

Competition Law and Antitrust Guidelines



1. All Addressees shall perform their activities under the Association in accordance with the applicable domestic and international competition/antitrust rules and regulations. The following principles cover the main issues, but are not intended to be exhaustive.

2. Addressees must keep in mind that competition can not only take place on the product level but also with regard to Association technologies or services.

3. Addressees must not, under any circumstances, agree:

- to fix prices, including any component of price and factors with price relevance;
- to fix output levels, including capacity utilization levels;
- to allocate customers, markets, quotas or market shares
- to rig bids;
- to organize or execute collective boycotts of customers, competitors, suppliers (including of technologies);
- to coordinate with regard to investments or closures;
- to adhere to standards (other than those mandated by applicable laws or regulations) or not to adhere to standards, in particular in the sustainability context;
- on how or when technological changes will be implemented, in particular in the sustainability context; or
- not to pursue technological developments that would go beyond and above the legal requirements ("over-fulfilment"), in particular in the sustainability context,

nor must they exchange any commercially sensitive information related to the above topics (i.e., information relating to the present or future competitive conducts of the Members). Commercially sensitive information includes detailed and non-publicly available information on a Member's specific know how/patents or plans or internal strategy with regard to specific technologies. Commercially sensitive information can only be exchanged in line with applicable antitrust laws as assessed by qualified legal counsel



Global
Impact
Coalition

Enabling a net-zero chemicals future

Global Impact Coalition Project overview

18 November 2025

GIC's Portfolio | 8 Active Projects



Sustainable feedstocks and base chemicals

Sustainable Methanol

Assess and define proposal for joint waste gasification-based methanol value chain

Sustainable Biomass Sources

Evaluate techno-economic viability and feedstocks to develop bio-based olefines

Circular Municipal Solid Waste

Assess optimal circular pathways for MSW to derive sustainable raw materials

Waste-to-Pyoil

Jointly invest in pyoil production or upgrading facility to scale demand

Circular plastics

Automotive Plastics Circularity

Pilot end of life vehicles recycling to assess feasibility & secure closed loop polymers

Low-emission processes

EDHOX Commercialization

Jointly commercialize & de-risk EDHOX tech to produce low emission ethylene

Oxycombustion Demo

Jointly demonstrate & de-risk Oxycombustion facility, to reduce 90% cracker CO₂

Safety

PFAS Destruction

Pilot most effective technologies to destruct PFAS in process water

Sustainable Methanol supply chain build-up



Goal

Evaluate joint development of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) gasification-based methanol supply chain



Rationale

- Sustainable methanol only 10% of announced capacity in 2030
- MSW-based methanol is attractive route due to cost, CO₂ footprint and regulations for low-emissions/circular products and landfill reduction
- GIC members with strong capabilities from waste mgmt. to chemicals to derisk the project



Key deliverables

- Confirm demand for bio- and circular methanol
- Prioritize regions and potential sites for production
- Select preferred technology provider to partner with
- Define business case and business model
- Prepare investment request for pre-feasibility study



Duration

10 months, March-December 2025
Spin-out prep, Jan – May 2026

Sustainable Biomass



Goal

Evaluate **techno-economic viability** and **develop sustainable olefins and SAF value chain** based on biomass gasification

Rationale



Enable cost- and CO₂-efficient olefins/SAF with gasification to methanol or Fischer–Tropsch routes from lignocellulosic waste, not in direct competition with oily feedstocks for fuels

Overcome roadblocks: Secure waste feedstock and prove gasification at scale to enable the valorization pathway

De-risk the project with GIC collaboration across value chain

Key deliverables



Phase 1-2 (Jun '25-Feb '26): Business model definition

- Identification of key learnings from past projects
- Forestry and agri residue feedstock prioritization
- Feedstock and gasification tech partner engagement
- Business case quantification
- Proposal and investment ask for pre-feasibility study

Phase 3 (Mar '26-Jun '26): Prep. for pre-feasibility study

- Preparation incl., RfQ and contracting between all parties
- Detailed timeline and roles for pre-feasibility and pilot phase

Phase 4 & 5 (Jul '26 onwards, outside GIC): Pre-feasibility study and pilot testing with partners to de-risk scaling

Circular MSW



Objective

Collaborate across value chain to **increase circularity of MSW** to reduce landfill and create sustainable products

Goals and outcomes

- **Increase value from carbon from MSW** by producing circular & renewable raw materials to chemical industry
- Understand **optimal technology pathways** for specific waste mixes for future investment
- Help define, **build and adjust the waste mgmt. set-up** (collection, sorting, treatment) to enable MSW recycling
- **Validate and demonstrate via a pilot** economic, technical and ecological efficiency of defined pathways



