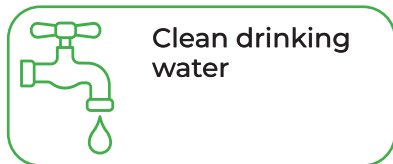




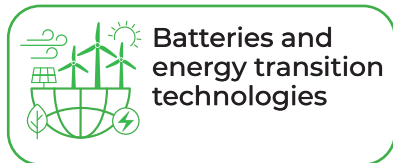
Chlorine is a critical chemical for Europe as it is vital for...



Clean drinking water



Modern medicines



Batteries and energy transition technologies



Sufficient healthy and safe food... and more...

However, for safety reasons, Chlorine cannot be readily transported over long distances.

So a healthy and sustainable Chlorine-producing industry is essential for Europe.



How is Chlorine made?

- Chlorine is always produced alongside Caustic Soda using electricity.
- About 70% of the cost of making Chlorine comes from the electricity so when prices rise sharply, the industry is put at risk.
- The high prices we see today means Chlorine plants are closing across Europe.



What is the problem?

- Caustic Soda can be shipped into Europe but Chlorine cannot.
- High electricity costs, recent trade agreements and regulatory uncertainties are making it more attractive for companies to stop production here and import Caustic Soda instead.
- Chlorine is therefore at risk as, once companies leave Europe, they are gone for good as it costs a lot of money to build and maintain chlorine plants.



To keep Chlorine in Europe, our industry needs...

- Policy which protects and encourages local production of Chlorine.
- Recognition of the critical role European Chlorine plays in the future safety, sustainability and security of the continent.
- Systems which can compensate for the high electricity prices and indirect costs related to emissions from electricity producers.



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WHY EUROPE NEEDS LOCAL PRODUCTION OF CHLORINE

Local European Chlorine production is vital...



Chlorine chemistry is needed for **>50%** of all chemical production and **>90%** of modern medicines.



Over **400,000 tonnes** of Chlorine plants have been announced for closure or have closed already in France and Germany in recent months.



Over **545,000 tonnes** of closures have occurred in the Chlorine chemistry users in recent months in France, Germany and The Netherlands.



European Chlorine plants are currently running at **65%** of their full potential; lower than the **US (80%)** and **China (85%)**.



European Chlorine plant electricity costs are **2x higher** than in the US but have **half** the carbon footprint (IEA data).



Chlorine is frequently used **where it is made** but it cannot be stored in large quantities for long (**>25 tonnes; Seveso**).

