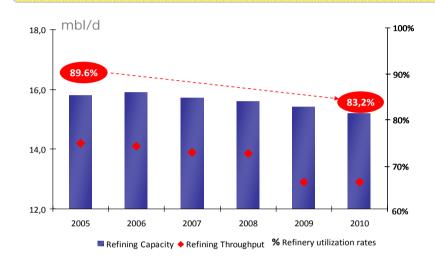
Europe – structural market changes

Market challenges

Oil prices (WTI vs BRENT)



Refining capacity, throughput and utilization rates



New operators

TRADING HOUSES



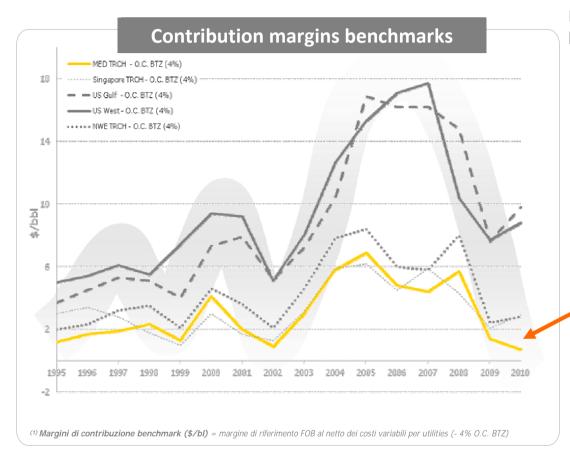
INDEPENDENTS



NOCs







Med Refineries margins structurally lower, mainly for:

- ✓ Surplus of refining capacity
- ✓ Asia and Middle East refineries competition
 - ✓ More competitive, with big plants highly complex
 - ✓ Lower labour costs
 - ✓ Lower mainteincnce costs
 - ✓ Environmental regulations less severe
 - √ Fiscal advantages
- ✓ **Old and mature plants** (realized mainly in '60, with high mainteinance costs)
- ✓ Severe environmental rules (emission trading, biofuels)



Europe – what to expect in the next future



Optimization and rationalization of EU refining system

Supply /demand balance

- √ Consumptions reduction
- √ Gasoline exports to USA reduction
- ✓ Refining overcapacity
- √ Unbalance: gasoline surplus, diesel shortage

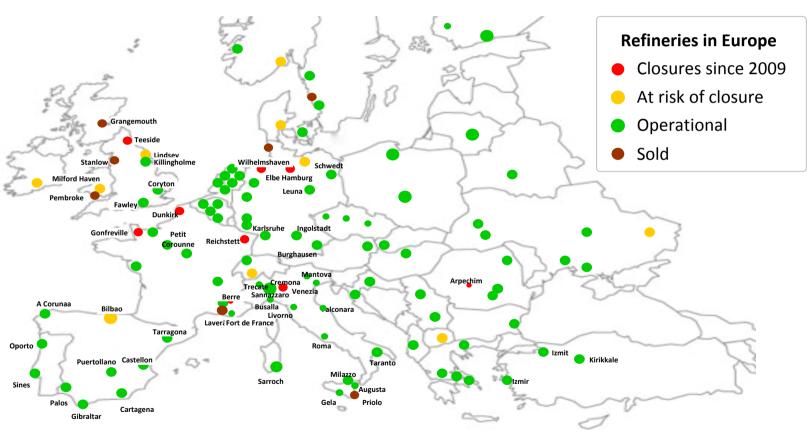
System constraints

- ✓ Severe environmental constraints (biofuel, CO2, authorization iter)
- √ High labour costs
- ✓ Diseconomy of scale
- ✓ Plants maturity



Europe – A rationalization process ongoing since 2009

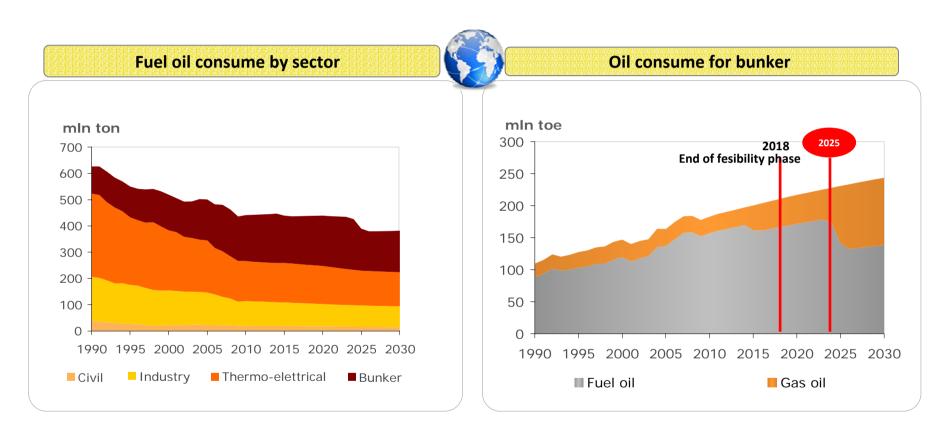
- ✓ 9 refineries closed ~ 30 Mton capacity (<u>further 11 a at risk</u>)
- ✓ 9 refineries sold (from "major" to independents or to state companies of producing countries
 ~ 45 Mton)





