



Association des Amidonniers et Féculiers

THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE STARCH INDUSTRY

AAf

**Association des Amidonniers et Féculiers
The European Starch Industry Association**

15-16 November 2007



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- I. The European Starch Industry
- II. Issues impacting our competitiveness
- III. Future outlook for the industry



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I. The European Starch Industry



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Membership

24 companies - 6 associate members

- *Agrana Stärke*
- *AKV Langholt*
- *Altia Corporation*
- *Avebe Group*
- *Cargill*
- *Chamtor*
- *Copam*
- *Crespel & Deiters*
- *Emsland Stärke*
- *Finnamyl*
- *Finnsugar*
- *Hermann Kröner*
- *Hungrana*
- *Jäckering*
- *Kartoffelmelcentralen (KMC)*
- *National Starch & Chemical*

- *Remy Industries*
- *Roquette Frères*
- *Skrobarny Pelhrimov*
- *Südstärke*
- *Sveriges Stärkelseproducenter Förening - Lyckeby Stärkelsen*
- *Syral*
- *Tate & Lyle*
- *Wielkopolskie Przedsiębiorstwo Przemysłu Ziemniaczanego (WPPZ)*

Associate Members

- *BSIA*
- *Fachverband der Stärke-Industrie*
- *Finnish Starch Manufacturers Association*
- *Humaiz*
- *USIPA*
- *VNFG*