Scope

2 region types assessed: 1st with pre-sorting (MSW mix and non-recycled plastics), 2nd with no pre-sorting (MSW mix)



GIC member and partner resources

TNO



Duration

4-6 months Phase 1 research + Phase 2 optionally 18 months piloting or merger with another GIC WG

Waste to Pyrolysis Oil



Goal

Unlock and assess joint development of the pyoil value chain from waste to upgrading via existing refinery assets



Rationale

Secure demand for waste feedstock and upgraded pyoil (e.g., benzene, propylene, naphta, phenol) with improved clarity on mass balance considerations. Leverage existing refinery capabilities to increase pyoil refinery capacity in Europe at a lower CAPEX than a new hydrotreater



Key deliverables

- Evaluation of plastic waste feedstock flexibility leveraging to test quality and cost at scale of additional plastic waste feedstocks
- Evaluation of demand for pyrolysis oil outputs including circular benzene, propylene, naphta and phenol including mass balance considerations
- Business case inc. costs associated with waste collection, and business model and offtaking / partnership agreement across the value chain



Duration

10-16 months until go/ no go decision for value chain partnerships / offtaking in pyoil – for feedstocks and for refinery outputs and demonstrate value of first mover benefits

Automotive Plastic Circularity Pilot



Goal

Pilot and evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of closed-loop recycling of polymers from End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs). Build the foundation for a scalable system in Europe.



Rationale

Only ~2.5% of ELV plastics go to close-loop recycling today, vs. expected 6.25% mandate from EU ELV regulation

Chemical companies can drive end-of-life plastic innovation, demonstrate recyclability for OEMs, and open new business opportunities



Key deliverables

- Pilot conducted with dismantling, sorting, shredding and recycling of >15 polymer types of 100 ELVs in Europe
- Technical feasibility, including volume recovery and quality
- Indication of cost structures vs. virgin/fossil feedstocks
- Learnings and recommendations for industry adoption and scale, including OEM engagement to validate leavers



Duration

Phase 1: Jan 2025 – Jan 2026 (Davos update)

Phase 2: Jan 2026 + (To be defined; Proof of economic viability)

EDHOX™ technology: Blue Ethylene via oxidative dehydrogenation (ODH) of ethane



Goal

Develop production consortium to fully commercialize EDHOX technology in brownfield approach de-risking endeavor by sharing CAPEX, potentially OPEX and operational experience while producing low carbon footprint ethylene



EDHOX technology benefits (compared to ethylene from steam cracking)

- Ethylene production at 70% lower energy consumption
- At least 60% reduction of Scope 1 emissions with potential for net zero Scope 1,2 emissions. Full electrification by design
- Attractive CAPEX and OPEX estimate for scaled up technology



Key deliverables

- Definition of ODH demo unit capacity, location & feedstock supply
- Structure, business model and roles of the consortium
- High level business case, including CAPEX (and OPEX) sharing between partners
- Agreement on product quality specification



Duration

TBC: 21 months until decision to proceed with engineering and construction of demo ODH unit

Oxycombustion demo for CO₂ capture in chemical production



Objective

Generate model from joint Oxycombustion pilot facility for tech roll-out and business case by collectively de-risking and ultimately reducing steam cracker furnace emissions by 90%.



Key Deliverable

Engineering study for a typical cracking furnace revamp, based on engineering cost sharing between partners.



GIC member company resources

Initiate search for third partner to begin technical definition phase.



Duration

5 months initial assessment, followed by 7 months technical definition phase, before moving to feasibility study.



Assessed Capacity

90% of Scope 1 GHG emissions reduction per cracking furnace, approx. 1 MTA per world scale cracker, potentially 26 MTA if applied to all crackers.

Short-chained PFAS destruction technologies



Objective

Identify the most effective, technically feasible & economically viable destruction technology for short-chained PFAS in process water.



Key Deliverable

Screen technologies and regulations. Validate potential through lab trials.
Pilot selected solutions at member sites.
Build knowledge base and action roadmap – joint procurement of solutions.



Project Impact

Accelerate the knowledge foundation for GIC members to:

- 1) Destroy short-chained PFAS in process water.
- 2) Test own commercial PFAS destruction solutions.



Duration

Technology screening study: ≈ 6 months .

Lab-based trials: ≈ 6 months.

Member site pilots: ≈ 12-18 months.