Bunker: gradual fuel oil substitution with middle distillates

FO consume for thermo-electrics and industry drops gradually, while it is expected growing in bunker for international maritime commerce at least until 2025



0,5% for extra-ECAs in 2020 subject to a feasibility to be completed within 2018
In case of negative results limit postponed to 2025

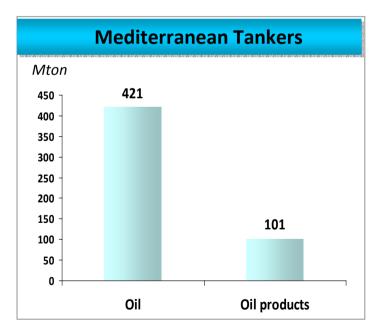




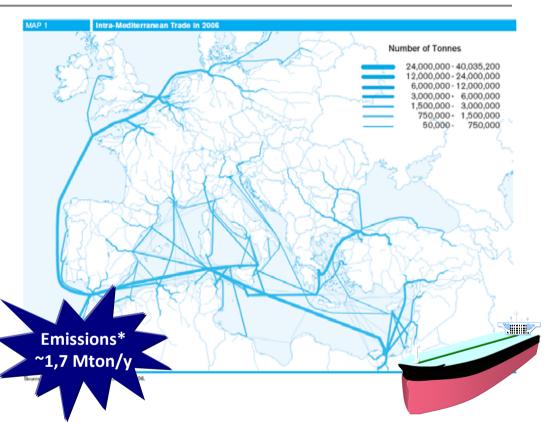
The Mediterranean Sea

1% of world water surface, a third of world's merchant shipping traffic

- √ ~ 1/3 of world's total merchant shipping traffic either trades to seaports or passes through the Mediterranean
- ✓ Med is less than 1% water surface of the planet



Source: adpted from David Hughes "Mediterranean Round-up" worldbunkering, 31 May 2010

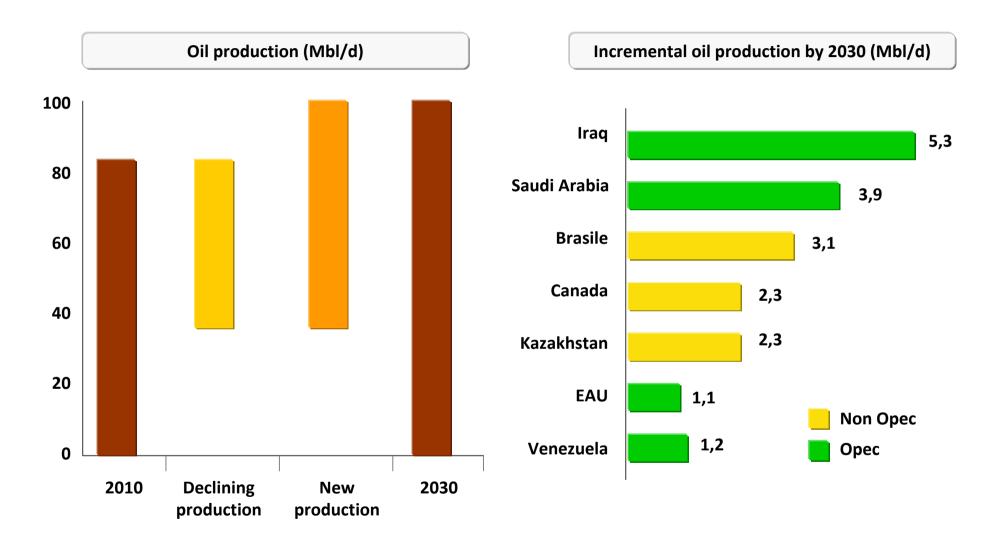


- ✓ Over 200.000 merchant vessels of over 100 gross tonnage are believed to cross the Mediterranean Sea each year
- ✓ More than 2000 ferries, 1500 cargo ships and 2000 local commercial craft (including 300 tankers*) operate permanently in the Mediterranean