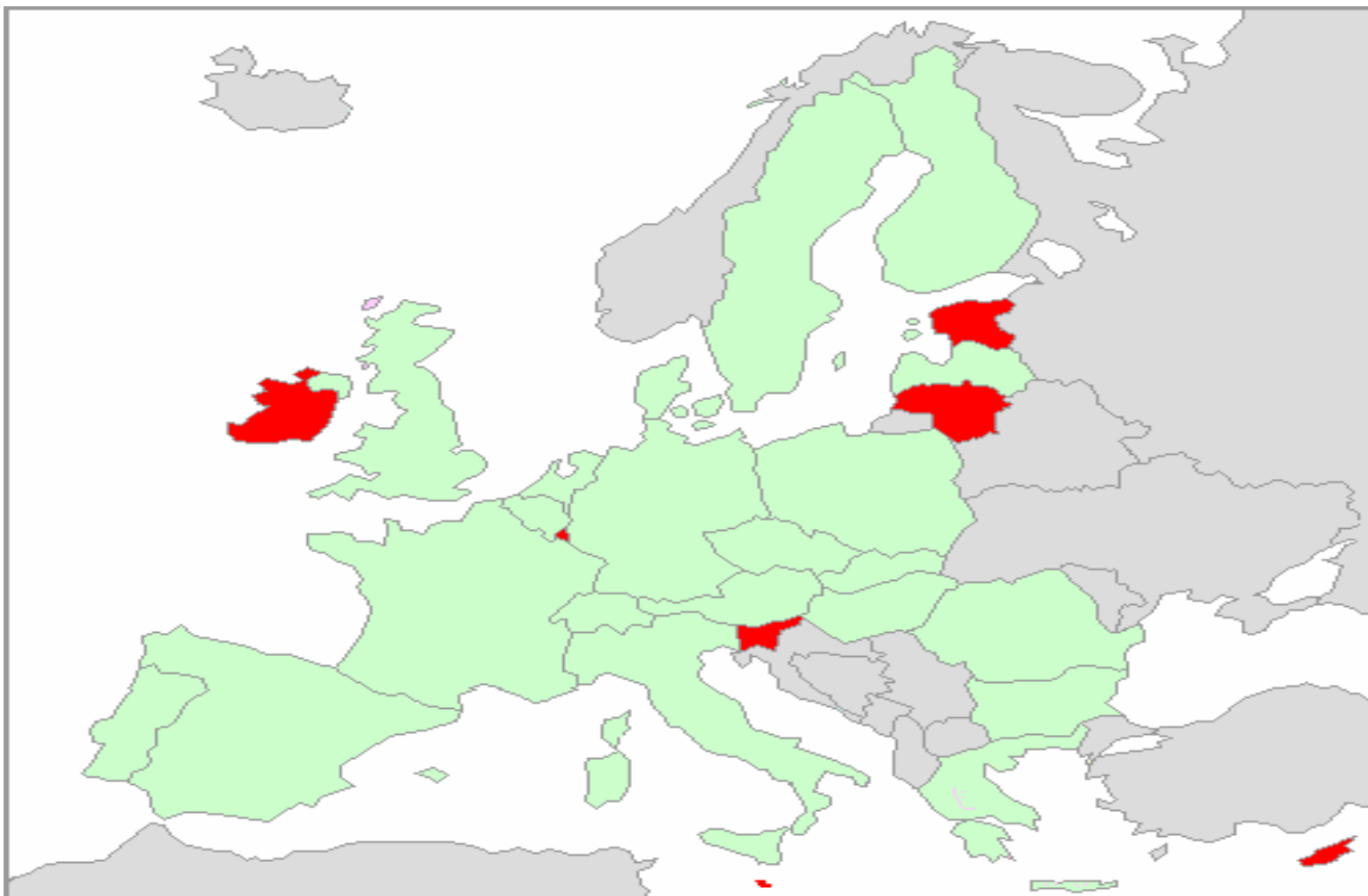
Potato starch producers



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AAF Members location

AAF Members are located in 20 out of the 27 European countries.





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Industry data

- In 2006, the AAF members used :
 - Approx. 14.2 Mio tons of cereals
 - Approx. 7.9 Mio tons of starch potatoes
 - ⇒ to produce 9.6 Mio tons of hundreds of different starch products, derivatives and a range of co-products.
- The starch industry processes almost exclusively EU raw materials.



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Industry data

- Total number of production sites in EU 27: 77
- Total number of Direct Employees: ~ 15.500
- Total turnover (sales) in EUROS for the year 2007: ~ 7.5 bn €
- Average investments from 2005 to 2007 included: ~ 1.2 bn €
- Average investments per year in Research and Development from 2005 to 2007 included: ~ 100 Mio €



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The European starch industry : an essential role in the food chain

We are a main supplier of the food and drink industry which is the largest EU manufacturing sector and the largest employer.

Agriculture → Maize, Wheat, Potatoes, other cereals

First Transformation →

Starch Industry

Production of confectionery, drinks, biscuits... →

Food Industry
(and non-food)

Distribution

Consumers

Extracts starch from grains and potatoes and processes it into several hundreds of products used as ingredients and functional supplements in food



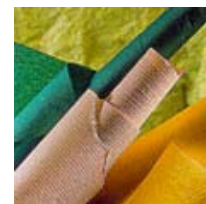
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Applications of starch and derivatives

Food and drink



Paper and board



Industrial and bio-applications



Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics



Animal feeds and pet food





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An industry serving a wide range of food applications

- **1st generation products**

- Glucose syrups
- Isoglucose
- Maltodextrins
- Dextrose
- Modified starches

- **2nd generation products**

- Polyols : sorbitol, xylitol, mannitol, maltitol, erythritol, ...
- Fermentation products : ethanol, lactic acid, lysine, citric acid and sodium citrate, ...
- Others : caramel colour, sorbitan esters, ...

Applications

- Soft drinks, confectionery, sauces, ice creams, drinks, ...

Applications

- Sugar-free and energy-reduced products, confectionery, ...
- Alcohol drinks, food supplements, soups, ketchup, ...
- Drinks, puddings, desserts, ...



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An innovative industry in the non-food sector

- Paper Products
- Inks
- Textiles
- Glues and Adhesives
- Construction Materials
- Detergents
- Toothpaste
- Paints
- Cosmetics
- Oil drilling
- Tyres

→ The paper industry is the main non-food application sector.



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Enormous potential for the development of green chemistry in the EU

→ The second main non-food application sector for the starch industry is the **Bio-industry**, including fermentation.

- Bio-degradable plastics (PLA, ...)
- Bio-detergents
- Vitamins
- Fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals
- Binders
- Biofuels
- Solvents
- Bio-pesticides
- Lactic acid
- Bio-colorants, flavours and aroma compounds
- Lubricants
- Lysine
- Citric acid



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II. Issues impacting our competitiveness



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Competitiveness

Today, our main competitor on the world market is the US starch industry which :

- Has no production limits on isoglucose production;
- Benefits from subsidies on ethanol production;
- Profits from competitive raw material costs combined with a long-term visibility and transparency (hedging instruments);

⇒ This **favourable** operational environment enables the US starch producers to achieve competitive production costs through **economies of scale** which are merely not reachable in the EU (yet).



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Competitiveness

The issues impacting our competitiveness are :

1. EU Regulatory framework
2. Raw materials supply
3. Reform of the sugar regime
4. WTO and bilateral trade negotiations



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Competitiveness

1. The EU Regulatory framework

- Administratively complex;
- The CAP Health Check will aim at simplifying and improving certain market instruments;

⇒ Importance of timing and method of deregulation to avoid sectors losing their competitiveness e.g. no elimination of refunds before EU/world market prices are aligned; no immediate full decoupling for the potato starch sector.



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Competitiveness

2. Raw materials supply

There are imbalances in supply and demand of cereals caused by :

- Adverse climatic conditions,
- Low (world) stock levels,
- Increasing demand.

⇒ The industry needs regular and improved access to cereals in terms of volumes, quality (mycotoxins) and competitive prices through :

- The elimination of the set-aside and energy crop schemes.
- The maintenance of a reference price for import duties and refunds.
- A flexible import system through variable duties.
- A workable tolerance for the low-level presence of unauthorised GM events.



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Competitiveness

→ These imbalances also create a higher price volatility.

↳ Need tools to ensure the alignment of EU and world cereals market prices.

⇒ This critical supply of raw materials at EU level has to be managed in a balanced way for not favouring one sector over another.



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Competitiveness

3. Reform of the sugar regime

- Sweeteners represent $> 50\%$ of the starch industry's output;
- Most starch sweeteners serve the same markets as sugar (e.g. glucose in fermentation, confectionary);
- Isoglucose (HFCS) is produced by the cereal starch industry and is regulated by production quotas (less than 5% of the total sugar quota in 2007/2008);

- ⇒ The elimination of isoglucose quotas is required in order to build economies of scale.
- ⇒ EU market management instruments should not obstruct our efficiency (e.g. sales of sugar intervention to the fermentation sector).



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Competitiveness

4. WTO and bilateral trade negotiations

These negotiations have to take into account :

- A better access to world market cereals;
- The competition from imports of starch products and in particular imports of tapioca starch (native starches - tropical products?);
- The elimination of export refunds has to be done when the EU and world market prices are aligned;
- Rules of origin have to be respected.



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III. Future outlook for the industry



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The future

The development of the EU Green chemistry is key to the EU starch industry because :

- Starch is renewable and bio-degradable. It is therefore the perfect raw material for «green» and «sustainable» applications.
- The starch industry already manufactures starch-based chemistry bio-products, where the fossil-fuel components are replaced with starch-based "green" ingredients.
- While relatively little of these bio-products are produced in the EU, they are widely produced and developed in third countries such as the US, Brazil, China and India.



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The future

To build a sound and sustainable industry which will invest in R&D for more added value products for both food and non-food applications, it is necessary to increase its competitiveness through :

- Access to raw materials at competitive prices.
- Build economies of scale : isoglucose, bioethanol.
- Encourage, on a temporary basis, consumer's choice for bio-products through e.g. an awareness campaign, mandatory use, fiscal incentives etc. and the demand for bio-products stimulated.



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The future

Today's innovations for tomorrow's market needs :

- **PET Hot Fill Containers**

The use of isosorbide, a new bio-based monomer, enables to enhance the properties and value of polymers and gives it higher temperature performances for use in multiple markets.

→ *A Roquette / Dupont partnership*

- **NatureWorks™ PLA**

100 % maize-based PLA for the packaging of food products and consumer goods, bottles, plates, cups and cutlery.

→ *A Cargill-Teijin/ NatureWorks partnership*



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The future

- **BIO-PDO™**

1,3 propanediol, a key ingredient of Sorona^R, a polymer for clothing, carpeting, biodegradable plastics etc.

→ *A Tate & Lyle / Dupont partnership*

⇒ All these innovations in the use of starch provide new opportunities to produce and use bio-products beyond their current limitations.



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The future

In order to build economies of scale and increase competitiveness by developing innovative products, the industry needs :

1. Freedom to operate (i.e. no isoglucose quotas).
2. A simplification of the current regulatory CAP framework.
3. Security of raw materials supply at competitive price.
4. No market measures favouring one sector over another.