World oil supply by 2030 mainly from OPEC and unconventional

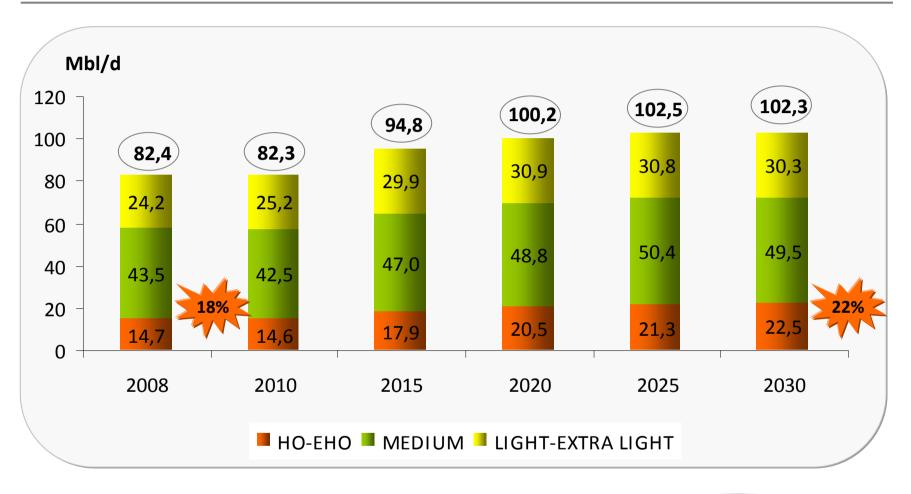
Market challenges



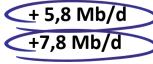


Feedstock quality World heavy oil supply growing

Market challenges



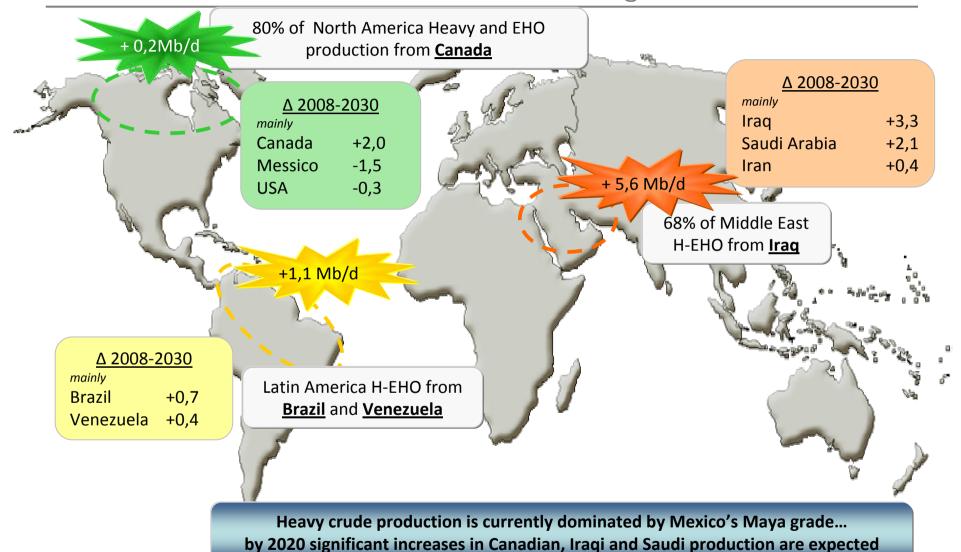
Heavy and extra heavy crude growth 2008-2020 < 2008-2030





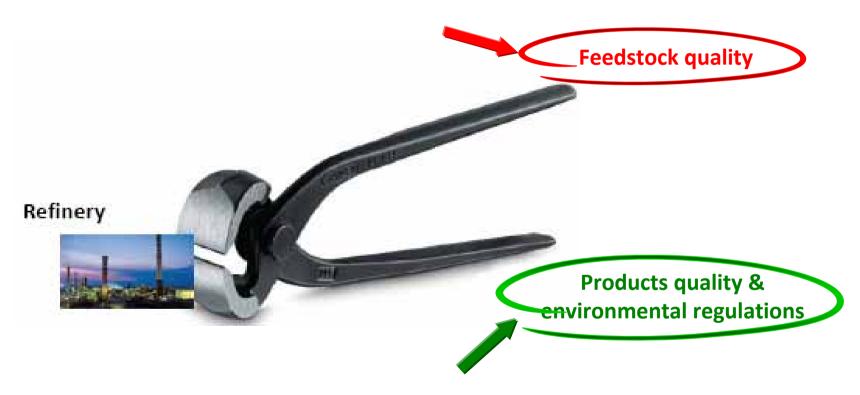
Heavy oil production concentrated in three regions

Market challenges



The refinery constraints

Heavier crude oil quality means refinery configuration and crude mix should be optimized, taking into account for cut costs and profitability



Fuel mix demand and quality changed over time together with specifications, set by legislation rules





Agenda

- ✓ World and Europe oil products demand and supply
- ✓ eni answers for current crisis
- ✓ Need for institutional support to refining



eni main leverages: integration, flexibility, efficiency and technological leadership

Integration

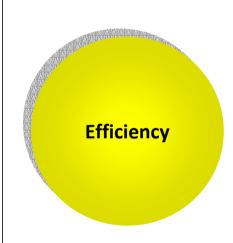
- ✓ Production cycles integration among refineries to advantage of synergies and maximize conversion plants use
- ✓ Interchange of semi-finished and residues
- \checkmark Integrated planning



- ✓ Adaptation of production to mix requirements
- ✓ Max runs for heavy /sour crude
- ✓ Increase % of spot crude purchase

Technological leadership

- ✓ Process and environmental technologies
- √ Fuel quality



- ✓ Fix costs, maintenance, energy consumptions reduction
- ✓ Logistics (rationalization depots/ contracts renegotiation)



Technological leadership

Fuels and lubricants

✓ New lubricants and fuels "Blu+" developed. Studies ongoing to distribute gasoil "Milan Formula" to all the sale network

Biofuels

- ✓ Hydrotreating technology of vegetable oils (Ecofining[™], eni-UOP),
- ✓ Testing for producing biodiesel of 2° generation from microalgae ongoing at Gela refinery
- ✓ Derivatives from bio ethanol have been studying to bypass problems deriving from direct ethanol use



Tecnologie ambientali

Pilot plant for **treating, reducing and inactivating refinery waste/muddies**, (less than 97%)



Refining processes

- ✓ Total conversion (EST project)
- ✓ New catalyst sistems for improving hydrotreating processes (Pro "Milan Formula")
- ✓ New proprietary technology of high efficiency for hydrogen production





Technologies for Petroleum Residue Upgrading

Several commercial technologies conversion of vacuum residua to lighter products
Increase of low H/C of residua to higher H/C of products via thermal or catalytic:

carbon rejection (thermal)

Coking offers high feedstock flexibility but

- **#** poorer quality of distillates
- **Uloss of liquid yield,**
- ↓ca. 30% wt of low value coke



>90 M TPY petcoke produced worldwide



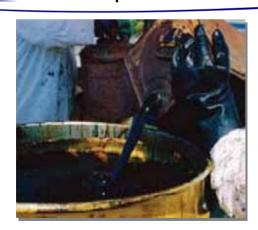
hydrogen addition (catalytic)

Fixed/Moving bed (low metals content feed)
Ebullating bed (relatively higher metals feed)
but

- **Ulimits the maximum conversion achievable**
- **!** fuel oil remains a fatal product



9 M BPSD fuel oil produced in the world









Eni believes in flexibility and complexity and is developing a breaktrough technology: EST



UPSTREAM

- √ Valorization of unconventional oil
- ✓ Upgrading bitumen produced from the world huge reserves

DOWNSTREAM

- ✓ Upgrading refinery configuration
- ✓ Producing additional distillates from residues ("zero fuel oil – zero coke"), without increasing topping capacity

It also provides the necessary "fit" between the rigidity of supply and variability of refined products demand





The first industrial plant at Sannazzaro







Agenda

- ✓ World and Europe oil products demand and supply
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Refining support measures Assets protection and strengthening

Protection

- ✓ Green labeling for EU oil products and traceability for imports
- ✓ Less penalizing **CO2** emissions rules
- ✓ Standardization of environmental/energy rules and authorization iter
- ✓ Fiscal incentives and innovative mechanism for sites re-conversion and reclamation

Strengthening

- ✓ **Fiscal advantages** and **incentives** favouring **investments** (hydrocracking e deep conversion)
- ✓ **JV** or **merging** initiatives promotion
- ✓ Safety valves and outplacement incentives
- ✓ Support to EU proprietary technologies
- ✓ Slowing down biofuels rules application and speeding up gasoil for bunker use

Coordinated actions with category associations under the aegis of national and EU institutions



Conclusions

- ✓ Oil will remain the primary energy source at least for the next 30 years
- ✓ The European Med refining scenario is gloomy and probably will continue in the next future
- ✓ Existing unbalances on products and oil side require max flexibility
- ✓ The technological leverage is crucial to provide flexibility and relaunch the refining business, as well as integration and efficiency leverages
- ✓ Eni has developed a proprietary technology which will be crucial in the competitive environment of the next future. Maximum value to the technology with heavy and extra heavy oil, low gas prices and no emission costs
- Assets rationalization is necessary to change the production structure
- ✓ Actions aiming to descourage "unfair" competition and preserve a strategic sector are needed
- ✓ Environmental boost should be addressed in a rational and concrete way for the community well-being

